.	THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE CECOND MIDICIAL CIRCUIT					
1	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA					
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3	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,					
4	Plaintiff,					
5	vs.	CIVIL DIVISION				
6	FLORIDA WATER SERV	ICES CORPORATION, CASE NO.: 03-CA-358				
7	Defendant.					
8	/					
9						
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	HEARING				
14						
15	BEFORE:	THE HONORABLE CHARLES A. FRANCIS Circuit Judge				
16	DATE:	Friday, February 28, 2003				
17	TIME:	Commenced at 9:00 a.m.				
18	12112	Concluded at 1:25 p.m.				
19	PLACE:	Leon County Courthouse Courtroom 3-C				
20		Tallahassee, Florida				
21						
22	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR				
23		Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and				
24		Administrative Services (850) 413-6732				
25		-				

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 273 MAR-68

APPEARANCES:

BARRY RICHARD, Greenberg, Traurig, P.A., 101 East College Avenue, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, appearing on behalf of Florida Water Services Corporation and Florida Water Services Authority.

BRUCE CULPEPPER, Akerman, Senterfitt, 301 South Bronough Street, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32302, appearing on behalf of Florida Water Services Authority.

LONNIE N. GROOT, Stenstrom, McIntosh, Colbert, Whigham & Simmons, P.A., Suite 22 - SunTrust Building, 200 West First Street, Sanford, Florida 32772-4848, and MIKE DAVIS, Bryant, Miller and Olive, Tallahassee, Florida, appearing on behalf of the City of Palm Coast.

ARTHUR I. JACOBS, Jacobs & Associates, P.A., 401
Centre Street, The Historic Post Office Building, Second Floor,
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034, appearing on behalf of Amelia
Island Plantation Community Association, Inc.

MICHAEL B. TWOMEY, P. O. Box 5256, Tallahassee, Florida 32314-5256, appearing on behalf of Collier County, Florida, and Sugarmill Woods Association, Inc.

HAROLD McLEAN, General Counsel, and LORENA HOLLEY, FPSC General Counsel's Office, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.

1	APPEARANCES CONTINUED:				
2	JOHN MARKS, ESQUIRE, Knowles, Marks and Randolph, 215				
3	South Monroe Street, Suite 130, Tallahassee, Florida,				
4	representing Charlotte County.				
5	ROBERT SCHEFFEL WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, Landers & Parsons, 210				
6	West College Avenue, Tallahassee, Florida, representing Flagler				
7	County Utility Regulatory Authority.				
8	MIKE MULLIN, ESQUIRE, representing Nassau County.				
9	JOHN JENKINS, ESQUIRE, representing Marco Island.				
10	JACK SHREVE, ESQUIRE and CHARLES BECK, ESQUIRE,				
11	representing the Office of Public Counsel.				
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PROCEEDING

 THE COURT: All right. Good morning. We are here for Florida Public Service Commission versus Florida Water Services Corporation, et al. The case is 2003-CA-358. Let's go ahead and get our appearances on the record. I guess let's start with the Public Service Commission.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. My name is Harold McLean, General Counsel at the Florida Public Service Commission. With me is Lorena Holley.

THE COURT: And Florida Water Services Corporation.

MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, Barry Richard. I am here representing the Corporation and also Florida Water Services Authority.

THE COURT: All right. The next issue I would like to resolve as far as introductions, I want to have everybody do it, but I'm not quite sure. I want to clarify the status as they do it. Judge Gary, I was reading the transcript of the temporary injunction hearing, did by, I think, agreement, authorize intervention for all of those who had filed. There had been seven of them at that time. I think we have had some since then. If that is incorrect, I would like that to be -- as you are introducing yourself here today whether or not you were granted status. I know I saw -- let me go through the ones that I saw and we will see. He did not specify which ones. He said I had seven motions to intervene, and he said I

am letting everybody intervene. And there seemed to have been agreement with that, but I want to make sure we have that clear here. I know -- and I don't know if -- is Amelia Island Plantation Community Association, Inc. represented here today?

MR. JACOBS: Yes. sir.

THE COURT: And yes, sir, for the record.

MR. JACOBS: I am Arthur Jacobs here on behalf of the Amelia Island Property Owners Association, and we were allowed to be amicus curiae before Judge Gary. We have asked to be an intervenor with you, sir.

THE COURT: All right. We will take all of those issues up in just one moment. Let's go down to the City of Palm Coast.

MR. GROOT: Lonnie Groot representing the city. And Judge Gary did specifically name Palm Coast as an intervenor that was granted intervention. And with me also is --

MR. DAVIS: I'm Mike Davis with Bryant, Miller, and Olive also representing Palm Coast.

THE COURT: Very good. Nassau County.

MR. MULLIN: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm Mike Mullin, M-U-L-I-N, representing Nassau County.

THE COURT: Were you -- you had your motion pending at the time of that hearing with Judge Gary, or did you, sir?

MR. MULLIN: Your Honor, I think I filed it right after that hearing.

1 THE COURT: Okay. So your actual status as an 2 intervenor has not been determined yet? 3 MR. MULLIN: Exactly. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Office of Public Counsel. 5 MR. SHREVE: Your Honor, Jack Shreve, Public Counsel. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Shreve, were you present as an 7 intervenor at that hearing? 8 MR. SHREVE: I don't believe we were as an 9 intervenor. 10 CHAIRMAN GARCIA:: So your status has not yet been determined. Collier County and Sugarmill Woods. 11 12 MR. TWOMEY: Mike Twomey, Your Honor, appearing on 13 behalf of Collier County and Sugarmill Woods. Your Honor, we 14 had filed an application or a motion to be heard as amicus 15 prior to Judge Gary ruling. We have since requested permission 16 to have intervenor status. 17 THE COURT: Very good. City of Marco Island. 18 MR. JENKINS: John Jenkins, Your Honor, on behalf of 19 the City of Marco Island. And we had not yet filed our motion 20 to intervene at the time of the temporary injunction. 21 THE COURT: All right. Flagler County. 22 MR. WRIGHT: Robert Scheffel Wright, Your Honor, 23 appearing on behalf of the Flagler County Utility Regulatory 24 Authority. We moved to intervene on Wednesday of this week, 25 but we were not present at the previous hearing. Our status is pending.

THE COURT: Very good. Charlotte County.

MR. MARKS: Yes, Your Honor. I am John Marks of the law firm of Knowles, Marks, and Randolph. We only filed our motion to intervene yesterday and we request status as an intervenor.

THE COURT: Very good. Do we have any more -- I don't know of any other motions to intervene. Have I missed anyone? All right. Let's address that issue before we get going further. And I don't know -- and I will let the primary parties first.

Public Service Commission, objection to any of the intervenors' requests?

MR. McLEAN: None, sir. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Richard.

MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, I do not object to intervention, per se, but I do have some serious concern over the extent to which the intervenors are going to be permitted to participate in this action, something which Judge Gary did not address. My concern is that the intervenors do not have the direct and immediate interest in this that the rule requires to be intervenors, although they were permitted.

This case really involves the interest of the PSC because it questions the PSC authority and the direct interest of my client that is now subject to the temporary injunction

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that Judge Gary expressly made conditioned upon us having this hearing where I have the opportunity to establish that it should be lifted, or the PSC the opportunity to establish that it should be sustained.

The Supreme Court -- I'm not going to argue this at length, but the Supreme Court in Union Central versus Carlisle (phonetic) said that intervention should be limited to the extent necessary to protect the interests of the parties. Under the facts of this case, Union Central has demonstrated the requisite interest entitling it to intervene. Union Central, may monitor the trial as a spectator, but it cannot participate in any way other than to make appropriate motions to protect its interests.

My only concern, Your Honor, is that the time that is scheduled in this case, which I had estimated when I requested it, is time that is designed to permit the Public Service Commission and my parties to have an adequate opportunity to present evidence that was never presented in the first hearing. And I do not -- I would object to this being turned into an eight-ring circus in which we have a dozen lawyers cross-examining witnesses and trying to put on testimony when their clients have no direct interest in what is before the court. So that is my only request is that the court place some conditions upon the participation by the intervenors if Your Honor decides to allow them all in.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. McLEAN: May I respond, Your Honor?

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THE COURT: Yes, sir, you may respond.

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MR. McLEAN: Mr. Barry -- there I go again. Mr.

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Richard's argument -- I believe I called him Mr. Barry at least 50 percent of last time, so if you will indulge me, Your Honor.

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MR. RICHARD: I'm not offended.

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MR. McLEAN: Thank you very much. I believe Mr.

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Richard's argument went slightly beyond the matter of

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intervention. I will feel like I need to comment. We are not

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trying Commission jurisdiction here, and the judge's order, of

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course, speaks for itself. With respect to his comments on

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intervention, we have no position at this time. We don't

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oppose the intervention.

a number of things of that nature.

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intervene, and it seems like most of them, if not all of them,

THE COURT: I have read all of the motions to

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are based mainly on the fact that the persons who request

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intervention are all those that have water systems that are in

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effect here that are subject to this matter or are in their

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particular areas or jurisdiction and that is their direct

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the provision of water services in their areas would not be

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regulated after this or might not be subject to regulation and $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($

effect that the provision of water -- they are alleging anyway

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But I do think they were pretty consolidated

arguments and most of them made the exact same positions as to, and pretty much were consistent as to -- and I don't want to get into all the merits of that yet. But let's do this, I think both Mr. Richard and Mr. McLean have stipulated as to yourselves, this is a final hearing on the merits, is that correct?

MR. RICHARD: Yes, sir.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: My thought on it is that we proceed. I will allow -- I don't want to -- if we grant the status, like I said, Judge Gary had ruled on the status of intervention on a number of these, and I noticed that the First District Court of Appeal at least three or four of these, I think, were addressed as to intervention granted on the writ of prohibition. One is amicus, I think, and the others as parties. But I would like to proceed this, the primary intervention, of course, comes in at the status of the pleadings.

Because of the nature of this case and the timing that was set, it is subject to what we have going here in the hearing that is scheduled now. I propose that we proceed with the Public Service Commission and Mr. Richard basically having the primary lead as to presentation, and that if we then have a situation where intervenors feel the necessity that they as to their status here need to take some position or contrary, we can argue those as they come up, I think, and take it from

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there. But basically that the presentations and evidence today is primarily as to the Public Service Commission, Florida Water Services Corporation, and as to those -- and Florida Water Services Association as to those issues. And then we will address any particular need of an intervenor feeling the necessity to participate as and when that comes up.

And I don't want to cut anybody's right off to present the necessary legal positions if there is not proper representations through the main presentations made through Public Service Commission and/or through the defendants in this case. Is there any problem with proceeding on that basis?

All right. Let's see. I've got a list of exhibits Before we start. I would like to -- so we can limit where we are going. And for everybody's information that they have taken the time to prepare these documents, and I have actually read everything filed through last night as of 5:00 o'clock. And when I say I have read it, I read it word-for-word. So I know what has been filed, I have a good feeling of the positions. I know where the arguments are and we need to have evidence and arguments on certain matters, but I want to try for the record to get what necessary, I think some basic stipulations if we can in so that I know where I am as far as what I need to have evidence on.

First, and I think you pretty much have done so in your pleadings, but just to make this record clear, the first

1 issue so we can avoid the need to authenticate it or otherwise, 2 there is an order entered by the Public Service Commission that 3 is attached to the pleadings, and that there is no question 4 that order has been entered. 5 MR. RICHARD: Agreed. 6 MR. McLEAN: Yes. sir. 7 THE COURT: Secondly, that there is a contract to 8 sell, that nobody disagrees there is a contract to sell, and it 9 is the intention of the parties to sell the water system at 10 some point in time under the conditions we might determine here 11 or through the Public Service Commission. Is that correct? 12 MR. RICHARD: Yes. sir. 13 MR. McLEAN: Yes. sir. 14 THE COURT: Also there is, I imagine, an agreement that the initial contract did not have the contingency clause. 15 16 MR. RICHARD: Yes. sir. 17 MR. McLEAN: Yes. sir. 18 THE COURT: And that subsequently on December 22nd 19 was it that the contingency clause was added to the contract? 20 MR. RICHARD: That is correct. 21 THE COURT: And that subsequently the contract was, 22 in fact, a request for approval at some point in time was filed 23 with the Public Service Commission?

MR. RICHARD: Yes, sir. And that contingency clause was amended again after that.

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THE COURT: Very good.

MR. McLEAN: Judge, the contingency clause was amended after the Public Service Commission found that a contingency clause was inadequate and the agency invited the Authority to --

THE COURT: Well, we will get into that part on the specifics of it. There was a request for approval filed at some point.

MR. McLEAN: There was indeed, sir, and the adequacy of that request is at issue.

THE COURT: I understand. But we are in agreement a request for approval had been filed?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is there any -- not going to the legality of the order, I don't want to go to the merits of whether the order is legal or not -- is there any disagreement that as the order currently stands, the order, that a sale would violate the order?

MR. RICHARD: That is correct.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. To me that is where we are at at this point in time. Now, what I would like counsel to tell me then in light of that, given the proceeding here is an injunction proceeding, is what evidentiary matters that we need to determine. I will let the Public Service Commission turn be

first.

MR. McLEAN: We think none, Your Honor. We believe that any evidence which is likely to be presented in this case is going to be a challenge in essence to the Commission order which stands as a legal order before you unchallenged, or at least unsuccessfully challenged thus far. There is no appeal of the order, and I suggest with due respect that this is the incorrect forum for a challenge of the Public Service Commission order.

So for a person to come forward and give you testimony that flies in the face of that order, I believe is a challenge to the order and thus inappropriate for this forum. We have a pending motion in limine which suggests that you should not receive any evidence which flies in the face of the order or is probative of any of the issues in the writ of mandamus because we will also argue to you that this is the improper forum for a writ of mandamus.

So our position is that you should receive no evidence. Now, there is one slight exception. I believe that if there has been a change in circumstances, a material change in circumstances since Judge Gary issued his temporary that we will not oppose their introducing evidence to show a change in circumstances. But partly I think it is also important for me to say at this point that we like the temporary injunction. We don't want it dissolved. We are content for it to run as long

as the case happens to run at the Public Service Commission. We want no change with the status quo. We like the legal landscape that we see.

In order to change that legal landscape, sir, I believe you either have to find that the order of the Public Service Commission is somehow flawed, or you have to find that there is no change in circumstances that would justify dissolution of Judge Gary's temporary injunction.

And before I leave the point, we have moved -- we have filed a complaint for a temporary injunction. I'm sorry, we filed a complaint for a permanent injunction. And as the rules require, we have to do that as a prerequisite to a temporary injunction. We have talked back and forth about permanent and temporary. We are content with the temporary. We don't need a permanent injunction except as a prerequisite to the temporary. And because that is what the rule calls it, when we are done with our case in July, or whenever the hearing happens, we will probably not need -- we may not need any injunction, because if the Commission decides that this deal should go through, then you don't need an injunction. If we need an injunction at that point we will have to move Your Honor to grant us a permanent at that point.

But what we need now is a temporary injunction, and we need a continuation of the temporary injunction that is actually in place. So the long answer to your question, Judge,

I don't believe you should take any evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Richard, I will allow you to respond accordingly.

MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, the Florida Supreme Court has said numerous times that when the authority of the PSC to take action is challenged that the threshold question that it is appropriate for a court to address is whether the Legislature has granted to the PSC the authority that they have assumed to exercise. That is the threshold question. It is our position that the Florida Statutes are very clear that the PSC has exceeded its authority, that it has no discretion in this instance, and that is the first issue to be addressed today at this hearing.

And because the Supreme Court has said that that is a threshold question for determination by the courts, this is an appropriate forum for that to be determined. It has not been addressed as of this time by any court on the issues that we intend to bring before this court, either the District Court of Appeal or Judge Gary, who took no evidence.

The second issue before this court is whether it be a temporary or a permanent injunction is whether the Public Service Commission has the authority to seek an injunction under any circumstances. Because the Legislature has expressly granted it the authority to seek an injunction in this court under only one limited circumstance, and that is pursuant to

Section 367.121. Subsection 1(j), which says that they have the authority to seek relief in the circuit court, including 3 temporary and permanent injunctions because the Legislature 4 finds that violations of Commission orders or rules in connection with the impairment of a utility's operations or 6 service constitute irreparable harm. The position of the PSC 7 has been that anytime it seeks an injunction it has no obligation to prove anything because it automatically is 8 assumed that it is irreparable, but that is not what the 9 10 Legislature said.

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And so the second issue before this court, and I would suggest. Your Honor, this is a de novo hearing since there was no evidence taken at the first hearing, the Public Service Commission has an obligation to show that there is some reason to assume that there is a threat to the impairment of the utility's operations or service.

And third, if the PSC is still seeking a temporary injunction, it has an obligation to do what it did not do in the first hearing. It presented no evidence whatsoever of irreparable harm, it presented no evidence whatsoever of the necessity for this injunction, it presented no evidence of a likelihood of success of the merits, and so we believe those are the issues that are for determination today.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask this, the language of that particular statute, what do you think -- Mr. Richard,

what is your position as to what that language means as the Legislature finds the violation now? I understand the difference between -- I understand your first position is that your first position really is that they have to show that the order relates to the impairment of the provision of utility services on the utility, is that correct?

MR. RICHARD: Yes, Your Honor, that is correct.

THE COURT: Now, assuming it does relate to that, doesn't that statute clearly say they find there will be irreparable harm and no adequate remedy, if that is the issue that if their order does relate to that?

MR. RICHARD: That is true, assuming that they have any jurisdiction to begin with. Which by the way involves not only the chapter that they have been authorized to interpret and to enforce, which is 367, but also 163, which they have no authority under. It is our position that the statutes -- that the Legislature has made it crystal clear that in the particular factual circumstances here the PSC has no jurisdiction, no discretion. They must approve the application as a matter of right, and they have consistently done so in these precise same situations.

THE COURT: That is different than jurisdiction, though, isn't it? I mean, you are saying they have the jurisdiction to approve it.

MR. RICHARD: I'm sorry, Judge?

THE COURT: They have the jurisdiction to approve it. They have to approve it, but it is their jurisdiction to do so.

MR. RICHARD: Perhaps the better word would be they have no discretion. They have an obligation under these circumstances to approve it. What they have -- I would say it goes to jurisdiction, as well, Your Honor, because what the PSC has attempted to do here is to manufacture the jurisdiction and authority not to do what the statute says.

What the statute has done is it said under these circumstances, when A, B, and C is here, they must approve. There are two different entities here. One is a private entity, the other is a public governmental authority. What the Legislature has said was anytime a private entity desires to transfer its facility, it must file an application with the PSC. But if it is transferring it to a governmental authority as that is defined in Chapter 163, the PSC's authority ends there and they must approve it as a matter of right.

In addition, the Legislature, by the way, has said that where there is a contingency clause in the contract that we are entitled to close, period. There are no exceptions to that. And there is a reason for it, which we don't have to get into at this point.

My whole point is that the PSC cannot -- if you look at the case law, the Florida Supreme Court says that if there any doubt, which I have cited in our memo, any doubt as to the

authority of the PSC, then their conduct must be arrested. think there is more than doubt here. We think that they have attempted to manufacture jurisdiction and authority to do more than the statute allows them to do and more than their rule permits them to do. And what they have attempted to do is to extend this into a long-term continuing interference with my client's due process right to sell its business to a qualified buyer based upon what the evidence will show is absolutely at best a phantom issue, which is whether or not my client is a governmental authority. And they don't have the authority to

do that.

THE COURT: Let's do this. Mr. McLean, I would like for the Public Service Commission to respond to the evidentiary matter Mr. Richard raised as to evidence as to the order was entered in connection with the impairment of the utility's operations or service.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. I believe Judge Gary found that very clearly in his order. He said that that is the kind of order it is, and he didn't say that is the kind of order it is for the purposes of a temporary injunction. He simply said that. He said it is an order entered in connection with impairment of service or operations.

And with respect to jurisdiction, Mr. Richard is asking you to mandate us and at the same time --

THE COURT: I understand. I don't want to go into

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

the final arguments. I understand that issue that jurisdiction versus authority, and we will go into arguments and give you full -- I want to go to whether or not we can take evidence is where I am right now, and if we do, on exactly what subject matter. And I want to start that and allow you all to make all

of those arguments that --

MR. McLEAN: I understand. Judge Gary found it and the Public Service Commission found it. If you look at the paragraph in the Public Service order, the order itself -- again, which we think this particular proceeding is a challenge to the order, the very last sentence of the paragraphs proceeding the ordering paragraphs in our order, Your Honor, say this directive is predicated on this Commission's inherent authority to protect the customers of the FWSC with the power that is enumerated in the statutes.

Protect to us means protect service and keep rates reasonable. That is what the Public Service Commission does. It ensures that a monopoly service continues to provide service at a reasonable rate. All of our orders, Judge, I believe go to the issue of impairment, ultimately with the issue of impairment of service or operations of the utility. The Legislature established us to keep an eye on monopolies and that is what we do. Make sure that the service and operation is continuous and that they charge a reasonable price for those things.

MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, if I might briefly.

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THE COURT: Yes. sir.

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MR. RICHARD: To cull it down, here are the three factual issues I think that need to be determined. First.

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there is a question, and we intend to present evidence that

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under this transaction as is proposed there is no way that it

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can pose a threat to the impairment of operation or service.

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And that is a factual issue that goes to that statute.

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Second, the basis upon which the authority of all of its filings before the First District Court of Appeal, before

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Judge Gary, has based its claim of the right to deny my client

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the ability to close as the statues says it has, the basis for

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that that they have asserted continuously is that they need to

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determine whether or not my client is a governmental authority.

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We believe it is a phantom issue. We believe it is appropriate

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for us to present evidence today to show that my client is a

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properly constituted governmental authority under Chapter 163.

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We believe that the PSC would be incapable of presenting any

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evidence to indicate otherwise.

20 And, third, the second position that the PSC has

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taken as a justification for its refusal to approve this application is that the contingency clause in my client's contract is insufficient to meet the provisions of the statute which say that if we have a contingency clause we are

absolutely entitled to close before the approval of the

Commission. And so the factual question there is whether the contingency clause meets the requirements of the statute and whether or not the Public Service Commission can present any evidence to suggest why it does not. Those I think are the three factual issues raised in today's hearing.

