BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: DOCKET NO. 021066-WS - Investigation into

proposed sale of Florida Water Services

Corporation.

COPY

BEFORE: CHAIRMAN LILA A. JABER

COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH BRADLEY

COMMISSIONER CHARLES M. DAVIDSON

PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER: 5A

DATE: Tuesday, February 4, 2003

PLACE: 4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148

Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: MARY ALLEN NEEL

Registered Professional Reporter

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PARTICIPANTS:

NANCY ARGENZIANO, Florida Senate. FRANK ATTKISSON, Florida House of Representatives.

BRUCE CULPEPPER, Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson, on behalf of Florida Water Services Authority, City of Gulf Breeze, and City of Milton.

MIKE FASANO, Florida Senate.

ED GRAY, Florida Water Services Authority.
GAYLE HARRELL, Florida House of Representatives.

KENNETH HOFFMAN, Rutledge, Ecenia, Purnell & Hoffman, on behalf of Florida Water Services Corporation.

LONNIE GROOT, Stenstrom McIntosh, on behalf of City of Palm Coast.

BUDDY JACOBS, on behalf of Amelia Island Property Owners Association.

JOHN JENKINS, Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley, on behalf of City of Marco Island.

MICHAEL MULLIN and WALTER GOSSETT, Nassau County.

JOHN QUINONES, Florida House of Representatives.
DAVID RUSSELL, Florida House of Representatives.
JACK SHREVE, Public Counsel, on behalf of the
citizens of the State of Florida.

MICHAEL TWOMEY, on behalf of Sugarmill Woods Civic Association and Collier County.

LORENA HOLLEY, PATTI DANIEL, ANDREW MAUREY and HAROLD McLEAN, Florida Public Service Commission.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

ISSUE 1: Should FWSC be required the file an application for approval of its proposed transfer, pursuant to Section 267.071(1), Florida Statutes, and Rule 25-30.037(2), Florida Administrative Code, prior to the proposed closing date of February 14, 2003? RECOMMENDATION: Yes. FWSC should be required to file an application for approval of its proposed transfer, as required by Section 267.071(1), Florida Statutes, and Rule 25-30.037(2), Florida Administrative Code. The application should be filed no later than Friday. February 7, 2003.

ISSUE 2: Should this docket be closed?

RECOMMENDATION: No. This docket should remain open pending staff's investigation of the proposed sale.

1	CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS
2	CHAIRMAN JABER: All right. Let's pick it
3	up where we left it
4	Commissioner Deason, you had a question of
5	Mr. Culpepper.
6	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, that's correct.
7	MR. CULPEPPER: Yes, sir.
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Culpepper, I
9	believe you indicated in your presentation that
10	the selling entity, which in this case is
11	Florida Water Services, must file an
12	application; is that correct?
13	MR. CULPEPPER: That's the way I read the
14	statute. It appears that way.
15	COMMISSIONER DEASON: And it's your
16	position that that application would be filed
17	after the closing; correct?
18	MR. CULPEPPER: That's the way I read the
19	statute.
20	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, does the statute
21	give Florida Water the right to not file that
22	application until after the closing, or is it
23	just permissible?
24	MR. CULPEPPER: I'll look and see. I mean,
25	I know you're more familiar with that than I am.

1 I think it addresses the sale as opposed to the filing, doesn't it? It says the sale --2 a sale may occur prior to Commission approval if 3 the contract -- let's see. All right. You were asking for -- you know what? I don't know. 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We'll just talk about 6 7 in terms of the sale then. The sale may take 8 place prior to the filing. 9 MR. CULPEPPER: Uh-huh. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Does that in any way 11 limit this Commission's discretion to require an application before the closing, before the sale 12 13 is consummated? MR. CULPEPPER: I don't know without 14 15 studying that. And maybe I can have -- after 16 the next presentation, I'll see if I -- I'll 17 render an opinion, but I don't know on the spot. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Very well. Thank 18 19 you. 20 MR. CULPEPPER: But I understand the 21 question, and I'll try to respond. 22 CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Baez. 23 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Just a follow-up along those same lines. The reference in the statute 24

to contingency, a contingency which you all have

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provided us, what kind of -- to your 1 2 understanding, under the statute, what kind of -- is this discretionary? 3 I mean, is your creation of the contingency or your crafting of 4 the contingency a discretionary matter with the 5 parties to the contract, or is it something that 6 the Commission has to approve, or at the very 7 least review? 8 MR. CULPEPPER: The contingency? 9 10 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Yes. 11 MR. CULPEPPER: The contingency itself? 12 May I take both of these and look at the same 13 statute and maybe have a response to you shortly, if I could, Chairman? 14 15 CHAIRMAN JABER: That's fine with me. MR. HOFFMAN: Chairman, may I briefly 16 respond to each of those questions? 17 CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Hoffman. 18 MR. CULPEPPER: If I could defer to 19 20 Mr. Hoffman, he's the one who's more familiar 21 with the PSC statute than I. 22 MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner Deason, our 23 position would be that under that statute, the 24 utility is authorized to close on its 25 transaction and file the application after that

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closing, if the contract contains the contingency. The utility would also be authorized to file the application before closing. But under this statute, the utility has the right to come in after the closing. That's how we view an appropriate interpretation of the statute to be.

CHAIRMAN JABER: He asked a little bit different type of question.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But my question is, does that limit the Commission's discretion or our ability -- realizing we regulate Florida Water Services right now, do we have the ability to require that application to be filed before the closing?

MR. HOFFMAN: No, sir. I don't think that the -- and I was trying to make that sort of a focal point of my presentation. I think the Commission could exceed its statutory authority if it compelled Florida Water, the regulated utility, to file that application before the closing.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And you think the statutory language which gives the selling utility the authorization to file after closing

1 somehow limits the Commission's ability to 2 require that filing before closing? MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, sir. I think that would 3 4 be both inconsistent with your precedent and in 5 violation of the statute. CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. We're at the stage 6 7 of hearing from the local governments. COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Can I pose my question 8 to Mr. Hoffman then? 9 10 CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes, absolutely, Commissioner. 11 12 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Regarding the 13 contingency, what review, what discretion, what 14 -- you know, what responsibility does this 15 Commission have over that contingency? MR. HOFFMAN: I think that -- Commissioner 16 17 Baez, I think that the contingency itself is a 18 matter of language that is crafted by the 19 selling and purchasing parties, as it has been 20 in this case. And so unless the Commission were 21 to find that somehow the language in an 22 agreement does not create the type of 23 contingency which gives the utility the right 24 that I believe it gives the utility under the 25 statute, then I think that the contingency gives

the utility a post-closing application right.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And just let me be clear about what you're suggesting. Is it that on some level and to some extent, there is review by the Commission of the contingency in order for that post-closing right to be applicable?

MR. HOFFMAN: I don't think I've ever seen that done, Commissioner. I don't recall any precedent where the Commission has reviewed the language itself.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, I think you put it in the negative. In your example, you said something to the effect of unless the Commission has -- I forget what you said, but an objection or some concern over the way the contingency is drafted or something. That to me implies that there is some review. You know, it has to be either I don't have a problem or I do have a problem.

MR. HOFFMAN: I think that's right.

Commissioner, I think that this Commission has the right to interpret and apply its statutes, and so it -- the statute here contains the language, if the contract for sale is made

Contingent upon Commission approval. The language in this contract says the sale and transfer of the assets pursuant to this agreement is contingent upon approval by the Florida Public Service Commission and the other applicable county regulatory agencies.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And do you agree with me that the Commission at least has to have some sign-off as to the adequacy of that contingency, no matter how it's drafted?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN JABER: All right. Counties?

Mr. McLean, I asked you to figure out which counties were here.

MR. MCLEAN: Yes, ma'am. Mr. Jenkins has undertaken that task, and I think done admirably well.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. Mr. Jenkins.

MR. JENKINS: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and members of the Commission. I'm John Jenkins of the firm of Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley, here today on behalf of the City of Marco Island.

At this point in the afternoon, many of the cities or counties that were here earlier in the day have gone. But in addition to myself, there

is Mike Mullin, who is the Nassau County's attorney, and Lonnie Groot representing the City of Palm Coast, and they'll be speaking after me.

Just to put this in perspective for you, Florida Water has got 152 systems around the state. However, the thousands of residents on Marco Island, both seasonal and permanent, represent 20% of the revenues generated by Florida Water in a given year. The Marco Island system, as well as the Deltona and Palm Coast systems, those three systems represent over 50% of the system revenues in a given year. So there are a handful of these cities and counties that make up a large part of the customer base that we think is affected by the actions here today.

The City of Marco Island is also a customer of Florida Water, and we have been in contact throughout with our homeowners associations and other residents of the island with regard to this issue.

Forgive me if my remarks are a little choppy, but rather than speak on a lot of the matters that have been discussed today, I'll just cut to the chase on a couple of things.

And I think it's timely, because I'll pick up where Mr. Hoffman and Commissioner Deason left off.

We think that the Commission -- we support the staff recommendation. We think the Commission should consider an application from Florida Water, and we think that application has to be filed prior to closing. I think the statutory provision, speaking of this section, provides for that and speaks in terms of the permissive "may" rather than "shall," that is, specifically, a sale, assignment, or transfer may occur prior to Commission approval if the contract is made contingent upon Commission approval.

Now, I submit to you that saying in a contract that this is conditioned on Commission approval; however, we think that this is going to be approved as a matter of right, and from that point forward, representing to bond purchasers and others that this matter will be approved as a matter of right is not sufficient.

To have any meaningful contingency, you have to have at least two things, in my view.

One is, you would have to have what we call an extraordinary call provision in the bonds that would allow those bonds to be redeemed if this Commission does not approve the actions of Florida Water Services Authority. For that matter, a similar contingency should be included in the event that any of these lawsuits that are occurring around the state, of which there are many, results in a finding that the Authority did not have the authority to take the actions it did or that the bonds were not properly issued.

So in my understanding -- and I haven't heard anything to convince me otherwise today -- no such contingency is contained in the efforts of Florida Water to finance this deal.

The second requirement you would have to have for this contingency to have any meaningful impact would be a requirement that the proceeds from the sale of the bonds be escrowed in the event that the bonds had to be called. If the money is simply going to be paid over to Florida water — and the contract provides that over \$400 million would be paid up front to Florida water and upstreamed to Allete in Duluth for

their stated corporate purposes of reducing other debt and undertaking other strategic initiatives that Allete has -- then you've got no ability to come back and pay for a call of the bonds.

And further, to Commissioner Bradley's questions earlier, if you don't have these extraordinary call provisions, in my view, you've got two other options that I see as possibilities. One is, you can tender an offer for the bonds. What that means is that a given bondholder, if offered a premium over what he paid for the bonds, would be willing to sell them back to you. But there's no money in the deal for that. I mean, we're getting kind of far out there on a limb here. But any suggestion that you would do that would require a rate increase payable by the customers to support a premium to be paid on the bonds to call them.

The other alternative you have is that the bonds would default, the whole matter goes into some sort of Circuit Court receivership action, and the courts sort it out from there. We have a very valid concern that from the standpoint of

Florida Water Services Corporation, they get their money, and they run. And they don't care, frankly, what sort of parade of horribles occurs if it turns out these bonds need to be called, or if it turns out that the bonds are deemed taxable, or the authority didn't have the right to issue the bonds. And frankly, we're concerned that Florida Water Services Authority, who is not accountable to any of these customers, will simply deal with the problem when it comes up. But that's the whole issue of accountability here. That's the problem with having an authority governing the actions of this transaction without any real liability or obligation to the customers.

So I would submit to you that without those specific teeth to make a contract contingent, that this Commission should require that the approval process take place prior to closing.

Briefly, on two other points, I think the proof is in the pudding that you need an application and a forum to discuss these matters. I've heard a great deal of information being thrown out here, primarily by the corporation and the Authority and their capable

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lawyers. But frankly, there is a lot of information that the local governments would like to give you that deals with this transaction as well.

I think for you to seriously consider whether or not actions in any of these other lawsuits should affect the decision-making of this Commissioners, you've got to have before you a half a dozen -- well, probably more like a dozen different lawsuits that challenge constitutional issues, statutory interpretation issues, issues of governmental authority designations, quo warranto actions, certiorari actions in Santa Rosa County, right of first refusal lawsuit in Deltona. I mean, the list goes on. There are all sorts of matters, some of which may affect this Commission, most of which would not, I would submit to you. But the only way you're going to be in a position to know or appreciate that is to get that information in front of vou.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Jenkins, you bring up a very good point about counties wanting to let us know what their positions are. Have you -- help me understand what the counties want out of

this. Obviously, I heard you say that we should require an application. But what do counties hope to accomplish at the end of the day? That the sale does not go through to the GUA and what?

