1	BEFORE THE	
2	FLORIDA P	UBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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4	In the Matter of:	DOCKET NO. 090539-GU
5	PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF SPECIAL GAS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE AGREEMENT WITH FLORIDA CITY GAS BY MIAMI-DADE COUNTY THROUGH MIAMI-DADE WATER AND SEWER	
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8	DEPARTMENT.	/
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10	DDOGEDINGS.	COMMICCION CONSEDENCE ACENDA
11	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA ITEM NO. 19
12	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM
13	PARTICIPATING:	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP
14		COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ
15	DATE:	Tuesday, October 26, 2010
16	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148
17		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida
18	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Item 19. Ms. Williams, you're up.

MS. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Commissioners.

Anna Williams on behalf of Commission Staff.

Item 19 is Staff's recommendation addressing the threshold legal issue in Docket 090539-GU of whether the Commission has authority to approve the 2008 Special Gas Transportation Service agreement between Florida City Gas and Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department. Staff believes that the Commission does have authority to consider this agreement.

Representatives from Florida City Gas and Miami-Dade County are available, and Staff is also available, should you have any questions.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, Ms. Williams.

Let's start with Florida City Gas. Any opening comments? Yes, sir.

MR. SELF: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Floyd
Self of the Messer, Caparello & Self Law Firm, appearing
on behalf of Florida City Gas. Also with me is Shannon
Pierce, who is Senior Counsel with AGL Resources, an
affiliate of Florida City Gas.

Mr. Chairman, we agree with the Staff rec --

1 We agree with the Staff recommendation, and 2 it might be more efficient if Miami-Dade would speak, 3 and then I would provide any response that may be 4 necessary. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: They're next. Miami-Dade. 5 MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 6 7 congratulations on your vote. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, sir. 8 MR. ARMSTRONG: Best of luck to you. 9 will go out of order with the provision, and I know the 10 Commission will allow me to be able to address FCG's 11 arguments, if they differ from my own. 12 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sir, I just need your name 13 14 for the record, please. MR. ARMSTRONG: Sure. It's Brian P. 15 Armstrong, Law Firm of Nabors, Giblin & Nickerson, 16 17 appearing today as special counsel for Miami-Dade 18 County. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Please continue. 19 20 MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you. Commissioners, to Miami-Dade this is a simple 21 22 issue. This Commission has a rule which exempts contracts between a municipal utility and a regulated 23

utility from its jurisdiction. Only three things are

necessary for the exemption to apply: A contract, a

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regulated public utility and a municipal utility. These three things exist in the case before you today.

Miami-Dade is a special political subdivision in Florida explicitly established and recognized in Florida's Constitution. Miami-Dade's charter and the Florida Constitution recognize Miami-Dade's special character as a government entitled to all powers and privileges of any Florida municipality, which would include applicable exemptions. Staff identifies no court or Commission precedent that addresses the rule before you and the exemption that it provides for the Miami-Dade/FCG contract, yet Staff's recommendation appears to go out of its way to assert jurisdiction over this contract.

Why? In meetings with Miami-Dade representatives, Staff has reminded Miami-Dade that it must protect the financial integrity of the utilities which this Commission regulates. Fine. What about the customers of Miami-Dade, Florida's largest local government?

What is before you is a contract that FC&G and Miami-Dade signed. FCG's president and Miami-Dade's mayor signed it. Miami-Dade wishes to be clear; we do not want the Commission to make FCG's other customers pay anything as a result of our contract with FCG.

The contract at issue in this proceeding is exempt from your jurisdiction, and this exemption should not be construed to harm FCG's other customers at all. We emphasize this fact because Staff has focused on a potential adverse impact on those other customers which Staff presumes would occur if the Commission does not reject this contract. There should be no adverse impact on other customers.

This Commission can deny FCG recovery and rates of any contract expense which the Commission deems unreasonable or imprudent. FCG's shareholders absorb disallowed expenses in every rate case filed with this Commission.

The same concept should hold true as a result of the contract before you. In FCG's next rate case, if the evidence shows that FCG should have bargained for a higher contract price for Miami-Dade, this Commission should impute additional revenue to FCG's revenues. You do this all the time under similar circumstances in rate cases.

