PLACE: Dobbs Building, Raleigh, North Carolina

DATE: Wednesday, October 4, 2023

TIME: 9:01 a.m. to 11:47 p.m.

DOCKET: W-1300, Sub 92

BEFORE: Commissioner Karen M. Kemerait

Commissioner Kimberly W. Duffley

Commissioner Floyd B. McKissick, Jr.

IN THE MATTER OF:

ORAL ARGUMENT

Blue Heron Asset Management, LLC, and Liberty Senior Living, LLC,

Complainants

v.

Old North State Water Company, Inc.,

Defendant



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1	APPEARANCES:		
2	FOR BLUE HERON ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC, AND		
3	LIBERTY SENIOR LIVING, LLC:		
4	Craig D. Schauer, Esq.		
5	The Dowling Firm PLLC		
6	Post Office Box 10867		
7	Raleigh, North Carolina 27608		
8			
9	FOR OLD NORTH STATE WATER COMPANY, INC.:		
10	Edward S. Finley, Jr., Esq.		
11	Edward S. Finley, Jr., PLLC		
12	2024 White Oak Road		
13	Raleigh, North Carolina 27608		
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PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Good morning, everyone. Let's come to order and go on the record, please.

My name is Karen -- Commissioner -excuse me. My name is Commissioner Karen M. Kemerait, and with me this morning are Commissioners Kimberly W. Duffley and Floyd B. McKissick, Jr.

I now call for hearing, Docket Number W-1300, Sub 92, which is a hearing to discuss the matter of Blue Heron Asset Management, LLC, and Liberty Senior Living, LLC, that I'll refer to going forward as Claimants -- Complainants, against Old North State Water Company, Incorporated, which I'll refer to going forward as Old North State or Respondent.

Going forward, as I mentioned, I will refer to Blue Heron Asset Management, LLC as Blue Heron and Liberty Senior Living, LLC as Liberty Senior Living. And, as I mentioned, I will refer to Blue Heron and Liberty Senior Living collectively as Complainants and I will refer to Old North State Water Company as Defendant or

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Respondent going forward.

On May 26, 2023, the Complainants filed a formal Complaint in this Docket against the Respondent.

On May 31, 2023, the Commission issued an Order serving the Complaint upon the Defendant.

On June 12, 2023, the Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint and answering the allegations.

On July 10, 2023, the Commission issued an Order Serving the Answer and Motion to Dismiss.

On July 21, 2023, the Complainants filed the Response to Defendant's Answer and a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings.

On September 6, 2023, the Commission issued an Order Scheduling Briefs and the Oral Argument that is being held this morning.

On September 13, 2023, the parties filed Briefs in this proceeding.

On September 27, 2023, Complainants filed Response Briefs in Opposition to Respondent's Motion to Dismiss.

And I now call upon counsel for the parties to announce their appearances for the

	Page !	
1	record, beginning with counsel for the	
2	Complainants.	
3	MR. SCHAUER: Good morning.	
4	Craig Schauer on behalf of the Complainants, Blue	
5	Heron and Liberty Senior.	
6	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Good morning,	
7	Mr. Schauer.	
8	MR. SCHAUER: Good morning.	
9	MR. FINLEY: May it please the	
10	Commission, my name is Edward Finley appearing on	
11	behalf of the Respondent, Old North State Water	
12	Company, Inc.	
13	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Good morning,	
14	Mr. Finley.	
15	MR. FINLEY: Good morning.	
16	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And are there	
17	any preliminary matters that need to be addressed	
18	prior to beginning the oral argument?	
19	MR. FINLEY: Not from this end.	
20	MR. SCHAUER: I don't believe so.	
21	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. And so	
22	let me I'll briefly describe how we're gonna be	
23	handling the oral argument.	
24	The order for the Oral Argument will be	

	Page 6
1	the Complainants will present their argument first
2	and then argument for from the Respondent.
3	And then I will allow the Complainants'
4	attorney a very short period of time for rebuttal
5	oral argument if you choose to provide rebuttal
6	argument.
7	And I also wanted to
8	MR. FINLEY: Madam Chairman, can I
9	address that?
10	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yes, Mr. Finley.
11	MR. FINLEY: Our motion is prior to the
12	Complainants' motion judgment on the pleadings.
13	And so I think we have the right to go first, if
14	you don't mind.
15	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Would you like
16	to be heard, Mr. Schauer?
17	MR. SCHAUER: It makes no difference to
18	the Complainants about the order of arguments.
19	Whatever pleases the Commission and works with Old
20	North State is fine with us.

21 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

Mr. Finley, we'll allow you to go first.