MR. JENKINS: Well, I think the -- I don't know that I can speak for all the cities and counties, because if you ask each one, I think they may have a different view of what it is ultimately they would like to see happen here.

I think I can tell you -- and I'll take issue a little bit with Mr. Culpepper's prior remarks about there not being any evidence that the Authority is not responsive to the customers. Last September when the Authority was first formed and this was announced, there was a public hearing, which they will express to their dying breath meets all the sunshine law requirements, but nevertheless didn't include a single customer at the hearing. In a curative action in November, there was a second public hearing at which all 18 or so local governments that represent from 80 to 90% of the customers got up and spoke in opposition to the transaction, and the Authority found that the

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transaction was in the public interest, notwithstanding a day of getting beaten up on by local city and government officials and representatives.

So I think in this forum, I would say the City is simply hoping, in the case of Marco Island, for a legitimate review of the transaction and an opportunity to express the objections that we would have to the transaction, which, from our standpoint, provides for no accountability, no rate oversight, and no control of profits being sent from customers around the state, and the turning over of control on a statewide basis of utilities to the City of Gulf Breeze.

CHAIRMAN JABER: I guess where I was going with that question, Mr. Jenkins, is, have cities and counties thought about a facilitator in the transaction and communicating with Florida Water? Has there been any effort to bring the counties and the cities together to try to figure out what kind of transaction would be feasible?

MR. JENKINS: Madam Chair, there have been all kinds of efforts, and we would be delighted

to have the opportunity to explain those to the Commission and how this deal evolved, how it began with the FGUA efforts to acquire the system, how this subsequent Gulf Breeze deal came about. I mean, all that information is available from us and others, and what has been done since in terms of cooperation among the cities and counties with regard to the transaction.

That's why I'm suggesting to you, I've heard a lot of that discussion here today, and I think you need a forum like the application process, in which parties will provide that information and you can determine for yourself how much of that is relevant to your decision-making here.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. Do you have any other remarks?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: I have a question.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Bradley.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes. Mr. Jenkins, is it your opinion that the regulatory transfer contingency clause allows for contingencies?

MR. JENKINS: I'm not sure I follow the question.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, you know, the word "contingent" is prominent in the clause, and you mentioned several contingencies. You suggested several contingencies that would, in your opinion, make the deal fairer to everyone. Is that your opinion?

MR. JENKINS: I'm suggesting to you that where the statute says that it's contingent upon Commission approval, and when you're discussing a situation in which that's after the fact, after a closing has taken place, that the only way to give that statute any meaning is to have a contingency which allows for the transaction to be undone in a way that protects the interests of the customers.

And I'm further suggesting to you that I have not heard Florida Water Services Corp. or the Authority step up and give you any assurance that when this closes, there's any way to unwind this transaction. And I submit to you that this will be a disaster with a capital D if this deal closes, \$550 million worth of bonds are issued, and this Commission and the consumers of the state are left to pick up the pieces.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Okav. My question

still, though, is this: Does the word
"contingent" in this clause imply that we have
the authority to issue contingencies, say it's
contingent upon?

MR. JENKINS: I believe you do. I believe you've got today the authority over Florida Water Services Corp. to require them to transfer this -- to submit to Commission jurisdiction to transfer this facility in a manner which allows you adequate review.

I'm not sure I'm answering your question exactly, but I think you can place reasonable requirements on the condition of transfer here to protect the interests of the customers. And in this case, that means either a requirement that they obtain Commission approval prior to closing or, if it's going to be post-closing, that there be some meaningful requirement that the deal can be unwound, and that that's what the contingent language in the statute is referring to.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Let me ask it another way. You know, I -- and maybe I -- I'm assuming that -- I've heard this stated several times today, or I've heard this particular

portion of the clause referred to as the contingency clause. So I'm assuming that if it is a contingency clause, that implies that this Commission has the authority to add contingencies. It has been called a contingency clause. I mean, what does that mean? That's what I'm trying to get you to answer for me and tell me if that's your belief.

MR. JENKINS: I guess I'm -- I was talking to Mr. Twomey there. I think that the -- it may not be a function of this Commission to place requirements on the closing. I think in order to be considered contingent on Commission approval, they have to come to you with some sort of assurance that after closing, the matter can be unwound, that it's reasonable to assume that "contingent on Commission approval" means that the -- well, it means just that, that the deal can be unwound, if need be, afterwards.

And I don't think it's incumbent on the Commission necessarily to place requirements on any particular transaction. I think it's incumbent on the applicant or on the regulated seller to come to you and satisfy the requirements of the statute in that regard.

1 CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Mullin? 2 MR. JENKINS: Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Mullin is representing Nassau County? 4 5 MR. MULLIN: Madam Chairman, with your consent, I would like to have Mr. Gossett join 6 7 me, who is the county coordinator, if we could 8 ask Bruce just to slide down one so we can borrow his microphone. 9 There you go. Thank you. 10 Madam Chairman and members of the 11 12 Commission, my name is Michael Mullin, M-u-l-l-i-n. I'm the County Attorney for Nassau 13 14 County, Florida. And in case you don't know 15 where Nassau is, we're over -- the farthest 16 north that you can get without going into 17 Georgia on the eastern side of the state. And Mr. Gossett is beside me. He's the county 18 coordinator. 19 20 We are here because, on behalf of the Board 21 of County Commissioners and all the ratepayers 22 of Amelia Island, we are vitally concerned with 23 this proceeding, and let me first tell you why. 24 And it has been interesting today, in light

of the nonprofit corporation papers that have

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come in today -- and I commend them highly. I know what it means now to float like a butterfly and sting like a bee, because if you're not on your feet, you could certainly lose in this forum today.

I think it's interesting that that comes to you at whatever time it came today, at 1:45 today, when we started this proceeding at about 11:30 this morning. So someone had the presence of thought to run out and run downtown and file it, because I can tell you that I checked this morning at 9:30, and there was no nonprofit corporation filed with the Secretary of State's office, and I checked at 10:00, and it was not filed.

and it's interesting. Under the statutory authority that we are here discussing today, that particular definition, when it says a nonprofit corporation formed for the purpose of acting on behalf of a political subdivision, one would assume then that one of the political subdivisions, i.e., Milton or Gulf Breeze, authorized that at a public meeting for them to file that today at 11:45, 12:45, whatever time. We don't know if that's the case or not.

That's not before you today, because I think it's, respectfully, disingenuous to bring that to you when the staff recommendation is such that it finds that it is not a governmental authority and it should be looked into. And to have you accept today that we filed that -- when I say we, the Authority has filed that -- is somewhat disingenuous.

And again, I think you would have to look to determine at a later time whether the political subdivisions have authorized that at a duly authorized meeting, and can one political subdivision form a nonprofit corporation and therefore acquire Florida Water Services. I don't think the statutes provide for that. This is not Florida Water Services Authority. This is a nonprofit corporation on behalf of a political subdivision, I would assume Milton or Gulf Breeze. And I don't think statutorily or constitutionally, as has been argued to you before, that there is the authority for that nonprofit corporation to proceed.

So therefore, I think it is in doubt still as to whether that's a nonprofit corporation.

And again, I don't know how you can be a

nonprofit corporation if your intent is to make several million dollars for the two cities.

And even with that having been said, the statutory provision in 367 also requires in 367.071(4)(a) that the sale of facilities, in whole or in part, to a governmental authority shall be approved as a matter of right.

However, the governmental authority shall, prior to taking any such action — and it has some provisions. Well, the governmental authority was only formed today, so they could obviously not comply with that section if they still contend we're a governmental authority. So I think it also fails in that regard.

And getting back to the main portion of 367, it is permissive, may, talking about the contingencies. And listening to the dialogue between Commissioner Bradley and Mr. Jenkins, I think you do have the right and the authority to approve contingencies and/or require contingencies, because what's being overlooked in this whole matter, quite frankly, is -- and I said this before at the public forums, both in Orlando, that the law and ethics seem stop in Marianna, because not only is there a time

difference between the western part and the other parts of Florida east of Marianna, there are these two differences, legal differences, ethical differences.

We are spending a great deal of the taxpayers' time on behalf of the County
Commission that I represent, and the others here today, and your time, because two cities want to make money, plain and simple. And that's what it's about. It's not about the public interest. It's not about cities and counties going to them and saying, "We want you to keep Florida Water under your jurisdiction for our protection."
You won't hear that. No one went to them and asked them to do this. They saw what they found to be a loophole in the law, and will through very able counsel try to tell that you we're just operating under the loophole.

well, that's not right. You are the authority of what I call last resort. Yes, there is other litigation pending in other counties, Osceola County. There's soon to be some in Nassau. There's some in Santa Rosa County. There's some in Hillsborough County. All those will work their way through the system

for a year or a year and a half.

But the statutory authority that you have on behalf of the ratepayers of the State of Florida would seem to me very clear. And if you don't follow that, then I think the disaster Mr. Jenkins talked about, both legally and ethically, and the cost to the ratepayers is going to be disastrous, and we will all look back on this day and say, "Gosh, isn't it great the City of Milton and Gulf Breeze made money on the burden and on the backs of everybody else."

Again, I think the statutes are clear. I don't think it's a governmental authority. I think you should require them to file an application and that your staff should review the nonprofit papers filed today. They should review whether in fact these things were done in the sunshine and the authorization issued, because I can tell you, if you follow this and you have the full details of how this was put together, starting with an entity called Capital Trust Agency and Gulf Breeze Financial, you will not find, nor will any other body find that the sunshine laws were followed.

There was an intentional, deliberate

it has become.

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attempt to cover this and hide it from the public, and that's what brings us here today, because if they had come -- and, Madam Chairman, you asked the question, is there an ability or a facilitator. We went through the conflict resolution procedures. We started that. They were very cooperative in that respect, but it was clear that they believe making money is the primary purpose. And I understand that. They want to put money in their pockets. So there's no communication other than the law tells us we're going to make money, so let's talk about this and then go away. And that's as genuine as

And since that date, no one has come to

Nassau, Osceola, Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough

-- I can name them all -- and said, "Why don't

we all sit down and let's see -- for instance,

maybe you want to be on our board to ensure that

the ratepayers are protected." It hasn't

happened. That can only happen, I think, in

this forum, because you control Florida Water

Services. You are what -- the people that I

come from in Nassau County are looking to you to

protect them, because there is nothing that

ensures, in spite of what Bruce tells you -- and I believe he believes that, but there is nothing that protects the ratepayers. And those rates could go quadruple tomorrow.

And the bonds, if something happens among those court cases, who knows what's going to happen. It's going to make a lot of lawyers a lot of money, but it's sure not going to benefit the ratepayers.

So I think, Madam Chairman, legally, morally, and ethically, we are here seeking your help to do this the right way. And what's the detriment to the Authority and to the two cities? Suppose they have to wait 60 days while your staff reviews this and perhaps a hearing is set and you hear from all of the governmental entities and/or craft some type of facilitation approach? What's the loss to them? There's no loss to them, none whatsoever, unless they think, "Uh-oh. If we do that, this thing may unravel, and those two cities are not going to make money."

And it's really a shame we're spending all this money on behalf of -- Florida Water paying all the costs of Bruce and everybody else to be

here to benefit two cities like this. It's just 1 2 -- from where we come from in our portion of the 3 State of Florida, that's not right. CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Mullin, I'll ask you 4 what I asked Mr. Jenkins. 5 6 MR. MULLIN: Yes, ma'am. 7 CHAIRMAN JABER: What does Nassau County 8 hope to accomplish if we require the company to 9 submit an application? Is it that you wish for the sale as it's structured not to go through? 10 11 MR. MULLIN: In the current structure, yes, 12 ma'am. And we want a full and open hearing by 13 the Commission of all the details of the sale 14 and any other safeguards that might be accorded 15 to ensure that the ratepayers are protected. And I think that's at a minimum what we would 16 like to see. 17 18 CHAIRMAN JABER: So is there another 19 structure you all might find feasible? 20 MR. MULLIN: Yes, ma'am. 21 CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. Does that conclude 22 your comments? 23 MR. MULLIN: Mr. Gossett may have a remark 24 or two to make, with your consent. 25 MR. GOSSETT: Madam Chairman and

Commission, the only comment I would like to make is, in taking notes, there was a common thread listening to the state legislators and some other people about protections for the ratepayers, and I think that's -- where you sit, you look out for the ratepayers on regulated utilities. Utilities that are owned by government entities within their boundaries are protected by the local elected officials.