The bottom line, this Commission is not required to allow FCG to recover the difference from other customers. FCG shareholders should absorb the difference, if any. On this point, you, Commissioners, should also know that FCG originally filed this contract

with the Commission in an application which included FCG's assertion that the contract price covered its cost of service. FCG then changed its mind after discussions with Staff and informed Staff that the contract price will result in revenue below its incremental cost of service. But under oath and in response to Miami-Dade's interrogatories, FCG has now admitted that it never conducted any incremental cost of service study at all. This is no surprise to Miami-Dade, as the incremental cost to maintain the short distribution lines used to serve Miami-Dade, a portion of which Miami-Dade paid for and contributed to FCG, would be far below the alleged cost of service which FCG has identified to date for this Commission.

If you approve Staff's recommendation, you'll be interpreting your own rule in such a way that it is a nullity. Staff is saying that the exemption in the rule is trumped by this Commission's general rate setting authority over FCG. If this argument is true,

Miami-Dade can think of no contract which would be exempt under Staff's interpretation of the rule's scope.

What purpose does the rule's exemption serve if Staff's interpretation is correct? There would be no exemption available to any contract between any government utility and a regulated public utility if

Staff's interpretation holds.

To conclude, we have a contract signed by FCG's president, Hank Linginfelter, binding FCG to serve Miami-Dade at a designated rate. FCG's arguments to this Commission and its conflicting assertions as to whether the contract price covers its incremental cost of service, when it finally admitted to Miami-Dade and to you that it did not even perform a typical incremental cost of service study, leads only to the conclusion that FCG simply wishes to use this Commission and to abuse the regulatory process to get a higher price than its own president agreed to.

As a former general counsel and senior vice president of what was then Florida's largest water utility, I represent to this Commission that no utility should attempt to use this Commission in such a way. FCG signed a contract with Miami-Dade, and a reputable utility would live by its terms.

Miami-Dade requests that this Commission apply its rule and exempt the FCG/Miami-Dade contract from PSC jurisdiction. Let the contract stand. Let FCG, a multimillion dollar utility owned by a huge multistate utility conglomerate, be bound by the contract terms its own president agreed to with Miami-Dade's mayor and governing body. Do not take out of the pockets of

Miami-Dade residents any money in excess of the funds which their elected representatives bargained for with FCG. Do not force this Commission, Miami-Dade and FCG to unnecessarily spend significant funds, which would be required if you send this case to a hearing, a likely appeal and the associated brief writing, testimony drafting, pleadings, discovery and other costs which everyone in this room and ultimately our customers would incur.

Apply your rule, exempt the contract and we are done. Thank you, Commissioners. I appreciate your time.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, sir.

A question to Staff. The question before us, the only question before us is do we have the authority to, to approve this agreement; correct?

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, Chairman, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commission board, do
you have any questions of Miami-Dade before I get the
reply from Florida City or from Staff?

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

A question for Staff. With respect to the issue before us as to whether the Commission has jurisdiction or authority to approve the 2008 agreement

between Miami-Dade and Florida City Gas, what are the ramifications of the Commission adopting the Staff recommendation?

MS. WILLIAMS: To clarify, do you mean the ramifications for this docket in particular or in general?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: What are the ramifications for this docket in general of adopting the Staff recommendation as to whether the Commission has the authority to approve a contract that was executed apparently two years ago?

MS. WILLIAMS: From -- as it should have been, in Staff's opinion, all along, when parties enter into these type of service contracts with municipalities, they would still be required to submit them for Commission approval in accordance with Rule 25-9.0341.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So if the

Commission were to exercise its jurisdiction over the

contract, what would happen in the event that the

Commission ultimately denied approval of the contract?

What would happen?

MS. WILLIAMS: If the Commission ultimately denied, if we found that we had jurisdiction and then went forward and denied approval of the contract, either the parties could go back, renegotiate and come up with

something that may be better to the Commission's liking, or the, they could continue service to Miami-Dade County under an otherwise applicable tariff rate.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And I understand that the tariff rate, that's a separate issue. Again, it seems to me, based on what I've read, that the contract is below incremental cost based on Staff's analysis. Is that correct, Ms. Kummer?

MS. KUMMER: Based on the preliminary numbers that we've seen, sir, it appears so, yes. But, again, those are preliminary.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right. Thank you for that clarification.

approval of the contract, again, the tension here is
Commission jurisdiction as we should have jurisdiction,
but there's also a potential legal issue regarding
enforcement of a contract, a legally binding document
that's outside the jurisdiction of the Commission. So
we're kind of in the crossfire between, you know, should
we exercise jurisdiction and ultimately deny approval of
the contract? Does that, in Staff's opinion, not
deprive Miami-Dade of the benefits of its bargain under
the existing contract?