THE COURT: Let me ask this, Mr. Richard. We have an order of the PSC that has made those determinations rightfully or wrongfully. I'm not saying it was rightfully made. Isn't the jurisdiction to determine whether that was correct in the District Court of Appeal exclusively? What jurisdiction do I have to review that order?

MR. RICHARD: Well, it goes back to my initial issue, which is that the Florida Supreme Court in the cases cited in our memorandum has said that there is a threshold question as to whether or not the Public Service Commission has authority. I believe that properly lies with this court. The Public Service Commission is trying to place my client in a Catch-22 for this reason, when we appeared before the District Court of Appeal, the PSC argued -- as a matter of fact, it was the thrust of their argument -- that the writ of prohibition should be denied. And, by the way, the courts addressed the very narrow question that the writ of prohibition should be denied because there were disputed factual issues that could not be determined that needed to be determined, and it was inappropriate for the court to issue an extraordinary writ

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until those issues were determined. Of course, the appellate court cannot resolve factual issues.

We have now come to this court where the PSC says the only jurisdiction is a review by the District Court of Appeal so that I cannot present evidence to this court to establish an evidentiary record. So effectively what the PSC is saying is that there is no place that I can challenge the PSC's authority because of this Catch-22 until it takes as long as it desires to take and effectively destroys my client's constitutional right to sell its property. It has scheduled a hearing, by the way, in July of this year which effectively eliminates the ability to do it. They have said that there is no court that grant me relief. That even if they have no absolutely no jurisdiction and authority, they must continue as long as they want to because there is no court that can hear evidence and because nothing can be done until there is an evidentiary determination. I don't believe that is what the law is.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, though. When we get into this question of authority versus jurisdiction, is there any question in your mind that they have jurisdiction to approve the sale although they are mandated to approve it?

MR. RICHARD: I think that is exactly where their jurisdiction lies. I think Your Honor hit it on the head. Their jurisdiction is to receive the application and to approve it.

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THE COURT: So they have jurisdiction to enter an order of approval, but they haven't done so, is that basically correct?

MR. RICHARD: Yes, sir. But also I think they have no jurisdiction to order my client not to close under the factual circumstances of this case until they get around to approving it. I don't think they have the jurisdiction or the authority to do that. They cannot indefinitely keep my client from closing this deal when the statutes say that the only thing that they have the jurisdiction to do -- they have no jurisdiction over the governmental authority, period. The statute is very clear, they have no jurisdiction over my client.

THE COURT: But right now the jurisdiction is over Florida Water Services Corporation.

MR. RICHARD: And their jurisdiction ends when they receive -- well, their jurisdiction is limited to the fact that they are mandated as a matter of right to grant that application. If they want to take a year to do it, I don't think that is appropriate. But what they can't do is they cannot order us not to close while they take the year.

THE COURT: Do you have a right to go to the District Court of Appeal not on a writ of prohibition to prohibit them from proceeding, but to order them to approve the application that has been filed?

MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, the problem with that is if we return to the District Court of Appeal they will make the same argument, which is there are disputed issues of fact as to whether or not my client is a properly constituted governmental authority and whether or not we have a contingency clause that meets the requirements of the statute. The appellate court cannot resolve those facts and, therefore, we are in that Catch-22. I don't dispute their argument. If they dispute it, they dispute it. But it is the circuit court where disputed issues of fact are resolved. And if it is not, then essentially they can create, they can manufacture jurisdiction and authority by just refusing to approve it and not letting us have a forum to challenge that.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. McLEAN: Judge, may I respond?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. McLEAN: There was so much in that. Yes, there are disputed issues of material fact which the Legislature puts before the Florida Public Service Commission, not before this court. If Mr. Richard says we have no jurisdiction, then let him tell the First District Court by means of an appeal that our order is flawed. Mr. Richard is attacking our order and its legality, sir, and that is for the First District Court of Appeal to consider. It is a matter of general law.

It is for the Public Service Commission to determine

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whether this is a governmental authority, whether an impairment would occur, and I think they have already determined that. But they have not determined whether it is a governmental authority, that is what the hearing is designed to explore. Whether it is an impairment is a proper subject for the Florida Public Service Commission. The unresolved issues of fact that Mr. Richard argued to the First District Court of Appeal are rightfully resolved before the Florida Public Service Commission regarding Florida Statutes, not here. Exclusive jurisdiction over these matters lies with the Florida Public Service Commission, and review of those orders and all the extraordinary writs which go with it also lie in the First District Court of Appeal.

With all due respect, sir, it is not for this court to weigh the legality, the wisdom, or any other aspect of the Florida Public Service Commission order. That issue belongs before the First DCA. You ask, I think, if I could paraphrase, could they mandate us at the First DCA? Well, they might could have had they not gone up there and lost on the writ of prohibition, but I don't think so, because I think we would make the same argument there that we need to determine at the Florida Public Service Commission whether it is a governmental entity, whether perhaps any impairment would occur, or anything else like that.

Controverted issues of material fact addressing water

and sewer issues are properly heard at the First DCA. We come 1 2 here simply to add your authority to our order. Our order is 3 lawful, it is unchallenged. It is not successfully challenged. 4 It could still be challenged. They could go try to get their 5 mandamus there. We appeared here only to add the authority of this court to our order which Mr. Richard told Judge Gary they 6 7 were prepared to violate. Which in my estimation is like 8 running a stop sign because you think it is in the wrong place. 9 We are entitled to determine these factual issues over at our place. And if Mr. Richard doesn't like the way we determined 10 those things, he should take us to the First DCA, which he 11 12 could do this morning, sir. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. RICHARD: May I take issue with one comment that counsel said? I'm sorry --

THE COURT: Yes, you may. Only one?

MR. RICHARD: -- I know these issues could go on forever. Well, I presume you also know my objections to most of them.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. RICHARD: Counsel said that the PSC has the right to determine exclusively whether or not my client is a proper governmental authority. That is not correct. The chapter that provides for the creation of governmental authority is Chapter 163. The Public Service Commission has no jurisdiction under

163. It has no authority to interpret, or to administer, or to enforce 163. The whole issue in this case, which is whether my client is properly constituted, is a issue of fact and construction under Chapter 163. That is the whole basis for their claiming that they are not going to approve this.

And under 163 my client has the right to come into this court for at the very least a declaratory judgment and the lifting of this injunction if the court determines we are a properly constituted governmental authority, which leaves the Public Service Commission with no excuse for seeking this injunction.

And the last thing is that it is the Public Service Commission that invoked the jurisdiction of this court and obtained a temporary injunction against my client, and now they are seeking to prohibit us from being able -- having put on no evidence themselves, to be able to defend ourselves from that temporary injunction.

THE COURT: All right. Let me do this. Mr. McLean, I think we can go back and forth for awhile on this, but the issues are framed. I am at one point really. I am at the point of evidence as to the right to seek the injunction which is the impairment, the impairment issue. I think Mr. Richard is right, you are saying that all things deal with that, but I think whether or not the services are going to be impaired -- not necessarily that, but whether or not the order itself, and

I don't see anything in Judge Gary's order, he issued the injunction, but it was a temporary injunction under the circumstances subject to them being able to get to a final hearing to see what the merits of the case would be that might change that. The bottom line is I don't see where he has made a specific finding, a permanent finding that entitles you to continue the injunction in light of a motion to dissolve that has been filed as to the impairment issue. To me that is the only issue in front of the court from a standpoint of evidentiary matters, whether or not the order itself related to the -- in connection with the impairment of provision of services and facilities. So that is where I am at. Are we ready to proceed on that?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. And I am ready to present a witness on that point. However, we have a pending motion in limine, of course, and I don't want to waive my position on whether you should take testimony by putting my own guy on. So as I put my own guy on it would be more or less subject to a continuing objection as to whether you should receive evidence.

THE COURT: Let me do this, and I am comfortable with this part where I am at, Mr. Richard. I understand your arguments, but I don't think there is any question that the Public Service Commission -- I don't think it's an evidentiary matter, I think it is a legal question. I do not think there is any question they have authority to approve a sale. And the

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only issue is to me are they required to do it because it is a governmental agency. That to me is not an issue that this court is allowed to address. The jurisdiction and the primary jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission to approve that sale is established, and if they fail to approve that sale, I think exclusive jurisdiction to review that is in the District Court of Appeal. I don't think there is any question about that.

The only question I think in front of me today is whether or not to continue this temporary injunction. And the only issue I see there is not irreparable harm and not adequate remedy, because I think the legislative findings are there, if this order relates to the impairment issue as indicated in the statute, then they are entitled to their injunction. And that is where I am at right now, and so I will limit the evidence to that unless proffer. I am not going to cut you off from making a proffer for your record. Anything you wish to proffer I think would be appropriate for the record, but that is where I am at.

I don't see my authority to review whether or not this is an appropriate governmental agency. I don't see my authority to review whether or not they have properly denied you the approval that you are entitled to. I am assuming you are right, that you are a governmental agency, that you are entitled to approval. I don't think that I have the authority

to review the order that doesn't grant that. And that is where I am at at this point in time. But I will hear evidence on the impairment issue to determine whether or not the order relates to a proper matter to which the Public Service Commission is entitled to come to this court for relief.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

MR. McLEAN: Judge, is it our burden to go forward at this point?

THE COURT: I think it is your burden to show that the temporary was issued, but it was issued on an emergency basis in light of the fact of the possible significant impact. Because if it is correct and it is a proper order, then there is irreparable harm by legislative finding, but I still think you have the burden of showing that it does relate to the impairment.

MR. McLEAN: May we have five minutes to talk to the witness? Just for a moment.

THE COURT: Very good. Let's take a quick ten-minute break and let everybody gather and we will see where we go from there.

MR. McLEAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: Please be seated. If anyone needs a seat, they are welcome to come up front if there are not seats.

1 MR. McLEAN: Your Honor, we are going to move to 2 invoke the rule. The Public Service Commission moves to invoke 3 the rule. THE COURT: All right. All prospective witnesses in 4 5 this case, please step forward to take the oath. MR. RICHARD: I have two witnesses. Each of them. 6 7 however, is the representative of one of the parties, so I 8 assume that they are not barred from --9 THE COURT: Representatives of the parties are 10 allowed to remain. One representative for each party. Do we 11 have anybody else? 12 MR. McLEAN: If there is no one else, we will 13 withdraw the motion. 14 THE COURT: Very good. The motion is withdrawn. 15 MR. McLEAN: I'm ready to call the first witness when 16 you are. THE COURT: Very good. You may call your first 17 18 witness. 19 MR. McLEAN: Charles Hill. 20 THE COURT: Charles Hill, please come forward. 21 Before being seated, please raise your hand and take 22 the oath. sir. 23 (Witness sworn.) 24 MR. McLEAN: May I approach? THE COURT: Yes, you may. 25

1 MR. McLEAN: Thank you, sir. 2 Thereupon, 3 CHARLES HILL 4 was called as a witness on behalf of the Florida Public Service 5 Commission, and having first been duly sworn, was examined and 6 testified as follows: 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. McLEAN: 8 Would you state your name for the court, please, sir? 9 0 10 Α Charles Hill. And your business address, please? 11 Q 12 2540 Shumard Oaks Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida. Α By whom are you employed? 13 0 The Florida Public Service Commission. 14 Α 15 In what capacity? Q 16 I am the Director of External Affairs. Α And what was your position before that? How long 17 0 18 have you had that position? About a year. And prior to that I was the Director 19 Α 20 of Policy Analysis and Intergovernmental Liaison. And prior to that the Director of the Division of Water and Wastewater. 21 22 Tell the court what it is that you do now. What are Q your job responsibilities now? 23 Currently I am responsible for the interaction of our 24

agency with federal agencies, Congress, the Florida

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Legislature, and other agencies, and cities, counties, and 1 2 political divisions, subdivisions. 3 And the position you had before that, the name of 0 4 which has alluded me for the moment? 5 Policy Analysis and Intergovernmental Liaison. Ιt was kind of like that, but then you add policy analysis to it. 6 7 Your responsibilities there were similar, is that Q 8 correct? 9 Yes. sir. Α And what was your position before that? 10 0 11 I was the Director of the Division of Water and Α 12 Wastewater. And we were responsible for the regulation of the water and wastewater utilities under the Commission's 13 14 jurisdiction. 15 How long did you have that position? 0 16 Α 13 years. 17 Did you have any responsibilities with respect to the 18 orders issued by the Florida Public Service Commission during 19 the time that you were water and wastewater director? 20 Α Yes. sir. 21 Will you tell the court what those responsibilities 22 were, please? 23 Those were basically to carry out the decisions of Α 24 the Commission.

Did you in your capacity give any advice to the

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Commission on any occasions?

- A Yes, sir, on nearly all occasions.
- Q And as to what issues?

A Issues with respect to the provision of service and the operations of the utility.

Q Mr. Hill, will you please tell the court what in your view services are?

A Service and operations of a utility are basically all of the piece-parts functions of the business entity. It certainly is the pumping of water out of the ground and delivering it out of a faucet of a customer's home. And the reverse, the flushing of the toilet and the pumping of it back into the ground. But it goes much further than that.

It is the planning and construction of plant, future as well as maintenance replacement. It is the interaction and the interface of the utility personnel with customers, current customers and future customers for maybe billing problems, service, provision of service, maybe problems with the provision of service, and dispute resolution in the complaint process.

It is the interfacing liaison of these company with agencies that regulate them, the Department of Environmental Protection, the water management districts, the local health departments. It is the billing and collection functions of the company, the books and records of the company. It is the rate

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people and the accountants that establish the cost of service and then develop, design, and implement mechanisms to recover that cost. It is all of these things that constitute the service and operation of the utility.

Q Yes, sir. During that time, were utilities transferred, private utilities transferred to both public and private entities during that time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you have occasion during any of those times to consider or advise the Commission on the issue of whether the transfer served the public interest?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you believe that any of those things you have mentioned were probative of that issue?

A All of them are involved in that issue of whether or not it is in the public interest.

Q Is it true or is it not true that economic considerations as well as hydraulic flows and so forth are an aspect of utility service and operation?

A Yes, absolutely. I'm sorry if I didn't make that clear earlier. When it comes to the hydraulics and the actual mechanics of it, you know, the DEP, the water management district, the health department -- if you have sewer spilling in the street, you don't need the Public Service Commission to come in and say, oh, stop doing that. The DEP, the water

management district, the health department has all of the remedies to be able to do that. The Commission is an economic regulatory body. And so it is my opinion that that is what they come to us for. It is not necessarily that somebody turned the water off, or somebody is spilling sewage. It is more the economic aspects of it.

- Q I don't recall whether I asked you if you can estimate how many orders were issued by the Commission during your tenure as water and sewer director?
 - A No, sir, but I would have to estimate thousands.
- Q All right, sir. With respect to those orders, do you believe that any of those orders -- can you tell the court with certainty that those orders all effected and were issued in connection with service and operations or that some of them were?
- A Again, I believe all of those -- all of those orders relate to one or more of those various functions that happened within, and so I believe every one of them relate to the operations and service of the utility.
- Q Thank you, sir. Now, that said, I want to focus your attention on one particular order. Have you reviewed the order which is under consideration here today?
 - A Yes, sir, I have.
 - Q Do you happen to have that number with you?
 - A It is PSC Number PSC-03-0193-F0F-WS.

Q In very summary fashion, sir, would you tell the court what that order does or purports to do?

A To me what it says is that there have been serious issues raised in connection of the proposed sale of this utility that deal with the provision of service that should the Commission have to make a public interest determination would have to be considered, and that the dramatic change that could occur if this happened prior to the Commission making its determinations that the utility should not sell its assets until the Commission has finished doing its job.

Q Do you recall a recent Commission agenda conference at which the Commission considered a staff recommendation to issue this order?

A Yes, sir.

Q How did you become familiar with that agenda conference?

A Well, we have them typically the first, third, and fifth Tuesday of each month. And while I don't attend and sit there all the time, I do tend to listen in, and I heard some of this item.

Q Did you hear the debate that -- how much of it did you hear, two percent or 80?

A I heard probably 80 percent of it, although it was relatively long. I mean, it got boring at times. But my understanding of it was that the Commission -- there have been

issues raised, and I can give some examples. Concerns have been brought before the Commission with respect to the provision of service with respect to the -- and the change in provision of service. And let me explain that in a moment. 4 5 And the change in terms and conditions of service. These deal with equity and fairness of the rates, and the changes in the 6 due process available to the customers and other parties and in 7 8 representation, notice, and the establishment of procedures and 9 policies.

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And specifically there are concerns, there were concerns raised, and I didn't hear about these on that particular agenda, but throughout this process, obligations of when Florida Water, the utility -- it used to be Southern States -- purchased the Deltona utilities. Deltona was a developer, and as a part of trying to sell lots and land they had a deal where if you bought property from them they guaranteed you water and wastewater service if you asked for it within a particular period of time, 60 days for water and 120 for sewer.

In my humble opinion that should never have been done, but nevertheless they did. When Southern States bought Deltona, the Commission because these obligations were out there, required Southern States to maintain those obligations. And, in fact, they went through a process of trying to do a lot swap because this was a huge development spread out over miles

and miles, and if somebody way in the back decided to build and 1 2 say I would like service, well, then they would have to run 3 miles and miles of line. So, as far as I am aware and the Commission is aware 4 right now, if this were to proceed there has been no mention as 5 6 to whether or not those obligations would be met. Let me interrupt just for a moment to summarize a bit 7 0 for the benefit of those present. 8 I tend to ramble. I apologize. 9 10 0 To the court. Is it fair to say those experiences you just told us about, did you hear those raised before the 11 12 Commission when it had its agenda conference? 13 I heard similar, yes. And were you in the courtroom when the intervenors 14 0 15 introduced themselves a little while ago? 16 No. sir. I was sitting outside. Α 17 Okay. Fine. With respect to the concerns you heard, 0 18 you personally heard, voiced at the agenda conference --19 Α Yes. sir. 20 -- do you believe that this order that the Commission 21 entered was issued in response to those concerns expressed? 22 Α Yes. sir. Do you believe that this order was issued in 23 0

connection with the impairment of services or operations of

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this utility?

1	А	Yes, sir.
2		MR. McLEAN: Your Honor, I have nothing further.
3		THE COURT: Your witness.
4		CROSS EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. RI	CHARD:
6	Q	Good morning, Mr. Hill.
7	А	Good morning.
8	Q	Did you have occasion to review the contract between
9	the parties that is at issue in this case?	
10	Α	Oh, no, sir.
11	Q	You did not review it?
12	Α	No, I have not seen that.
13	Q	Did you have occasion to attend any of the hearings
14	and meetings of the Authority or of the cities that formed the	
15	Authority?	
16	Α	No, sir.
17	Q	Did you have occasion to read the transcripts of any
18	of those	hearings or meetings?
19	А	No, sir.
20	Q	So you really have no idea what the nature of this
21	transaction is so far as the details, do you?	
22	А	Do I have any idea as far as the detail?
23	Q	I will make it simpler for you.
24	A	Please.
25	Q	Do you understand that this contract has been

structured with the specific intent of avoiding any rate 1 2 increases for at least a period of three years? 3 No. sir. I understand just the opposite. Α 4 MR. McLEAN: Your Honor, I have an objection. 5 THE COURT: Hold on. If you have an objection, make 6 it. 7 MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. It is leading the witness to 8 an answer. 9 MR. RICHARD: Cross-examine. THE COURT: Cross examination. You may proceed, 10 11 overruled. 12 THE WITNESS: No, I understand just the opposite. I 13 understand there has already been an announcement of an 14 increase in service availability charges and an introduction of guaranteed revenue charges where they don't exist and an 15 16 elimination of AFPI. 17 BY MR. RICHARD: 18 Yes. That was proposed, however, before this 0 19 transaction application was made for the current corporation, 20 is that correct? 21 I don't know. That was my understanding of what had Α 22 been announced that they intended to do. 23 0 Do you understand that this contract bases the 24 conceived payment for the bonds upon an estimate of a certain 25 amount of revenue which will be the source of a guarantee for

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the bond payments, do you understand that? 1 2 Α No. 3 0 Do you understand that this corporation, the seller, 4 Florida Water Services Corporation has guaranteed those 5 estimated revenues so that, in fact, if the revenues are not 6 sufficient to pay the bond it is the corporation, not the 7 Authority that will be obligated to make up the difference? 8 you understand that that is in this contract? 9 May I interpose an objection? MR. McLEAN: 10 THE COURT: What is the objection? 11 MR. McLEAN: Mr. Barry is asking the witness if it is 12 true that he knows in fact these things have occurred as opposed to if they occurred. It is the testimony of Mr. 13 14 Richard as opposed to a question. 15 THE COURT: Overruled. 16 MR. RICHARD: And, Your Honor, I intend to introduce 17 the contract. BY MR. RICHARD: 18 19 Are you aware of the fact that the contract contains 0 20 a guarantee by the corporation that if the estimates upon which 21 the bond payments are based fall short it will be the 22 obligation of the corporation, the seller, not the Authority to

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is --

make up the difference?

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Could you explain that to me again. The corporation

1 Florida Water Services Corporation is the current 0 2 owner. 3 Okay. Α 4 It is the seller. 0 5 Α Okay. It has applied for this transfer. 6 0 7 Yes. Α 8 It has obligated itself, it has guaranteed itself in 0 9 this contract to make up any shortfall in the estimated revenue 10 which is the only source of payment on the bonds. Do you understand that that is in this contract? 11 12 Α I don't know whether it is in the contract or not. 13 0 All right. Do you know that under this contract the 14 seller has obligated itself to pay \$176 million towards improvements of these facilities, which is based upon an 15 16 estimate of -- a conservative estimate, or a liberal estimate 17 of the cost of improvements necessary over the next several 18 years, did you know that? 19 No. Α 20 Did you understand, or do you understand that it is 0 21 the contemplation of these parties that after the transfer 22 takes place that the Authority will maintain in place without 23 change the entire current administration, all of the current

A Yes, I knew that.

personnel at all of the current facilities?

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Q You understood that?

A Yes.

Q Now, tell me then based upon these factors which I submit to you are in the contract which will be introduced, what it is, what the factors are about this particular transaction that you mentioned in your earlier testimony that gives you reason for belief that there is concern over an impairment of the services for the facilities?