And then, as I mentioned when I was talking about rebuttal argument, I will allow

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attorneys for both parties to have a very short period of time for rebuttal argument if either of you choose to do so. Okay.

And I also wanted to let both attorneys know that the Commission has read all of the pleadings and the briefs very carefully, so we are very familiar with -- with the -- with the information that's been presented and the arguments. So with your oral arguments, you can be very succinct and focus just on the very contested issues.

So with that, Mr. Finley, you may begin.

MR. FINLEY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

This is "The Case of the 27 Days." subtitle might be "The Case of 17 Months."

The Complainant Blue Heron, with the burden of proof, struggles to persuade the Commission that 27 days before April 19, 2021, when the Commission increased connection fees in the Sub 71 Docket for the Briar Chapel subdivision, Blue Heron slipped in under the wire and pinned down the right to pay connection fees based on 2014 and 2015 documents.

Blue Heron, as it turned out, did not

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need an interconnection for 17 months at the end of August 2022.

The stated justification by the Commission for increasing the connection fees on April 19, 2021, was to recover costs Old North State would incur caused -- Old North State would incur caused by the builders, such as Blue Heron, to increase capacity in the sewage treatment plant and facilities, such as the lift station and force main, needed to serve Blue Heron.

Let me talk a little bit about the context of this dispute.

Blue Heron engages Old North -- accuses Old North State of engaging in a scam. A scam. better description is that Blue Heron is engaged in a scramble.

We ask the Commission to appreciate where the financial implications of its decision in this case lie.

If you agree with Blue Heron, Blue Heron saves money it did not anticipate spending. If you agree with Old North State, the using and consuming public of Old North State's services in the Briar Chapel subdivision save financially in the rate

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that they pay.

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So from a purely financial perspective, Old North State's position is detrimental to its financial interests.

Old North State seeks to obtain contributions in native construction to reduce its rate base and, by so doing, its ability to earn on its investment in the Briar Chapel subdivision.

Seldom are the financial interests of the utility and the using and consuming public and the body of its -- the general body of its ratepayers aligned, such as the dispute in this case is. There is -- this is one of those rare cases where the alignment takes place.

There is no So there is no scam. incentive for Old North State to scam Blue Heron. There's no financial opportunity to do that.

Now, Blue Heron -- these are the allegations in the Complaint.

Blue Heron bases its case on its allegation that it entered into an express binding contract with Old North State on December -- on March 23, 2021, to obtain the right of interconnection to interconnect the discharge pipes

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from its multiunit apartment complex to the collection system of Old North State for a payment of \$69,000.

The \$69,000, under the express binding contract, is based on a connection fee of \$1,500 per residential equivalent unit, and the number of residential equivalent units is 46, to get to \$69,000.

A contract is an agreement between two or more parties. There must be a meeting of the mind. What is the justification for the express binding contract upon which Blue Heron bases its case?

The alleged contract must be final and binding before April 19, 2021, for Blue Heron to prevail in this case.

There is the allegation that Blue Heron submitted to Old North State an application on March 23, 2021.

Here it is. Two pages. You've got it in the file there. And on the second page here, about the middle, there are lines for tap fee, application fee, meter fee.

Those lines are blank. There's nothing

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filled in there. There's no number for connection fee, application fee, meter fee, or total charges.

Then there's the notification of Old North State provided to Chatham County, received at some unspecified time, informing Chatham County of Old North State's willingness to provide sewer services to the Blue Heron multiunit apartment complex.

Here it is. It's one page. All of it is filled in by hand. There's no number in here for \$69,000 for 46 RUs or for anything else as having to do with the price to be paid for this service.

Now, the -- let's see here. Let me give you a little spoiler alert. What Blue Heron says about this document in its Complaint is a little bit different than what they said in their reply --

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: On which document are you talking about? The application? MR. FINLEY: No. The intention to provide sewer service.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you.

MR. FINLEY: I'll come back to that

later.

1 Old North State agreed to provide sewer

2 service to Blue Heron. Old North State complied

3 with that commitment.

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Now, it was the sum and substance of the express binding agreement between the two parties before the Commission's Order on April 19, 2023, in Sub 71.

Old North State agreed for Blue Heron to interconnect, as a favor to Blue Heron, so that the requirements of Chatham County could be met and Blue Heron could proceed with its project.

Interconnection took place on August -- August 31, 2022, 17 months after all this. That was the date the service was provided pursuant to G.S. § 62-139.

There could be no binding express contract to allow interconnection at \$69,000 in a contract that omits the essential terms, the \$69,000.