MS. WILLIAMS: I'm sorry. Could you repeat

the question about --

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Assuming the, assuming the Commission has jurisdiction and the Commission adopts the Staff recommendation today, which is to exercise its jurisdiction to have authority to approve or deny the 2008 agreement, okay, which is two years after the fact that we're now getting involved in this, what would happen ultimately if the Commission denied the contract because the contract, in the Commission's view, as Ms. Kummer has mentioned, is currently below incremental cost, which results in a cross-subsidy to a certain class of ratepayers? I think I'm saying this correctly.

The fallout question of that is that the Commission interjects itself into a contract, which obviously there's concurrent jurisdiction here, then — and denies that contract. I'm trying to understand the ramifications to the extent that if we deny the contract, does that not put Miami-Dade in the position of effectively denying Miami-Dade the benefit of the bargain it made when it entered into such agreement two years ago?

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. I have a better understanding now of what you're getting at.

I think the controlling case law, specifically the H. Miller & Sons case, demonstrates where the

Supreme, Florida Supreme Court determined that contracts made with regulated public utilities are made subject to the reserved power of the state via the Public Service Commission to make sure that rates are set in the benefit of the public interest and for the public welfare.

In that case, the Commission had ordered a utility to change the rates that had been agreed to in a private contract, and the Supreme Court upheld the Commission's doing that because this Commission does have the power granted by the Legislature to look out for that public interest.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And I'm not going to dispute that we have that power or that jurisdiction. But what I am looking at is we're now asked to approve or deny a contract that's been in effect for at least two years, if not more, depending upon when it was executed. Do we know the execution date of the contract, the 2008 agreement?

MS. KUMMER: I believe it was in August of 2008. Somebody can correct me, if I'm wrong.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So it's been in effect for a little bit over two years apparently, assuming, subject to check. Okay.

I guess what I'm trying to, you know, before

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we leave, obviously, you know, there's a case to be made, as Staff has indicated in the Staff recommendation, the Commission has jurisdiction. If we exercise that jurisdiction, I'm trying to gain a better appreciation of the benefits and peril. Obviously we desire to protect the ratepayers. But if we're effectively intervening late in the game due to Florida City Gas not providing us with a contract to approve until very late in the game, then, you know, how do you reconcile, you know, the two instances?

I mean, if I understand Staff's analysis, they're using Supreme Court precedent to come in and trump any contractual rights that the parties may have in a civil court of law, thereby giving the Commission complete scope of jurisdiction on this, which seems to, if the Commission were to reject, ultimately reject the contract and deny it, then it seems to me that, you know, at least one party suffers potential harm.

MS. KUMMER: I hesitate to jump in here because I am not a lawyer, but from a purely practical standpoint this contract is nothing more than a customer specific rate schedule.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay.

MS. KUMMER: And that's the way I treat it from my perspective, that it is a special rate for this

customer designed on their specific circumstances. And as such, the Commission always approves rates for regulated utilities. Again, that's not a legal analysis, but from a technical perspective, that's how I see it.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. What does Staff intend to do -- and, again, generically, because this is getting down the path -- but with respect to Florida City Gas not providing the Commission with a contract for approval until two years after the fact, how does Staff intend to analyze or address that fact in this chain of events?

MS. KUMMER: I believe at this point, I think
Ms. Williams could probably address it better than I
can, but they did submit the contract at the point it
was being, was up for renewal in 2008. It was
subsequently withdrawn. And then Miami -- it is
Miami-Dade's petition to require that that contract that
was withdrawn now be enforced.

So it wasn't that the Commission -- that the Utility didn't present it for approval; they did in a timely manner. But because of the other events that have taken place, we're now at the point we are.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. Well, again, looking at the Staff recommendation, I think the gist of

it, beyond what the Commission chooses to do or not to do here, seems to be a very complicated legal issue of how to properly balance the exercise of the Commission's jurisdiction to protect ratepayers and ensure that the contract is one that is -- hold on for one second -- not priced below incremental cost.

But on the flip side too, if the Commission were to take action to deny the contract, obviously that sends the parties back to the, you know, negotiating table. And arguably in a legal sense, absent the Commission being involved, that would implicate a whole different body of law to which the Commission doesn't have jurisdiction.

But it seems under the precedent cited that if the Commission has jurisdiction to approve contracts between utilities that are in the public interest, then the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction, in which case the contractual remedies probably aren't going to be available. Is that correct?