A I will explain it again. The service and operations include more than the physical plant, and I'm sure they need maintenance, and replacement, and addition. As I spoke to you before, there has been an announcement, and perhaps maybe they won't, but there was an announcement that the purchaser had intended to increase service availability charges. That is certainly a change in a provision of service. That there would be a change in guaranteed revenues. And, in fact, it is my understanding that perhaps they wouldn't notice that, maybe people would.

So, therefore, a current land owner who has a main running in front of their property that currently pays no guaranteed revenues, I'm talking about an end user now, the person that actually owns the land and the pipes running out there, suddenly will be obligated to pay guaranteed revenues to the purchaser, and they probably don't even know about it now. Those in my opinion are substantial changes that will occur

that I'm not sure it can be undone. It's not up to me whether it can or not, so those are what I'm talking about as a change in the provision of service.

Q Tell me what you know of in this contemplated transaction or in the contract that these parties bound themselves to that leads you to believe that that guarantee will fall upon the shoulders of the end users?

A They are the ones that pay -- I'm sorry, guaranteed revenues are a charge that a utility charges a customer. And if the Authority has announced they are going to remove AFPI -- AFPI is an allowance for funds prudently invested, and what happens is -- perhaps you know this and I don't mean to -- guaranteed revenues are paid by the end user to the utility company.

- Q Let me interrupt you for just a moment.
- A Sure.
- Q Wouldn't you agree that if this contract has shifted the burden to guarantee those revenues to the seller that that is no longer a concern?

A No, sir. Maybe we are talking past each other, but I think it is a misunderstanding. Guaranteed revenues is a technical term that exists in utility operation, and it has to do with a specific rate and charge that an end user pays a utility. It has absolutely nothing to do with what a seller or a buyer may pay each other.

Q Well, why do you have reason to believe that under this transaction it will be any greater threat that the user will be obligated to pay more than they are now than there is in any other transaction in which there is a transfer from a private entity to a governmental authority? What is there about this particular transaction that leads you to believe that it needs greater protection than others?

A What leads me to believe is that there is going to be a change in the operation of the utilities, a dramatic change in how it currently operates and interfaces with its customers. And as far as I can tell from listening and reading, there has been an issue raised before the Commission that was not raised before, and that is whether or not that this legal entity you described is, indeed, a governmental body that is entitled to this. And the problem is if you get there, and if you cannot undo it, and those are ifs, then you have had this change that impacted customers to their detriment and you can't undo it.

Q Why can't you undo it?

A Well, I did hear that particular discussion, and the utility was asked several times if this happens and if you sell these bonds -- and I heard a new word, I like that, too -- how could you undo this? The bonds have been sold and the money has been sent somewhere else and they have paid off debt with it and they have done other things, how can you undo this? And

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So let me ask you that question. I assume you have 0 no legal background?

No, sir, I'm just a technicrat. Α

Let's assume that ultimately that this deal closes. 0

Α Yes. sir.

This transaction closes because counsel doesn't like 0 the word deal unless he is using it. But let's assume that it closes, and let's assume that ultimately the courts determine that the Public Service Commission indeed has jurisdiction, and the Public Service Commission refuses to approve this. And you understand that this contract has an unconditional contingency in it that says if it is not approved by the Public Service Commission the whole transaction is off. You understand that or accept my word for it?

Α I will.

Let's assume that. So now the court has said it 0 doesn't exist anymore. The buyer shall pay back to the seller or the seller shall pay back to the buyer, the Authority, all of the money it received, and the Authority shall pay back to the bondholders the money they received. In the meantime, the same administration, the same personnel, the same facilities have been in operation. Why can't it be unwound?

Well, and that is what I was getting at. Mr. Hoffman Α said that somehow that they could defease (phonetic) the bonds. I think that is the word he used. And the Commission said can

52 you give us some comfort, any comfort beyond just saying trust 1 2 me? Can you somehow lay out for us how you could undo this? 3 And in my opinion it almost begged the utility, please give us 4 some way that we could be comforted that this contingency would 5 work and we could undo everything. And I have not heard a 6 response yet, so I don't know how --If it is undone, if ultimately the Public Service 7 0 8 Commission refuses to approve it so it remains with this 9 private utility, correct? 10 Well. I can't get there yet, because --Α Come with me here. Let's assume --11 0

> Α Okay.

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- Let's assume that the courts ultimately say that the 0 Public Service Commission has jurisdiction and authority.
 - Α Okay.
- Let's assume that the Public Service Commission 0 refuses to approve this transfer.
 - Okay, we will just say that. Α
 - Let's assume that. 0
 - We will just say it. Α
- And that, therefore, it remains with the Services 0 Corporation.
 - Α Yes.
- Which is under the jurisdiction of the Public Service 0 Commission, correct?

A Yes.

Q So that the Public Service Commission then has absolute control within due process limits over the rates, correct?

A Right.

Q So that who other than the bondholders who knowingly took the risk would suffer any loss?

A Every developer that paid, every customer that paid, every customer that had a problem with no resolution.

Thousands, potentially hundreds of thousands of customers that

interfaced with this utility during that time period.

Q But you're talking about the fact that they may have

had some complaints that weren't resolved, is that correct?

A Or paid money.

Q What kind of money are you talking about?

A Well, I'm talking about \$2,000 for a service availability charge, or guaranteed revenues, or any of those things. But if you --

Q What does that have to do with this transfer? Why would this transfer make any difference if ultimately it is held that it is not -- that it is not going to take place? Why would that have made any difference?

A Because if the court says that you are correct and that we don't stop you and the sale goes ahead, then all of these things happen. And the question becomes how, if ever,

could you undo it and get everything back the way it should be according to the ultimate decision. But, on the other hand, if you wait a little bit and make those decisions, then no one is harmed.

- Q Mr. Hill, are you familiar with the 2002 transaction in which a subsidiary of Avitar transferred utility services, water services to the Florida Governmental Utility Authority?
 - A I'm familiar with that.
 - Q Were you involved in that at all?
- A A little bit, yes. That was right about the time I went from one position to another.
- Q Is it fair to say you were at least as involved and knowledgeable about that as you are about this transaction?
 - A Yes.
- Q All right. And you understand that the Florida Governmental Utilities Authority, or the FGUA for short, was composed of counties, is that correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q And that it was seeking -- it did, in fact, obtain facilities that served communities outside of the boundaries of those counties, correct?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q And they applied to the Florida Public Service Commission for approval of that transfer, correct?
 - A Yes, sir, they did.

Q And the fact is that the Florida Public Service Commission approved that transfer in short time as a matter of right, correct?

A No, sir, they didn't. What happened was that issue never came before the Commissioners. And to the extent that happened before I moved, they might want to fire me, because that ended up being a managerial decision and it was handled administratively. And so that whole issue of whether or not they would be, that never ended up before the collegiate body. And I think I left right about -- and, in fact, it might have been, it may well have been -- this is great. It may well have been that a change in operation of the Commission much like the change in the operation of the utility resulted in that happening. And because that never went, to my knowledge the Commissioners never voted on that.

Q Well, I'm sorry. I may have misunderstood your answer, because my question was is it not true that one year ago the Florida Public Service Commission approved a transfer by that organization, by that private utility to the FGUA as a matter of right? Regardless of who it was that made the decision, is that not true?

A I don't know about a year ago. I guess I was a member of the --

Q Well, forget the year. They did it, did they not?

A I don't know. I was thinking about a couple of years

1	ago when I was leaving water and sewer and becoming the	
2	director of policy analysis, and that might have been when the	
3	FGUA was first formed and we never took that to the	
4	Commissioners.	
5	Q All right. I apologize to you, I said 2002. It was	
6	2000. I'm showing you a copy of Docket Number 990489-WS, and	
7	let me ask you if you recognize that as being the order	
8	approving the transfer with respect to that transaction?	
9	A Well, I would have to read it, but I will accept that	
10	it is because I didn't look at the order.	
11	MR. RICHARD: Does counsel object to my introducing	
12	it out of order at this point rather than waiting?	
13	MR. McLEAN: I'm sorry, say it again.	
14	MR. RICHARD: Do you object to me introducing that as	
15	an exhibit at this time?	
16	MR. McLEAN: No.	
17	MR. RICHARD: I would like to offer that.	
18	THE COURT: That will be Defendant's Exhibit 1, Mr.	
19	Clerk.	
20	(Defendant's Exhibit 1 marked for identification and	
21	admitted into the record.)	
22	BY MR. RICHARD:	
23	Q Do you understand that among the members of the FGUA	
24	were a number of the counties that appeared before the	
25	Commission with respect to the current transaction to object to	

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if and that are intervenors in this proceeding?

I think so.

And do you understand that that same organization, 0 the FGUA, attempted to purchase this same group of facilities from the Florida Water Services Corporation prior to the current authority?

And, again, just this last week made another offer. Α

And you understand that those negotiations broke down 0 because my client, Florida Water Services Corporation, was dissatisfied with the manner in which FGUA wanted to make this acquisition?

MR. McLEAN: Your Honor, may I interpose an objection? The issue which, I believe, Your Honor wanted to hear evidence on was whether the Public Service Commission order was issued in connection with the operations of service of the utility. I have two objections. First of all, this testimony is irrelevant. And, second, it is well beyond the scope of the direct testimony. It goes into matters which I certainly never spoke to the witness about at all.

THE COURT: Mr. Richard.

MR. RICHARD: First of all. Your Honor, I think it is fairly within the scope of cross-examination, because this witness has testified that he is competent to speak to the issue of what the Public Service Commission should be concerned about and what its motives were in stopping this transaction.

So I have the right to ask him about prior activities of the 1 2 Commission and also what the differences were between the two. 3 THE COURT: Overruled. 4 MR. RICHARD: I have no further questions anyway. 5 Thank you. 6 THE WITNESS: May I say, though --7 THE COURT: Hold on. Wait until you are asked a 8 question. Any redirect? 9 MR. McLEAN: Just briefly. 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. McLEAN: 12 Mr. Hill. was the status of the acquiring utility in 0 that FGUA deal Mr. Richard asked you about, was it contested 13 14 before the Commission? 15 No. sir. Α 16 Thank you, sir. With respect to the contract, if the 0 17 Public Service Commission should find it necessary because of 18 the legal conclusions they reached to indulge the question of 19 whether this transaction serves the public interest, would you 20 expect the Commission to take a long hard look at that 21 contract? 22 Α Yes. sir. 23 Did Mr. Richard -- did anything Mr. Richard said or 0 24 anything you said change your mind about your earlier 25 testimony, which I recall was that the Public Service

Commission order was issued in connection with the operation 1 2 and service of the utility, did anything change your mind? 3 Α No. sir. MR. McLEAN: Thank you, sir. I have no further 4 5 questions. 6 THE COURT: The witness may step down. 7 MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, are you going to allow the intervenors to inquire? 8 9 THE COURT: I am going to allow the intervenors -- if 10 we have time, I am going to allow the intervenors if they need 11 to ask a question. 12 MR. GROOT: May I proceed for Palm Coast? 13 THE COURT: Yes, you may, sir. 14 MR. GROOT: Mr. Hill, just a very short litany of 15 questions. 16 CROSS EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. GROOT: 18 The statute that the judge asked us to focus on 0 19 related to, as you know, the impairment of operations and services relative to a utility. Who is the regulated utility 20 that the PSC regulates? 21 22 Α I have to think about it because I have always known them as Southern States. But it is Florida Water Services 23 24 Corp.

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That is correct. And if this transfer that you have

been testifying about occurs, Florida Water Service Corporation 1 will not be operating, will it? 2 No. sir, it will not exist. 3 Α It will not be providing services, will it? 4 0 5 No. sir. Α So that is actually more than impairment, it just 6 0 won't be providing services and it won't be operating, isn't 7 that correct? 8 Yes. sir. 9 Α Some other entity will be operating? 10 0 That is what I was thinking. 11 Α 12 MR. GROOT: Thank you. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Mike Twomey on 14 behalf of Collier County and Sugarmill Woods. 15 CROSS EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. TWOMEY: 17 Mr. Hill. in response to questions from Mr. Richard 18 Q you had indicated that currently, did you not, the customers of 19 this utility can make complaints if they have problems, make 20 complaints to who did you say? 21 They can go to the utility, and then if they are not 22 Α satisfied then ultimately they can come to the Commission. 23 And do you consider that to be a benefit that the 24 0 customers currently enjoy under their regulatory scheme that

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the utility is currently under?

A Yes, sir.

Q And to the extent that you understand the proposal after the sale, who would those same customers, if you know, have the ability to complain to for poor quality of service?

A You raise a good point. I think they would maybe go to Milton and Seabreeze (sic), I think. And I do understand -- I think it would be Milton and Seabreeze, and I probably shouldn't say any more than that because, you know, if they were a regulated utility then, yes, because I know there has been a lot of customers in Sugarmill Woods that never even liked what the Commission did. But nevertheless they had the opportunity to go to the utility and if not satisfied with how they were treated, or the quality of service that they were getting, they could come before the Commission and be heard.

Q Okay. To the extent that the ability to seek redress for poor quality of service through a complaint process is an advantage or a benefit to the customers under the current scheme, would it be your testimony that the change would result in an impairment of that benefit to the customers?

A Yes, sir. I think I was saying that earlier. If not, it was in my notes somewhere. But, yes, the whole complaint resolution process would change and would not afford customers -- I'm not sure what it would afford them now.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, sir. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Richard, just hold on one second. am going to let you inquire. Is there any other intervenor that feels the necessity to ask a question here? All right. Now, go ahead, Mr. Richard. I want you to have a chance to respond to all of them.

MR. RICHARD: I understand. Thank you.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICHARD:

Q Mr. Hill, with respect to the last several comments you made, do you think that that shift that once the transfer takes place that the customers will no longer be able to complain to the PSC, do you think that is reason enough for the PSC to consider denying this application?

A I think it is one of many. So the answer would be was that reason -- I don't know what the Commissioners might decide, but I certainly believe that is a change in the provision in an operation of the utility. Would that be enough. I don't know, I can't speak for the five of them.

Q And that is true in every case in which a private owner of a public utility transfers to a governmental authority, isn't it?

A No, sir, not at all. You see, the scheme back in the day or historically was it went to a city or a county and the customers, if ultimately come the end of day they weren't satisfied, they could vote in a new county commissioner or vote

in a new city commissioner. And so there was a scheme in place. These new legal entities -- and, quite frankly, in my mind the FGUA is also in question. Those aren't places where a citizen can go and say I have not been satisfied. In fact, I'm not satisfied with you, so I'm going to vote with my lever here and vote you out. And what I would say is it would be true if it were going to the FWSA or the FGUA.

Q Perhaps my question wasn't clear. The reason that the customers can no longer complain to the Public Service Commission is because Florida Statutes provide that once the facility is transferred to a governmental authority that the Public Service Commission no longer has jurisdiction. Is that not correct?

A Would you say that again.

Q Well, your testimony is that you think that one of the reasons that there is a problem with this transfer is that once the transfer takes place that the customers no longer have the ability to complain to the Public Service Commission. Is that not your testimony?

A No. it's not.

Q Well, I'm sorry, then I misunderstood. Explain your testimony.

A Sure. What I said was that is one change in the operation of the utility.

Q That's fine. But I am correct that the change that

1 you are referring to is that the customers no longer can bring 2 their complaints to the PSC, correct? 3 Α Yes. And why is that, because the governmental authority 4 0 5 is not under the jurisdiction of the PSC, correct? 6 Α I guess you could say that. 7 Well. isn't that the reason? 0 8 Α What I was thinking was it is a change in the 9 operation. Good or bad is irrelevant. It is a change in the 10 operation. That's really what it is. 11 Q And my point is that that will be true anytime a 12 facility is transferred to a governmental authority under Chapter 163, isn't that correct? 13 14 Yes. 15 And so the Legislature has already determined, has it 0 16 not, that that is the public policy of the State of Florida? 17 Well. I'm not sure. 18 Well, your testimony would suggest that the PSC has a right to consider this factor in deciding whether or not to 19 20 approve an application anytime that the transfer is to a 21 governmental authority, aren't you? 22 I don't think I said that. I think what I said was Α 23 in this particular instance there have been concerns raised 24 about the change in provision of service such that the

Commission says we are uncomfortable and you shouldn't do this

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until we proceed. I think that is kind of in a nutshell what I was saying.

Q Of course, the Legislature having made this decision certainly has the power to change it and provide that these governmental authorities will be under the regulation of the Public Service Commission, doesn't it?

MR. McLEAN: May I object. Mr. Richard is referring to something the Legislature did, and he is telling the witness that they made a change in Chapter 163. The definition which Mr. Richard has referred to is not found in Section 163, it is found in Chapter 367. That exemption which sets forth that a governmental authority -- 367 says a governmental authority is entitled to the transfer as a matter of right, but the definition in Chapter 367 tells us what a governmental authority is. It is in 367, it is not in 163.

So the witness is being asked, first of all, a very controversial issue, like what section is this. And, second, Mr. Richard is telling him the Legislature made that decision. I don't think the Legislature has made that decision. The Legislature expressed its definition of governmental authority in 367.

THE COURT: Mr. Richard.

MR. RICHARD: Well, one thing that I think is clear is that the Legislature has said that transfers to a governmental authority shall be done as a matter of right. I

don't think anybody can question that, nor has anybody questioned it. This witness has expressed the opinion that he feels that those transfers are not necessarily in the best interest of the customer and, therefore, that is a factor that the PSC can take into consideration. And I am inquiring as to his taking issue with the Legislature as to that question.

THE COURT: I am going to overrule the objection. Let's finish the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't think that is what I said.

MR. RICHARD: Well, let me try it again.

BY MR. RICHARD:

Q I'm having some difficulty connecting with you.

A I know. I'm sorry. It's probably me. Some of my ex-wives would say that. What I'm saying is that if at the end of the day this is some governmental authority, then the Commission's approval will be granted as a matter of right. I certainly don't dispute that. What I am saying is that in this case there have been raised substantial concerns with respect to a change in operation and service that is an impairment. And the concern is if the Commission just says, well, go ahead and it can't be reversed, which I'm still not convinced it can be, that there will be irreparable harm and, therefore, don't do it until we find out. That's as simple as I can say it. I'm not saying that the Legislature is wrong and in my opinion they should have never done that. I would never be so

presumptuous as to say something like that.

Q Do you think that simply because some interested parties, among them those who would like to actually be the purchaser of the system, complained to the PSC that that automatically gives the PSC the right to disregard the statute that entitles you to close prior to approval of the contingency clause and take as long as they desire to look into the transaction, is that what you think is an appropriate PSC activity?

A I don't think that is what they did, and I don't think they are taking as long as they desire. I think they tried to find a hearing date as quickly as possible on the calendar.

Q Is this not an appropriate forum, as well, to inquire into whether or not there is any basis for those complaints?

A I'm a layperson.

MR. McLEAN: Objection. That is a pure legal --

MR. RICHARD: I will withdraw the question.

THE COURT: Objection sustained. Any redirect?

MR. McLEAN: None from the Public Service Commission.

May the witness be excused?

THE COURT: May this witness be excused? Very good. You may step down.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Are you calling any further witnesses?

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MR. McLEAN: No. sir. May Mr. Hill be excused? 1 2 THE COURT: He is excused, yes. 3 MR. McLEAN: Thank you, sir. No, sir, we have no plan to call further witnesses. However, Your Honor was going 4 to reserve for a later decision as to whether you were going to 5 permit intervenors to put witnesses on. If the intervenors are 6 7 to be permitted to put witnesses on, we have no further 8 witnesses. If not then we may want to present one or two. THE COURT: All right. Is there an intervenor who 9 feels the necessity of putting on a witness? 10 MR. WRIGHT: Yes. sir. 11 12 THE COURT: All right. Identify for the record. MR. WRIGHT: Your Honor, Schef Wright appearing on 13 behalf of Flagler County Utility Regulatory Authority. I wish 14 15 to present the testimony of Doctor James Freeman. 16 THE COURT: All right. Let's go forward. I will allow that. 17 MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, if I may? 18 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MR. RICHARD: May we determine exactly how many witnesses the intervenors intend to put on so that I'm sure 21 22 that I have time to put my case on. THE COURT: All right. Let's do this. Let's 23 identify how many intervenors feel the necessity to put a 24 25 witness on. We have got three. Four or three? Four. And

let's go through. Let's start. What is the nature of the testimony from your witness?

MR. GROOT: Lonnie Groot from Palm Coast. The city manager of the City of Palm Coast relative to the matter of what the impacts would be and the effect would be on the city in terms of unwinding the transaction if it were to occur.

THE COURT: All right. Yes, sir, from Flagler.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Freeman will testify on the order going to service and operation on the transfer going to service and operations and on the unwind/undo issue.

THE COURT: All right. Yes, sir.

MR. TWOMEY: Doctor Lissack will testify on the inability to unwind the transaction rate by Mr. Richard and how that will result in impairment.

MR. MULLIN: The county coordinator -- Mike Mullin for Nassau County -- will testify as to the disruption of the service and the impairment of the ability to maintain the system on Amelia Island and the unwinding of the process itself.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Richard, let's see who those are. I don't know, we will have to see how -- how were you scheduled in?

MR. RICHARD: I have two witnesses, Your Honor. The direct examination will probably take 15 or 20 minutes for each of those.

THE COURT: I think we have time. I am going to allow the intervenors then to go ahead with their witnesses.

MR. WRIGHT: May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Your Honor. The Flagler County Utility Regulatory Authority would call Doctor James Freeman.

THE COURT: Doctor James Freeman.

MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, I didn't realize we were going to have all these intervenors' witnesses and I would like to invoke the rule at this point.

THE COURT: I think you have a right to invoke the rule at this point, so let's invoke the rule. Any other witnesses, please come forward. If you can come forward right over to this area here. We are going to take the oath and invoke the rule. Okay. These all of the witnesses that are not party representatives? Okay. Will all witnesses please raise their hand and take the oath.

(Witnesses sworn collectively.)

THE COURT: All right. Now, I don't know if you are familiar with the rule. The rule of sequestration has been invoked, and that means that you must remain out of the courtroom except when you are called to testify.