In its Complaint, Blue Heron does not assert that it is entitled to interconnection at \$69,000 pursuant to a tariff on March 23, 2021, that allows it to make interconnection on that date at that price. The Complaint is contract,

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1 contract, contract.

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Now, if you look at their reply filed last week, it's a little into tariff, tariff, tariff.

What's the difference? The difference is the Brief that Old North State filed pointed out to Blue Heron that a contract not approved by the Commission, no matter when it is entered into and no matter who the parties are, if it is between the public utility and its using and consuming public, it's not worth anything until it is approved, allowed by this Commission. So that's why there's a change in the position taken by Blue Heron.

So what does Blue Heron say to address the significant omission of the \$69,000?

Blue Heron points to an Order issued by the Commission in Docket Number W-1300, Sub 9, in 2015.

Here it is. Here's the order. Little short order.

In that docket, the Commission approved the transfer of the certificate of public convenience and necessity from Briar Chapel Utilities to Old North State.

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The Order stated that there would be no charge -- no change in rates of any kind. reissued the tariff for Old North State, the same tariff it had issued for Briar Chapel Utilities in 2009.

No change with respect to connection The tariff said \$1,500 per REU. And the fees. tariff defines "REU" as one residential equivalent unit. That's what the tariff says.

The tariff says nothing about a billing determinant for multiunit apartment complexes. There is nothing in the Order that supports Blue Heron's claim that the billing detriment for a multiunit apartment complex is 46 residential equivalent units.

In its Complaint, Blue Heron does not base the claim on the tariff approved in the Sub 9 Blue Heron focuses on the October 2014 Order. Asset Purchase Agreement between NMP, the developer of this system, Newland, and its wholly owned subsidiary Briar Chapel Utilities, and Old North State.

So what does the Sub 9 Order say about the Asset Purchase Agreement? Let me -- let me

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read it to you. It's brief.

2 Finding of Fact 8, page 3, of this

3 Order:

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"Briar Chapel Utilities, NMP, and Old North State entered into an asset purchase agreement on October 31, 2014. Briar Chapel Utilities is a wholly owned subsidiary of NMP Briar Chapel, the developer of the Briar Chapel subdivision."

And this is the pertinent phrase in this next sentence:

> "The purchase price. The purchase price for the Briar Chapel wastewater utility system under the APA is \$1,500 per residential equivalent unit for each new connection and the future expansion of the existing 250,000-gallon-per-day wastewater treatment plant. Old North State will pay the collected connection fees to Briar Chapel Utilities on a quarterly basis."

And that's important, too. connection -- collection -- connection fees that are collected are turned back to the subsidiary of the owner, NMP.

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This Order does not incorporate the October 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement into the terms by reference. The Asset Purchase Agreement, not the Order or the tariff, does contain provisions that allow the parties to that agreement to calculate the billing determinants for non-single-family residential units.

Blue Heron is not a party to that asset purchase agreement under the provisions of the Asset Purchase Agreement to which Blue Heron points.

The billing determinants for the commercial buildings are based on meter size. they put a lot of stock on that. That is how Blue Heron calculates the 46 REUs. No Commission Order addresses or allows that.

What is significant about the Sub 9 Order is that the connection fees Old North State is to collect at the rate of \$1,500 per residential equivalent unit are to be paid to Briar Chapel Utility and then on to NMP, which, again, is the wholly owned owner of Briar Chapel Utilities.

NMP paid for the sewer infrastructure in the Briar Chapel subdivision. NMP contributed the

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infrastructure to the Old North -- to Old North State at a cost of \$0.0, decreed on paragraph 5 of this Sub 9 Order: "The rate base at the time of closing is \$0.0."

This is a crucial distinguishing factor that Blue Heron fails to appropriately acknowledge in this dispute.

So \$1,500 connection fee and the building determinants addressed in the 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement constituted the mechanism through which NMP would be reimbursed for a part of the money it invested in the sewer system that it conveyed to Old North State at zero cost.

The mechanism has nothing to do with the connection fees a subsequent builder, like Blue Heron and the Briar Chapel service area, would pay to Old North State.

And we cited to the Commission in our Brief the Sub 118 Order back in the 1990s having to deal with Carolina Water Service.

To put all this in context, it was important and necessary that the parties to the Sub 9 Docket submit the Asset Purchase Agreement to the Commission for its consideration and oversight,

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but the level of regulation the Commission provided was limited.

The level of regulation was in full accord with the provisions cited by Old North State in its Brief on pages 26 and 29 from the Docket Number 354, Sub 118 Order.