The one thing that I find extremely interesting in listening today was all the different options that supposedly the Authority would be interested in putting in place to protect those ratepayers, but yet the rating agency in New York, Standard & Poor's, when they rated this issue, on the upside, after all the negatives, the number two bullet point was the Authority represented to them that they had rate-setting autonomy. That was told to the rating agency. That's what they indicated. We have the printout from Standard & Poor's to show that. I find that in direct conflict with what I've heard today.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Gossett.

Mr. Groot representing the city of Palm

Coast.

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MR. GROOT: Thank you, Madam Chairman and Commissioners. Thank you for spending so much time today and devoting so much effort in reviewing this issue. We appreciate that.

And before I begin, I promised someone who had to leave that I would make a statement real quickly on his behalf. Charles K. Lewis, director of regulatory and franchise administration and property management for Hernando County, asked me to state to you all that Hernando County supports the staff recommendation in totality. He had to leave, and I promised I would do that for him.

I don't want to repeat anything, so my thoughts are going to be pretty fairly random. I'm just trying to address issues that have come before you during the course of the discussion. And initially, I would adopt and incorporate all the arguments that have been made thus far in support of the staff recommendation.

One thing we haven't -- we've had lots of statutes read today, and one statute that hasn't been read, at least in my hearing, is 367.121, which relates to the powers of the Commission.

And I think this answers many of the questions that have been asked today, including the question that Commissioner Bradley asked relative to whether or not the Commission can impose minimum requirements in an order relative to the contingency of a contract.

The statute provides that in the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Commission shall have the power to exercise all judicial powers, issue all writs, and do all things necessary or convenient to the full and complete exercise of its jurisdiction and the enforcement of its orders and requirements. That is plenary. That is complete. And that answers many of the questions, like I said, including the contingency factor.

And I would reemphasize the fact that if this proceeding -- if this proposed sale is closed, it will be the proverbial tar baby.

And the question about liability that was asked earlier I think is a good question.

Normally you think of liability in terms of financial liability or the like. But my firm represents nine cities and several other government jurisdictions, and I continually tell

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and see -- I continually see the impact that an another city acting in a way that isn't necessarily pleasing to the public has in terms of an impact on all other cities, because the perception is that that's just government.

And if this matter were to close and everything were to be unraveled or attempted to be unraveled, the liability would be on this Commission, the City Council of Palm Coast, and other city and county commissions throughout the state, because what the perception would be is, how did this happen, how did this happen, because without the contingency that Mr. Jenkins so very well articulated, the first issue that any purchaser of a bond is going to raise if there's an attempt to undo the situation is, "PSC, you can't impair my contractual rights. City of Palm Coast, you can't impair my contractual rights," and the assertion will be that any attempt to undo what has been done will be an impairment of contractual rights.

Another thing I would like to talk about -like I said, I'm going to be somewhat random,
because I'm at the end and I don't want to
repeat anything that has been stated before. I

think it's important for the Commission to again think of the principle of law of primary agency jurisdiction, which, in my understanding, means that this Commission interprets its statutes.

In terms of the issue of what is a governmental authority, if I was a judge and that issue came before me, I would say, "The PSC has to decide that before I'll determine whether or not it's right." And that's true. It's a decision for you all to make, what is a governmental authority, is FWSA a governmental authority. We submit it's not, but that's your decision. And in order to have an application that's approvable by right, that's a decision that has to be made, is it a governmental authority. We think not.

The recent change to be a, quote, unquote, nonprofit corporation, we would also state that that's a decision that's before this Commission. You know, the purported nonprofit corporation, which is a corporation which is going to glean a profit, is it a nonprofit corporation within the definition of governmental authority?

For example, as a matter of what this Commission may look into in terms of

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interpreting that, the nonprofit corporation is to be formed for the purpose of acting on behalf of a political subdivision. Mr. Mullin got into that very well. But it also says with respect to a, a water or waste water facility, facility, in the singular. There's a definition in your statutes that talks about system. It doesn't say systems. It says a facility. So once again, primary agency jurisdiction, that's before this Commission.

By the way, the issue of whether FWSA is a governmental authority is not in any of the litigation that I know of, and it shouldn't be at this point, because once again, that's before you all as a matter for you all to determine.

Mr. Culpepper read part of a staff report from the Florida Legislature that described the amendments in 1997 to Chapter 163, and he read a portion of the staff report. I would just like to read another portion of. And the staff report on page 4, the May 20, 1997 staff report says, "At least 30 chapters of Florida law relate to the activities of county and city governments, providings these entities with a broad range of authority. For example, Chapter

163, Florida Statutes, regulates interlocal agreements whereby cities or counties enter into agreements to provide services or share the expenses for services which their residents need."

Once again, what the citizens of Palm Coast need should not be determined by an entity established by the cities of Milton and Gulf Breeze.

And again in my random stream here,
Mr. Culpepper also quoted a part of Section
163.01, where it was inferred that the
Legislature said this type of entity fulfills a
state purpose. And at least it was inferred in
my hearing that that state purpose was somewhat
equivalent to the state purposes that come
before this Commission.

Well, if you read that provision in its entirety in Section 163.01, it does mention state purpose. But I'm going to read on further, if you don't mind. And I know it's horrible to read statutes to people, but I think it's important in this case.

Mr. Culpepper read, "The accomplishment of the authorized purpose of a legal entity created

under this paragraph is in all respects for the benefit of the people of the state, for the increase of their commerce and prosperity, and for the improvement of their health and living conditions." That's as far as he got.

Now, why was this section in the statute?

Well, I'll read the rest of it. "Since the

legal entity will perform essential governmental

functions in accomplishing its purposes, the

legal entity is not required to pay any taxes or

assessments of any kind whatsoever upon any

property acquired for use by it for such

purposes or upon any revenues at any time

received by it. The bonds, notes" -- and I

won't go on.

That's a boilerplate provision that's placed in many a statute in order to ensure that a governmental entity is tax-exempt and it does not -- it's exempt from taxation. That's what the purpose of that statute was. That's not to state that an entity such as FWSA created by two Panhandle cities totaling 15,000 people in population can exercise their jurisdiction throughout the State of Florida.

Just a couple more points. In terms of --

and the Chair has been asking this question a lot, it seems like, in terms of -- I think you were interested in what input FWSA was receiving from the jurisdictions, the affected jurisdictions. And Mr. Mullin had a Chapter 164 conflict resolution conference between his client and the -- I think it was Milton and Gulf Breeze. And we recently had one, and Palm Coast and the cities of Milton and Gulf Breeze and FWSA representatives were there. And I'm going to depict this as straightforward as I possibly can.

The city manager of Palm Coast, Mr. Dick
Kelton, had 18 points listed on a piece of
paper. That paper was essentially identical to
the outline of his presentation in the November
-- and I'm going to use quotes. I don't like to
do this (gesturing), but the public hearing
before FWSA which occurred in Orlando, which was
supposed to be the curative public meeting for
the meeting that was held in September in
Pensacola without notice.

During the course of our conflict resolution session, Mr. Kelton started to go over those 18 points, and the response was,

"Well, we've never heard those before."

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And Mr. Kelton said, "Well, these are the same points I brought out at the Orlando public hearing, you know, your public hearing."

And the response was, "Well, I guess we didn't appreciate them."

And the point is that the citizens of the City of Palm Coast and the citizens of the other jurisdictions before you should not have to rely upon officials appointed by Gulf Breeze and Milton for accountability, because you will not get it.

Just two more points and I'll be through.

In terms of -- I heard some discussion that maybe the PSC, FDEP, and others could be on potential committees. That has been suggested to Palm Coast too, that maybe after FWSA starts fulfilling its stated role under its interlocal agreement, et cetera, that there could be committees or additional members of the FWSA to maybe provide input, because FWSA is very interested in input.

Well, when you read the basic jurisdictional statute of this Commission, which is, "The Florida Public Service Commission shall

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have exclusive jurisdiction over each utility with respect to its authority, service, and rates," and "The regulation of utilities is declared to be in the public interest, and this law is an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare," the concept of this Commission being a member of a committee or a city being a member of a committee of a jurisdiction which is attempting to impose, you know, regulation 400 miles away, like Palm Coast, and says, "Well, maybe Palm Coast could be a member of a committee that FWSA would appoint," that just totally demeans what this Commission's jurisdiction should be and what the home rule powers of the many jurisdictions that are affected have.

And the last point I would like to touch upon is, I know that your staff is correct that you can't adjudicate. I know you're not a court, and you can't determine whether FWSA is a constitutional body or whatever. But nevertheless, this Commission must act constitutionally in itself. So its orders must be constitutional. Its orders must comport with

law. So if its orders violate the transfer of power, or if its orders violate home rule, that's an element that should be considered in every decision that this Commission makes.

Once again, we appreciate your time. I hope the comments have been helpful. And if you have any questions --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Groot.

Mr. McLean, on my list I have Public Counsel next, if Public Counsel wishes to make a presentation.

Let me make sure. Are there any other local governmental representatives in the audience that wish to make a presentation?

Okay. Mr. Shreve. Thank you for waiting patiently.

MR. SHREVE: And I will be brief. I think you've heard all the points that have been made, and I think everyone has done a good job. I think the points made by the counties and the cities and their attorneys and the legislators were very pointed and accurate.

One question -- I'm going to hit a couple of things that came out during the conversations that I would like to --

1 CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Shreve, is your microphone on, or does the mike just need to be 2 3 closer to you? MR. SHREVE: Maybe it needs to be closer. 4 5 Thank you. I think earlier you asked a question if 6 7 there would be any change in the -- that the 8 customers would see or anything along those lines if the Authority closed, if Florida Water 9 closed with the Authority. The answer was no. 10 I think there will be a great change, and 11 12 one example is that there will be immediately a change in connection fees, which has already 13 been voted by the Authority. So that will go up 14 immediately, those same connection fees used to 15 16 in the future pay for part of the purchase price 17 to Florida Water, which normally would be used as CIAC to go to the benefit of the customers. 18 CHAIRMAN JABER: And do you recall whether 19 20 the Authority voted to increase connection fees 21 or --22 MR. SHREVE: They voted to increase the 23 connection fees substantially. CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. What else? 24 25 MR. SHREVE: So that will take place

immediately, and we don't know what other changes.

The nonprofit corporation, I have no idea what the situation is with that. The first I had heard of it was today, and we thought we had been looking into this thoroughly trying to get some information, as I know your staff had planned to look into it. I think some excellent points have been made about how it was formed, but we know nothing about it. I assume the contract now is with the nonprofit corporation rather than the Authority, but I don't know what the outcome of that is.

As to the precedent that has been set by this Commission, you have never had a situation like this. I think any of the precedent that Mr. Hoffman was referring to had to be when there was at least a part of the purchase within the city boundaries or within the county boundaries. I don't think there has ever been a purchase come before you where the agents or the entity was not dealing with something within their boundaries, and that is not the case here. So it certainly is not on all fours, and I think you have the ability to take whatever

action you need to.

Specifically, as to the contingency language in the agreement, clearly, the Legislature did not change the definition of the entity that was to receive a transfer as a matter of right at the time they put the language in forming the Authority. They did not change that, so you would have to surmise that they did not intend to change that.

There clearly is a question that has been raised on that, and we raised it earlier when we filed our motion to compel Florida Water to provide the discovery that we had asked for. So that has been raised. It's clearly a question that has been raised by many different parties at this point.

If you go to the contingency language that's in the contract, the first part of it — there are two sentences. Sale and transfer of assets pursuant to this agreement is contingent upon approval by the Florida Public Service Commission and the other applicable county. That's only the first sentence. The second sentence is, regulatory agencies pursuant to Section 163.01(7)(g), Florida Statutes, Section

367.071(4)(a), Florida Statutes, and prior legal precedent, such approvals may be obtained after closing and must be granted as a matter of right.

That second sentence I think practically makes the whole contingency language in the contract a nullity, which would mean that they should be required to go ahead and request the transfer earlier.

I think you have those questions before you. My recommendation would be that you order Florida Water not to proceed with this sale and that they immediately be required to file for a transfer so that a hearing on public interest can be held. I would think that the two cities and the Authority would welcome that opportunity to show you and everyone else that they really do have the public interest at heart and see no downside at all in taking that action.

It was raised that they couldn't make the filing within three days. That may be the case. If that's the case, there should be an order out there ordering them not to proceed until the filing is made and approved by this Public Service Commission.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Shreve.

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MR. SHREVE: Yes. ma'am.