While you are waiting to testify and after you have done so, you are not to discuss your testimony with each other

or with any other person other than the attorneys for the 1 parties involved in this proceeding. Any violation of the rule 2 3 may disqualify you as a witness in this case and may also subject you to contempt. 4 Once you are excused as a witness in the case, you 5 6 are free to remain in the courtroom and discuss your testimony with whoever you wish. At this time I will ask all of those 7 who are not testifying at this time to please step out of the 8 9 (Pause.) courtroom. 10 You may proceed. MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 12 JAMES W. FREEMAN was called as a witness on behalf of the Flagler County Utility 13 14 Regulatory Authority, and having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 15 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, Doctor Freeman. 18 0 19 Α Good morning. 20 Would you please state your name and address for the 0 21 record? 22 James W. Freeman, 2016 Bridgeport Drive, Lexington, Α Kentucky 40523. 23

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

I am a tenured associate professor, College of

What is your occupation?

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Business and Economics. University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. 1 2 Will you please tell the court about your academic 3 background? 4 Α Yes, sir. I have been at the University of Kentucky 5 23 years teaching business ethics, finance, economics type courses in the College of Business. My educational background. 6 I have a Bachelor of Science in Economics with majors in 7 Economics and Finance from the University of Pennsylvania. I 8 9 have a Master's Degree in Economics with a concentration in 10 finance from the University of South Carolina. A J.D. from the 11 University of South Carolina and an L.L.M. degree from Harvard 12 law school. Thank you. Do you work outside your direct 13 0 14 employment as a professor at the University of Kentucky? 15 Α Yes, sir. I am on a nine-contract, and we are further allowed one day a week or 39 days during the nine-month 16 17 period for outside activities. 18 And do you take advantage of that opportunity? 0 19 Occasionally, yes, sir. I would probably never hit Α 20 the 39 days, but I testify in various types of cases. 21 Okay. Have you testified before any utility 22 regulatory authority? 23 Yes, sir. Probably my guess would be perhaps 30 Α 24 states over the last 22 years.

Have you testified before the Florida Public Service

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Commission?

A Yes, sir. I would say probably somewhere between a dozen to two dozen times over the last 20 years.

Q The same question with regard to the Kentucky Public Service Commission?

A Probably many more times. For approximately ten years I was the Attorney General's primary witness at the Public Service Commission. The Attorney General effectively would be like the Public Counsel in Florida, and so I would do the expert witness testimony for all the water, sewer, electric, telephone, gas cases that appeared before the Public Service Commission for somewhat over a decade.

Q Have you been accepted as an expert, accepted or qualified as an expert witnesses before these commissions before you testified?

A Yes. sir.

Q You have been engaged by the Flagler County Utility Regulatory Authority in connection with this matter, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q What were you asked to do?

A I was asked to look at some of the issues involved in this transfer of ownership especially as it might relate to the changing the service, comparing the service under the new authority, and also the issues involving unwinding this transfer should it become a legal necessity to unwind.

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Q Have you reviewed any documents in connection with your preparation for your appearance today?

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A Yes, sir.

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Q Can you briefly tell the court what documents you have reviewed?

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various pleadings and transcripts in the Florida PSC versus

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Florida Water Services Corporation, Case Number 03-CA-358. The

I brought a list with me. I have reviewed the

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Public Service Commission's order, preliminary official

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statement dated 12/20/02 for the proposed FWSA utility system

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revenue bonds, the interlocal agreement between the City of

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Gulf Breeze and the City of Milton. The resolution of the

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Florida Water Services Authority for the issuance of the \$550

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purchase agreement by and between FWSC and FWSA. The December

million in bonds. The amendment and restatement of asset

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21. 2002 draft. 12/15/02.

operations of utilities?

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Q In your testimony before the Kentucky Public Service

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Commission and other public utility regulatory authorities,

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have you addressed whether their actions relate to service and

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A Yes, sir. I have often testified on public policy implications of regulation and that type of thing in all of the relevant industries, including water and sewer.

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Q And when you say public policy implications, does

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that include matters that go directly to a regulated utility company's service and operation?

Α Yes, sir.

And you did tell the court you have reviewed the 0 Commission's Order 03-0193-FOF-WS. is that correct?

Α Yes.

And have you formed an opinion as to whether that 0 order relates to service and operations or to the potential impairment of the service and operations of the utility systems involved?

Well, I think clearly it relates to the impairment. Α

Thank you. Does who runs a system affect the service Q and obligations?

Α Yes. sir.

Operations, excuse me. And so who runs a system 0 could indeed go to the impairment or potential impairment of service and operations?

Α Of course. That's one of the big issues always. Sometimes the new people turn out to be better, sometimes they turn out to be worse, sometimes the commissions put a variety of restrictions and requirements to put make sure of what the outcome is going to be.

0 And when commissions impose such restrictions and requirements is that typically after a hearing based on factual determinations in the proceeding?

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A Yes.

Q Does how much money a utility system have affect service and operations?

A Oh, yes, sir.

Q So if they don't have enough money it would be likely to impair the service, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Typically, will a transfer affect operations?

A Yes, sir.

Q And may affect service?

A Yes, sir.

Q There was a series of -- if the Public Service Commission were ultimately to issue a final order finding that this transfer -- that they have jurisdiction over the transfer and that pursuant to the statutory tests the transfer should not be approved as being not consistent with the statutory criteria, would attempting to restore the status quo and attempting to put things back to the way they were be likely, in your opinion, to affect the service and operations of the utility systems involved in this proposed transfer?

A Assuming that the transfer went through and that it was attempted to be unwound or undone, yes, sir, I think that would have severe implications for the service standards under almost any scenario.

Q Have you formed an opinion as to how likely it would

be to actually be possible to completely undo and put everything back the way it was?

A Yes, sir.

- Q And what is that opinion?
- A I think it would be virtually impossible to do that.
- Q Can you elaborate and tell the court why?

A Yes, sir. I am involved in -- this isn't the only case, of course, that involves service transfers, and I am involved in another one. It is not particularly similar other than the fact that it involves a change of ownership. And one of the issues became undoing/unwinding the transaction. And, of course, one of the first things I attempted to do was find comparable situations to see how it had been done, how successful it had been done, what the implications were, what the costs were, and so on.

And I'm not going to say that there has never been an unwinding of a transaction after completion, but I will say that after significant search I have not been able to find one. So to the extent that these things occur, if they ever have, they are going to be extremely rare, which I think suggests that this is not an easy thing to do.

But, you know, when you look at this transaction, assuming this thing closes, what we are going to have is we are going to have \$550 million of bonds that are going to be issued and all kinds of various funds are going to be set up out of

those bonds to finance various sinking funds and capital 1 2 3 4 5

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budgets, and so on with the new authority. A whole bunch of money will be sent to the corporation, which will then presumably use the money to pay off bonds and that type of thing. And then the rest of the money will go to the shareholders of the corporation, thus effectively leaving the corporation a shell entity with no assets.

Employment contracts presumably involving retention bonuses will be paid so that all the employees of the corporation will become employees of the Authority. Like I said, all of these other various funds pursuant to the bond indenture will be set up. I understood there would have been bond insurance, but now I have understood that the bonds are of a low enough quality so that they don't qualify for bond insurance. So bond insurance will probably not be an issue, but presumably various derivative arrangements will be set up to take care of interest rate risks and so on. All of these financial transactions will have occurred.

If at some future time this has to be reversed, I think we have serious questions. One question is where is the money going to come from. We have got a \$550 million bond outstanding, we have a purchase price of 400-some-odd million, but that 400 million is no longer there. It has gone to pay off the bondholders for the corporation, it has gone to the shareholders of the corporation, which is primarily a Minnesota corporation, as I understand it.

The jurisdiction of the PSC to do anything it seems to me is extremely, I think it is fair to say unclear. Does the PSC have jurisdiction over a Minnesota corporation? How would it pierce the corporate veil here? You know, does the Public Service Commission have jurisdiction over these new individual entity utilities, even if it doesn't have jurisdiction over the authority itself?

With respect to enforcement, who does the Public Service Commission fine? You know, does it go to Minnesota and fine somebody; does it try to fine the shell; does it try to fine the local utilities that are still in existence? You know, these are serious issues and these are going to be litigated for years, because this is huge amounts of money floating around. If it is going to be undone, we have the management issue. You know, all the employees of the corporation now work for the Authority. They are all under contract. We have economics issues.

Assuming this deal is undone, that would mean that the new entity is no longer the new service provider. The corporation, say, is no longer a tax exempt entity. It is going to have to pay 10 million in property taxes that the Authority didn't pay. It is going to have to pay market interest rates rather than tax exempt interest rates, so the interest expenses are going to go way up. And where does the

money come from? You know, the Public Service Commission may be able to tell somebody you have to unwind this deal, but the Public Service Commission can't force some lender to lend a corporation two or \$300 million to reverse the transaction.

I mean, these are all extremely serious issues. To the extent it does go through, and to the extent that there is \$10 million more in property taxes being paid, and say \$10 million more in interest being paid, that is going to squeeze the ability of the corporation to fund its operations, which is almost certainly going to have a negative impact on maintenance, a negative impact on its capital budget.

And then, finally, you have the issue is even if it does go through, even if a sales price is reversed for \$400 million, say, there is \$550 million of bonds outstanding. And I'm not a bond attorney, I'm not a bond expert, but I can't believe that the bond people are going to sit back and do nothing. They are going to be grabbing at every dollar that is out there, which is going to be the sinking funds, it's going to be the capital budget, it's going to be everything else. And to the extent we are arguing about all of that, no one is sure what the outcome will be.

The only thing I am fairly confident of is that if this deal somehow were to be reversed, somehow this corporation were to pay \$400 million back to the Authority and take back over the business, I can't imagine any other end result besides

a trip to bankruptcy court. And then you have a bankruptcy judge fighting it out with the owners of capital versus the customers and the PSC saying what they have to say, and arguing whether the bankruptcy judge can force increased rates to make the company viable and so on. And it seems to me just to be a catastrophic mess waiting to happen.

- Q You have reviewed the contract for the asset purchase between Florida Water Services Corporation and Florida Water Services Authority, is that correct?
 - A Yes. sir.
 - Q Who is that contract between?
 - A Those two entities.
- Q I would ask you to hypothetically assume that somewhere in that contract -- and this is a matter of dispute, but I'm just going to ask you to assume that somewhere in that contract there is a provision that says we'll unwind the whole thing. My question for you is what could the PSC do, the Florida Public Service Commission do, assuming that it has got a valid final order that is upheld by the highest appellate court that is going to rule on it, and there is a contract out here between these two entities that says we will undo it. What can the PSC do to enforce that contract?
- A My understanding, like most public service commissions, is they have the ability to fine somebody.
 - Q And in your opinion is -- I will just ask you to

accept as a matter of law, and the court can take judicial notice of the statutory provision, the Commission can impose fines of up to \$5,000 a day for knowing violation of the statutes, rules, or orders. In your opinion, relative to the magnitude of this sale, would a fine of \$5,000 a day be sufficient to protect the service and operations in the interest of the customers?

A No. Plus, I'm not sure there would be anybody that could pay the fine even if it was adequate, because we have nothing left but a shell corporation that is under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

MR. WRIGHT: I have no further questions on direct examination. Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Richard.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICHARD:

Q Doctor Freeman, are you aware of any facts, specific facts with regard to this corporation, Florida Water Services Corporation, and this Authority, Florida Water Services Authority, that would reasonably lead one to believe that any of these speculative problems that you have suggested are, in fact, going to occur in this instance?

A You mean in the unwinding or in the operations?

Q Let's start with the operations and service. Do you have any reason to believe that there is any greater fear in

this instance than in any other transfer that there will be an adverse impact upon operations and services?

A Well, as I understand it there is a pledge not to increase the rates for a certain period of time by the Authority. However, there is not -- the Authority has stated that they are going to raise the connection fees. Furthermore, there is a -- 2 percent of the gross revenues goes to the two cities involved out in the panhandle as part of the transaction, so that is money that otherwise would have gone to the operations of the business that will no longer be available to provide maintenance, capital improvements, or other expenses of the business.

And as I read the contract, quite frankly, I thought that particular section was rather poorly worded, and it is vague as to what fees will be paid to the two cities beyond the 2 percent of gross proceeds. So we have the connection fees are going up, we have a certain percentage of the revenues will be funnelled to an entity that has nothing to do with operating the water system.

- Q Of course, any Authority once they obtain the facility can raise impact fees, can they not?
 - A Any governmental authority can, yes, sir, because --
 - Q Any one of them could do that?
 - A Because they wouldn't need approval, right.
 - Q And what I'm asking you is, it seems to me that what

you are suggesting is that your concern would exist with respect to the transfer to any governmental authority of a major facility operation. Isn't that a fair statement?

A Well, no, sir. I think this one is different in the sense that the earlier witness said that, you know, when you have a natural monopoly, which water and sewer really is, going back to 1776, Adam Smith recognized back then in the Wealth of Nations that the invisible hand wouldn't work.

And the alternatives that have come to up to respond to this natural monopoly idea, one is governmental regulation, which is the PSC. The second means of handling this market failure is the ballot box. And that is the concept of governmental ownership, that if the government owns something and the people have the right to elect the officials who run the business, then that gives them a direct say so.

In this particular situation, of course, the entity that is running the business and the two governmental entities that it is ultimately responsible for have no connection at all with the ballot box of the people who are being served. So, both checks on monopoly breakdown there. So this one is -- certainly if an economist were looking at it, not knowing anything, you would be inherently more suspicious of this transaction than a normal transaction just on the face of it.

Q All right. Let me limit my question down. Let's assume we are just talking about natural monopolies. In fact,

let's assume that we are just talking about water facilities.

A Okay.

Q It seems to me that your concerns would apply to the transfer of any water facility from a private entity which is regulated by the PSC to a governmental authority, or for that matter to a city, if portions of it are outside the boundaries of that entity. Isn't that true, the same concerns would apply in any of those situations?

A I think you have to distinguish between a total break between operations and incidental. I mean, there are numerous municipal utilities who have occasional customers or incidental customers outside the boundaries, simply because the municipal utility may well be able to serve people, you know, right on the edge --

Q Excuse me. I'm not referring to that. I am defining a very specific circumstance --

A Okay.

Q --- where you have a private entity which is regulated by the Public Service Commission that is transferring its water facility to a governmental authority or a municipality that is serving substantial populations outside of its boundaries. Fairly wouldn't you say all of the concerns that you have expressed would equally apply to any one of those transactions?

A They could, but not necessarily. You would have to look at the circumstances of the deal. For instance, if part

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of the deal was a promise not to raise rates, if a part of the deal was a promise to invest more money in infrastructure than the previous owner had been able to do. Certainly those things might put it in a whole different light. In this particular situation, we have the recognized increase in connection fees, we have the 2 plus percent transfer to an entity unrelated to running the business, and we don't have the promises to increase infrastructure spending, or even to comply with the existing infrastructure schedules that were already in place from the private owner.

All right. I'm not trying to be unduly picky with 0 you, but it seems to me like what you are saying is the only time that you think this should be able to take place, this type of a transfer with the circumstances I have described, is when you have a prior legal binding commitment by the receiving entity not to raise rates, not to raise connection charges, not to do any of the things that you have suggested because otherwise your fears would always apply. Isn't that fair?

Well, I wouldn't say you would have to have all of Α those, but certainly you would have to have some. If you were going to have to get around the issue of there being no regulatory check at all, you would want some contractual provisions for protection from my standpoint in order to say we can ignore Adam Smith and we can let these people basically charge whatever they want in a natural monopoly.

Q That is inherent though in this statutory scheme, the ignoring of Adam Smith, isn't it? The Legislature has decided to ignore Adam Smith, hasn't it, because it has authorized a transfer to a body which can regulate water facilities outside of its boundaries?

A As I understand it that is an issue that a whole bunch of people are grappling with.

- Q You think it is a bad public policy, apparently?
- A Yes, sir, I do.
- Q Now, with regard to your testimony about unwinding and the problems with it, why it can't be unwound, your speculative concern over the fact that this is a foreign corporation that might not be accessible if it had to be unwound and they had to be reached, that would be true in any case in which a foreign corporation is the owner of a facility that is being transferred to a governmental authority, wouldn't it?

A Yes, sir. That, of course, is one of my many, you know, concerns. The money is gone.

Q So you would believe that it would be better public policy if the Legislature prohibited such a transfer by any entity which is a foreign corporation unless there was some type of a guarantee, is that fair?

A No. No. You know, just as a for instance, this case that I am working on currently in Kentucky, what we have here

is we have a private utility, a private water and sewer company, a major one who is selling out to not only an out-of-state, but an out-of-country entity. The issue here, though, is different from your issue in that the Public Service Commission approved the transfer. The opponents of the transfer went to court and were turned down for an injunction and under Kentucky law the deal was allowed to close. And the closure was appealed again and ultimately approved by -- the right of the water and sewer company to close was ultimately approved by the public service commission and again by a circuit court.

Here we have a situation where, in fact, there is a regulatory order outstanding. So, you know, in my Kentucky case there is almost no likelihood that a reversal will be necessary because all the approvals have been obtained. No likelihood doesn't mean zero likelihood, but it certainly means close. In this instance we have a valid -- or at least at the current time we have a valid regulatory order outstanding and we have an attempt at the court level to overturn that which has failed. So in terms of the risks and the likelihoods, you know, there is a much greater likelihood of something like that here than there is in many other cases that involve transfers to out-of-state or out-of-country corporations.

Q Well, not that there is a greater likelihood, but your concern is that in this case, unlike the one that you gave

as an example, the Public Service Commission has not yet had an opportunity to review it and to satisfy itself that this foreign corporation is going to be available, isn't that really what you are saying?

A Well, no, I don't think the Public Service Commission has to satisfy itself that the foreign corporation is going to be available. I think they have to satisfy themselves of the statutory standards of whether this transfer can take place regardless of whether it is an out-of-state corporation or an in-state corporation.

Q I'm not trying to trip you up here. I'm just trying to help us understand what the underlining premise of your testimony is. And it sounds to me like you are saying you believe as a matter of public policy that a foreign corporation should never be permitted to transfer its facilities to a governmental authority unless the Public Service Commission has satisfied itself that it is in the public interest to do so. Is that fair?

A No. I'm saying that I can see any number of standards that the state might have, but until whatever those standards are have been met, that as long as there is a significant chance of reversal, what I'm saying is the reversal would be extremely difficult.

Q I think we may be finally coming together here. In the absence of those standards, then, written into law you

believe that such a transfer should not take place without a public interest determination by the regulatory body, is that fair?

A Well, I believe that, but I think that is really irrelevant to my testimony. Regardless of what the standard is, my testimony is, you know, whether it is a public interest standard, whether it is a public purpose of the investment standard, whether it is -- whether the authority meets the standards to be a public entity, my testimony really is regardless of what the standard is, under any standard it would be extremely difficult to undo the transaction once it is completed regardless.

Q Right. But with the exception of one thing that you mentioned, which is that the authority has announced an intention to increase impact fees, there is no distinction that you are aware of between this transaction and a transaction in which any other foreign corporation is seeking to transfer a water operation to a governmental authority in which residents outside the boundaries of the authority are customers?

A Well, I'm not aware -- I haven't studied this, but I'm not aware of other transactions where effectively the sponsoring city, which has nothing to do with the utilities, is getting a cut at --

Q I'm not asking you about specific ones. All I'm trying to say to you is with the exception of your comment

regarding the announcement of impact fee increase, you don't know of anything that would distinguish this transaction from others involving the same types of entities and the same types of facilities?

- A Well, I did mention, again, the 2 percent fee.
- Q Right. But other than that?
- A And the connection fees. That is the two things, not one.
- Q Now, explain to me -- and what was the 2 percent fee, again?

A The 2 percent fee is effectively the cities' cut for sponsoring the deal. That they get a minimum of \$1-1/2 million a year from the gross revenues of the authority, or 2 percent of the gross revenues of the authority plus some unspecified fees, which after reading the documents I have no earthly idea what the magnitude of them is or what the fees are for.

Q And if this is unwound, of course, the cities would not get that 2 percent fee if the Public Service Commission chose not to give it to them?

A Right. Presumably that money would be going to the water company to provide better maintenance, better capital improvements, and so on.

Q In fact, if you reviewed this contract carefully enough to realize that the 2 percent fee was taken into consideration in structuring financing and guarantees so that

1 it would not result in an increase in rates? 2 Well, we don't whether it will or not. 3 All right. So you don't know what it is? 0 4 Α That is correct. 5 And the last thing I wanted to ask you with respect 0 6 to the impact fees is to tell us how that increase in impact 7 fees upon new connections will impair, or create a fear, a 8 reasonable fear of impairment of current operations and 9 services? 10 Α Well, if they increase the fees that will impair it. 11 That is a detriment to the existing ratepayers. They are 12 paying more than they were previously. 13 Isn't an impact fee upon new connections? 0 14 Yes, but it is greater than it previously was. Α 15 0 But it's for new customers? 16 Α New customers, right. 17 And that problem would exist with any governmental 0 18 authority that chose to raise impact fees for new customers at 19 any time, isn't that correct? 20 Yes, except, of course, then we come back to the idea Α 21 that there is no check and balance in the form of the ballot 22 box. But other than that, yes. 23 The Legislature has chosen not to create that check 0 24 and balance? 25 Α I don't know.

MR. RICHARD: No further questions. 1 2 MR. TWOMEY: Your Honor, Mike Twomey to ask one 3 cross, please. 4 CROSS EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. TWOMEY: 6 0 Mr. Freeman, you were asked a question about 7 political accountability under the various results that might be obtained here depending upon whether the system is sold or 8 not. Do you believe the loss of political accountability of 9 the regulator, or the operator, or the owner of a utility to 10 the customers is, A, an advantage to the customers, B, neutral 11 12 to those customers, or, C, a detriment, and thus be considered an impairment to the service of those customers? 13 14 I think it is clearly loss of political accountability in the absence of any other regulatory scheme is 15 16 obviously a detriment, a negative. 17 MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Any questions, Mr. Mullins? 19 CROSS EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. MULLINS: 21 0

Doctor Freeman, let me ask you about the connection fees. If the connection fees are collected by a utility, regardless of who it is, and then used for the maintenance of that facility, I assume that is a positive for the ratepayer, is that correct? The connection fees.