So let me just read to you a couple of sentences out of that:

> "The varying competitive market forces dictate what compensation the seller requires for the facilities conveyed in an arms-length transaction to CWS and the price CWS is willing to pay for those facilities. sales price for the systems are not regulated per se, for there is no tariff or Commission rule controlling the price of the utilities CWS acquires. However, regulation does exist in the form of oversight in certificate of public convenience and necessity proceedings or subsequent general rate cases."

So Blue Heron has no right, under the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement or under any other equitable considerations, to take advantage of the 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement.

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Blue Heron finds itself in a situation also addressed back in the 1990s in the W-354, Sub 118 case.

> I'll read another excerpt from that: "Although CWS relies primarily on its contract with the seller" -- with the seller -- "to determine the connection fees charged within the service area, occasions arise where the connections are made that are not covered by any contract.

> "For example, the developer may complete the sales of homes within the subdivision and leave a number of lots without new homes. Subsequently, someone else will buy the lots and construct homes in situations not covered under the contract with the original developer."

> And this is another important sentence: "In other situations," like we have here, "a portion of the subdivision will be sold by the original developer to a third party before homes are constructed. CWS may have no contract with the subsequent developer for new -- for the new section. Without a

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provision of the Company's tariff authorizing it to assess connection fees in those situations, CWS would have difficulty collecting any connection fees at all."

Now, the last thing the Commission wants, in my view, is to deprive or constrain the wastewater utility from collecting the appropriate collection fees for builders and developers.

So let's talk about the next pertinent document here, and that's the Commission's Sub 71 Order.

The situation Old North State found itself in in 2021 is the same that is described in that Sub 118 Order in the 1990s. The Asset Purchase Agreement between NMP and Old North State did not address property with a subdivision no longer developed by NMP.

Old North State needed the tariff for which it sought and obtained approval in the Sub 71 Docket.

In that Docket, the tariff approved dictates the terms under which the Blue Heron must receive connection services that took place in August 2022, 17 months later. The fee is \$4,000,

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not \$1,500.

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Old North State must expand. The sewage treatment plant must construct a lift station. Ιt must construct a force main to be able to serve Blue Heron.

The connection fees that Old North State will in 2021 and did subsequently charge Blue Heron in 2021, when Blue Heron was in a position to connect, was retained -- is being retained by Old North State. It will not be passed through to NMP. It will be retained.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And, Mr. Finley, just for clarification about that, under the Sub 9 Order, it does refer to the connection fees being transferred as part of the purchase price to NMP Briar Chapel.

Can -- when did that situation change so that Old North State would then be retaining the collected connection fees and not transmitting them to NMP Briar Chapel?

MR. FINLEY: When Old North State began to provide services for other builders, such as Old North -- such as Blue Heron and Liberty Senior, that was not being developed anymore by NMP.

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the agreement between NMP and Old North State ceased to exist at that time for -- at least for Blue Heron to pay those fees back to NMP.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And none of the Commission orders address, as far as I can tell, that change in how the connection fees -- to which -- to which entity the connection fees would be paid; is that correct?

MR. FINLEY: Almost. What you say and what the Commission says in Sub 71, it says:

> "The primary reason for the increased wastewater connection fees is to aid recovery of the cost of facility expansion and to provide services to the new development."

And so you can't do that if you're gonna turn that right around and give it to somebody else.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

And just for clarification, we are gonna be reserving our questions for the end of the oral argument. But I did appreciate the clarification on that point.

MR. FINLEY: Well, then, interrupt me at any time.

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And unlike what happened in Sub 71, what is referred back -- passed through to NMP will off- -- let's see. Where am I?

What is -- what is collected now will offset the cost Old North State must incur to build the infrastructure that will be used to serve Blue Heron, as I said a moment ago. And Blue Heron was the cost-causer of the investment to serve it, so they ought to pay it.

Not only are the terms in the alleged March 23, 2001 -- 2021 contract allowing Blue Heron to connect at \$69,000 are not set forth therein, but the alleged contract was never submitted to nor approved by the Commission.

And again, you can have the most beautiful contract in the world between a public utility and the using and consuming public that pays fees to the public utility and has service from the public utility, but unless it is filed with, allowed to go into effect by, or approved by the Commission, that's a different type of contract than exists in other contexts.

Blue Heron alleges in its Complaint not that it is entitled to service under the tariff.

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Blue Heron's allegation is that it is entitled to be served under the express binding contract between Blue Heron and Old North State. allegation depends on the 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement.

So the fundamental addition -additional omission to the Commission's approval with respect to the alleged binding express contract in the Order from the Commission approving the contract is that the Commission did not approve it. So, in truth and in fact, that ends the story.

The interconnection took place on August 2022. That is the date of the interconnection service for which Blue Heron was the recipient, and not March 23, 2021.