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: The, and the way I'm looking at this, the question that's before us is do we have the

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authority to, to approve this contract? And we still have to hear from Florida City, but from the things that I see, we do have that authority. We have to make sure that, I guess our job is to protect the ratepayers that are out there, and our job is to make sure that there is no cross-subsidy that's out there where the ratepayer is going to be picking up for lost revenue that Miami-Dade is not paying, or if the rate is just too low. But before I continue, let's hear from Mr. Self.

MR. SELF: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Skop, I think your fundamental questions that you're going to are right on point. And unfortunately this is a difficult factual issue, but don't let that distract you from the Florida

Legislature's fundamental and primary policy decision that this Commission has the exclusive and superior jurisdiction to address the rates that Florida City Gas charges its customers. And in this particular situation, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department is, in fact, a customer.

And I think the Commission -- the Staff recommendation did a good job in kind of connecting the dots on the full effect, scope and meaning of the exemption that's in your rule, and that in fact the exemption for a municipality does indeed relate back to

the fact that exempt from the Commission's jurisdiction are municipal, electric and gas utilities. Well, in this particular case, Miami-Dade is not an electric or gas utility. It's simply a customer of the transportation service.

And, again, looking at the plain language of your rule, which talks about a commodity or product, that that's what's exempt, contracts for a commodity or product with a municipality. And in this particular instance what you have is a transportation service.

We're not selling them gas, we're not selling them electricity. We're simply selling them the transportation for the gas that they purchase elsewhere.

With respect to Miami-Dade County's unique status as a home rule charter under the Florida

Constitution, again, as we point out in our brief and the staff as well addresses, within that authority in the Florida Constitution is an express recognition that that exemption or that constitutional authority is subject to this Commission's jurisdiction. So while Miami-Dade County does, in fact, possess some unique and special powers, when it comes to matters that are within the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, the setting of rates for public utilities, that authority is, in fact, preeminent with this Commission.

And in addition to the Miller case that the staff discussed with you, Commissioner Skop, the Florida Power Corporation versus Seminole County case in 1991 by the Florida Supreme Court, I think also reinforces the fact that this Commission has that exclusive and

superior authority to address these things.

A lot of the issues that Mr. Armstrong addressed are matters that fortunately or unfortunately will be addressed in -- I think will be the eventual substantive hearing on whether or not the contract rate is appropriate, and if it's not what happens after that. So we would urge you to adopt the staff recommendation.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Self.

What I plan on doing is letting staff finish up, give Miami-Dade and Mr. Armstrong time to reply and then come back to the board.

Staff.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Commission staff agrees with Florida City Gas, all the statements that Mr. Self just made. In response to Mr. Armstrong's statements, again, I want to emphasize, and I think you have already made this point that we are only here to address the jurisdictional issue. If we do end up determining that we have

jurisdiction over the contract, in going forward to a hearing we will address all the issues raised by the parties here today.

And, second of all, staff's interpretation of the rule is not that it's trumped by the Commission's general ratemaking authority, but simply that it does not apply in this situation to this contract present here.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you.

MS. WILLIAMS: That's all we have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Armstrong.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just three brief rebuttal points.

First, both staff and FCG are absolutely misinterpreting the holding in the H. Miller & Sons case. There are three very clear distinctions between that case and this one. That case did not involve a government utility. That case did not involve an applicable rule of the Commission that exempts the contract that was at issue. There is no limitation, in that proceeding, regarding the utility's ability to recover its incremental cost of service under the rates that were approved. None of those situations apply, and none of those facts apply in H. Miller & Sons, so it really is inapposite and distinguishable from this case.

The second point, Commissioners, it's easy to protect ratepayers. It's easy. You do it all the time in every rate case. If FCG signed a contract where they agreed to pay a million dollars, which is the amount at issue here, under the tariffed rate Miami-Dade would be paying a million dollars to FCG for this transportation service. If we were in a rate case and FCG signed a contract that said they would pay a million dollars to a vendor, and they went to a rate case and this Commission, based on the evidence, determined that the proper price was only \$100,000, you could deny them recovery of the \$900,000 which they would be contractually obligated to the pay to the vendor. They don't get out that million dollar payment.

The same thing applies here, the same concept applies here. They agreed to take \$100,000 from my client, Miami-Dade County, after a year plus of negotiations. If this Commission says you should have taken more, then you deny them recovery from the ratepayers. You make their shareholders pay for that. That's what you do when it's an expenses; you do the same thing for revenue. Constantly you guys impute revenue when you find a situation like that in rate cases, constantly. The third point, staff's interpretation does render this exemption a nullity.