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A Well, to the extent there is more money available, that is a positive for some ratepayers. It is a negative for the one who has to pay more.

Q Exactly. But for the system itself, if you are keeping the connection fees within the system, i.e., used for maintenance, then there is some benefit, would you not agree with me on that?

A Right. To the extent the money isn't wasted, sure, more money is better than less for the maintenance.

Q If those connection fees are being collected for the purpose of paying some debt, what is the effect on the system?

A Well, you know, of course, that is a real issue here because obviously the amount of debt has gone up astronomically, and so the amount of interest that the authority is going to pay is substantially higher than it was previously. So, of course, the greater percentage of the revenues of the corporation will have to go for debt service.

Q And under this scenario, the connection fee that is already admittedly going to be raised are going towards debt and not toward maintenance?

A Well, the money is fungible, it's hard to say. But certainly more of the revenues from whatever source, whether it is increased connection fees, whether it is the normal water rates or whatever, a greater percentage of that money will go to debt service than previously went to debt service.

Q And let me ask you since you have far more experience than I do in this, if the Public Service Commission were to determine at some point in time this is not a governmental authority --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- and Florida Water has closed because there is no injunction, and the new person on the block, so to speak, has paid these increased connection fees?

A Yes, sir.

Q How would you recover those? Do you have any idea how you would recover -- how the individual who paid those would recover those?

A So effectively the question is the Authority has turned out not to be a lawful governmental entity, but stays in business running the water company under the regulation of the PSC?

Q Well, let's assume this. Florida Water -- let's assume the corp. for whatever reason doesn't continue the injunction, and Florida Water, which they have already announced, goes ahead and closes in spite of the Public Service Commission order. And ultimately let's say the Public Service Commission determines they are not a valid governmental authority --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- under 367, as Mr. McLean had mentioned. How

BY MR. WRIGHT:

would, in your opinion, the person who has paid those increased connection fees that have gone to pay debt, how would they recover those?

A You know, I hate to answer that question because under the scenario you have posited, the problem of the people who paid the higher connection fees, they would be the flea on the back of the elephant. Their problems would be so little compared to everybody else's problems that you wouldn't even think about them.

Q I understand that. But is there any way in your scenario they could recover those?

A No, because if your scenario is true, I don't think there is any question but that the authority would almost immediately be in bankruptcy court.

MR. MULLIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Richard.

MR. RICHARD: No further questions.

THE COURT: All right. Any necessary redirect?
Unless it is absolutely necessary, we have a limited time and intervenors are eating into Mr. Richard's time, I'm going to give extra time here. We will work through lunch hour, if we need to, but unless it is absolutely essential -- yes, sir.

 $\operatorname{MR.}$ WRIGHT: Yes, sir. Two real fast questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

1 0 Mr. Freeman. Mr. Richard asked you some guestions 2 basically to the point that there is no distinction between 3 this transfer and any other transfer by a foreign corporation to a governmental authority. What is the normal case of a 4 5 transfer of assets to a governmental authority, who is going to 6 be buying in the normal situation in your experience? 7 The normal situation would be that the government of Α 8 the county or city where the services are located. 9 Is this the normal case? 0 10 Α No. sir. Is the fact that there is no overlap between the 11 0 12 customers to be served and the political authority that is 13 intending to take over these systems, a significant distinction between this case and the ordinary case? 14 15 Α 16 17 much. 18 19 20 21 22

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I have never heard of a similar case. MR. WRIGHT: That is all, Your Honor. Thank you very THE COURT: Mr. Richard, anything further? MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, when I realized that you were going to work through the lunch it reduced my interest in cross-examination of witnesses. (Laughter.) THE COURT: May the doctor be excused? MR. WRIGHT: That's up to you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Well, he is unless somebody wants to hold him as a witness and send him outside, I will excuse him. All

right. You are excused, sir. You may remain in the courtroom 1 2 if you wish, or you may go. Whatever you wish to do. 3 THE WITNESS: Thank you very much. THE COURT: For the court reporter's benefit and all 4 5 right now we are going to take a guick -- well. I will take 15 6 minutes and we will go from there. 7 (Recess.) THE COURT: Please be seated. All right. Collier 8 9 County. MR. TWOMEY: Your Honor, Collier County would like to 10 11 call Doctor Michael Lissack. 12 THE COURT: Please summon him. 13 MR. GROOT: Your Honor, Bob Groot, Palm Coast, Mr. 14 Kelton (phonetic), we're not going to call him as a witness, so 15 could be come back in the courtroom? 16 THE COURT: If he is not being called as a witness. 17 he's excused. 18 MR. GROOT: Thank you, sir. 19 MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, may I ask that in each of 20 these instances that you inquire of the testimony to be sure we 21 are not going to get cumulative, given the time. I'm worried 22 about my time. 23

THE COURT: I am going to ask counsel to keep in mind that you have heard the testimony that has come forth so far.

Let's try not to get cumulative as far as intervention

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testimony if we could, and keep it as brief as we can. 1 2 to give you the right to do what you need to do, but let's not 3 double up if we can avoid it. 4 MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. We will do that to the best 5 possible. 6 Thereupon, 7 MICHAEL LISSACK, Ph.D. 8 was called as a witness on behalf of Collier County and 9 Sugarmill Woods Association, and having first been duly sworn, 10 was examined and testified as follows: 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. TWOMEY: 12 13 Doctor Lissack, have you been sworn? 0 14 Α I have. 15 Tell the court your name and address, please? Q Michael Lissack. My physical address is 15508 16 Α 17 Monterosa Lane, Naples, Florida. 18 0 How do you spell your last name, sir? 19 Α L-I-S-S-A-C-K. 20 Doctor Lissack, would you tell the court very briefly 0 21 the extent of your undergraduate and graduate education? 22 Α I was an undergraduate at Williams College. I Yes. 23 got my MBA from Yale, and I got my doctorate of business administration from Henley Management College, which is part of 24 25 Brunell University in the United Kingdom.

Q And tell the court your professional experience after receiving your MBA?

A For 13 years I was with Smith Barney, eight of those I was a managing director or its equivalent, and at Smith Barney I was in charge of supervising all of the quantitative and legal work done account in the public finance department.

Q Okay, sir. And in carrying out those responsibilities, what type of financing did you do and what amounts?

A All right. The public finance department at Smith Barney, of which I was a member, does municipal bond transactions. My specialty at that point was in infrastructure transactions. And while I was with Smith Barney I did well over \$35 billion worth of transactions.

Q Okay, sir. And what year did your employ at Smith Barney end and under what circumstances?

A I left Smith Barney in 1995. Beginning at around Thanksgiving or Christmas of 1993, I also began to do undercover work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation with regard to a municipal scandal that was known as Yield Burning. So after spending 15 months undercover, I did leave the municipal bond business and went on to get my doctoral degree and become a professor of ethics.

Q In connection with your witness activities for the federal government, did you have an opportunity to testify on

occasion?

A Yes. I was the qui tam plaintiff in the Yield Burning matter. We pursued civil and criminal complaints against more than 50 Wall Street firms and have caused the recovery for the United States of America in excess of \$250 million.

Q Okay, sir. And the activities that you reported to the FBI on, were you involved in some of those activities yourself?

A Yes, sir, I was. And because I was indeed a party involved in those activities, I was sanctioned. The SEC did remove my license to practice. I am barred from the municipal bond industry. I was barred for a period of five years and have leave to reapply to go back to that industry if I should so wish starting next month.

Q Okay, sir. And lastly on that point, was your willingness to assist the federal government voluntary on your part?

A Absolutely. I could not sleep at night and decided to go undercover.

Q Doctor Lissack, what documents have you studied in connection with this proposed transaction between the utility and the authority?

A I have read the purchase agreement; I have read a version of the -- a draft at least of the preliminary offering

statement; I have read a draft of the bond indenture; I have read the documents that have been promulgated by the Authority; I have read the reincorporation papers of the Authority; I have read the tariff schedule that was put out by the Authority at a public meeting; I have read the transcripts of the proceeding before Judge Gary.

Q Okay, sir. Now, I believe you were still in the room before the rule was invoked and you heard, did you not, the questioning of Mr. Hill by Mr. Richard?

A I did.

Q Okay. And did you hear the questioning that related to the ability to unwind the deal if the Commission were later to find that the authority was not quote, unquote, a governmental authority and who would be impacted?

A I did hear the questioning and I did hear the answers.

Q Okay, sir. Based upon your 13 years of experience in the municipal bond business and the documents you have read, do you have an opinion on whether this deal could be unwound so that everybody would be placed back at the status quo and made whole, and if so, how long it would take?

A Given the way the deal is presently structured in the purchase contract, it is my professional opinion that the deal could not be unwound prior to a ten-year period, and that is because of the ten-year call provision that is insisted upon in

the purchase agreement. If you were to do what has been 1 2 referred to as a defeasance, which has been suggested by Mr. 3 Richard, there is an additional problem. And the additional problem relates to the tax exempt status of the bonds. And 4 5 something that -- I have a document here. Mr. Twomey. Do you 6 have it introduced into the record? 7 MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. With respect to the -- Your Honor, we have a document we would like to have identified. 8 9 THE COURT: Let's identify this as -- let's see. Mr. Twomey representing, again, I'm sorry? 10 MR. TWOMEY: Collier County and Sugarmill Woods, sir. 11 12 THE COURT: Intervenor Collier County/Sugarmill Woods 13 Exhibit 1. MR. TWOMEY: I have copies later, Your Honor, for the 14 15 parties. (Collier County/Sugarmill Woods Exhibit 1 marked for 16 17 identification.) 18 BY MR. TWOMEY: 19 0 What is that document? 20 Α 21 22

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That document is a request for a private letter ruling with regard to the tax exempt status of the proposed bonds that was asked of the Internal Revenue Service. And while a private letter ruling request is out there and without an answer, the true tax exempt status of the bonds cannot be determined. Regardless of the opinions of counsel who may be

expressing that opinion, the ultimate determination does rest with the Internal Revenue Service. If the Internal Revenue Service should hold that the transaction was indeed not eligible for tax exempt status, regardless of the effectuation of a defeasance, there are considerable tax and litigation expenses that will ensue and the bondholders will turn around and sue Florida Water Services Corporation even if the transaction is undone.

And based on my understanding of current interest rates and what that litigation exposure might be, we are talking about a potential exposure to Florida Water Services Corporation of between three and \$500 million, an amount that my understanding of the corporation's financial condition would render it insolvent.

- Q Okay, sir. First, let me ask you who was the letter request made by?
 - A Yourself, sir, on behalf of Collier County.
- Q Okay, sir. Now, in the event that the bonds were found to be taxable, could that possibly in your experience impact others, including the customers, and not just the bondholders?
 - A Absolutely.
 - Q In what fashion?
- A Well, the first thing that will happen will be that there will be litigation regarding -- from the bondholders as

	to who it is that needs to take care of this taxable event.
2	That litigation will be directed not only against the
	professionals involved in the transaction, but due to the
4	nature of the purchase agreement and the representations in the
5	purchase agreement against Florida Water Services Corporation
6	and its parent company, and if I may read from the purchase
7	agreement, if you were to go to Section 10
8	MR. RICHARD: Excuse me, Your Honor. I would like to

MR. RICHARD: Excuse me, Your Honor. I would like to object to this based on the fact that I don't believe that a foundation has been laid for this witness to testify to the legal consequences or to the likely litigation with respect to this issue.

THE COURT: I would have to sustain that objection at this point.

MR. TWOMEY: Do you have any experience -- may I inquire, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You may.

BY MR. TWOMEY:

Q Doctor Lissack, do you have any experience in the matters that Mr. Richard just objected to in terms of your experience, both as an employee of Smith Barney and also in terms of your experience working with the federal government in the Yield Burn cases and thereafter?

A Absolutely. As part of my responsibilities at Smith Barney, I was its chief tax lobbyist with respect to municipal

bond matters. I participated in the writing of several of the Internal Revenue regulations. I served on many Internal Revenue Service committees. And with respect to the Yield Burning matter, I, as lead plaintiff and as lead witness directed a federal task force that amounted to well over 100 federal employees with respect to municipal bond matters.

Q Okay, sir. Lastly, Doctor Lissack, in an effort to not replow ground completely here, you are aware, are you not, that the connection fees -- are you aware that the connection fees will be increased if the deal goes through?

A The authority at its hearing where it proceeded to pass the tariff schedule, indicated that connection fees will be increased and certain other fees with respect to quote, unquote, new customers would be increased above their present levels.

Q Okay, sir. If those connection fees are paid by new customers, if the Public Service Commission -- and the bond deal is closed, if the Public Service Commission subsequently finds that the authority is not in the legal sense, quote, unquote, a governmental authority, do you think as the deal is structured now that it will be possible for those people to get their monies back?

A With difficulty. There will be considerable litigation involved. One of questions is whether the customers will choose to embark upon that litigation, but there is no

1	provision currently made for refunding that money.
2	MR. TWOMEY: That's all I have, Your Honor. Thank
3	you.
4	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Richard.
5	CROSS EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. RICHARD:
7	Q Mr. Lissack, I want to make sure I understand your
8	last response. You were talking about an impossibility of the
9	bondholders getting their money back?
10	A No, he asked me, sir, about if there was a new
11	customer of the utility, and if the transaction had gone
12	through and then was decided to be, quote, unquote, undone, how
13	would the customer who had paid the increased connection cost
14	get their money back.
15	Q And who would it be that the customer would be
16	seeking to get the money back from?
17	A Florida Water Services Corporation, or the Florida
18	Water Services Authority, or it's just not clear.
19	Q And you speculate well, if it is undone, the
20	Florida Water Services Corporation is back in charge of the
21	system, is that not correct?
22	A That would be my understanding.
23	Q And how is it now that they would not be able to get
24	their money back from that corporation? Why do you speculate
25	that that would be impossible?

A Where, sir, in the present tariffs of the Florida Water Services Corporation is the provision for applying for a refund for connection fees?

Q So then that is a problem that would exist in any instance in which a private corporation is transferring a water services facility to a governmental authority, is that not true?

A If they are going to increase the charges above the existing charges and they are not going to manage to provide in their tariff schedule for how to take care of increased charges if there is an unwind, then, yes, sir, that would be true.

Q So you are talking about the increase in impact fees to new customers?

A Correct.

Q With respect to the matter that you mentioned regarding your being barred from securities transactions, that occurred in 1998?

A Yes, sir.

Q And it is true, is it not, that the Securities and Exchange Commission found that you had intentionally engaged in deception and manipulation with respect to the securities market?

A That was language that we negotiated jointly, sir.

It was a voluntary agreement entered by myself. And with respect to the Yield Burning matter, one does not become a qui

tam plaintiff and is able to blow the whistle on 40 to 50 Wall Street firms without having been involved in the thick of it.

Q I believe the answer is yes or no. Is it not true that the Securities and Exchange Commission found in a formal order that you had engaged in intentional deception and manipulation with respect to security transactions? Is that not true?

A That is not true, sir. With respect to a particular transaction it would be true.

- Q Okay. Then we agree that the SEC found that you had engaged in deceptive and manipulative practices with regard to a particular security transaction, correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q And that is not language that you volunteered, that you suggested go into that order, I presume?

A That is language we absolutely suggested and volunteered and that we negotiated over it for a period of nine months.

Q All right. So the SEC did not request that it find that you engaged in deception and manipulation, you just suggested to them that you thought it would be a nice idea to put that in the order?

A I would have to go back and consult on my notes as to how we did that, but there were lots of give and take back and forth, Mr. Richard. They did not wish to discipline me at all,

1	I volunteered for discipline.		
2	Q You volunteered to be prohibited for five years from		
3	participating in any manner and not being able for five years		
4	to apply for re		
5	A Actually, sir, I volunteered for life.		
6	Q That is very kind of you. The fact, though, is we		
7	agree that there is a formal finding in the public record of		
8	the United States Securities and Exchange Commission that found		
9	you guilty of those transactions?		
10	A No, sir, there is neither a declaration of guilt nor		
11	innocence.		
12	Q Excuse me, they found that you had engaged in		
13	deception and manipulation with regard to a significant		
14	securities transaction, did they not?		
15	A They also neither affirmed nor denied guilt.		
16	MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, I would like to introduce		
17	into evidence, if Mr. McLean has no objection to my doing it		
18	out of order, two orders of the Securities and Exchange		
19	Commission, and the court can reach its own conclusions.		
20	THE COURT: Any objection?		
21	MR. McLEAN: No, sir.		
22	THE COURT: For the record, let's mark these as		
23	Plaintiff's Exhibits 2 and 3.		
24	MR. RICHARD: Plaintiff's?		
25	THE COURT: This would be plaintiff's. Excuse me,		

1	I'm sorry. This would be Respondents. Defendants. We have		
2	got all these petitions going. This is the Defendants, I'm		
3	sorry.		
4	(Defendant's Exhibits 2 and 3 marked for		
5	identification.)		
6	BY MR. RICHARD:		
7	Q May I correctly assume, Doctor Lissack, that when you		
8	engaged in the transactions that are characterized in this		
9	order as deceptive and manipulative, you were not doing that on		
10	behalf of the FBI?		
11	A That is correct. I was doing it on behalf of Smith		
12	Barney per the direction of the people I worked for.		
13	Q And the reason that you went undercover on behalf of		
14	the FBI was to avoid prosecution for those activities, is that		
15	correct?		
16	A That is absolutely incorrect since I went undercover		
17	for the FBI before those activities even took place.		
18	Q And you told them, I assume, when you went undercover		
19	that you were engaged in deceptive and manipulative		
20	transactions?		
21	A I did not use that phrase, sir. I used the phrase		
22	of, I believe, fraud.		
23	MR. RICHARD: I have no further questions.		
24	THE COURT: Any redirect?		
25	REDIRECT EXAMINATION -		

BY MR. TWOMEY:

Q Doctor Lissack, notwithstanding the questions of -first of all, let me understand your response completely to Mr.
Richard's questions. Is it your testimony that you voluntarily
approached the federal government to serve as a witness for
them to report behavior that you knew of that they weren't
aware of at the time?

A Absolutely.

Q And is it your testimony that notwithstanding that, your view on the ability of this deal to be unwound and for the parties to be brought back to the status quo and made whole remains the same?

A Absolutely.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: May the doctor be excused? You may be excused and remain in the courtroom, sir. All right, next witness. Any further witnesses on behalf of the intervenors? Anymore on behalf of the Plaintiff?

MR. McLEAN: Your Honor, I don't know whether we will have rebuttal witnesses or not, but not at this point.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Richard, are you ready to proceed, sir?

MR. RICHARD: Yes. I call Donnie Crandell. Your Honor, I am going to be referring -- this is not as bad as it looks -- do you want to swear the witness in?

THE COURT: Let's swear the witness in. 1 2 (Witness sworn.) 3 THE COURT: Please be seated. 4 MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, if I might approach the 5 bench. I am going to refer to a series of exhibits, and to 6 simplify matters I have bound them together and tabbed them. 7 And I have provided a copy to Mr. McLean. I suspect that there will not be objection to these. Most of them have already been 8 in the hands of the parties, and I'm not going to spend a lot 9 10 of time on any of them. Thereupon, 11 12 DONNIE CRANDELL was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Water Services 13 14 Corporation, and having first been duly sworn, was examined and 15 testified as follows: 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. RICHARD: 18 Mr. Crandell, what is your occupation? Q 19 I am the president and CEO of Florida Water Services Α 20 Corporation. 21 THE COURT: Let me do this. May I get your name 22 again, sir? THE WITNESS: Donnie Crandell, C-R-A-N-D-E-L-L. 23 24 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 25 BY MR. RICHARD:

1	Q	You are president and chief executive office of	
2	Florida	Water Services Corporation?	
3	Α	Correct.	
4	Q	And that is the current owner of the facility at	
5	issue he	re?	
6	A	Yes, it is.	
7	Q	And it is a private corporation?	
8	A	Yes, it is.	
9	Q	Where is it organized?	
10	A	It is organized in the State of Florida.	
11	Q	And what connection does it have to Allete?	
12	А	Allete, which is the successor name to Minnesota	
13	Power and Light, which is a New York Stock Exchange listed		
14	public u	tility, is the controlling shareholder of Florida Water	
15	Services	Corporation.	
16	Q	Do you have a position with Allete?	
17	Α	Yes, I do.	
18	Q	Is Allete authorized to do business in the State of	
19	Florida?		
20	А	No, it is not.	
21	Q	But it is authorized to do business through a	
22	subsidia	ry, the Florida Water Services Corporation?	
23	А	Yes, it is.	
24	Q	And how long has Allete been in the business of	
25	managing	that authority in the State of Florida?	

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It owned the predecessor company, which was Southern Α States Utility, since 1984. So we have been in the business for about two decades.

And how long has Allete through this or other 0 subsidiaries been in businesses of this type throughout the **United States?**

Allete itself is about an 80-year-old corporation. Α It operates Superior Water and Light Company in Northern Wisconsin for the last 70 to 80 years.

Has Allete ever been found by the Florida Public 0 Service Commission or any regulatory agency to have abandoned its obligations in a state and left a shell corporation?

No. it has not. Α

Would you tell the court briefly the history of the 0 Florida Water Services Corporation in terms of the development of the facilities that are at issue in this case. When did the company come in, when did it begin to acquire them, how did it do so?

Briefly, I will try to characterize. Minnesota Α Power and Light, now Allete, acquired Southern States Utilities in 1984 as part of a conglomerate acquisition. It looked at the Florida market, at the 800 or so privately held water and wastewater utilities that were scattered around the state and determined that a program of investment consolidation in the industry particularly from real estate developers who were the

predominant original constructors of these systems would be a good business practice.

Being regulated and understanding monopoly responsibilities, we endeavored over really the first 15 years of our ownership to acquire through a series of about two dozens acquisitions an extensive network of water and wastewater treatment plants, which now total over 150, I guess, spread across 26 counties in Florida from the northeast area of Amelia all the way down to Marco Island, and situated in about eight municipalities. The customer base was grown from about 8,000 connections in 1984 to a little over 250,000 connections. Our plants were about a dozen, and we have basically ten-folded that with 150 plus.