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CHAIRMAN JABER: Let me -- while we have you here, let me ask you a couple of questions with respect to your experience on the contingencies and undoing transactions. seems to me if you set aside the legal issues for a moment, whether or not this agency has the authority to undo the sale -- I've been concerned with the logistical aspects of it all, especially in light of what Mr. Hoffman and Culpepper said, that if they close before any sort of application is reviewed and before some of the court cases are decided, the Authority has been formed, there is an intent to allow the employees the become employees of the Authority. You've just represented that there has been a decision to increase connection fees.

So for all intents and purposes, the consumers start getting service from the Authority and not from Florida Water. To the degree -- I see logistical concerns with respect to undoing the transfer, even if legally we could.

Have you thought about that, and what

feedback could you give me in that regard?

MR. SHREVE: Well, I think that also plays in the contingency language, when you get right down to it. If you make a decision not to have the transfer and it were decided at that point that you have that authority, which I think you do, not to make the transfer, and the contract was then supposed to be gone, I to this day don't know what's going to happen to the bond money. I don't think anyone does.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Happen to what?

MR. SHREVE: The bond money, the \$550

million, and where it's all going. We don't have that information as to the details as to where it's going to go.

I think Mr. Jenkins made some excellent points. You're going to have to have some financial security in there somewhere to be able to cover the possible future decision. I totally agree that there -- I think there's a very real problem there in undoing it if it goes through.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. And with respect -Mr. McLean, I asked you to take a look at the
two cases that have been cited to as precedent.

And maybe the Poinciana decision did come to
agenda, but I am just not remembering that, and
I would like to think that I remember what I
vote on.

MS. HOLLEY: It was originally scheduled

MS. HOLLEY: It was originally scheduled to be decided by the Commission, but was deferred, and then eventually was decided administratively.

CHAIRMAN JABER: So that order was not an order -- it was not a decision that we publicly deliberated on. Obviously, we have given you all delegated authority to issue administrative orders.

MR. McLEAN: I may have improvidently said that the Commission sat in judgment on that. I don't think that's really the case. It was adminis -- it was issued administratively.

CHAIRMAN JABER: I'll tell you why that's important to me, Mr. McLean. And I don't want to cast any doubt on that decision, but this is such a case of first impression for me, Commissioners, if I could just open up the dialogue by using this as a vehicle. This is a case of first impression not because this doesn't match up with the GES situation or it

doesn't match up with the Poinciana situation, although I think it does not because we did not have an opportunity to ask some of the questions we're asking now, but I think this is a case of first impression because this is the largest private water company in the State of Florida.

And frankly, my compliments to Florida

Water and their quality of service. You know,

it's all -- relatively speaking, we've not had a

tremendous deal of concern as it relates to this

utility and how you run your business and how

you treat your consumers. So, you know, my

compliments there. But it makes you unique,

because the breadth of service you provide to

the state -- privilege, it is absolutely a

privilege, but it makes you unique.

And the sale of your company is a case of first impression, because the nature of the sale, obviously, in that there are two cities that have formed a governmental authority, cities -- again, my compliments to how they came into it, but cities that are not cities where your facilities are located. So that's yet another reason this is a unique transaction that is worthy of comment and discussion, and

frankly, just because there are so many public issues that have come to fruition that demand a debate.

And as I said early on in the discussion, I think some of those debates have got to occur at the Legislature, but I would like to have a debate here. And I use "debate" loosely. I think that at the end of the day, if you are so confident that this is a governmental authority, then you have nothing to fear, because the evidence will show that it's a governmental authority, Commissioners, and we'll leave it at that. But I want that review to occur.

And, Mr. Hoffman, I want to address something you said early on. You said this docket has been open for a while and that staff just filed a recommendation to require an application to be filed. I want to hit that head on, directly, and let you know that's because your comments were filed on the 23rd of January, I believe, so it made staff's recommendation timingwise appropriate.

MS. HOLLEY: The 21st is when we received the comments.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. So I don't know

what you meant by that statement, but let me just address it head on. It's my understanding that staff -- and staff can correct me if I'm wrong. Staff through Tim Devlin and Harold McLean has asked a lot of questions with respect to the proposed transaction. So in an effort to gather all the information and bring the appropriate course of action to this Commission, I trust that staff did that in the most prudent fashion. But, of course, I can't imagine you meant anything by your statement.

MR. HOFFMAN: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Hoffman.

MR. HOFFMAN: Since we are certainly the ones who are subject to what I would call the burden of staff recommendation, may I have just a brief rebuttal to a few of the remarks that have been made by the local governments?

CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes, I do think that's appropriate, Mr. Hoffman.

Commissioners, I did want to put my initial thoughts out there for your feedback and reaction to as well, so I want us to come back to that.

Commissioner Bradley.

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COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Right. But before he does his rebuttal, I would like to put something --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Bradley.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: -- on the plate.

You know, I think it's pretty apparent, and it should be to Florida Water, that if this deal goes through, that you're going to have some customers who are going to not feel very good about the company that may come about as a result of the sale.

And I listened to Mr. Shreve, and I got to thinking about some of the other complex issues that this body has had to consider and some of — well, the process that maybe we've used in order to try and negotiate to put together a compromise that maybe both parties at least can accept. And I was wondering if you all would be adverse to this, and I was wondering what Mr. Shreve might think about it and what the members of the Commission might think.

Would it be helpful if you all would get together, if you all could get together with Public Counsel and come up with some suggested points of compromise that maybe -- that may

serve as a solution to some of the complex issues that we've addressed today?

Because it's apparent to me you're going to have -- if the sale goes through, that you're going to have some unhappy -- literally, some unhappy customers out there. And you have a lot of litigation going on right now. And it would just make good sense to me for you all to sit down and talk to see if there's something that can be worked out that might be in the best interests of both parties, the public as well as the two entities that are proposing the sale.

I'm just throwing it out there.

CHAIRMAN JABER: I think it's an excellent question. Mr. Hoffman.

MR. HOFFMAN: Chairman, of course, we'll be happy to sit down with Mr. Shreve, as we have on many prior occasions on issues that concern this utility.

I'll be honest. I'm under no authority to make any concessions in the positions that I've outlined to you today. And I'm confident that I would need to --- Mr. Menton and I would need to meet with our client and discuss some of the possibilities.

But I also want to be very frank with the Commission, because I have a lot of respect for the Commissioners and the staff, and I know you've sat here today for a number of hours and listened to this. And I don't want to be any less than frank, Commissioner Bradley, that, you know, it is our intention at this point to proceed to closing.

You know, the market conditions for this transaction are preferable, and a 1% change in the interest rate can have perhaps a \$30 million impact on this transaction, and we wish to proceed to closing. We have faced obstacles, Commissioners and Chairman, to this closing at the local level, whether you're talking about show causes, whether you're talking about new ordinances directed to this transaction, whether you're talking about local governments that we believe have abused their regulatory power because they wish to purchase the facilities in their local government through a competing bidder, the Florida Governmental Utility Authority.

I mean, you asked Mr. Jenkins what the end game was for Marco Island, and his statement was

that the City is hoping for a legitimate review of the transaction. And I would very respectfully disagree, in that the record of the public hearings and the actions taken by the City of Marco Island confirm that they wish to purchase these facilities and that they support the FGUA proposal. Nassau County, Mr. Gossett is a member of the FGUA's board.

So I want to give you that context and why we believe that it is necessary for us to move forward. We think that the bottom line here is that our opponents are asking you to do what the Circuit Court will not.

Mr. Jenkins mentioned all the litigation.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Right. But excuse
me, Mr. Hoffman. To my point, though.

MR. HOFFMAN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And my point is this. And it's not to imply that the sale should not or cannot go forward. My question was this. Is there a willingness to sit down and to talk with your constituents, your current constituency and the prospective constituency of the new entity if the sale goes through? Are you all willing to be good servers of the public

and to sit and talk and to try and work out something that might be more acceptable to your future customers if in fact this sale does go forward? And what I'm really saying is that that -- let's assume that the sale does go forward. Then are you -- but prior to the sale going forward, are you willing to sit down and negotiate so that they have more comfort with the deal?

CHAIRMAN JABER: That's probably more appropriately addressed to the Authority.

Mr. Culpepper?

MR. CULPEPPER: Commissioner Bradley, we'll always speak with and work with the Public Counsel, and have in the past and certainly will in the future.

I think Mr. Hoffman's statements are correct in terms of the importance of moving forward and the effect on the market and all of the nuances of that. We feel compelled for the benefit of even prices, customers, and so forth, to move forward as fast as we can.

I will say this, Commissioner. In regards to unhappy customers, I have not been privy to any of those types of issues so far in any of

the litigation or issues before, or hearings, as a matter of fact, before the Authority.

We know that there is certainly dismay and disgruntlement, if that's a word, from local governing authorities who may want to conduct, purchase, or acquire their own systems. But we do not -- as has been said, we think water services has done a very good job with regard to customer relationships. We would adopt those. We will inherit those relationships and want to carry them on. So we don't feel that there is going to be a consumer issue with regards to what this transaction is. We do think it's certainly important to move forward from a market standpoint.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Culpepper, I need to give you some thoughts on that --

MR. CULPEPPER: Sure.

CHAIRMAN JABER: -- just in the interest of fairness. Yes, absolutely, there will be some cities and counties that, for growth reasons, economic development reasons, perhaps would be interested in buying any privately owned water company. But there's also an expectation on their constituents' part that to the degree

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there is another governmental authority that's formed, it seems to me that the constituents would come to the affected county and say, "Why didn't you participate, and what could we have done?"

And I'm speculating, but I know if I could insert myself in that perspective, it seems to me that there's also a necessity on behalf of their constituents to preserve public interest in that regard, because what would -- I haven't seen anyone from Orange County, but what would, you know, the Orange County constituent say to the Orange County Commissioner next year when they have a complaint about water that's provided from the Orange County facility? "You need to call the city of Gulf Breeze on that"?

And I'm not -- and I really want to send you back with a message to Gulf Breeze and Milton. This is not about those two cities. It's about the ongoing regulation and the review of the largest private utility in the State of Florida, and who's going to be the voice for the consumer.

Commissioner Bradley, did you have a question?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes. And I -- you know, I think that -- I don't know if you were here at the very beginning. I'm assuming that you were. You would not have seen the Senators and the Representatives here if they had not been receiving a tremendous amount of feedback from the users of your current service.

And I think you're playing with a hornet's nest to not sit and talk and negotiate, because, you know, when I look at the number of counties and cities involved in this, you're going to have a lot of legislative opposition to you.

And when you count -- I mean, if you simply do the math, I think you're going to put yourself in a situation that you're going to be defending for quite a while. You know, some of those people have long memories over across -- on the other side of town.

MR. CULPEPPER: Well, let me -- yes, I understand that. Let me make only this response.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: They're nice people, but they have excellent memories. They remember in detail.

MR. CULPEPPER: All right. Just in

response to both, in terms of what used to be done or where these issues must be aired, I think that's what the court system is for, and that's exactly what's going on within the court system. So many of the issues that are raised to you today are legal issues to be determined by our judicial system, and I submit to you, with all respect, perhaps not within the Commission's jurisdiction or aegis.

And so clearly, we must deal with the Legislature and we must deal with the court system, and that will be done and is being done. And I think all of the issues that are before you that were mentioned today are being subjected to review by the court system now.

CHAIRMAN JABER: And again, for my

Commissioners' benefit, I want the Commissioners

to know that where I disagree with you is with

respect to whether we can discuss the transfer

and the result of that transfer.

Commissioners, I want to be clear. I don't necessarily disagree with respect to the language being discretionary as it relates to the contingency. My only concern is that this Commission reserve its authority to review the

transfer. And that's not to prejudge what the conclusion might be.

In reviewing the transfer, we may find that you're absolutely right, it's a governmental authority, and therefore, it should be approved as a matter of right. But I need to look at that entity and understand that it's a governmental authority so that when the constituent calls a county or when the consumer calls the State of Florida and talks to our Public Service Commission 800 staff, they could say, "You can call this person. This is where your voice is."

Commissioner Davidson had a question, and Commissioner Baez. And I know, Mr. Twomey, you've wanted to address us, but I want to entertain the Commissioners' questions.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Thank you,

Chairman. I just wanted to note for the record

that a January 11th St. Pete Times article

pointed out that at a January 10th meeting of

the Authority, impact fees were raised 25% in

all localities. Guaranteed revenue fees were

adjusted, some up, some down, differently for

each service area. I just wanted to note that

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19 20 to follow up to Public Counsel's comment on cost.

A second point. The timing of staff's docket doesn't present a tremendous concern for In September of 2001, Florida Water Services Corporation's parent company announced that the utility was up for sale and it was in negotiations with FGUA. I think in that year and four months, there has been ample time to prepare the basics of what would go into an application in the event one was necessary.