There is no fact pattern we could think of, and we tried to say if they interpret it this way so say the general rulemaking authority trumps this exemption, that there is any kind of exemption available to any utility in the state of Florida. There is not.

The fourth issue raised by Florida City Gas, now -- and, again, I have to point out, they are trying to get in out of a contract that they sign. The president of that company signed this contract, and they are trying to get out of it. But the fourth point about the commodity or service, the capacity on their distribution line is the commodity they are selling to Miami-Dade. The capacity on that line. That line, a substantial portion of which was paid for by Miami-Dade, now why are we talking about impact on customers?

Because staff's recommendation refers to this. Staff has repeatedly referred to Miami-Dade and the need to protect the financial integrity of Florida City Gas and protect other customers.

You can certainly protect other customers as we have mentioned, you do it all the time. In a rate case, a subsequent rate case, impute the revenue if you think there is a problem. Commissioners, right now I haven't heard anybody acknowledge the fact that what we are dealing with and why we are here today is because

Florida City Gas originally said in their application that the revenue collected on this contract meets its costs of service. After they have communication, which we have possession of with your Staff, they decided, no, it doesn't meet our incremental cost of service, that's far in excess of what we will get under this contract, you're right, maybe you should have disapproved this contract, and they withdrew it from your consideration. On their own they withdraw it from you and your consideration. That's why we are here today.

Now, we have an interrogatory. Because we filed an application, Miami-Dade had the ability to ask questions, and so we asked. Give us a copy of your incremental cost of service study, an easy cost of service study done all the time in utility ratemaking. They didn't do one, and they admitted under oath, after all the issues that your staff was provided, an incremental cost of service study far in excess of the contract rate, your Staff says we can't allow that to happen because the customers might have to pay it, we've got two very simple issues: One, your other customers do not have to pay it; and, two, they didn't even do an incremental cost of service study.

Commissioners, I don't think we can avoid addressing those facts and applying an exemption which

exists in a very simple way. We have a contract between a regulated public utility and a municipal utility. The contract is exempt under your rule. And I thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Armstrong.

Commission board? Mr. Brisé, did you have -
COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Yes. Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. When I look at this, I think it boils down to whether we have the ability to address this issue.

However, I think when you look at the backdrop of it, there's a whole lot more involved with it. And I certainly agree with Miami-Dade County that there is a contract. And the terms that that contract stipulates should be adhered to. And maybe we should look at the circumstances, as to why a set amount was agreed to.

But when we move out of that, and simply ask the question that is before us today, which is do we have the right to address this issue, I can't, even though I think that in terms of the merits of the other issues, we might want to address them, but with the question before us today, I think there is, we have very few option in terms of that. So I'm very concerned about some of the issues that are raised, but I think that we probably do have the ability to address whether we have the right to address the contract or not.

1 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: 2

Thank you, Commissioner

Brisé.

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Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

I just agree with Commissioner Brisé. Again, clearly the Commission has jurisdiction over the contract. What appears to be unfortunate is that the contract, for whatever reason, was never brought before the Commission for official approval two years ago, and the contract has been in force and effect until Commission staff pointed out that the contract may be, on a preliminary basis, below incremental cost of service thereby resulting in a cross-subsidy to other ratepayers which is not a good thing, because the Commission needs to ensure that rates are fair, just, and reasonable.

It seems to me that the case law cited the Florida Supreme Court case in Miller allows the Commission, reserves the authority of the state to modify a contract in the interest of public welfare, and then looking at the United States Supreme Court case that's cited, arguably the Commission has jurisdiction there also. So I don't think jurisdiction is at issue, but I think both of the controlling cases that are cited by Staff give the Commission some ultimate discretion of

when we go to hearing of how to view the facts as they are adduced at hearing and make a decision on the merits in a fair and impartial manner to both parties. So at this point, if there are no further questions, I'd move the staff recommendation on Item 19. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: It has been moved and seconded? COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Second. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let the record show that it has been moved and seconded that we move the staff recommendation on Item 19. That all being said, all in favor signify by saying aye. (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Those opposed? By you action you have approved Item 19.

1 2 STATE OF FLORIDA 3 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS 4 COUNTY OF LEON 5 WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, RPR, 6 CRR, Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and 7 place herein stated. 8 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the 9 same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true 10 transcription of our notes of said proceedings. 11 WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor 12 are we a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are 13 we financially interested in the action. 14 DATED THIS 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2010. 15 16 17 BOLES, JANÉ FAUROT, RPR 18 Commission Reporter Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734 (850) 413-6732 19 20 21 22 23 24

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