So we have substantially increased the breadth and scope of our holdings, and at the same time we have professionalized and actually integrated from a managerial standpoint the running of this utility. We have actually taken a lot of disparate, I guess, developer-owned systems and have put them into truly a statewide network that is centrally managed and controlled. Again, under the auspices and regulation of the various utility commissions both in the counties as well as the Florida Public Service Commission.

Q How many employees approximately does the company have?

A Approximately 500.

Q There came a point in time when the --

MR. RICHARD: And, Your Honor, I will refer to the Florida Water Services Corporation for purposes of simplicity as the Corporation, and I will refer to the other body as the Authority throughout this hearing.

BY MR. RICHARD:

- Q Mr. Crandell, there came a point in time at which the Corporation decided to sell this facility, is that correct?
 - A That is correct.
 - 0 When was that decision made?
 - A That decision was made in the summer of 2001.
 - Q And what were the reasons for the decision?
- A There were two primary reasons. Capital will typically go where it is treated well. And, we, as a regulated entity, saw the writing on the wall with respect to the many regulatory agencies that we were dealing with, many of whom really wanted to own the particular facilities that they were regulating, point one. And, point two, in Florida, unlike the Mid-Atlantic states, the northeast, and indeed in Europe, there is a trend towards government ownership of water and wastewater essential utilities as opposed to investor-owned or privately held.

And so our view was that we were not going to be able to grow that segment of our total Allete holdings at any increasing rate. And since that was the case, our parent

company was actually growing in size as our water business was really flattening out. So that the contributions to our publicly held shareholders were driven down to less than 6 or 7 percent of the total income, so we decided effectively to monetize and cash out of our investment in that particular operation and put the money into other corporate purposes where there was better growth opportunities.

- Q After the decision was made to sell, did there not come a time when the corporation entered into negotiations with the Florida Government Utilities Authority, FGUA for short?
 - A Yes. it did.
 - Q And what was it that the FGUA was seeking to acquire?

A The FGUA, which is an interlocal entity established under Florida Statute 163 that had also been passed by the Legislature in Florida I think in about 1997 for the sole purpose of acquiring multi-jurisdictional utilities like ourselves, approached us as a potential seller now that we had made that announcement to exclusively negotiate the purchase of our entire network under that Authority's structure. So we entered into an exclusive arrangement with that Authority for a period from September 2001 to effectively May 2002, in which time we allowed representatives of the Authority to conduct due diligence, to promulgate various financial models, and so on and so forth in regards to the purchase of our network.

Q Do you recall what the membership was that that

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Authority comprised?

If my memory serves me correctly, it was about three counties. Polk. I'm not sure whether Nassau was in it at the time or not, and Citrus. There were three county representatives that made up that Authority.

During the course of these negotiations did they continue to offer to acquire all of the facilities together?

Α No. the transaction devolved over time. Our original standards were we wanted to sell the entire network in its entirety, maintain the work force -- we have a number of stakeholders; employees, obviously there are shareholders, and certainly the ratepayers throughout the entire network. And our criteria for exclusivity with that authority was that they would take the whole package. As that Authority continued to get interference from -- some of the very plaintiffs that are involved in this particular case got to arguing with that Authority as to their price allocations, what the value of their particular systems were, the transaction devolved where the GUA was only proposing to buy a portion of our system leaving certain stranded assets with the seller.

Further, instead of maintaining the entire work force decided to slash in their pro forma budget basically operating expenses and to subcontract out both operations and administrative duties to other folks, including subsets of some professionals that were working on that transaction on behalf

of the FGUA.

So in the end it was not a satisfactory transaction from the seller's standpoint, and we would potentially be left with stranded assets and certainly no reasonable way to fulfill our responsibilities in running those stranded assets.

Q Well, whether it be to the FGUA or to individual cities or counties, why would it not be beneficial either to the corporation or to the customers to sell these facilities piecemeal? In other words, sell facilities to each of the cities or counties in which the customers exist?

A Mr. Richard, we did consider that as an option before signing up the exclusivity arrangement with the FGUA. We knew we had a market for a number of the large urban systems. When we started acquiring these networks they were predominately rural networks. In other words, the real estate developers would make large investments in planned residential communities such as the Deltona Corporation, ITT Community Development, the Punta Gorda Isle system, Gulfstream Land and Development. These were large publicly held developers that did a lot of what I would define as rural retirement type developments.

So when we entered this market effectively we didn't really have the population concentration or the municipalization that we see now as Florida continues to grow. So, the target -- the most attractive of our assets only constitute a very small proportion of our network. And only

seven or, say, ten of the systems are really large enough and economically viable enough on a stand-alone basis to be really attractive acquisition targets for the various municipal and county governments. The rest of the network, which range in size from six customers to 100 to 500 scattered all throughout the more rural counties, would be really left with no market. So we decided that that was really not the route to pursue, of breakup of the network.

A secondary consideration was really the cost of service to this stranded customer. In other words, we are a fully integrated managerially centralized company. Even though we have distributed throughout the state physical facilities and plant and a workforce that really operates and take care of the customers in those facilities, we do have a very large centralized component of engineers, environmental scientists, permitting experts, legal staff, customer billing, that effectively serve the entire network across the state.

And so on a per cost per unit basis it is much cheaper in the delivery of service both to the large systems and to the small systems by having that kind of scheme. Any transaction that broke the system up would necessarily cause either an erosion in service to the residual stranded customers or a commensurate increase in the cost to deliver the same kinds of service that we are now providing.

Q At the time that you commenced the negotiations with

the Authority for sale of this facility, were you aware of the fact that the Public Service Commission had previously approved as a matter of right a transfer to the FGUA of similar facilities?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you rely upon the -- was that consistent to your knowledge with the PSC's history of handling these types of transactions?

A It was very consistent. And obviously being an acquirer of utilities, we were being competed against by lots of other units of government along Florida, and really it is not a level playing field. The other units of government that would acquire from other residential developers these systems would typically buy them and really be relieved of Public Service Commission regulation, and their approval process was a matter of right. Anytime we were lucky enough to purchase one we had to go through the public interest standard and go through the entire application process to make sure that our acquisition of that would be in the public interest of the customers who were served.

So we have relied on a long record in Florida of what I would define as governmental purchases from the private sector and how the Public Service Commission treated those transactions. And we certainly relied on that in our going forward efforts with both the FGUA, which failed, as well as

the Florida Water Services Authority.

Q Now, are you able to estimate for us the amount of money that the service corporation has spent in connection with bringing to reality the transfer to this Authority in reliance upon that past treatment by the PSC?

A On a cash basis --

MR. McLEAN: Pardon me, may I object. Judge, I thought the issue that you reserved for this hearing was whether our order was issued in connection with the impairment of a utility's operation of service. Essentially our key to the courthouse to get an injunction. This is really far afield, in my opinion, and thus I object as it being irrelevant.

THE COURT: I am going to overrule the objection. I am going to allow a little leeway here. There is no jury, and I know what I need to do to make my decision.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question. BY MR. RICHARD:

Q The question was could you estimate how much money the Corporation has spent in an effort to bring this transaction to this Authority about in reliance upon the past treatment of the PSC of similar transactions?

A Yes. Project to date approximately on a cash basis about \$6 million, accrued to date on a project basis about \$8 million. So we have left unpaid about \$2 million.

Q Let me ask you to look at the booklet that you now have your hands on and turn to Tab 1. And tell me if you can identify that as the contract as of December 20th, 2002, between the corporation and the authority?

A Yes, it is.

Q Now, if you will turn to Tab 2, please. The document entitled, First Amendment to Asset Purchase Agreement. Look at that document and tell me if you can identify that as being what it purports to be, the first amendment to the document you have just previously identified?

A Yes, it is.

Q And tell us please what the purpose of this amendment was?

A Well, there were some allegations that the authority in its enabling activities and public hearings and in formation in its initial, I think, September 19th public hearing whereby it did approve the purchase agreement, acquisition agreement for Florida Water Service Corporation assets had not done so properly. And so in order to cure the perceived or alleged deficiencies, they held an additional public hearing in Orlando. So the Corporation effectively allowed the Authority to exit or terminate that agreement if as a result of that public hearing the acquisition was determined by that board as not being in the public interest without penalty, so on and so forth. So we let the Authority out of its contract with this

I amendment.

Q If you will turn to Tab 3, please. It is a document, Exhibit 3, which is titled First Amendment and Restatement of Asset Purchase Agreement. Look at that and tell me whether you can identify that as a document that, in fact, was executed by the Corporation and the Authority for the purpose of amending Exhibit 1?

- A Yes, it is.
- Q And would you tell the court, please, what the purpose of that amendment was?

A Yes. In early February, the Public Service

Commission had an agenda conference where they were complaining about lots of stuff. I think Mr. Hill testified about that earlier. One of which was the language that was in our asset purchase agreement amendment with the Authority concerning contingencies and statements that they would like to have extracted, and so we accommodated the Commission's concerns by amending the agreement as the proviso of it occurs now in their existing rules.

- Q And the amended paragraph is 10.12?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And that is the one that reads, "The sale and transfer of the assets pursuant to this agreement is contingent upon approval by the Florida Public Service Commission and other applicable county regulatory agencies"?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q And that is in the current agreement, is that correct?
 - A Yes, it is.
- Q Are you familiar with Public Service Commission Rule 25-30.0374, which is the rule that lays out the documents or the information to be submitted to the PSC on an application for transfer by a private entity to a governmental authority?
 - A I am generally familiar with that rule.
- Q And are you aware of the fact that the service corporation submitted all of that information to the Public Service Commission along with its application?
- A With the assistance of our legal counsel we did that, yes.
- Q I would like to discuss with you for a moment the impact of the current transaction, or the structure of the current transaction with respect to future rates or rate increases. Was consideration given in the structuring of this transaction to that issue whether or not rates would have to be raised?
 - A Yes, it was.
- Q And explain to the court, please, the manner in which it was structured in order to affect or not affect future rates?
 - A Well, in simple terms, we produced an economic or

financial model that had really one fixed variable, and that was current customer consumption rates. And we changed other variables, including the operation and maintenance costs that our company had experienced and thought going forward would be spent on the customer base. We changed expected administrative and general expenses going forward to reflect, again, no budget cuts and certainly the same work force and level of service going forward with the new owner.

And then we further projected additional capital needs that the system through the due diligence and engineering determinations that had been made to accommodate additional capital over and above what the corporation on an average per year spends as well as anticipated financing costs and interest rates to promulgate a model that said we have certain levels of cash flow going forward from this enterprise.

We then back-solved from the fixed variable of steady customer consumption rates to determine what the value of the system was in terms of the seller's price that he was going to receive, our corporation would receive from this transaction. That methodology which was really a production of a revenue bond fully serviced with debt, a level of debt payments, interest payments over a three-year term, is consistent with the majority of revenue transactions that are put together by municipalities or by units of government when they either buy these types of systems or when they expand these types of

systems. So in terms of our working with the Authority and our financial advisors, we tried to structure a transaction that would be very neutral to the ratepaying customer base at its inception.

- Q Now, the financing of these bonds was based upon certain estimates as to the revenue and the increased usage by the Authority, correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q Was anything done to ensure that if the estimates were insufficient, if, in fact, there was a shortfall either in new customers or in revenue that the rates would not have to be increased?

A Yes. And there is a two-part answer to that. The company is a longstanding company and certainly knows from its operating history what we can expect year-to-year in customer growth, our expense streams, and what our revenue streams were. So we were very conservative in our projections as to what those growth amounts would be. So, in effect, in producing our economic models and our financing models we had the growth of new customers to be expected year-to-year, and we doubled what we had experienced in operating and maintenance expenses. So in producing the model we were very conservative.

Since we feel very comfortable as a seller that we are going to be able to achieve that, and the new Authority being not in that business yet was very uncomfortable in just

taking cart blanche our experiences as the basis for that model. We have guaranteed the top line from customer collections to the authority for a three-year period. The seller feels it is not taking a lot of risk in doing that insofar as we have very, very conservative assumptions in amounts.

Q Let meet see if I understand what you are saying.

Are you saying that under this agreement if there is a shortfall of the estimates of the revenue to finance the bonds that the seller has agreed to guarantee the difference?

A The seller is guaranteeing the top line of consumer revenues to come to the system. How the Authority spends those monies, whether it be for O&M expenses, administrative expenses, debt service is still up to the Authority. We are not really telling the Authority how they spend those monies, we are guaranteeing the top line from consumer collections.

Q Well, the point I want to make clear is you are guaranteeing that the amount of revenue that was estimated as a basis for what it would take to secure the bonds without having to raise rates will be up to that estimate, correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q If it is below that estimate, the corporation is obligated to pay it to the Authority?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, was there anything else that the corporation

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committed itself to do with respect to the cost of maintenance and rehabilitation of this facility?

Well, as part of our economic model, the corporation typically spends just north of \$20 million; 21, 22, \$23 million a year in both new facility construction as well as repair and rehabilitation. What we call capital expenditures. Through working with the Authority's engineers and our consultants, we have upped that number to not necessarily a levelized, but to accommodate about a \$30 million a year number, which is substantially larger than the company has historically expended.

And then we have also given the Authority the opportunity to have a trust fund set up, not necessarily a trust fund, but a fund set up if they experience additional capital expenditures needs it will come out of additional proceeds that are still owed to us. We are not collecting the entire purchase price at closing.

We are doing effectively a terms transaction where we are taking approximately \$420 million of the \$510 million bond issue as the initial down payment, so to speak. We are leaving \$36 million of a progress payment and a debt service reserve fund for a minimum of three years or until such time as it can be substituted by a surety or until such time as we can get insurance. We are further leaving with the authority for a period of up to six to eight years an additional \$36 million in 2
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contingent future payments that have the ability to be offset if we have additional capital rehabilitation needs that are discovered post closing that the authority will need to dip into to fix something that we didn't discover before the closing occurred.

So we feel as the seller that we have given this
Authority a wide latitude in really starting off on the right
foot to make sure there is not an impairment of service and
certainly sufficient funds there that are not being taken aware
to the parent corporation, that are being left with the
Authority here in Florida to offset undiscovered problems.

Q Now, is it also true that the deferred payments that the Authority is responsible for are available as a setoff should the Corporation default on its guarantee obligations?

A Yes. And as typical with any sophisticated transaction, there are lots of representations and warranties as a condition of the assets, environmental matters, and so on and so forth. So as a offset to failures in these reps and warranties, post closing discoveries of problems, the seller has agreed to allow the buyer, which is the Authority, to offset from future payments those amounts. So we feel there is a lot of protections built in for the new public entity to be able to get the system to continue to run effectively.

Q With regard to management, or workforce, or technology, or any other factors, is there anything else that

you can testify to that was done in order to avoid any impairment of operations or service as a result of this transaction?

A Well, unlike the other types of opportunities or options we had in disposing of this widespread asset, we wanted to keep the workforce intact and together. So the corporation has guaranteed that if the workforce would stay in place that out of seller proceeds we would give each of the employees that still remained employed with us a retention bonus. We tried to buy the loyalty of the 500 or so folks that are now scattered throughout the network with a bonus coming from the proceeds if they stay.

We have further made a requirement of the Authority, and really it was a contra-requirement, they certainly didn't want to go out and hire new operators and new engineers. It was also a requirement of the Authority that our entire executive management structure and all of our employees be transferred person-to-person to the Authority's ownership. Not ownership, but under the Authority's employment. So as part of this contract we have requirements for executive and management duties to be assumed by employment contracts for the existing workforce. So everybody in that company has the opportunity to stay in place with the exception of myself.

Q In the development of this contract, was there ever any consideration by the Corporation of structuring it in order

to avoid rate regulation by the State of Florida? 1 2 Absolutely not. Α 3 Was there always a recognition of the fact that the 0 4 Florida Legislature had the authority to place the Authority 5 under the Public Service Commission or other regulatory body? 6 Α Yes. there was. 7 In fact, to your knowledge were any offers made to 0 8 discuss with the municipalities or counties involved the 9 possibility of local rate regulation? 10 Α It is my understanding there were offers made. 11 Let me ask you to look under Tab 4 of the booklet you 0 12 have before you. This is a letter dated September 27th, 2002, 13 to Kenneth Hoffman from Tim Devlin of the Public Service Commission, and it shows that you were copied. Do you recall 14 15 receiving a copy of this letter? 16 Yes. I do. Α And do you recall receiving it on or about September 17 0 18 27th. 2002? 19 Α Yes, sir, on or about. And do you recall that this letter acknowledges that 20 0 21 pursuant to Section 367.0714(a) of the Florida Statutes that 22 the Commission must approve as a matter of right the sale to a 23 governmental authority? 24 Yes, sir, it so states. Α Did you rely upon that letter in the course of 25 Q

1	proceeding with these discussions with the Authority?
2	A Yes, sir, we did.
3	Q Let me ask you to look under Tab 5, please. This is
4	a letter dated October 4th, 2002, to Mr. Devlin from Mr.
5	Hoffman, and you are shown as copied to this letter. Do you
6	recall receiving it?
7	A Yes, I do.
8	Q And this letter enclosed a copy of the interlocal
9	agreement, did it not?
10	A Yes, it did.
11	Q Please look under Tab 6. This is a November 12th,
12	2002, letter to Mr. Devlin from Mr. Hoffman. Do you recall
13	you are shown as having received a copy, do you recall
14	receiving it on or about the date shown?
15	A Yes, I do. And I might have participated in some of
16	the answers with Mr. Hoffman.
17	Q Actually, I see that you are not shown, but you did
18	receive a copy?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Now, this letter responds to a series of PSC
21	questions, does it not?
22	A Yes, it does.
23	Q And it encloses a copy of an asset purchase
24	agreement?
25	A Yes it does.

1	Q And it informs the Public Service Commission in	
2	November of 2002 of the intention at that time of the	
3	Corporation and the Authority to close on December 15th, 2002,	
4	does it not?	
5	A Yes, it does.	
6	Q After this letter was sent, did you ever receive any	
7	indication from the Public Service Commission that it was goir	
8	to object to the closure of this sale?	
9	A No, we did not.	
10	Q Did you ever receive any indication from them that	
11	they intended to order that the closure not take place until	
12	after their approval?	
13	A Certainly not.	
14	Q Let me ask you to turn to Tab 7, please. I'm sorry,	
15	Tab 7 is not for you.	
16	MR. RICHARD: I have no further questions of this	
17	witness.	
18	THE COURT: Mr. McLean.	
19	CROSS EXAMINATION	
20	BY MR. McLEAN:	
21	Q How do you do, sir? Just a couple of questions.	
22	Respecting the Commission order, did you or your organization	
23	through its lawyers appeal that order, the Commission order?	
24	A No, we have not appealed that order.	
25	O With respect to Tab 3. you testified briefly about	

the new contingency clause? 1 2 Α Yes. sir. 3 Has that clause ever been presented to the Public 0 4 Service Commission as it is now written? I cannot say yes or no to that, I don't know. 5 Do you know whether the Commission order determined 6 0 7 that the contingency clause that was presented to it was inadequate? 8 9 I do not know. You referred to a long line of cases upon which you 10 0 11 relied, and I believe the question fairly was transferred to 12 governmental authorities, is that correct? 13 Yes. sir. Α 14 How many of those governmental authorities were 0 Chapter 163 entities such as yours, do you know? 15 I only personally know of one, which was the FGUA, 16 17 the Avitar transaction. 18 Are you saying that there are no others or that you 19 simply do not know of others? 20 I do not know of others. 21 The transfer application that your organization did 0 22 submit to the Public Service Commission, was it an application 23 typical to a transfer which takes place as a matter of right or 24 one which takes place and invites essentially a Commission 25 inquiry into whether it meets the public interest?

1	Α	It was the former.
2	Q	Sir?
3	Α	It was the former.
4	Q	Do you know which of the two was ordered by the
5	Public Ser	rvice Commission?
6	Α	No, I do not.
7	Q	The gist I got of your testimony was that there was
8	some hold-back from the there will be some hold-back from	
9	the transfer which you will use to make the Authority whole if	
10	for some r	reason there are things which are out of order or
11	something	like that. Is that a fair assessment?
12	Α	That is a fair assessment.
13	Q	What is going to be the situs of that hold-back,
14	where will	l it be?
15	A	It will be with the Authority. They retain the funds
16	really th	rough about a six to eight-year period from the
17	transactio	on and their own cash flows. The situs of the
18	original r	money is with the Authority.
19	Q	Are you aware that there is a stipulation in this
20	case that	says that the Public Service Commission has no
21	jurisdiction and makes no claim to jurisdiction over that	
22	Authority	?
23	A	Could you restate that?
24	Q	Yes, sir. Are you aware that there is a stipulation
25	among the	parties that says that the Public Service Commission

exercises no jurisdiction over the Authority? 1 2 I wasn't aware of that, no. Well, do you have a theory as to how, if in the event 3 0 4 the Authority defaults in some way and doesn't make the repairs 5 and sends you the money without making the repairs of upgrades and so forth, is there a remedy for the Public Service 6 7 Commission in that scenario? I think not under the statutory structure that we 8 Α live upon in Florida where the PSC really doesn't have 9 regulatory authority over municipal or other government-owned 10 11 utilities. 12 So the wide latitude that you referred to is one 0 13 which the Public Service Commission can't really enforce? 14 Α Correct. 15 I want to ask you one last question here, and I have 0 16 to -- it is true you mentioned Southern States and then Florida 17 Water Services Corporation? 18 Α Yes. That is the regulated utility under Florida Statutes, 19 0 20 isn't it? About 60 percent of our systems fall under the Public 21 22 Service Commission jurisdiction, yes. 23 Good point. With respect to the Public Service Q 24 Commission's jurisdiction, you are the utility, is that 25 correct?

A Yes.

Q And I want to read a definition to you, and ask if that answer would still be the case. Quoting from Chapter 367.021, a utility means a water or wastewater utility except as provided in 367.022, and those are the exemptions. It includes every person, lessee, trustee, or receiver owning, operating, managing, or controlling the system, or proposing construction of a system who has provided, proposes to provide water or wastewater service to the public for compensation. That is the utility that you are and the reason you are subject to jurisdiction today, is that correct?

A Correct.

Q Now, when this transfer takes place, will that utility continue to provide service in the State of Florida?

A That utility will not. Its assets will be conveyed to the government-owned entity.

Q If I characterize that as a total impairment of service, would you agree with me?