During all the testimony today, I actually read every line of what's required in the application. And frankly, it's not a difficult document. I mean, it will take some man-hours to go into it, but it's not a difficult project. Some of information requested can be put in in the form of statements. And if I were sitting on your side, I would err on the side of caution and put that together. I think it's very doable in a three-day period. And work with staff, and if the information -- if that's the ruling of this Commission. if the information is difficult to put together, then bring that to staff's attention.

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Sort of following up to the Chair's comments, this is a case of first impression for me, because it's my first case here on this issue.

I am -- as I sit here, I'm not convinced at all that this legal entity falls within the definition of a governmental authority. I might even go a little further than the Chair and say I don't know what type of factual evidence would convince me otherwise. I, in a sense, think that's a legal determination. I think the statutes are pretty clear in their provisions, and right now I'm just not persuaded that this entity falls within that definition.

Thank you, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Baez, you had a question or a comment?

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Just a couple of comments. First of all, you know, I want to get clear in my head, or at least lay out there that this is -- you know, we're not talking about three days to file an application. I want us all to understand that. I think that there has to be more to make it meaningful, so there is a

hereafter to this process that we're entertaining.

For me, the key -- and I also want to say that I would just -- I would love --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Get ready for that question, because that's the question, what is the hereafter.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I would love a crack at discussing the policy behind it, including the issues of governmental authority and all that.

I'm not entirely convinced that that's our province. And for purposes of this discussion, it really doesn't matter much to me, although it's perhaps the sexiest part of the issue. You know, we get stuck -- well, anyway.

The problems with all of this for me are this. And it was in answer to a question that I posed to the General Counsel a while back. And the implication was that we're somehow assuming — for purposes even of the recommendation, we're assuming that we're dealing with a governmental authority under 163. We're taking that as a given, even for purposes of our — your analysis.

MR. McLEAN: That's not quite right,

Commissioner, no.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Is that not right?

MR. McLEAN: No, sir. We're assuming that they are formed correctly and constitutionally, whatever they are.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: What's the difference of saying --

MR. McLEAN: Between those two? Hopefully none. But we look to our statute, 367, to see whether they're a governmental authority, and that's the end of our inquiry. There are cases pending in the courts, as I understand, that suggest that the entity was not appropriately formed under 163. Our recommendation to you somewhat presupposes that they were legally formed under Chapter 163.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Okay. And let's -- stop right there.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: If you presupposed wrong, if the answer to those questions are the opposite of what you are presupposing, it seems to me that that leaves us in a situation where we have made an assumption and used that as a jumping-off point that we can't turn back from.

MR. McLEAN: No, sir, but I guess I would say if that turns out to be the case, they have worse problems than the PSC. I mean, they will have --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I would agree with you, but --

MR. McLEAN: Right.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: But somehow we've used some assumption that could be right or could be wrong at the end of the day in order to -- in order to let -- I mean, in essence, in order to say, "You know what? We don't have jurisdiction over it. This doesn't concern us," in essence.

MR. MCLEAN: Let me respond this way. I think that staff could wait until the resolution of those various lawsuits, but if we do, this deal will go down --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I think we're getting
-- and I may be not saying it right. That's
precisely the point. There's a question out
there that, at least in my mind, becomes the
basis of whether my responsibility is to grant
something as a matter of right, or my
responsibility is to look into the public
interest, to entertain an application in the

public interest.

And if I have to assume that they're properly formed under 163, that tilts the scale toward saying, "Okay. I have to approve this as a matter of right." In my mind, you know, if I've already made -- if I've already conceded that result, then there's not a whole lot -- you know, this whole application -- I mean, going back to the hereafter, then entertaining an application doesn't really matter. I mean, it does, you know, so we can all check our boxes and everything else. But if we're going to have to grant it as a matter of right, you know, I think we've already done that.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Baez, I want to understand your point in the discussion you're having with Harold. Where are you all getting that there's an assumption that the 163 creature is set up correctly? Did I miss that in the recommendation?

MR. McLEAN: It may be stated more accurately to say we are not concerned with that. We are taking it as a given that they're organized correctly under 163. We don't care whether they are or not. But if they are, then

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we believe that they would have to come here and determine -- and it's your determination whether they're a governmental authority under our statute. We can't sit in judgment over whether they are correctly formed under 163.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, then I have this question. What are the criteria for someone to qualify as a governmental authority under our statute? Is that in the statute?

> MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. It's in 367 --COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Under .021?

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Is it .021 that we're

In my opinion, yes. respect to whether they're entitled to a transfer as a matter of right, that issue is determined by 367.021(7). And under (7), they are now alleging that they are on the one hand a governmental authority, or they are a nonprofit,

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And here's -- that just leads into something else. I mean, there are too many aspects of this -- in my mind, there's

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too many aspects of this for which there are no solid answers. I mean, we haven't seen the nonprofit documents, although I'm sure they've been provided to you at this point, we've been at this so long today.

The contingency, I had problems, because you told -- at least you represented to me that we had not made analysis of it in terms of whether it was sufficient for the purpose it's intended, whether it's adequate. I thought I heard Mr. Hoffman say that he was in agreement that there is some review of contingency language. You know, what the standard is, I don't know, but that there is at least some level of review by the Commission as to adequacy of the contingency language.

MR. MCLEAN: Yes, sir, I heard that.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And that hasn't taken place either.

MR. MCLEAN: It has not.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Anyway, long story short, all of these unanswered questions leave me at least with some -- you know, it's an either/or. Now, I don't feel comfortable going forward with all of these open questions, so

what solution do I have, at least in my mind?

And again, is the staff recommendation -- but I

guess my question to you is, is there any

hereafter contemplated in the staff

recommendation? I don't remember.

MR. MCLEAN: Implicitly so, Commissioner.

I think we're suggesting to you that you require

MR. McLEAN: Implicitly so, Commissioner.

I think we're suggesting to you that you require an application or a sufficient contingency. And you've heard a lot of debate about what that would be. We want an application or a contingency, and that necessarily implies that at some point you're going to weigh that application to determine whether this is a governmental authority or a nonprofit.

And I have to say that implicitly I think in staff's recommendation is the notion that staff should probably protect your opportunity to do that by some action in Circuit Court perhaps, although we have not recommended that, because we did not know what direction you would take with the underlying issue.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, would it -- and I guess, speaking of implicit, subsequent measures, is it time to make them explicit?

MR. MCLEAN: Perhaps so, sir. If you

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determine that you want an application, why 1 2 would you want the application without the 3 opportunity to weigh it and to determine the several factual and legal issues you've heard 4 5 debated today? CHAIRMAN JABER: Is it within our 6 discretion to just schedule this for a hearing? 7 MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am. In my opinion, 8 9 yes. 10 CHAIRMAN JABER: And I don't know, Commissioner Baez, if that's where some of your 11 12 questions were going, but it goes back to the 13 question I asked Mr. Twomey. How do you -- your 14 recommendation, if we memorialize it in an order, is currently noticed to be issued as a 15 16 final, or some sort of procedural order, but not 17 PAA. It is a non-PAA. 18 MS. HOLLEY: Correct. 19 CHAIRMAN JABER: So either we make this PAA 20 and count on someone to protest, which doesn't 21 seem very efficient, or I suppose we could on 22 our own motion schedule a hearing. 23 MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am. 24 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And I --25 CHAIRMAN JABER: Those are ideas, but --

MR. McLEAN: Legally you could. 1 CHAIRMAN JABER: -- I'm not suggesting one 2 3 way or the other. 4 MR. McLEAN: The Commission has on many occasions determined that a hearing or a protest 5 6 was inevitable and set the matter for hearing on their own motion at the outset. 7 8 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Now, that doesn't in 9 and of itself deal with this post-closing, or if there is a closing --10 11 MR. McLEAN: The contingency. 12 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Yes. The mere fact 13 that the Commission would set something for 14 hearing certainly doesn't --15 MR. McLEAN: My sense is, I agree with the 16 other parties who said that they have the option 17 to file an application or an adequate 18 contingency. My sense is that you should not 19 demand of them an application until you've 20 determined the adequacy of their contingency. 21 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: You know, there have 22 been couple of ideas suggested, or certainly a 23 couple of points made that might point to 24 adequacy, but I don't think we've been able to

fix that. You know, that hasn't been defined.

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MR. MCLEAN: No, sir, but Mr. Bradley raised a very interesting point, in my mind, and that is -- I don't want to speak for Mr. Bradley, but this is the sense that I got: Demand an application, or in the alternative, a contingency that has some teeth in it that says we will reverse -- we will stand ready to reverse the deal if the Public Service Commission determines that it needs to be reversed, and here's how we'll go about it.

Now, it's probably controversial, because

I'm not sure the statute gives you specific

authority to do that, but it certainly gives you

arguable authority to do that. The statute says

contingency. Well, contingency in the ordinary

term in law and in ordinary parlance means that

you can undo it. It's reversible. How are you

going to unwind it, in the words of one of these

folks? On the other hand, the statute could

have been much more explicit on that point.

But I thought -- I don't mean to speak for Mr. Bradley, but that's kind of what I heard the direction in which it seemed to me he was going, and it seemed to me a reasonable direction to go.

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CHAIRMAN JABER: But you know my concern with that? It's easier to undo transactions, and we've had to do to this between sales of two private utilities, because we still have regulatory powers over that buying entity, and those have been seamless. I wouldn't even know where to begin in terms of ordering additions of contingencies, because I don't pretend -- I'm not a bond lawyer either, and I wouldn't know where the risks are and where the liabilities are and could not insure that the consumers are protected in that kind of setting, whereas I think the PSC could if it was a sale between two private entities.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Davidson.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I think if we articulated the guiding principle that the contingency somehow has to be made effective, I would then think the burden would be squarely upon the shoulders of those presenting the contingency to put forth one that would return the parties and the transaction as close as possible to the status quo if this didn't go through.

And we heard some ideas today. I'm not a 1 2 bond expert either, but to place an extraordinary call on the bonds, have certain 3 provisions relating to the lawsuits, require 4 that proceeds be escrowed in case the bonds have 5 to be called in, et cetera. I personally would 6 7 feel uncomfortable trying to draft that contingency myself, but would feel comfortable 8 9 reviewing it on the basis of any expert 10 testimony here. And I guess that raises a question for sort 11 of all the interested parties here. Could a 12 13 contingency be drafted that would return the 14 parties to the status quo if the sale did not go through? Could there be specific provisions in 15 16 a contingency? For anyone to jump in. 17 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Acknowledging that 18 there are no bond lawyers in the --19 CHAIRMAN JABER: We all need T-shirts, "I 20 am not a bond lawyer." 21 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Did anyone sleep at a 22 Holiday Inn last night? No? Okay. 23 MR. CULPEPPER: The only answer --24 MR. HOFFMAN: Maybe tonight. MR. CULPEPPER: Well, obviously, we don't 25

know, because we didn't jump up. I would simply repeat what I said earlier in the morning, I guess, at this point, which was that the risk is with the bondholder and not on the customer with regards to the process of the unwinding. I do understand that.

whether that language could be -- I do not know, Commissioner. I mean, clearly, there are people in this world on either side of this issue that can determine that, and we can do that with phone calls. But for your purposes at this moment, we cannot.

May I -- while I have the floor, may I do one more thing? I just want to clarify.

CHAIRMAN JABER: If you'll bring the microphone closer to you so we can hear you.

MR. CULPEPPER: Because I don't sense that I'll get much rebuttal, because I guess we've taken that in response, and time is running.

But there was one comment with regard to the nonprofit and the fact that its date is today. That's correct. But from the outset, the original outset of the adoption of the interlocal agreement, there was a provision in that agreement adopted by both of the cities

that I represent in a public meeting, normal publicized, open meeting, that provided that the Authority could form -- and I think it's 617, Chapter 617; I believe that's right -- a nonprofit corporation. That was from the very outset.

So it's not something that they creatively ran around and tried to create outside of the sunshine today, and I just simply needed to report that, because you get the sense that something is going on outlaw, and that's really not the case.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioners, do you have any other questions before I let Mr. Twomey address us? Hang on, Harold.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I'm finished.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioners, just in the interest again of disclosing where I am, I'm not interested in playing with the contingency language, because I'm not interested in prejudging what this thing will look like. And I speak for just the way I'm -- the perspective I'm coming at this. I want to bring us back to staff's recommendation is to get an application, let's figure out what this is, and we'll know

how to process it.

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But there are outstanding questions that, frankly, will determine whether this gets approved as a matter of right or whether it comes under the public interest standard. I'm not really ready to go beyond that and take a look at the contingency provision, because at the end of the day, there may not be anything to undo.