April 19, 2021, the Commission, in the Docket W-1300, Sub 71, had approved the connection fee of \$4,000 per REU. And this is that Order right here dated March 19, 2021.

It does not say -- what does it say about the \$4,000 connection fee? "The primary reason for the" -- I read it a moment ago.

> "The primary reason for the increased wastewater collection fee is to aid recovery

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of the cost of the facility expansion to provide service for new development."

Now, Old North State makes a -- is confronted with a sales argument by Blue Heron in another theory.

In my opinion, that's a recognization [sic] by Blue Heron that its claim is not binding with the express contract, if you want to know the truth about it.

Blue Heron recast its claim into one of a purchase of interconnection on March 23, 2021, at \$69,000.

Blue Heron apparently believes that sophisticated developers can obtain connection service under the layaway plan. Even when folks reserve Christmas presents from merchants on July on the layaway plan, they don't get it for nothing. They've got to pay a fee for it.

Blue Heron allegedly bought the connection services on the layaway plan on March 23, 2021, that it was unable to claim or to receive until 17 months later on August 31, 2022.

Not only did they not pay for the alleged \$69,000, they didn't even pay the

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application fee.

Of course, if you read their Brief, they spent several paragraphs talking about the application fee when, apparently, according to the Reply, they actually meant the connection fee. quess they didn't know the difference until we pointed that out to them.

Just as there was no binding express contract on March 23, 2021, there was sale no sale or purchase, either.

For there to be a legitimate purchase, there must be approval by this Commission and the consummation of the purchase on March 23 --March 23, 2021. Neither existed then.

Blue Heron knew that it had no binding commitment to receive an interconnection at \$69,000 prior to August 2022.

In the file, there is an email of March 2, 2022, by Mr. Kevin Wade of Blue Heron. Here's what he said:

> "We'd like to get the connection fee settled but need confirmation the sewer is available prior to making any payment."

> > They knew they had no contract before

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this Order came out in Sub 71.

Now, let me address -- switch gears a little bit.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Mr. Finley, before you switch gears, I did say I was gonna reserve questions, but there's two that --

MR. FINLEY:

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: -- that I would like clarification about.

Okay.

You've said that there was no meeting of the minds between the parties on the essential terms of what the agreement provide -- to provide sewer service would be. And you said that there's no meeting of the minds on March the 23rd of 2021.

Was there ever a meeting of the minds? And what is Old North State's position about the date that that meeting of mind about the amount that would be charged for connection fees? What -when was the meeting of the minds, or was there ever a meeting of the minds?

MR. FINLEY: There has been no meeting of the minds as to the interconnection fee between the parties. One party says \$69,000; the other one says 1,000,080 plus some dollars.

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COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So your position is is that there has never been a contract or agreement between the parties about the amount of the connection fees.

MR. FINLEY: That's right. And it's gonna be up to the Commission to ultimately say.

But you can't have an agreement such as this having to do with connection fees until the Commission approves it.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

MR. FINLEY: Now, there has been an agreement from the very start that Old North State would interconnect Blue Heron. That was the agreement before the Sub 71 Order came out. And they've got to fit in that window in order to be able to take advantage of these old connection fees, the \$1,500.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. And then a related question. You've mentioned a couple of times that the Commission has to approve the agreement for connection fees and what the amount is.

Is the Commission required to approve connection fee agreements if they're based upon the

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established tariff?

MR. FINLEY: Well, you have a -- you can have an established tariff that it says -- and there are established tariffs. And they say connection fee of \$1,500, a connection fee of \$4,000 per REU. And both of these tariffs in Sub 9 and Sub 71 say an REU equals 1 residential equivalent unit. So, yes, you've approved it.

But when you get into multimeter residential and commercial buildings, then there's a need to interpret what that -- what 1 REU --1 REU means in order to get the -- in order to get the fee.

So your argument COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: is that, because there's some question about the definition of "REU," the Commission needed to review and approve the connection fee agreement?

Is that -- is that -- the reason why I'm asking is because my understanding is is that many utilities do not submit their connection fee agreements or their applications to the Commission for approval. It's just a routine matter that -that the applications are received and processed and then connection occurs.

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Or is that incorrect? Is your position that the Commission needs to approve every application for a connection fee?

MR. FINLEY: The application to charge a rate, any rate, has got to be at least submitted to the Commission.

Now, there are situations where just the submission of an application and allowed to go into effect is an approval. Other situations is you've got to drill down, and if there's differences of opinion, you've got to approve it.

But you can't have agreements out here between a public utility and its using and consuming public that has any effect whatsoever unless it is either filed with and allowed to go into effect by the Commission or approved by the Commission.