A No.

Q Are you going to continue to provide the service? You just said you were not.

A The Corporation is selling its assets in a business transaction.

Q So is the utility impaired? I agree with you that the service may continue, but I want to know if the utility

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1	known as Florida Water Services Corporation, if its services
2	will be entirely impaired as they are provided now by that
3	corporation?
4	A The Corporation will have no assets to provide
5	service.
6	Q So that would be a yes?
7	A That would be the Corporation has no assets to
8	provide such service. I am not going to agree with your
9	supposition that it is an impairment. The customers are immune
10	to the impairment. They are going to get the same service one
11	day that they are getting the next.
12	Q But you're not going to do it anymore?
13	A I'm not the owner.
14	Q Correct. And that is my very point. Isn't that a
15	total impairment?
16	A No, it's not, not in my mind.
17	Q Are you going to continue to provide the service?
18	A No, we are exiting the state.
19	MR. McLEAN: Thank you, sir.
20	THE COURT: An intervenor has some questions?
21	MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. I will try to be as brief as
22	possible.
23	CROSS EXAMINATION
24	RY MR TWOMEY.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Good afternoon, sir. Mr. Crandell, you told Mr.

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Richard, did you not, that under the deal if it is closed with the Authority you will have the same customers, the same utility workers, the same management, is that correct?

- A That is correct.
- Q Okay, sir. One difference will you not agree will be the total lack of accountable regulation for the authority, do you agree?

A Consistent with state statutes that exist now, yes, I would agree.

- Q Okay, sir. You testified to Mr. Richard that one of the concerns that you had in your corporation, if I heard you correctly, was that you wanted to keep the systems together for the benefit of the customers, among other reasons, is that correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q To enjoy the economies of scale and things of that nature?
 - A That is correct.
- Q Okay, sir. Now, isn't it true, Mr. Crandell, that that same result, that is the intactness of the systems would be maintained if you sold to an investor-owned utility?

A On the hypothetical that an investor-owned utility would come to this regulatory environment, yes. It would probably just be a hypothetical answer.

Q Okay, sir. Now, if there was such a purchase by a

investor-owned utility as opposed to a government of any kind the regulation would be maintained as currently for your system either at the PSC or by county regulation, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Now, you had offers for your system, or your utility, did you not, from a number of investor-owned utilities?

A We had proposals, not offers.

Q Okay, sir. Why did you reject those offers as opposed to initially dealing with the FGUA and then subsequently with the Authority?

A There were too many contingencies with respect to local and governmental approvals and comfort that they would be able to actually acquire those assets. Long lead times to execute the transactions, and differences in evaluation and indemnity matters.

Q Okay, sir. With respect to the valuation issues, is it not true that the offers you obtained or the proposals that were made to you by the investor-owned utilities were substantially less in their amount than either the offers made by the FGUA or the Authority.

MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this. I realize that there is leeway, and I am not objecting to it here, but we are not here to determine whether one offer was better than another. And I think that is so far afield as

1 to be irrelevant.

THE COURT: Yes, sir. I don't see the relevancy here on our issues here. I mean, it might be an important matter to be done at some point in time to somebody, but I don't see --

MR. TWOMEY: The only reason I was trying to bring it in is that as Mr. McLean tried to observe, and you cautioned that it is the court listening, not a jury, Mr. Richard's cross or his direct was somewhat far afield of the original goal. And I just wanted to try and show Your Honor that they had other offers that could get -- maintain the goals they had while at the same time keeping the regulation --

THE COURT: I am going to sustain the objection.

MR. TWOMEY: Okay, sir. I will move on.

BY MR. TWOMEY:

Q Mr. Richard asked you specifically, I think, or in response to one of his questions you said that you wanted to cash out your investments?

A Yes.

Q Isn't it true that when you cash out by sale to the -- the proposed sale either to the FGUA or the current proposal to the authority, Mr. Crandell, that you are able to cash out effectively customer-contributed property that you otherwise probably wouldn't get from an investor-owned utility?

- A That is probably correct.
- Q And isn't it true, Mr. Crandell, that your current

regulated rate base within the counties and the state is about 1 2 \$250 million? 3 Α However that is germane to this case, yes. 4 And isn't it equally true that the 0 5 customer-contributed property that I just asked you about, that 6 I think you conceded you might be able to get more of through 7 this deal than an investor-owned sale, isn't it true that that amount is in excess of \$150 million? 8 9 Α Give or take. Okay, sir. Do you know the exact amount? 10 0 11 Α No. 12 Okay. Now, in response to questions by Mr. Richard, 0 13 you mentioned that the precedent of the FGUA/Avatar deal is leading you, as I understood it, to feel confident that this 14 15 deal would be approved as a matter of right? 16 Α Yes. Isn't it true, if you know, Mr. Crandell, that the 17 0 FGUA/Avatar deal at the Public Service Commission was not 18 challenged by any customers, or any county or city governments? 19 It was challenged in the courts by the City of Fort 20 Α Myers Beach as I recall. I'm not sure about the regulatory --21 22 I meant at the PSC. Do you know? 0 23 I don't think it was challenged. Α 24 Are you aware, Mr. Crandell, that during the 0

FGUA/Avatar deal that the FGUA took pains to receive the

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1	consents c	of the governments. In fact, all of the governments
2	in which t	the service areas were located?
3	А	I have no knowledge of that.
4	Q	How many consents in the instant authority deal, Mr.
5	Crandell,	did the authority or Florida Water Services
6	Corporatio	on attempt to obtain, that is the affected service
7	areas, bet	fore announcing the sales contract?
8	Α	None that I am aware of.
9		MR. TWOMEY: That's all I have, Your Honor. Thank
10	you.	
11		THE COURT: Mr. Jacobs.
12		MR. JACOBS: May it please the court.
13		CROSS EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. JACOBS:	
15	Q	Good afternoon, Mr. Crandell. I was going to good
16	morning awhile ago, but it is now afternoon so I will try to do	
17	that appro	opriately.
18		How many customers do you have in the State of
19	Florida?	
20	Α	250,000.
21	Q	And what is your total revenues per year?
22	А	From customer billing, I think in 2002 year ending
23	about \$94	million, from various connection fees, another 17 to
24	\$18 million.	
25	Q	How many customers of your 250,000 live in the towns

of Milton or Gulf Breeze? 1 2 Α Right now, zero. 3 Isn't it true that the closest utility that you own 0 4 to the towns of Milton and Gulf Breeze is 100 miles? 5 Α In Washington County, yes. And isn't it true that the next closest utility that 6 0 7 you own to the towns of Milton and Gulf Breeze is 300 miles? 8 Α I haven't done that --That would be Marion County? 9 0 10 If you say so, it is 300. Α All right, sir. You have a deal here, a proposed 11 0 12 deal between you and this authority created by these two towns. Now, if that deal is breached between you and the authority, do 13 any of the customers have a right to enforce the deal that you 14 15 have? 16 Α Restate that. 17 0 In other words you have a lot of promises that are --18 MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, he is asking this witness 19 to address a legal question regarding third-party 20 beneficiaries. He hasn't established that this witness has the 21 foundation. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Jacobs, I think I will have to agree and sustain that objection. 23 24 MR. JACOBS: Let me ask it this way.

BY MR. JACOBS:

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Q Have you made a provision in your agreement between you and this authority that there is an opportunity for customers to intervene in any of the breaches of the contract?

A I have not made that provision in the contract we have got with the Authority, no.

Q All right, sir. You say that you have frozen the rates for three years or some period of time. What if the Authority decides to raise the rates, what is the customers' recourse? Say my customers located over in Nassau County.

A I think he has got recourse with the Authority Board of public-minded citizens. It is a closed system. There is no really goals for the Authority Board other than continue to provide the public service. Secondly, they have the circuit court system they can go through and protest or file a lawsuit against it. It is well established in Florida law that the circuit court is the venue for customer complaints against their councilors or whatever their municipal-owned system.

- Q All right, sir. So, in other words, we have to go -- would we go sue you in Santa Rosa County, then?
 - A I don't know where you would sue them.
- Q But you seem to be an expert on the legal matter of when we have to sue you, but you don't know where we have to sue you?

A I would assume the venue would be where the Authority is headquartered, which is Santa Rosa County.

Q All right, sir. Now, how far is that from Nassau County, do you know?

- A You tell me, I don't know.
- Q Would you believe it is 381 miles?
- A You have probably driven it.
- Q I have, yes, sir. More times than I would like. All right, sir. What services are being rendered by the Cities of Gulf Breeze and Milton that they should receive 2 percent of \$94 million in revenue each year?
 - A What services they are --
- Q To my customers, what services would the City of Milton or the City of Gulf Breeze be rendering to my customers over in Nassau County so they should receive 2 percent of the revenues of this utility company?

A Well, they are appointing the board. As members of the interlocal agency or authority, they are responsible for appointing the directors that are overseeing and responsible for the running of the Authority and its customer base. And it is well established within, I think, the interlocal act that there is an opportunity to use excess monies for paying for those types of services. So I am assuming it is oversight and management compensation.

Q Well, you say excess monies. What if there is not enough money in any given year? This goes on forever. This 2 percent goes on forever as I understand it. What if there is

1	not enough money that year to pay this fee, how do they get the
2	money?
3	A You will have to ask Mr. Gray that, but it's my
4	understanding that they don't get the money.
5	Q But what if the Authority decides to do anything at
6	all with their money? Do we have to go sue you to rectify
7	that, then, is that how it works out?
8	A I'm not the proper witness to answer that question.
9	I don't know.
10	MR. JACOBS: No further questions. Thank you.
11	THE COURT: Mr. Mullin.
12	MR. MULLIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	CROSS EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. MULLIN:
15	Q Good morning, Mr. Crandell.
16	A Good afternoon.
17	Q Excuse me, afternoon. Mr. Crandell, what is a POS?
18	A Preliminary offering statement.
19	Q And is that normally done in anticipation of a
20	closing in your experience?
21	A It is normally done in trying to attempt to get
22	investors like mutual funds to buy the securities that are
23	being proffered for revenue bond issues. It's typical in these
24	types of transactions.
25	Q Do you know has that already been accomplished in

1	this part	cicular transaction?
2	Α	What been accomplished?
3	Q	That the investors are lined up to buy the bonds?
4	Α	The investors are not lined up to buy the bonds.
5	Q	Has a POS been done?
6	Α	Yes, it has.
7	Q	And when was that done?
8	Α	Approximately two weeks ago.
9	Q	And that is in anticipation of a closing to sell the
10	bonds, is	s that not correct?
11	Α	It is in anticipation of an effort to try to market
12	and sell	these bonds to the investment community.
13	Q	Was a POS ever done prior to two weeks ago?
14	Α	Drafts of it. No, it was not. Drafts were
15	submitted	1.
16	Q	So it was never finalized or formalized until there
17	was an intent to sell, is that correct?	
18	A	That is correct.
19	Q	So there is an intent to sell fairly quickly, would
20	you not a	agree with me?
21	Α	Yes, I would agree with you.
22	Q	And that could be done when?
23	A	Well, we have to get the judge to lift our temporary
24	injuncti	on is step one, and then we have to get investors that
25	will buy	these bonds, step two.

1	Q	Give me just an idea? You must have an idea.
2	Α	If the judge will rule quickly, we can move to try to
3	market th	ese bonds next week.
4	Q	Okay. And is there anything else that would prevent
5	you from	doing that?
6	Α	I can't answer that.
7	Q	Well, I mean, to your knowledge is there anything
8	let's say	the Public Service Commission?
9	Α	Let's say what?
10	Q	Would they prevent you from doing that?
11	Α	Would they prevent us from doing that?
12	Q	Yes, sir.
13	Α	If they didn't have a court order stopping us, I
14	think not	•
15	Q	So the only thing stopping you is the court order?
16	Α	Right now.
17		MR. MULLIN: Thank you.
18		THE COURT: Yes, sir.
19		CROSS EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. WR	IGHT:
21	Q	Good afternoon, Mr. Crandell. I have just a few
22	questions	•
23	Α	Good afternoon.
24	Q	I understand your testimony to be that you are
25	guarantee	ing what you call top line revenues?
	Ī	

1 Α Yes. 2 Now, is that just the service revenues exclusive of 0 3 the connection fees? 4 Α Yes. 5 So in the example for 2002 that you gave, that is \$94 0 6 million. is that correct? 7 Α Yes. 8 Are you guaranteeing the expense levels of the 0 9 Authority? 10 Α No. we are not. 11 Are you guaranteeing any tax exemptions for the 0 Authority? 12 13 Α No. 14 Do you know or do you have an opinion whether the 0 15 deal would work if the interest on the bonds became taxable? 16 Α It would not work. It would not be enough revenues. 17 We would have to add another 2 or 3 percent on a \$500 million 18 bond. 19 I understood your testimony in response to 0 20 questioning by Mr. Mullin -- no, Mr. Jacobs, to be that the 21 services that you believe the authority would perform to 22 justify the 2 percent fee being paid by Nassau County customers 23 would be that that was in the nature of management 24 compensation. Is that your testimony? 25 Α Yes.

Q How does that square with your testimony that all the management employees of Florida Water Services Corporation save yourself would be transferred person-to-person to the Authority and then be paid by the Authority?

A Well, there is management and governance. The Authority's governance lies with the cities and their appointed boards versus management. There is a big difference between governance and management. I am assuming -- for the responsibilities of taking on that government's responsibility they would get a fee.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Yes, sir, Mr. Groot.

MR. GROOT: May it please the court. I have a few real quick.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. GROOT:

Q Mr. Crandell, Lonnie Groot, I represent Palm Coast. In the continuing test of your Florida geographical skills, do you know where Palm Coast is?

A I certainly do.

Q Do you know it is about 425 miles from Milton and Gulf Breeze?

A If you say that is what the mileage is, I will agree.

Q You testified, as I understand it, that if the judge lifts the injunction that is currently in effect you will defy

1	the order of the Public Service Commission and proceed to
2	closing the transaction?
3	A I didn't say that. I said we would try to market
4	bonds and see if anybody will invest in the bonds.
5	Q Okay. But if you do market bonds and you do close
6	you will transfer the assets of the Florida Water Service
7	Corporation to Florida Water Services Authority?
8	A Consistent with our understanding of the existing
9	statutory framework that allows us to do that.
10	Q In defiance of the Public Service Commission's order?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And are you aware of what you are aware that
13	Florida Water Services Authority purports to be a governmental
14	entity, you are aware of that, right?
15	A I am aware that it is a governmental entity. What do
16	you mean, purports?
17	Q Well, that is something
18	A Something for the courts to decide.
19	Q that is something the Public Service Commission
20	can define in the courts. Florida Water Services Corporation
21	is not a tax exempt entity, is it?
22	A Of course not. We pay \$8 million a year in federal
23	income taxes.
24	Q And you pay ad valorem taxes in the 26 counties
25	A \$55 million per annum in ad valorem taxes to the 26

l l	
1	counties, and pay \$3 million to the Florida Public Commission
2	for regulatory fees.
3	Q And you pay other taxes, too, when you buy gas, when
4	you sell
5	A Sales tax, sure.
6	Q You are not exempt?
7	A No, sir.
8	Q Florida Water Services Authority would be a tax
9	exempt entity, would it not?
10	A Consistent with the City of Palm Coast, yes.
11	Q So those revenues would be lost for the 26 counties
12	and eight cities in which Florida Water Services Corporation
13	operates?
14	A Yes, consistent with every other municipal-owned
15	utility in the state.
16	Q And if we go one, two, five, ten years in the future
17	and then try to unwind all of this, unwind the transaction,
18	during that period of time all the ad valorem taxes, gas tax,
19	and other taxes that Florida Water Services Corporation would
20	have paid would not have been paid during that period of time?
21	A That's right.
22	Q Isn't that correct?
23	A Correct.
24	Q And would not be available to provide municipal
25	services or county services for the citizens of the various

1	counties and cities in which Florida water Services Corporation
2	now operates?
3	A Consistent with every other government in Florida.
4	Q The answer is yes?
5	A The answer is yes.
6	MR. GROOT: Thank you.
7	THE COURT: Redirect.
8	MR. RICHARD: Yes, Your Honor. Short.
9	THE COURT: Excuse me. I'm sorry, I have another
10	intervenor that has questions.
11	MR. JENKINS: Yes. I would just like to ask a couple
12	of questions.
13	THE COURT: All right. Let's let them finish.
14	MR. JENKINS: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm John
15	Jenkins, again, for the City of Marco Island.
16	CROSS EXAMINATION
17	BY MR. JENKINS:
18	Q Mr. Crandell, nice to see you again even under these
19	circumstances.
20	A Good to see you, John.
21	Q Just two questions. Mr. Richard made a point about
22	the revenue guarantee that the corporation has provided, and
23	the revenue is, let's say, \$95 million. In a given year if the
24	authorities expenses are, say, \$100 million, there is no
25	obligation on the part of the corporation to bridge that \$5

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million is there?

A No. that is correct.

Q And presumably the money to pay those additional expenses would have to come from some other source, such as an increase in customer rates. is that correct?

A Or from -- the money is fungible. Connection fees are fungible, cash is fungible on connection fees. They have reserve accounts that are built so that those monies would come from various sources within the authority.

Q Reserve accounts typically built up through customer revenue?

A Yes, sir, through profitability or whatever.

Q As far as the sale proceeds are concerned, when the corporation, Florida Water Services Corporation receives those from the sale, do you have debt to repay with those proceeds?

A Yes. We effectively have about \$120 million worth of first mortgage bonds that we will retire, we have approximately \$70 million in obligations to other parties, including prior developers such as the ITT Corporation, where we have not fully paid for the Palm Coast system that we need to retire. We have outstanding obligations, payables that totals about \$70 million. We'll have a federal income tax liability of approximately \$90 million that we will owe the federal government on gain on sale that will be paid, so we have an extensive amount of obligations that will be liquidated as part

1	of the proceeds we are seeking.
2	Q So sale proceeds will go to pay down those
3	obligations and also for other corporate initiatives that you
4	have?
5	A Well, there will probably be a dividend of any
6	residual monies left to the owner, which is the Minnesota Power
7	Allete Corporation for other corporate purposes and their own
8	reinvestment.
9	Q Approximately how much profit will the corporation
10	book as a result of the transaction?
11	A I think it is approximately \$100 million.
12	Q And the corporation has been involved in probably,
13	would you say, dozens of utilities purchase and sales over the
14	last 20 years?
15	A In more friendly times you helped us, yes.
16	Q And in any of those circumstances did the Corporation
17	not file an application with the PSC or other local regulatory
18	body for approval?
19	A We always filed an application.
20	Q But in this case you didn't file the application
21	until the PSC order had to be done, is that correct?
22	A That is correct.
23	MR. JENKINS: That's all I have, Judge. Thank you.
24	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Richard.
25	REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICHARD:

Q Mr. Groot asked you about the taxes that are paid by the Corporation currently?

A Yes.

Q Are those taxes currently passed on to the customers through the rate base?

A They are passed on to the customers as part of the ratemaking structure of various regulatory bodies, yes, sir.

Q So the customers ultimately pay for those taxes that you pay?

A Yes.

Q I believe it was Mr. Mullin that asked you about the intention of the parties to close this transaction as soon as they are able to if this injunction is lifted?

A Yes.

Q Will you tell the court what the potential impact would be if you are not able to close this transaction for an extended period of time?

A Yes. We are obviously trying to borrow, or the Authority is attempting to borrow all of the money in an environment that is about the low -- over the last 20 years the lowest interest rate environment in the markets here. And based on the arithmetic and our financial models, any raise of interest rates because of war efforts, economy rebounds and so forth, of half a percentage would cost the seller about \$30

million in proceeds. So effectively about \$60 million of 1 2 reduction in purchase price per one percent of rate increase 3 that the markets would demands for these bonds. So as far as 4 the seller is concerned an elongated waiting period through 5 July or whatever time frame that we are talking about here will 6 have a material, at least risk impact on really the sales 7 proceeds and the costs to the seller of this transaction. 8 MR. RICHARD: Thank you. Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: All right. May this witness step down? I know you are at the table. Sir, you may be excused or sit at 10 the table. All right. Now, scheduling wise, people, at 1:15 I 11 12 pretty much have to conclude this. Let's see if we can get our 13 evidence in. I want you all to keep that in mind. It's not 14 that I want to take the afternoon off. I am over at the 15 Supreme Court at 1:45. I was not asked or given an option of 16 whether I would go or not. 17 MR. RICHARD: I would call Edward Gray. Your Honor. 18 Mr. Gray's testimony, at least in chief, will be shorter than 19 the prior testimony. 20 THE COURT: Please come forward, sir. 21 (Witness sworn.) 22 THE COURT: Please be seated, sir. 23

EDWARD GRAY

was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Water Services

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1	Corporation and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:
2	DIRECT EXAMINATION
3	BY MR. RICHARD:
4	Q Mr. Gray, what is your current position with the
5	authority?
6	A I am the executive director of Gulf Breeze Financial
7	Services, which is the contract administrator on behalf of the
8	Authority.
9	Q Were you involved with the Authority in that position
10	throughout the negotiations regarding the transaction at issue
11	in this case?
12	A Yes, I was.
13	Q And did you attend the meetings at Gulf Breeze and
14	Milton at which the Commission took up the issue of the
15	Authority?
16	A Yes, I did.
17	Q Did you attend all the meetings of the Authority
18	after its creation?
19	A Except one where I was ill with the flu and I could
20	not attend. All others I did.
21	Q What is your understanding of the reasons that Gulf
22	Breeze and Milton decided to create the Authority?
23	A The Florida Statutes expressly say that creation of
24	an authority such as this is for the public purpose, whether i
25	is within or without the boundaries of the municipalities

creating the entity. So the Statutes expressly provide that the public purpose is served by creating this for a statewide utility to be run effectively and integratedly such as it has been.

Q Is there a plan with respect to whether or not the current management and staff personnel will be retained if this transaction is closed?

A In the Authority's structuring of the transaction, it was a very definite requirement that we be able to retain the management that we felt was already in place doing a good job. We have heard, in fact, at the PSC meeting of February the 7th the chair of the Commission acknowledged that the management of the utility has been well run because of so few complaints submitted to the PSC from customers of the system. So the PSC has acknowledged and other due diligence that we did have acknowledged that there is effective management in place and we have done everything we can to retain them and they have agreed to stay.