MR. MCLEAN: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. McLean.

MR. McLEAN: Just a housekeeping matter. Mr. Jacobs is with us today. He came over earlier. He was originally scheduled to speak with the other interested folks. He was called to the Legislature for some important business, and he's back with us, and I believe he would like to briefly address the Commission, if possible.

CHAIRMAN JABER: I'm sorry. You're too late.

MR. JACOBS: That's probably a wise decision.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Nice to see you again. Come on up, Mr. Jacobs.

MR. JACOBS: Madam Chairman and members of the Commission, he said housekeeping. And I left the broom in the car, but I can clean up afterwards if you would like. I'll turn the lights out as well if you would like me to.

My name is Buddy Jacobs, and I'm a lawyer from a place called Fernandina Beach, Florida.

I represent the Amelia Island Property Owners
Association, some 2,500 users of Florida Water.

I also am a user myself, a customer, and I'm here on behalf of those folks as well as myself.

What I'm most concerned about, and on behalf of my folks, we had a meeting on Saturday, a property owners annual meeting, and a large part of the topics discussed that morning — there were 500 folks there — was this sale. They are greatly alarmed and quite concerned. And for all the reasons you've heard all day, I've heard these, because I've been to several of these meetings with all the folks involved.

And I would just submit to you that you really are the kind of the last hope in this matter on behalf of the consumers of this utility. You are the last hope because, as

they've stated to you, they're going to closing, and they're planning that to be the Valentine's Day Massacre, as we viewed it last Saturday in the description of it. Valentine's Day is when they plan to close. They've had a closing. It slid several times for many reasons, a lot of which has been the building and building and building of opposition to this occurring.

It just doesn't make sense. You have 500,000 folks who use these utility companies around the state, and they're going to be governed by three folks over in the Panhandle. And as the writer H. L. Mencken said, when they say it's not about money, folks, it's going to be about money. And that's what this is all about.

But that's not what you're about. You're about protecting the consumers and the citizens of Florida. I would suggest to you that once the bell is rung, you can't unring it. I would suggest to you whatever you think you can do with the bonds and puts and calls and all that kind of stuff, that's not going to get it done. I think you've got to do as the staff has recommended to you, that you need to require

them to submit an application, and then whatever happens happens. But you would have discharged your statutory duties and would have done your best, and you would have tried to protect the people of the State of Florida. And I would urge you to do that, and that's why I'm here today. And I'll be happy to try to answer any questions if you might have some for me.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Jacobs, are you going to petition the court for an injunction?

MR. JACOBS: We're part of a lawsuit out there as well, and those things are out there. But you all are really the people that I think we have to look to at this stage. Now, once the application is submitted, we'll see where that goes. But if you have to go to court on behalf of the citizens of Florida to stop this sale before the bell is rung -- before the bell is rung, if you have to do that, I hope you will.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Does that mean you will not?

MR. JACOBS: Well, we're doing the best we can where we are. Yes, ma'am, we'll do everything we can. We'll pile on.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Is Mr. Jenkins still here?

Mr. Jenkins, does your client intend to seek an injunction?

MR. JENKINS: We haven't asked the court for that at this time. We're just proceeding -- we filed a lawsuit, and we're proceeding with the motions that have been filed by the Authority in that regard.

I think the issue for a lot of communities, including us, and I suspect Mr. Jacobs, is that you either have to post a bond or have a considerable amount of potential liability in the event -- especially on a \$550 million deal. I mean, the fact of the matter is, no matter how comfortable you are with your legal position, that's an awful lot of potential liability to bite off on. And I think that's really the main reason you haven't seen more injunction hearings going on around the state in conjunction with these various lawsuits.

MR. JACOBS: And I guess he made the point better than I could, but I would just submit to you --

CHAIRMAN JABER: What was that you said about the money, Mr. Jacobs?

MR. JACOBS: Well, it is about the money,

yes, ma'am, and we -- you know, I noticed the folks here to my right. These are all much better lawyers than I am, and they're worth a lot more. And I'm sure, and I would almost swear to it, they're being paid a lot more than I am. And that's fine. I'm in favor of lawyers making money.

But I would just submit to you that the little folks can't fight this thing much longer. It's going to happen. They're going to judgment. They're rushing to judgment, and they have great weight behind them, which is an awful lot of money. And I don't know how we can do anything without you. I think we're here. You're the court of last resort. And I implore you to not let them ring this bell, because I don't care what anybody says, you're not going to be able to unring it.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Well, again, in the interest of disclosure and to air out all these opinions publicly, Mr. Jacobs, because I want the application to allow me as one Commissioner to take a look at whether this is a governmental authority and decide which course of action to take in addressing the issue, does not mean that

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today I'm interested in doing anything to seek an injunction. As one Commissioner, I want that out there, you know.

MR. JACOBS: Yes, ma'am, and I think that's fine. And if you discharge that as your duty, I think that no one criticize it. You're done what you said you would do and what you're required to do, and that's fine. We can't say anything about it. If it happens, it happens.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Now, saying that,
Mr. Hoffman, I hope that your client -- to
respond to something you said earlier, the
interest rates and the market lend themselves to
the bond financing right now, and the sale and
all of that, you have to also weigh into that
the cost of litigation and how long that's going
to take. And I think you threw out -- I think
you said something like \$8 million.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thirty.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thirty million. It's not unheard of, certainly as it relates to Florida Water litigation, to think that that litigation expense could get close to that. So it sounds like the money you may think you are saving, you might want to consider what your litigation

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expenses -- I offer that as perhaps on your own, you may want to consider the timing of your closing.

MR. HOFFMAN: Chairman --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Madam Chairman, may I add something --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- to that? This is a point that I wanted to make, and you have touched upon the subject. I am sensitive to the argument that I've heard here today from Mr. Hoffman concerning the timing of the closing and its relationship to the favorable terms that perhaps exist in today's bond markets. You know, I don't think that -- I think we need to take those things into consideration, but I don't think that we necessarily need to be bound by that. But the point I was going to make is that we've heard also here today that it would -- potentially it could be the bondholders which bear the liability and the risk if somehow this sale is not consummated and it does not receive our approval.

If that indeed is the case, it seems to me that there's going to be a premium demanded by

the bondholders if they are in fact made aware of this contingency that may exist out there. It may be that the bell cannot be unrung. I don't know. But I know that if I were a bondholder, I would look at today's discussions, and the underwriters and everything would have to be made aware of this, and it may be that you may get more favorable terms in the capital markets if this potential liability and this uncertainty is removed. And the only way you're going to remove that is to file the application and get a determination. So I think you need to consider that as well.

MR. HOFFMAN: And let me respond to that, Commissioner Deason, just from that one last point that you made, because the Chairman raised it as well, and that's just to bring to your attention that the issue of whether this purchaser falls within the scope of a, quote, governmental authority under your statute, that process has already been undertaken in this docket. The staff asked for comments. You mentioned that we filed them, Chairman. So did virtually all of the other parties. They filed comments on that docket -- on that point.

My point is, the Commission is moving forward in resolving that without the filing of an application in this investigation docket. So I just wanted to bring that point to your attention.

And secondly, Chairman, I just want to focus the entire Commission on the fact that we have talked all afternoon about sort of the vast amount of litigation that's out there, the fact that many of these complaints include requests for injunctions. No injunction has been secured. And at bottom, what we believe is happening here is, our opponents to the transaction want you to do something that you don't have the power to do, which is to issue an injunction, and thereby relieve them from having to secure an injunction from a Circuit Court and post a bond to pay for the damages that they could very well cause if an injunction were issued. And that's our primary concern.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just briefly, first -- and I don't want to belabor this, but I'm long past tired of hearing from the representatives of this authority and this

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utility that this is a bunch of suits, a bunch of suits and ties, coats and ties, a bunch of jealous suitors in the form of other governments that are in complaining about this, and that Mr. Culpepper hasn't heard any customers speak.

I'll remind him that when I introduced myself this morning, that I'm appearing on behalf of Sugarmill Woods Civic Association, Inc., an organization that those of you that have been here any time know are consumers, know are concerned consumers that attempt to protect their rights at the Commission and elsewhere. Mr. Jacobs introduced himself as representing a homeowner or civic association as well. Roth of these organizations spoke in Orlando. I don't recall if Mr. Culpepper was in the room at the They spoke as consumers. Others there time. spoke. So we've got consumers and customers, Commissioners, that have been raising these issues from the beginning. It's not an issue of jealous suitors in the form of other governments.

I want to say very quickly that you need to have a hearing, I think. You need to have a hearing on a lot of the issues that Commissioner

Baez said there were no answers to. The way you could answer it is, you have a hearing. If you're going to preserve the right, Madam Chair, for you to ask the questions you want and have that opportunity mean anything, you've got to stop this sale.

Mr. Hoffman has all but said, I think, they're going to go ahead. Unless somebody stops them, they're going to have this sale. And it's not just a matter of litigation expense. I don't believe they care. They're funding all the lawyers in this room, all the consultants and so forth on both sides, because they stand to make through this deal at least \$170 million of CIAC retrieval that they can't get otherwise.

And the necessity for them moving quickly, I would submit to you, is not because of market conditions. Commissioner Deason is certainly right; if they were to lift this veil, this cloud of the proceedings, they would get better rates. Their concern, I would submit to you, is that they want to close the window on this deal before the Florida Legislature has a chance to act and foreclose it under these circumstances

for all time.

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So I would urge you, go ahead and find that they need to have an application, and find, if you will, that you have to preserve your right to review it. And if it takes seeking an injunction, then I would beseech you to do it, because if you decide to do the right thing and you don't preserve the ability to carry through on it, then we've not much from this proceeding.

Thank you.

MR. JACOBS: Madam Chairman, I wanted to answer your question you asked at 12:22 this afternoon --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay.

MR. JACOBS: -- as I was leaving. asked the question, what happens if this thing doesn't work and you have to unwind it at some time, who's going to be left holding the bag? Well, as I understand it, simply put, as only I can put things, which is simply, you have a water company selling to an authority -- and we'll assume for a minute that they are an authority. They're selling all their assets to this authority. The authority is borrowing the money from bondholders, who are citizens

somewhere, and those bonds are backed up by rates. Those rates are being — have been set. Some parts of them have already been set. Then they have another rate hearing that I've just heard about that's supposed to happen this Friday, and I believe it will be in Orlando. And they'll set those rates, and those rates

will be backing up the bond issue.

when they started this adventure, the bonds were going to be -- and they said they would not do this, or there was some discussion that it was going to be AAA bonds, a nice high rating. It has fallen to BBB by one rating and somewhere else by another rating service. So now the cost of this adventure has gone way up because the interest rate has gone up, and so the bondholders now are getting a higher rate of return because their capital is more at risk.

But who's going to pay for the bonds? It's not the three people who sit on the Authority out in the Panhandle. It's going to be the ratepayers all around the state. So who's left holding the bag? It's the ratepayers. They're the ones that have got to pay this bond issue off.

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And they are being served by a monopoly, a monopoly. You've got to have water, and you've got to have sewer. And that monopoly has no governance at all on them that responds to the ratepayers, and that's the issue. And so who's left holding the bag? It's 500,000 Floridians, 2,500 of which I represent. And so I would suggest to you that that, simply put, is the bottom line of this adventure. And again, I would ask you to do what you can.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Jacobs.

Commissioners, I'm ready for additional

questions or a motion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I have a question for staff. Maybe Mr. McLean can help me.

The recommendation as filed indicates that we should require the filing of an application on a date certain, February the 7th, I believe.

MS. HOLLEY: 5th.

CHAIRMAN JABER: 7th? 7th.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I believe it's the 7th. And the reason for that is, we want the application -- to issue a recommendation that we require the application before closing. Is that

the reason that the 7th was the date?

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MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

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magical about the 7th regardless of the closing

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is there anything wrong in requiring the application prior to closing? They may postpone the closing, and that may give them more time to file the application. Or do you -- is there something date?

MR. McLEAN: Only this. You heard Mr. Twomey mention that you ought to protect your opportunity to decide, to weigh the application and so forth. If we get the application the day before the closing and the closing goes down the next day, our opportunity to protect your opportunity to weigh that application is somewhat fleeting. We can't move that fast.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask you this. Assuming the closing date is the 14th and there's not a postponement in that date, what are we going to do with an application that we have just seven days prior to that?

MR. McLEAN: I think that you all need to talk some more about that, because you've heard

parties before you suggest that somebody has got to go into Circuit Court and protect your opportunity to weigh the application, if I understood your question correctly.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I guess my question -- well, maybe at least the next question, if we have the authority -- and I know there's legal debate on both sides, very learned legal debate on both sides as to whether we have the authority to require the application prior to closing. If we have the authority, if we have the authority to require the application prior to closing, do we have the authority to tell them not to close until we have ruled upon their application?