Now, the level of -- of -- the level of approval differs from case to case, yes. Certainly, that's the case. But it can't be just out here in ether space.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And does Old North State -- does it file their application? So for other builders that are seeking

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to receive wastewater treatment for their new developments, does Old North State file their applications or their agreements with the Commission for connection fees for new builders? MR. FINLEY: These are the only ones I know about.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. MR. FINLEY: But they -- again, no

matter who files it, unless it is filed with, allowed to go into effect, or approved by the Commission, then it is subject to not being enforced.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. You may I interrupted you during your argument.

MR. FINLEY: No, no. That's fine.

But I have recited to you in the foregoing recitation what the Commission needs to know to resolve this Complaint document, in my opinion.

However, the Complaint moves beyond its allegations of an enforceable, binding express contract entered into on March 23, 2021, or a sale of services on that date, into some rather bizarre allegations accusing Old North State of all sorts

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of misdeeds.

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Blue Heron alleges willful deceptive trade practices. Bait and switch. Scheming. Deliberate scheme tactics. Misconduct.

Concealment of material facts.

Purposefully withholding information. Intentionally falling complaints. Complaints attempt. Violations of statutes. Violations of rules. Conduct deserving punishment through assessment of penalties.

Blue Heron asked for a double refund of all overcharges and penalties of \$10 per day since February 28, 2023.

To me, that's spaghetti, ravioli, rigotini [sic], macaroni, fettuccine. You throw it up against the wall and -- that's what that is.

Deceptive trade practices? You know, you've got a nice logo behind you there. I believe it says "North Carolina Utilities Commission." doesn't say "Federal Trade Commission."

The Wake County Superior Court is located up on Fayetteville Street and the Chatham County Superior Court is in Pittsboro.

The Blue Heron proceeds as though the

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Commissioners are gullible Superior Court jurors easily swayed by name-calling.

Quite to the contrary. You are the experts in resolving disputes under Chapter 62.

All of Blue Heron's platitudes and bromides extracted from cases litigated in the Superior Court are of almost no use in resolving the dispute here because we're talking about Chapter 62.

The gist of these majority of allegations is that Blue Heron was deceived into submitting its application on March 23, 2021, without a commitment on the part of the Old North State to allow Blue Heron to pay the rate in the 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement to which Blue Heron was not a party nor an intended recipient.

Instead, according to the allegation,
Blue Heron -- Old North State coerced Blue Heron
into submitting its application on that date when
Old North State always intended to charge Blue
Heron the rate it had requested in the -- 15 days
earlier in Sub 71.

What a crime that was. What a crime that was. That's what they're being accused of,

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all this stuff.

Well, that -- that assertion makes absolutely no sense. Think about it.

Blue Heron's main assertion is that it had a binding express contract on March 23, 2021, that allowed it to interconnect at \$69,000.

If that contract is valid, if it had a binding agreement on March 23, 2021, then nothing Old North State could have done with respect to representations it made or failed to make to Blue Heron that would have negated the commitment set forth in the alleged binding express contract.

If the bait in the bait and switch, the enticement, was to trick Blue Heron into submitting an application before the rate change, how is Old North State to benefit from that? The connection fees reduce rate base.

So let's talk a little bit about Rule R10-17. Blue Heron makes a big issue out of that.

Blue Heron claims that Old North State violated Commission Rule R10-17. Under this allegation, Old North State accepted the Blue Heron application without representing to Blue Heron what

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the rate of interconnection would be.

Again, if Blue Heron had a binding express contract or a consummated sale at the time of the submission of the application on March 23, 2021, any omission Old North State might have made under the Commission's rule would have been completely immaterial because they -- they claim they knew what the fee was. They could have paid it any time they wanted to. Old North State told Blue Heron it would send an invoice later.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Mr. Finley, was there any discussion between Old North State and Blue Heron about what connection fee was going to be charged for their development?

MR. FINLEY: The record is devoid of that. At this point, I know of -- I know of nothing like that.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. FINLEY: Now, an application had been filed with the Commission. People within the Briar Chapel subdivision knew about it, knew what was being requested. The customers chimed in on it. But if there was discussion between the

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parties as to what the rate would be, it's not in the record at this point.

Later, when the invoice was to be sent was dictated by the anticipated Commission Order in response to the pending request to increase rates to recover costs to serve Blue Heron.

If Blue Heron needed an invoice for its alleged contract to be enforceable or its purchase to be consummated, then Blue Heron had no binding express contract or consummated sale on March 23, 2021.

All these allegations just run into each other in conflict with each other. They make no sense.