- Q Was avoidance of rate regulation ever a consideration by the Authority or the Authority members to your knowledge?
 - A No, sir.
- Q Did you participate in any offer with respect to the counties or cities involved regarding the possibility of local rate regulation?
 - A I need you to ask that again, please.

Q Did you make any -- did you have any communications with the local commissions involved with respect to the possibility of local rate regulation?

A We attempted to schedule meetings with a number of the cities and commissions involved. We were only successful in one city agreeing to sit down and talk about the possibilities of involvement by that city and that took place.

Q Will you look at Tab Number 7 in the bound booklet that is before you, and tell me to your knowledge if that is the resolution that was passed by the City of Gulf Breeze for the creation of this authority?

A Yes, sir. Although it is -- yes, it appears to be the document.

Q Will you turn to Page 8 and tell me whether that is the resolution as you observed it by the City of Milton providing for the creation of the authority?

A Yes, sir, it appears to be.

Q Turn to Page 9, please, and tell me are you familiar with the interlocal agreement?

A Yes, sir.

Q Tell me if this, in fact, is a copy of the interlocal agreement?

MR. RICHARD: I will note, Your Honor, it is a certified copy that was obtained from the official records.

A Yes, sir, it is.

Q Will you turn to Tab 10, please, and tell me were you aware of the notices that were being placed in the media and that were being sent to various individuals with respect to the meetings of the Authority?

A Yes, sir.

Q And would you tell me if these, in fact, are copies of the notices that were placed in the Pensacola News Journal of the meetings of the Authority on the dates that are indicated, one is September 18th, and the other one was November 18th.

A Yes, sir, I believe under Tab 11 they are both September notices.

Q I'm sorry, these are September 19th, that's correct.

A Right. They were noticing the September 19th meeting, but they were actually published the 13th.

Q Now, if you will turn to Tab Number 11, please. Are you familiar with this document?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, this document purports to be copies of newspaper advertisements with notices of a November 18th, 2000 meeting, and also of faxes that were sent to specific public officials in various communities, correct?

A Correct.

Q To your knowledge were these advertisements and notices actually published and sent as indicated?

A Yes, sir, because I have signed checks paying the invoices on all of these.

Q Now, was it the intent that these would appear in publications of general circulation in every community in which there were customers existing of this facility?

A That was certainly our intent. And to my knowledge we were successful in that.

Q And is that also true of the public officials that were notified by fax of the November 18th meeting?

A Yes. sir.

Q If you will look at the other two booklets that are beside you, the one that is marked Exhibit 15. Did you attend the November 18th, 2002 meeting of the Authority? I'm sorry, the September 19th, 2002 meeting?

A Yes, sir.

Q And can you identify that as the transcript of that meeting?

A Yes, sir, it appears to be a full transcript.

Q Can you tell me what the approximate length of that meeting was?

A As I recall, without seeing it specifically here, it lasted well in excess of two hours.

Q And would you turn, please, to the booklet now, the other booklet, the last one that is designated as Exhibit 16, and tell me if you that -- you did attend the November 18th

meeting, correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you have previously reviewed this, have you not?

A Yes.

Q And tell me if that is a transcript of the meeting as you recall it?

A As I recall it, yes.

Q And did that meeting take substantially -- a good part of the day?

A Yes, sir. This one began at 9:00 o'clock in the morning and did not end until after 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q Tell me who made presentations at that meeting, as you recall?

A As I recall many of intervenors here today made presentations. Our consultants who we have been using to assist the authority in determining the feasibility of the transaction made presentations. Our engineering firm was involved in the presentations. Any number of consultants that we used, as well as bond counsel for the Authority. So a number of professionals made presentations.

Q All right. Excuse me, please, but I think I neglected to ask you under Tab 12 whether you can identify the notices in newspapers and the faxes with respect to the November 18th meeting, and tell me whether those to your

knowledge actually went as indicated? 1 2 Yes, sir, to my knowledge all areas were both noticed 3 through formal means as well as fax communications. 4 0 Was it the intent of these notices to cover every area in which there were customers residing who were customers 5 6 of this facility? 7 Α Yes. sir. 8 If you will turn, please, to Tab 14. Can you 0 9 identify this as the articles of incorporation which 10 incorporated the Authority as a Florida not-for-profit corporation? 11 12 Yes. it is. Α 13 Is that provided for in the interlocal agreement, the 0 14 authority to become a not-for-profit corporation? 15 Α Yes. it is. MR. RICHARD: Your Honor. I would like to offer into 16 evidence the exhibits that have been testified to by the two 17 18 witnesses. 19 THE COURT: Any objection? 20 MR. McLEAN: No objection. 21 THE COURT: Without objection they will be admitted.

That it is Exhibits 1 through 16 in these three bound booklets.

Let's make them a composite so we don't mess up the order.

This would be what, 4, 5, and 6 in this booklet? Composite 4, 5, and 6. So the booklet containing Documents 1 through 14

22

23

24

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1 will be Exhibit 4. 2 THE CLERK: Right. 3 THE COURT: The bound Exhibit 15 will be Exhibit 5. 4 I mean. Document 15 will be Exhibit 5, and the bound Document 5 16 will be Exhibit 6. 6 (Exhibit 4, 5, and 6 marked for identification and 7 admitted into the record.) BY MR. RICHARD: 8 9 Mr. Gray, are you aware of anything in this agreement 0 or the intention of the authority that would have an adverse 10 impact upon the current level of service? 11 12 Α No. sir. We have gone at great lengths to maintain 13 what we have already established is a good and appropriate level of service. And we through sustaining the stabilized 14 15 workforce as well as through the financial mechanisms intend to 16 maintain that service. 17 And the same question with respect to operations, are 0 18 you aware of anything that would have an impairment? 19 Α Actually we believe under the Authority's ownership 20 operationally the customers will be better off because we are 21 going to fund a capital plan in excess of what the Corporation 22 was going to fund. 23 MR. RICHARD: I have no further questions. 24 THE COURT: Mr. McLean. 25 CROSS EXAMINATION

1 | BY

BY MR. McLEAN:

Q Mr. Gray, if there is a deterioration of service do you plan to offer -- to answer to the Public Service Commission for that deterioration?

A Mr. McLean, we intend to abide by the law, whatever it requires.

Q Would that include violating a published lawful Commission order?

A Again, I'm not a legal scholar. We are going to abide by the law according to what the legal advice is we receive that we should do.

Q And any advice you got about the impairment of service, you would answer to similarly legal advice?

A Whatever the law says we should uphold, we will uphold.

Q So with respect to any deterioration of the utility's operation, will you respond to the Commission's directions there?

A If the law requires us to respond to the Commission or any other regulatory body we certainly will.

Q What if the Commission issued an order like the one that is already on the books that tells you to do something, would you have any more reservation about violating it in service or operation than you have in telling the utility not to sell?

Q

All right. And that was in the Pensacola News

Journal?

- A Among other means.
 - Q Among other means?
 - A Among other means.
 - Q What was the other means?

A It was my understanding at least for the City of Gulf Breeze they faxed notice of meetings to local radio and television stations and have other means of letting the media know of the meeting.

- Q And that is the media that surrounds Gulf Breeze and Milton?
 - A Correct.
- Q All right, sir. Now, whenever the Authority had its meeting, its first meeting where it signed this contract for \$545 million to buy this water company, that notice was in the Pensacola News Journal. is that correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q And you say that at the meeting in November the notices were sent to everybody where these customers, the 250,000 customers reside. So this meeting you had in November to attempt to cure something, I guess, that meeting you got -- everybody got notice. Do you know why the authority didn't notice those folks whenever you signed the contract for the \$545 million bond issue?
 - A Because I am advised as a matter of law it was not a

1	requirement to notice. We met the requirements of the law
2	which was to notice there locally.
3	Q That's how you do requirements of the law?
4	A We uphold the law as the law provides.
5	Q You stated that there was a meeting, I guess,
6	November the 7th or so was that first meeting in Orlando. I
7	was there, you were there at the first meeting.
8	A November 18th.
9	Q November 18th, that's right.
10	A That wasn't the first meeting.
11	Q That was the second meeting.
12	A It was the third meeting.
13	Q All right. The first meeting was in
14	A September.
15	Q In Milton or Gulf Breeze?
16	A No, sir, the first meeting was in Pensacola.
17	Pensacola Junior College conference room in Pensacola.
18	Q And where was the second meeting?
19	A Gulf Breeze City Hall.
20	Q And the third meeting was the one in
21	A Orlando.
22	Q But you didn't send notices to all of these people
23	about the first meeting or the second meeting. You didn't do
24	it until the third meeting, is that correct?

For the second meeting it was a procedural meeting.

Mr. Twomey was present at that meeting, so we got notices out to the point that Mr. Twomey knew about it. It was a procedural meeting not effecting anything but the hiring of attorneys, so it was not a public hearing, so it was not noticed widespread. All the meetings since have been because they did affect widespread matters of the customers.

Q But it certainly would be a widespread matter to the customers to know that their utility company, Florida Water Service is selling to an authority for \$545 million that is located in Santa Rosa County. Wouldn't that be of interest to the customers of the utility company?

A Yes, sir, it would be of interest.

Q Now, at the hearing that we think is November 18th, I believe there were about 18 people who spoke against the deal, isn't that correct. in round numbers?

A Including attorneys for the intervenors, it probably was at least that many.

Q Was there anybody who wasn't paid by Florida Water who spoke for this transaction?

A Was there anyone who was not -- I honestly can't recall one way or the other on that question, I'm sorry.

MR. JACOBS: No further questions.

THE COURT: Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Your Honor, I will be brief. First, Your Honor, I think I neglected to ask you to move the

IRS letter into evidence. I would ask you to do that. 1 2 THE COURT: Is there any objection? 3 MR. RICHARD: No objection. THE COURT: Without objection that is admitted. 4 5 MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 (Collier County/Sugarmill Wood's Exhibit 1 admitted 7 into the record.) 8 CROSS EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. TWOMEY: And with respect to that, Mr. Gray is there any --10 Q will that IRS letter ruling request having any impact on the 11 12 POS or preliminary official statement that you all will 13 publish? That would be an SEC law question, Mr. Twomey, that I 14 Α can't answer. If it's a matter of disclosure as required by 15 16 SEC, I'm sure it would be, but I really don't know the effect 17 of that. 18 0 Okay, sir. Thank you. 19 And I repeat, if the law requires it, it will be made Α a part of that POS. 20 21 Okay, thank you. Going back to the creation again 22 that Mr. Richard asked you about and Mr. Jacobs just mentioned. Isn't it a fact, just briefly, Mr. Gray, that you and your 23 24 cities were recruited by a Florida Water Services law firm to 25 form this Authority, were you not?

A I would disagree with the term recruitment. An inquiry was made to us through counsel that we have employed for a number of years as to our level of interest in entertaining this transaction. If you term that as recruitment, that would be your term. I would term it as an inquiry was made.

Q Okay, thank you. Now, isn't it true, Mr. Gray, that the Authority, your Authority that you are executive director of is indemnified and held financially harmless pursuant to your agreement by Florida Water Services, the utility, pursuant to your contracts with them?

A That is correct.

Q And pursuant to that have they or have they not, Mr. Gray, expended to you a \$5 million line of credit?

A No, sir, they have not pursuant to the due diligence period. We have been extended as a part of the contract a line of credit upon closing for us to use toward operating capital. So I don't know if you are asking the same thing, then, or whether or not we are talking about two different things. But, yes, there is a line of credit as a part of the contract, but that is only upon closing and only for usage by the utility operations as working capital.

Q Okay. Thank you, sir. That is helpful. Now, is it not true then that prior to the closing and the activation of the \$5 million line of credit that all of the Authority's

expenses, including the stipends for the Authority Board Members, attorneys fees, city attorneys, and any expenses associated with this deal on behalf of the Authority, its employees, the two cities and their employees, and so on are, in fact, invoiced by you and paid for by the utility?

A The Authority is formed for the sole purpose of properly operating and maintaining the utility. It has no other assets except the contract. Pursuant to having no assets it requested of the corporation to cover all due diligence expenses and all other expenses you have just referenced and that has been done.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, sir. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Mullin and then Mr. Groot.

MR. MULLIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. MULLIN:

Q Mr. Gray, how are you today?

A I'm fine.

Q Mr. Gray, let me ask you how long have you been executive director of the Florida Water Services Authority?

A I'm not the executive director of the Florida Water Services Authority.

Q I'm sorry, I thought that was what I heard. What is your position with Florida Water Services?

A I am the Executive Director of Gulf Breeze Financial

1	Services,	which is the contracted party to serve as the
2	administr	ator for the Authority.
3	Q	So you don't work for Florida Water Services
4	Authority	?
5	Α	Contractually I do.
6	Q	Through Gulf Breeze Financial?
7	Α	Correct.
8	Q	And what is Gulf Breeze Financial?
9	А	It is a wholly-owned department of the City of Gulf
10	Breeze.	
11	Q	So the City of Gulf Breeze owns Gulf Breeze Financial
12	Services	that you are the executive director of and by contract
13	you provi	de services to Florida Water Services Authority which
14	the City	of Gulf Breeze and the City of Milton?
15	A	Absolutely.
16	Q	And what is Capital Trust Agency?
17	A	It is a Chapter 163 agency that the City of Gulf
18	Breeze ar	d another city formed some three or four years ago.
19	Q	Who is the other city?
20	А	The town of Century Florida.
21	Q	And you work for Capital Trust Agency?
22	А	Contractually.
23	Q	And didn't you negotiate the original deal with
24	Florida W	Nater Services Authority or Florida Water Services
25	on behalf	of Capital Trust Agency?

A No, sir. Originally I entertained to the board of the Capital Trust Agency their interest in being the purchaser of the utility. That board determined that that really wasn't what it was in the business to do, and so it was my recommendation to the Cities of Gulf Breeze and Milton that they entertain creating the Florida Water Services Authority under Chapter 163, because it would have the sole purpose and sole reason for being to operate this utility.

- Q So you have been involved in this from Capital Trust Agency to Gulf Breeze Financial and now under contract to Florida Water Services Authority?
 - A Yes. sir.
- Q And am I correct in assuming, Mr. Gray, are you trying to tell the court today your only purpose in this whole involvement is because you wanted to help all the cities and counties in the State of Florida who are served now by Florida Water Services?
 - A I don't know that I said that Mr. Mullin.
 - Q Well, is that your intent or was it to make money?
- A Mr. Mullin, our intent is to formulate and successfully operate an authority that will, in turn, successfully operate a utility for the benefit of the customers and to enure benefits to the member cities as called for in the interlocal agreement. So it is a joint purpose there.
 - Q How many cities or counties came to you originally

and asked you to form the authority to take over Florida Water Services Authority facilities in their cities or counties?

A None.

Q Let me ask you also, this was originally set to close as I understand it in December, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Mr. Crandell talked about the interest rates being in such a state now that it is necessary to close. Were the interest rates not good in December?

A The interest rates as I recall were favorable, but from a legal standpoint we simply weren't ready to close.

Q What was the legal standpoint?

A Mr. Mullin, if you gave me time to research that I would be happy to give you the answer. Believe me, I am not evading the answer, I just honestly don't recall, because there has been a lot of water under the bridge, no pun intended, since December and now. So I can't tell you what the circumstances were to stop us then.

Q Who made the decision not to close?

A Decisions such as that are always decisions based upon advice of various counsel as well as input from myself and then ultimately the board.

Q So you had input. Did Florida Water Services Authority make the decision not to close, or Mr. Crandell's company, Florida Water Services make the decision? A I assure you I'm not evading your question. I honestly don't remember.

- Q You can't remember who did it, but you didn't close in December?
 - A Well, obviously we didn't close in December.
- Q And the POS is out now so you can close quickly next week if the judge lifts the injunction?

A As you are aware, the purchase contract was amended for a closing date of February 14th, so the POS has been in preparation for the contractual closing date under the new agreement. So, yes, the POS has been prepared in anticipation of what was going to be a February 14th closing date, but that has since been put off by the injunction.

- Q If the injunction were lifted today, you would close?
- A We would try to sell bonds, but we are not going to close until we sell bonds.
- Q All right. Mr. Gray, I understand. If you sell the bonds, you are going to close?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Okay. Let me ask you, do you know the status of the current maintenance necessary on the Amelia Island system for Florida Water Services?
- A I can certainly research and tell you the number, but I only am familiar with the system as a whole as far as what we know to be necessary for proper maintenance as well as capital

1 | needs.

Q So you are not sure as we have sit here today how much money it's going to take for the immediate maintenance on the Amelia Island system?

A Specifically for that system, no, sir.

MR. MULLIN: Thank you. That's all I have.

THE COURT: Mr. Groot.

MR. GROOT: May it please the court.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. GROOT:

Q Mr. Gray, I'm Lonnie Groot representing Palm Coast. What experience do you have running utility systems in the State of Florida?

A As the mayor of the City of Gulf Breeze for the period 1984 to 1992, we ran both water, sewer, and gas systems as enterprises of the City of Gulf Breeze. Also, in 1989 we undertook the purchase of a system outside of the City of Gulf Breeze, successfully did that, successfully merged it into the city systems, and it is still operating today. And through all of those involvements, including remaining as an advisory board member on the purchased utility board up until just recently, I had involvement in utility operations principally through the City of Gulf Breeze.

- Q So you have never run a utility yourself?
- A The mayor is the chief executive officer under the

charter of the City of Gulf Breeze, so yes, sir, I have.

- Q As the former mayor, you have an interest in property taxes in Gulf Breeze, do you not?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q And isn't it true that you have said instead of raising property taxes on our residential you will come up with other ways to raise revenue?
 - A Yes, we have.
- Q That's speaking of the 2 percent of the gross revenues that Gulf Breeze and Milton share, isn't that true?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q That is not true?
 - A What you referenced is not true, no, sir.
- Q Well, speaking of the 2 percent, let's assume once again that the two cities take that 1.5 million plus or minus, whatever, for the next five or ten years and then the transaction is deemed to be inappropriate and to be unwound.
 - A Okay.
- Q The City of Milton and Gulf Breeze are not going to give that money back, are they?
- A That is a hypothetical, Counsel, that I can't answer. I will tell you how to structure it today, and that is any payment to the member cities, be they Gulf Breeze, Milton, and others that through our interlocal agreement could be involved with the Authority and could be members of the Authority, so

whoever the cities and counties otherwise may be, governmental bodies participating in the Authority, any payments to the Authority is subordinate to all other debt service, operational needs, capital needs. It is the end result when everything else is paid for.

- Q Right now there is two cities, they get 2 percent of the gross revenues, guaranteed \$1.5 million?
 - A Only if money is available.
- Q Wouldn't reworking the legal -- would removing the legal cloud over the validity of the transaction which is what you spoke about earlier --
 - A Uh-huh.
 - 0 -- result in lower interest rates?
 - A Yes. sir. it would.

MR. GROOT: The last thing I have, Your Honor, is I would like to introduce a self-authenticating document. It is certified by Ms. Zee Galiano (phonetic), Executive Assistant for Correspondence and Control of the Office of the Attorney General. Attached to it is a request for inquiry relative to the -- it is a request for inquiry to the Attorney General and the Secretary of State requesting that inquiry be made as to validity of the nonprofit corporation status of Florida Water Services Authority, Inc. I would like to introduce that.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. RICHARD: Yes. I object, Your Honor. I don't

see the relevance of the request being made. 1 2 MR. GROOT: The Articles of Incorporation were 3 introduced, they were discussed in testimony, there is an inquiry now having been made to the appropriate officials of 4 5 the State of Florida as to whether or not that corporate status 6 is a valid corporate status, and I believe it is relevant, Your 7 Honor. 8 THE COURT: I will overrule the objection and admit it as -- let's see, that will be Exhibit Number 1. 9 10 (Nassau County Exhibit 1 marked for identification 11 and admitted into the record.) 12 MR. MULLIN: Your Honor, if I could have a similar --13 Your Honor, Nassau County has a similar certification. exact same thing. 14 15 MR. RICHARD: Same objection, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Objection overruled. 16 It will 17 be -- a certified copy will be admitted of that. 18 MR. MULLIN: Nassau County. THE COURT: That's right, excuse me. Any redirect? 19 20 MR. RICHARD: No. 21 THE COURT: This witness may be excused. You can 22 step down. All right, gentlemen, I have to conclude. Is there any further witnesses? 23 24 MR. RICHARD: No, Your Honor. Since I assume you 25 will not be able to take argument, I would request leave to

2 THE COURT: I had planned to give them both. I want 3 to make sure we have all our evidence in, though. MR. RICHARD: You have all my evidence. 4 5 MR. McLEAN: And ours, too. 6 THE COURT: Very good. Let's do this. I have time 7 to work on this opinion next week and read this stuff if I get the memorandums in time. So I'm going to leave it to you. 8 9 It's you all's case. But my trials canceled for next week, so I'm here next week working with a little more flexible schedule 10 than I usually have. So if you can have memorandums in by 11 12 Wednesday, I will able to get a fairly quick decision out. 13 MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir, that's fine. As I understood 14 you would like the memorandums from us by Monday, was that 15 correct? THE COURT: I said Wednesday. The quicker the 16 17 better. 18 MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. 19 MR. RICHARD: We both agree that Monday afternoon 20 would be fine. 21 MR. McLEAN: The Public Service Commission has a 22 concern. We want to make sure that the injunction does not go 23 away while we are waiting for you to make your decision. 24 THE COURT: The injunction still stays in effect. I have not dissolved the temporary injunction. Yes, it is still 25

1

file a brief memorandum.

in place.

And intervenors if they wish to submit memorandums too, let's get it in by Monday at 5:00. Very good. We are in recess. Thank you. I appreciate the presentations and the documentation. Thank you.

(The hearing concluded at 1:25 p.m.)

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	T JANE FALIDOT DDD Ch'. C OSS' S Harrison December
5	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative Services, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was
6	heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been
8	transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said
9	proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
11	attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in
12	the action.
13	DATED THIS 6th day of March, 2003.
14	
15	Me aurot
16	Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and
17	Administrative Services (850) 413-6732
18	(030) 413-0732
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