MR. McLEAN: I don't know how you would enforce it. I think you probably do have that authority, but you may not want to wait for its breach to go to Circuit Court to seek an injunction, because it will be too late. I'm happy with your ordering -- I think we can defend, given the fullness of time, your opportunity to order them not to go forward with the sale, but it is extremely difficult as a practical matter to enforce, unlike the Circuit

Court injunction, where somewhere down the road we would have to get -- or at least before the closing we would have to get --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I know there are a lot of "ifs" here, but if we have the authority to require, to order them, and they — they being Florida Water Services, who is a regulated utility — and they disobey our order and they go forward and close, do we still have them on the hook for up to \$5,000 a day for disobeying a Commission order? And I know \$5,000 a day may not be adequate in terms of a \$550 million bond issue, I understand, but is there any type of enforcement?

MR. McLEAN: Well, as a practical matter,
Commissioner, I believe that corporation is
going to be empty as my old Coke can here. You
can't get anything from it. In other words,
once that deal goes down, the receiving utility
is exempt from our jurisdiction. The selling
utility -- I don't know what we would have to go
against. It's sold. The money is in Minnesota.
I don't know what we could do in that situation.
It would a very difficult legal issue to face.
It would be expensive, and I think very

time-consuming.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Then are you saying then the next logical step, if we require an application to be filed by February the 7th, that between the 7th and the 14th, we would be required to go to court to seek an injunction?

MR. McLEAN: That's what I think,

Commissioner, or perhaps join other parties who

-- upon the authority of the order that you

require an application, they might want to go to

court too. Mr. Shreve might want to go to

court.

But in the final analysis, we would have to protect your opportunity to weigh that application and the allegations of the application. I think that's implicit in the staff recommendation. We could have included that in the staff recommendation, but we knew that this discussion would be wide-ranging and you would hear a lot of policy choices. And we know that the Commission frequently modifies the staff recommendation.

So I think implicit in our recommendation is the notion that you should protect and order us to protect your opportunity to weigh that

application for the substance that it brings to you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let's look at it from another point of view. If we go forward with the recommendation and require an application to be filed on February the 7th, and as counsel for Florida Water Services has indicated and for Florida Water Services Authority has indicated, they think we do not have that authority, what recourse do they have if we enter such an order?

MR. MCLEAN: To seek a writ of prohibition against the agency that suggests we're operating outside the law, in excess of our legislative delegation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And how long does it take to receive such a writ if they prevail?

MR. McLEAN: I don't think there's any good answer for that. I think courts normally honor the exigency of the circumstances, and I think we're dealing with -- I believe they would have the opportunity to do that before the sale, and I believe that they could get the ear of the court before then, because the court --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But then it would be their choice as to whether to go forward with

the sale, with or without such a writ?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir, but we ought not to stand by and watch the deal close if we contemplate your intelligently weighing the --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Wait a minute. The writ of -- that's not an automatic. Isn't the agency given an opportunity to show cause or respond or something?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am, but it would all be done. I think, I predict that the court would give them an audience and require us to give account of ourselves, and that would be a matter fully litigated before the court in very short order.

A writ of prohibition is just like an injunction, an extraordinary writ, not easy to get. Courts are not anxious to hear those things. But if they persuaded the court that there were some exigent circumstances here, that there might be damages which might be done if the deal didn't go down, I believe that they could get an audience. And I have never filed for a writ of prohibition in my life, so ---

CHAIRMAN JABER: Along those lines, I have been reviewing 367.011, which talks about the

jurisdiction of the Commission, and it says the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over authority, service, and rates, over a regulated utility's authority, service, and rates. And then later on it talks about regulation being in the public interest, and the PSC has certain police powers to preserve public health, safety, and welfare. And I read that -- and then the final provision talks about this law supersedes all other laws that are inconsistent.

And I read that in conjunction with the powers of the Commission in .121, and I find myself confused, Harold, with respect to writs. It says under .121(g) that the Commission can exercise all judicial powers, which includes issuing writs. And maybe we don't go that far, but in conjunction with this provision and .011, we do require the application. We do go as far as requiring Florida Water not to close on the sale, again citing these two statutes, until we've had an opportunity to review the application.

One way or the other, I'm assuming Florida Water would -- I'm hopeful that Florida Water will respect that. But let's say they exercise

their opportunity to appeal. The issues that
you and Commissioner Deason just discussed,
doesn't that get us into the appellate arena
anyway on whether the sale can occur without our
approval?

MR. MCLEAN: I think so, but then that gives rise to whether there would be a stay. My sense is -- and I don't mean to speak for the utility or the authority, but that they would seek a writ of prohibition as opposed to an appeal. That seems to me to be the strategic thing to do. But I am persuaded by what you say.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Well, you don't want to give the learned counsel any ideas.

MR. McLEAN: Well, I certainly don't. I don't ever tell people how to sue my client.

CHAIRMAN JABER: You know, Mr. Hoffman, I think you understand, at least as one Commissioner, what I'm trying to accomplish here. And I just want to see what it is, and at the end of the day, you all may absolutely be right. You know, how do we get there? It seems to me you need to go back to your client and find a reasonable solution, because I don't

think we're asking unreasonable questions.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Twomey.

 MR. TWOMEY: I just wanted to offer what I think is a view of the appellate law aspects of

this.

We, by the way, meaning my clients, have in Santa Rosa County obtained, I think out of all the litigation, a stay, we think an operable stay that is precluding this transaction from going forward and closing. It may be lifted within the next week or two. But we could only seek review of the Authority's order because of

certain changes in the -- other horrible changes in the law which I don't think anybody really understood. But it took review of their agency,

163 local authorities out of appeal to the First DCA and made it so you had to go to the local

Circuit Courts.

we didn't know if we had a right to appeal necessarily in the traditional sense or to seek a writ, but we went ahead and sought a writ of certiorari and prohibition. And my concern is -- and maybe it's one you want to look at shortly, is whether or not they could seek a

writ of prohibition -- Harold may be right.
Whether they could seek a writ of prohibition if
in fact they're also addressing an appealable
order. Usually you have to exercise -- exhaust
your administrative appeal type remedies before
you would take an extraordinary writ.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Are you saying all of that to say that perhaps the vehicle of issuing an order that cites to .011 and .121 that parties can appeal is just -- is another appropriate recourse --

MR. TWOMEY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN JABER: -- instead of seeking an injunction?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am. Well, no. I would like to be very clear on this, because I raised it at the outset.

Our best outcome today would be you issue an order, you have a decision from the bench, but you issue an order saying, "We want an application. We forbid you to sell yourself until the application is received and received approval from us."

I share the concern raised -CHAIRMAN JABER: Didn't I just say that? I

didn't use "forbid," but --

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MR. TWOMEY: Well, that's my word. Prohibit them from selling themselves until they receive your authority.

My concern, and one I share apparently with Mr. McLean, is that they have so much money at risk here, they may go ahead and thumb their nose at you and say, "We're going to go ahead and do the closing anyway. No one is going to be able to unring the bell," as Mr. Jacobs refers to it, "and we'll take the \$5,000 a day penalty, given how much we have in profit on this, if they can catch us and make us pay it."

So all I'm saying in that is that you have to do your order. That's a given. But in order to preserve and protect your ability to have your order mean anything, we would urge you to go ahead and seek the Circuit Court injunction.

And it's not this business of Mr. Hoffman saying you're doing their work. You know, it's preserving your jurisdiction to help protect the citizens of the State of Florida. It's just that simple.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioners do you have a motion, thoughts, questions?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman, I have thoughts, not a motion at this point.

This are two vehicles which would facilitate a sale: A sale being made contingent. And my view is that provision would have to be made very effective so that it truly was contingent. The second vehicle is a sale to a government authority.

As I've mentioned throughout the day, my view of that issue is that whether the Authority is -- whether the legal entity is a government authority within the meaning of the statute is, for the most part, a legal inquiry that doesn't take a lot of factual analysis. However, the provision that the Authority is relying upon today is that it's a not-for-profit corporation formed for the purpose of acting on behalf of a political subdivision with respect to a water or wastewater facility. I think that's a mixed legal and factual question that can't be sort of answered sitting here today, so some type of input is necessary.

The PSC has jurisdiction to block this sale if it determines it's not in the public interest, either before the sale, after

concluding it's not a governmental authority, or after a sale with a contingency. And as I sit here, I'm trying to think of options to sort of move the process along in an orderly fashion so that those determinations can be reached in an orderly fashion. So that's sort of a general comment. It's not in the form of a motion, but I'm struggling with the right process that serves all the interests at hand.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Commissioner.

I think we're all at the same place.

Something I asked earlier that we need to go ahead and discuss, what's wrong with on our own motion scheduling a hearing as well? And to the degree we find out through the court, whatever court vehicle, Mr. McLean, we end up taking, it's easier to cancel a hearing than it is to find a hearing, you know, and to act expeditiously. In that regard, I would much rather have a hearing scheduled than try to find one later.

Commissioners, if I had to make a motion, it would be something like they need to file the application, and the application needs to be, as staff has articulated, to allow us to determine

whether this is a transfer that needs to be approved as a matter of right or whether it's a transfer that requires us to make a determination using the public interest standard.

And frankly, because today is the first day we heard about the formation of a nonprofit corporation, I would expect that the application include information about that, and that our staff be given the articles of incorporation and the bylaws and all of those 617 requirements.

And I would also make part of my motion that the Commission on its own motion schedule a hearing.

And I would also direct staff to work with the company on helping the company understand that perhaps on their own, they would re-evaluate the timing of the sale and how there would be a public benefit to helping the Commission, the Legislature, and local governments understand what you're doing and why, and that you keep up with the negotiations and the facilitation, because I think at the end of the day, that's what saves you money.

But I'm not making the motion, so -- I can.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Madam Chairman, let me -- I don't really have a problem with what you have suggested. It would be along the lines of what I would do as well. The only thing that I have a question about is whether we need to take any action seeking an injunction if it's necessary to preserve our right to look at the sale before it's consummated.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes, absolutely. And you notice, Commissioner Deason, I did not include that. I wanted to say to Mr. Hoffman, I've always appreciated your candor, and I heard what you said with respect to your intent to go forward with the sale. And as you know, I'm a candid person too, and my request of you is that you take back our request that you consider the timing of the sale.

And, Commissioner Deason, to address your concern, I wasn't -- I am hopeful that this agency will not have to seek an injunction in Circuit Court, but recognizing that that perhaps is wishful thinking, I would direct our staff to come back and let us know as soon as they know. And at some point it becomes legal strategy, and I don't know that we're required to have that

discussion here.

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COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, should we hear back by a certain date?

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MR. McLEAN: May I make a modest suggestion that you as part of your motion, or Commissioner Deason's motion, authorize the staff to take all necessary measures to protect your jurisdiction to fully review the application?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What does that mean? If you get the application and you feel like you need to file for an injunction, you would have the authority to do that?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I'm going to make a motion at this point, and we'll get something out on the table, and it can maybe be a means for further discussion if necessary.

I would move that we approve staff's recommendation that there be an order entered that would require the filing of an application for transfer or sale, whatever the appropriate terminology is, and that application be filed by February the 7th, that that application address questions addressed by the Chairman, that being whether this application should be approved as a

matter of right or if there should be some type of a public interest standard that should be applied by the Commission. We also need further explanation into the nonprofit corporation that has apparently just been formed and how that fits into whether the authority is in fact a governmental authority under Chapter 367.

Madam Chairman, I would also agree, and it would be part of the motion that we go ahead and schedule this for hearing on our own motion, but I think there should be some latitude for staff to review the application. And what the timing of that would be would be depending, I guess, upon the review of that application.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And consistent with your comments and with those of Commissioner Bradley, certainly inherent in this motion would be the idea that continued negotiations would be permissible and in fact encouraged, that there may be some type of an agreement that can be reached which hopefully could adequately address all concerns. Maybe not, but at least it certainly should be pursued.

I am not going to include in the motion at

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this point the suggestion by General Counsel that we include direction to staff to take all necessary steps to preserve our jurisdiction, but I'm open to discussion on that. But that is not part of the motion as I'm making it right now.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman.

CHAIRMAN JABER: There's a motion.