Let me talk a little bit about contributions in aid of construction. That is the concept that underlies what is going on here: contributions in aid of construction.

Now, I'm going to regress a minute here.

Since returning to the private practice of law in 2019 without the benefit of skilled executive assistance that I could rely upon before, I had to develop some limited proficiency in operating the computer and the word processor. Ιt

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wasn't easy.

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One of the features is a little magnifying glass up in the top right-hand corner. One can go to that space, and you're working on a document, you know, and you print in the name and put in the words, and they will tell you within the document where you can find referent to that.

Contribution in aid of construction. Right.

Well, what we were served with by Blue Heron was PDF documents. I'm learning about there's a difference between Word documents and PDF documents. Well, you can't look for a PDF document without the little magnifying glass.

So I had to go back and look through all these filings that Blue Heron has made: their letters, their Complaint, their Brief, their Reply, their Initial Brief. And I was looking for "contributions in aid of construction."

To me, that's the underlying concept that needs to be identified here. I couldn't find it anywhere.

So -- but it did -- it has come up since Old North State filed its Brief. And in the Reply

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that was filed last week, for the first time Blue Heron starts to address contributions in aid of construction.

There were plenty of references in all these documents to scheme and tactics and foisting on Blue Heron and accusatory adjectives and adverbs, but I couldn't find "contributions in aid of construction" before that. Not until last week.

All those -- in the discussion last week, there was discussion of who pays the tax gross-up due to the change in the tax laws, along with some other word salad addressing contributions in aid of construction. And it has nothing to do with this case.

The scheme and tactic that Old North State had relied upon in assessing Blue Heron \$4,000 per connection based on the demand of Blue Heron is going to place on the system.

The purpose is to obtain funds that will reimburse Newland -- in contradiction to the funds that is to reimburse Newland, these are contributions -- these are real contributions in aid of construction that Old North State keeps and it reduces the rate base.

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They are contributions of funding by a party other than the investor owner. They are used for the construction of public utility infrastructure. The term means exactly what it said.

Had Old North State not formulated the mechanism in this fashion, the costs would have been borne by the consumers of its sewer utility services.

Funny. Blue Heron never acknowledges the detrimental impact of that. Blue Heron even suggests in their reply that Old North State should remit part of the \$4,000 to Newland and not reduce the rate base. All Blue Heron is concerned about is Blue Heron's payments.

So I ask you: Who is the proponent of a scheme here? Who is it who is seeking to pay a fee for services for interconnection that took place on August 2022 that is less than the approved by the Commission is ordered in place on that date? you that.

And I challenge Blue Heron to explain how Old North State was the beneficiary of Blue Heron's alleged scheme. A beneficiary of the

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collection of contributions in the aid of construction to offset costs caused by Blue Heron is the Briar Chapel using and consuming public.

If you don't believe me, look at what the residential Briar Chapel customers told you in their submission to the Commission.

See the March 19, 2021, letter in your file from Liz Rolison of StopChapelNorth [sic], where she says, and I quote:

> "We agree with Mr. McDonald of ONSWC. The new development which is driving these upgrades should help offset the cost -- the capital cost for the upgrade with an increase of connection fees from \$1,500 to \$4,000 per residential equivalent unit."

Now, Liberty Senior is a late addition to this dispute. This is what I refer to as the "me too, please" assertion.

Liberty Mutual [sic], even by their own allegation, has no binding express contract. was no consummated sale on April 19, 2021. is no estoppel either, and you can't estop yourself into a contract to be approved by the Commission.

So let me move on, then, and talk about

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the next allegation that we have to address here, and that's the Blue Heron usage fees as opposed to the connection fees.

Blue Heron, in addition to its claim that it was overcharged for the interconnection, claims that the periodic quarterly charges under the tariff approved in Sub 71 overcharged Blue Heron.

Blue Heron cannot claim that the Order in Sub 9 or the 19 -- or the 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement, of which they are not a party in 2014, can be relied upon to establish the usage or consummation rate.

The new tariff is dated April 19, 2021. The \$42.30 rate per REU for Old North State is the same rate that has existed since the Commission first established rates for Blue Chapel [sic] subdivision.

The usage rates under the Sub 71 tariff were calculated on a flat-rate basis. So the issue with respect to the periodic usage rates is the building determinant again -- we've talked about that some -- multiplied by the \$42.30 per REU.

As it did with respect to calculating

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the REU for the interconnection, Old North State has calculated the billing determinant for the usage charge by reference to the demand that the Blue Heron facilities can place on the Old North State sewage system.

Old North State must be prepared to accept, process, or treat sewage and discharge effluent at the time of the system peak.