Commissioner Davidson.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I would add to that motion, in the second part, the section on questions being addressed, to approve as a matter of right or use the public interest standard, discuss the nonprofit corporation, to also address while you're preparing the paper work the contingency issue and really give that thought, go back and talk, and talk to the Office of Public Counsel, to Mr. Twomey, to all the interested parties, and see if there is a way that this sale can truly and effectively be made contingent, so that if it's not approved, it can be dismantled.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have no problem including that as part of the motion.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I have a question on the motion --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Baez.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: -- if we can discuss it for a moment.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes, absolutely.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Logistically, we don't have in terms of staff or this Commission by extension having the ability to make a decision as to how best to protect its right to assert its jurisdiction or to consider its jurisdiction. Logistically, we don't have another public meeting before the sale date. Absent that, what are the alternatives, I guess, if Commissioner Deason's motion at least contemplates having a further discussion on that? What are our alternatives short of an agenda?

CHAIRMAN JABER: I'll let Mr. McLean address this, but traditionally -- and,

Commissioner Deason, you may have knowledge about this too. Traditionally, if there are emergency situations, the General Counsel takes action and at the next internal affairs gives us that briefing. And to the degree we have any

1 problems with the legal strategy, things can be 2 undone. But -- do you have anything to add? MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am, that's my 3 understanding too. 4 CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Deason, that 5 6 is how we've handled that in the past; right? 7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I believe that's 8 correct. 9 MR. McLEAN: Commissioners, a point of 10 clarification, moving on to one other item. Ι 11 didn't hear in Commissioner Deason's motion any 12 Commission-based prohibition or Commission-based 13 order to the company to postpone the sale. 14 CHAIRMAN JABER: Right. That's right. 15 MR. McLEAN: I'm not suggesting that it 16 ought to be there or it shouldn't be there. 17 just want to make sure we've got it right. CHAIRMAN JABER: And I'll let Commissioner 18 19 Deason speak for himself, but I did not 20 understand your motion, Commissioner, to include 21 any language that requires Florida Water to not 22 go forward with the sale. 23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: It was not in there, 24 but I'm open to discussion on that as to whether 25 it should be. As I indicated, the motion was

out there to kind of get us going forward. And I'm open to discussion on that, but you're correct, it was not part of the original motion.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman and Commissioner Deason, I would like to hear from General Counsel. Is that -- is such a provision clearly within our jurisdiction? We've heard a lot of talk about that today. I have a comfort level with including provisions that are within our jurisdiction, a bit more discomfort with including provisions that are not.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir, I believe it is. I believe it is a colorable position to take. I believe it is a necessary pendant to the order that tells them to submit the application, because you have heard a great deal of argument before you today that the bell can't be unrung. It is absolutely senseless for them to send you an application unless the Commission has adequate opportunity to weigh that application. And the only way to achieve that is initially for you to tell the utility not to sell itself, and then perhaps down the road somewhere, send your legal staff into Circuit Court to persuade the court that it should do the same.

1 COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Just as we sit 2 here, to keep this issue alive, what in general 3 terms is the basis of that colorable authority? 4 Is it the general provisions in our statute? 5 Are there specific statutory provisions? 6 MR. McLEAN: Chapter 367.12 -- and without 7 thinking about a great deal, Commissioner, 8 Chapter 367.121(1)(j), I believe, says the 9 following: To seek relief in Circuit Court, including temporary and permanent injunctions, 10 11 restraining orders, or any other appropriate 12 order, et cetera. 13 CHAIRMAN JABER: (j) or (g)? 14 MR. McLEAN: (j), I think. 15 CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. Commissioner 16 Davidson, when I asked that question -- and 17 Harold can tell us if I'm wrong. It seems to me 18 that 367.011 and 367.121(g) --19 MR. McLEAN: Commissioner, I believe (g) 20 goes to subpoenas and the like. 21 CHAIRMAN JABER: Oh. 22 MR. McLEAN: An injunction is something 23 which traditionally lies in chancery and equity, 24 and the courts have uniformly deprived 25 administrative agencies of that kind of

authority.

Of the injunction in the sense of what the injunction sought in court. If your concern, which I'm sympathetic to, obviously, if your concern is we want to be able to completely exercise our jurisdiction and have a proceeding that allows us to assess the application, using (g), can't we require that the sale -- not an injunction, but require that the sale not be closed?

MR. McLEAN: I believe you can. I believe section (j) also gives you that authority or reinforces it.

CHAIRMAN JABER: And the question,

Commissioners, do you want to go that far? And

frankly --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask a question about that. And, Mr. McLean, maybe you can help me here. It can be argued that there is legislative intent for there to be sales of utility systems prior to approval of an application if there's adequate contingency there for PSC approval at some point. Would we be violating that desire of the Legislature if

1 we were to make a decision which indicated that 2 they could not sell their assets prior to an affirmative decision by this Commission that the 3 4 sale is in the public interest? 5 MR. McLEAN: Perhaps. Commissioner. 6 think that's certainly an argument I would take 7 if I were on the other side. On the other hand, 8 my sense of the discussion so far today is that 9 you all don't believe that that contingency is adequate. My sense is that you all don't think 10 11 that that contingency is adequate. 12 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: You mean the existing 13 contingency? 14 I'm sorry, sir. MR. MCLEAN: 15 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: The existing 16 contingency? 17 MR. McLEAN: That's correct, the 18 contingency that's contained in the contract. 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, then let me 20 ask it this way. If we were going to include 21 within the motion a requirement, or prohibit the 22 sale of the assets before a ruling upon the 23 application, would it be necessary for us to 24 make a finding that the existing contingency 25 language is inadequate?

1 MR. McLEAN: I think it would be highly 2 desirable, yes, sir. 3 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well. I have a question along those lines, the point that 4 5 Commissioner Deason made. Since there's the opportunity to make the sale contingent in lieu 6 7 of filing an application prior to the sale, do 8 we have to offer that as -- do we legally have to offer that as an alternative as well to stav 9 consistent with the statute? 10 11 MR. McLEAN: Commissioner, I'm going to 12 say no, because time is of the essence here. The 13 best-case scenario, if we're going to go --14 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I'm not saying that a 15 contingency would ever be adequate under these 16 circumstances at this point. 17 MR. MCLEAN: No, sir. 18 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I just don't want to 19 run afoul of the statute. I mean, if -- there 20 may be such a thing as an adequate contingency 21 in the next --22 MR. McLEAN: It's getting a little late in 23 the game. 24 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: -- ten days. That is 25 true. I think in a practical sense that's true,

1 but I'm talking about let's cross our Ts here as 2 well. I mean, I don't want to go ordering something that goes contrary to what is already 3 available in the statute. If you don't have a concern over it being --5 6 MR. MCLEAN: I do have a concern. 7 like very much if we're going to go into Circuit 8 Court, the best-case scenario for me is for you to order the utility not to sell itself and 9 determine that the contingency is inadequate. 10 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I'm comfortable with 11 that. 1.2 13 MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I'm comfortable with 14 15 that now. MR. McLEAN: That will enhance our chances 1.6 17 of obtaining an injunction should that eventuality come to pass, immeasurably. 18 19 And I also believe I should say that I 20 think the adequacy of the contingency is one for legal argument that you've already heard today 21 22 and that it is not based upon factual considerations, and you need not afford an 23 24 evidentiary hearing on the point.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioner Deason, if

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you're looking for feedback --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm looking for some direction. I'm open-minded about including that, but I do want feedback from other Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN JABER: As it relates to feedback from me, I would be supportive of a motion that, frankly, puts us in the best legal position. I think that's the most efficient way of handling this. And I would be supportive of inclusion of language that requires that the sale not -- it's not the sale. That the transfer does not close until the PSC's approval of the application.

And I think -- Harold, you have to correct me if I'm wrong -- that we must say, and this is the basis of my support of the motion, that we do that in our exercise, our exclusive exercise of jurisdiction over Florida Water's authority, service, and rates, and that we do have unique powers with respect to ensuring that the public health, safety, and welfare of customers, your customers in particular, is maintained.

That really goes to the voice. I've been referring to it as a customer voice, but it's really to ensure continuity of service, an

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adequate rate structure, and sufficient water quality. So I would be supportive, Commissioner Deason, of language that has that, that it requires that no sale occur until the Commission has reviewed the application, that cites to our exclusive jurisdiction and the powers of the Commission and references that we have not been able to determine that the contingency clause is adequate, in that we cannot determine that the transfer can be undone such that the consumers are not harmed.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me take a stab at it then. I would -- unless there's further comment.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Yes, I have

comment. I'm troubled by the General Counsel's suggestion that — after what we've heard here today, that the contingency clause can be resolved as a legal matter. I think as we sit here today, we can say that it's not adequate.

There's no sort of meaning to the clause that we've seen, but we've heard from various witnesses that possibly there can be provisions, people don't know. I would like for the conversation to occur with Public Counsel, with

1 Mr. Twomey, with the counties, with the
2 interested parties, to see -- and we'll put the
3 burden on the parties -- can a contingency
4 clause be drafted as a matter of fact that would
5 assure the Commission, you know, it looks as if
6 the sale could be undone, if not approved. I
7 just don't know that that's the case, but I

don't think it's a legal matter.

So if the order could be drafted such that we tie in the factual nature of that, I don't have a problem with some type of injunctive relief until such time as we are satisfied that there is an adequate contingency. But I don't think it's a legal issue, and I'm troubled sort of tying it to that, because it's not a slam-dunk that there's not a contingency. Maybe at the end of the game, there is one. Maybe there's a 90% chance there's not one.

But I think we need to give all the interested parties time to work that issue out.

And I would encourage everyone to work on this tonight, tomorrow, tomorrow night, all night, get it going and try and come up with a solution, engage our fine Public Counsel here to come up with some ideas.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say I think that in the motion earlier was the expressed desire for there to be continued negotiations and discussions. And obviously, you know, if the parties wish to, I would encourage them to pursue contingency language and factors which would be adequate, provide adequate protections. And I think that's something that would be contemplated. And in the additional motion I'm going to make, it's not contemplated there that there never could be adequate contingency. It's just -- what I'm going to propose at this time is that we include in the motion that we make a determination that the existing contingency language is inadequate to protect consumers, no finding about contingency language is never going to be adequate. It could be at some future point.

And I would include along with that that the -- we would prohibit the sale of the assets prior to approval of the application, and we would cite to our authority, the authority of the Commission, our pervasive authority to protect consumers.

And I think that would -- I think that's

all I have to add at this point.

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COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I would propose the additional point, prohibit the sale until approval of the application or -- and it may all come at the same time -- approval of a contingency that satisfies this Commission, because it appears the statute contemplates those two vehicles, an outright application approval after a public interest analysis, or if there's an adequate contingency, that the sale could go forward before that public interest analysis. And I want to, to the extent we can, keep to the parameters of the statute so that --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I agree. I think that's a very worthwhile addition to the motion.

MR. McLEAN: May I ask that you not put us on the sideline after -- they're supposed to file the application on the 7th. Try not to put us on the sideline waiting for that contingency to show up, because from the 7th to the 14th is seven quick days.

I understand the principle of what you're saying. I think it's a well-founded concern.

But we don't want to be parked on the sideline waiting for the contingency to show up when we

1 ought to be running down to Circuit Court. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, there's an 3 obligation for there to be some type of a filing 4 within the application, most likely, and a 5 determination by the Commission that that is an 6 adequate contingency. We would either approve 7 the application or else indicate that the 8 revised contingency language is adequate so that 9 the sale can be consummated, and we would still be reviewing the application. 10 11 MR. McLEAN: I understand. Thank you. 12 Commissioner. 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's about the 14 longest motion I ever made. I can try to repeat 15 it, but --16 COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Second. 17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Good. Thank you. 18 Thank you, Commissioner. 19 CHAIRMAN JABER: There has been a team 20 motion and a second that I'm not going to repeat 21 either. I mean, obviously -- Mr. McLean, do you 22 understand the motion? 23 MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am. 24 CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. There has been a motion and a second. All those in favor say 25

1	aye.
2	(Simultaneous affirmative responses.)
3	CHAIRMAN JABER: Opposed?
4	The motion resolves Item 5A in its
5	entirety, and that order will issue as a final
6	order?
7	MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am.
8	CHAIRMAN JABER: Let me thank the parties
9	for their patience, for hanging in there for the
10	length of the day. I really appreciate
11	everyone's professionalism. And, Mr. Hoffman, I
12	hope that you take the request to heart.
13	MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Madam Chairman.
14	CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you.
15	MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Commissioners.
16	(Conclusion of consideration of Item 5A.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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4 STATE OF FLORIDA)

5 COUNTY OF LEON)

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I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter transcribed under my supervision; and that the foregoing pages numbered 122 through 247 are a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 11th day of February, 2003.

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100 Salem Court

Tallahassee, Florida

(850) 878-2221