Old North State looked to DEQ, the environmental regulator, permit to determine the peak demand that Blue Heron could place on the Old North State system.

DEQ must assure that the piping it authorizes Blue Heron to construct under its permit has sufficient capacity to remove wastewater generated within the project. Otherwise, you can imagine what type of catastrophic events occur.

This is how Old North State calculated the building determinants against which the \$42.30 was calculated.

If Old North State escapes its obligation to pay its fair share, the rest of the using and consuming public in the Briar Chapel service area will subsidize Blue Heron. Surely,

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the Commission will not countenance that.

Now, Blue Heron again argues that the building determinant under the new rates should be based on the terms of the 2024 [sic] Asset Purchase Agreement to which, once more, it was not a party. There is no justification whatsoever to support that.

The Commission reapproved the \$42.30 per REU in its Sub 71 Order. Again, unless the building determinant against which the \$42 is multiplied accurately recovers the costs Old North State will incur to serve Blue Heron, the cost Blue Heron imposes on the system must be recovered from other Old North State customers.

The best indication of the demand Blue Heron places on the Old North State system is the permit issued by DEQ that takes into account the size of the pipes Blue Heron has installed and through which wastewater is discharged into the Old North State systems.

Those pipes have been sized under the DEO permit based on the number of single and multiple apartments and other spaces in the Blue Heron holding.

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So it ought to be perfectly obvious to the Commission what is going on here.

On March 8, 2021, Old North State applied to the Commission to increase the connection fees to \$4,000.

On March 23, 2021, before the Commission could issue its Order approving connection fees on April 15, 2021, Blue Heron, to use my phrase, rushed in and tried to obtain a commitment to interconnect at the old lower rate before the Commission issued its Order raising the connection fees. There was no incentive offered by Old North State.

So I ask you again: Who is it that who was engaged in the scheme here or who was engaged in a scam? Who is it who was trying to obtain a rate that is less than the rate the Commission approved in Sub 71 and that must be adhered to to comply with G.S. § 62-139?

Now, we've talked about the fact that the tariff in Sub 9 and the tariff in Sub 91 [sic] do not go into detail about RUs. Like we said, an RU is 1 residential equivalent.

And so we're, you know, not gonna charge

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these people who have all this apartment complexes and so on and so forth the \$4,000 alone. got to -- that's got to be interpreted. It does have to be interpreted.

REU is equal to one residential equivalent. Neither tariff addresses nonresidential construction. Both require interpretation. Both tariffs. Both orders.

The connection fee in Sub 9 is \$1,500 per REU; the connection fee in Sub 71 is \$4,000 per REU.

In order to assess that the correct intended dollar amount for interconnection, the fee and the billing determinant are interdependent. Ιf you up one and lower the other, you haven't accomplished anything.

The two numbers are multiplied to get the correct fee. If one number does not accurately represent recovery of an appropriate cost, the cost recovery will be inaccurate.

In Sub 9, the calculation of the RE -of the fee and the REU are a negotiated number between Newland, the developer, and Old North State. The costs are going to be collected and

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remitted back to Newland. It's a completely different purpose than the connection fees in Sub 71.

The calculation was to reimburse Newland for the facilities it contributed. The reference to the REU multiple was the APA between Newland and Old North State. No other cost would serve as justification.

That contract was filed with the Commission, so the Commission had limited regulation of it. But it didn't look behind those numbers because they were gonna be collected on behalf of Newland and remitted to it, much as that controversy addressed in the 1990s having to do with Carolina Water Service.

And those calculations have not had nothing to -- absolutely nothing to do with people like Blue Heron.

In Sub 71, Old North State had to pay for the expansion of the sewage treatment plant from \$250,000 -- 250,000 gallons to 500,000 gallons and the lift station and the force main.

These costs were incurred in order to serve Blue Heron. Different cost and different

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facilities at issue in Sub 9 and Sub 71.

An estimate of the sewage treatment plant expansion was submitted to the Commission as part of the application in Sub 71 to justify the \$4,000 per REU.

Old North State looked to the Division of Water Resources permit indicating the demand Blue Heron facilities would place on the system to determine multiple REUs.

So the Commission has two choices. Tt. has two numbers that are being presented to it.

Old North State says the number is \$1,082,320. That's based on a fee of \$4,000 and an REU of 189 based on the DEO numbers it received.

The other number is \$69,000, based on a fee of \$1,500 and an REU of 46 taken from the Asset Purchase Agreement to which Blue Heron was not a party.

One of those is accurate and correct. One of those is not. The larger one is correct and the smaller one is not.

I know you're --

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Mr. Finley, the Sub 9 Order, for clarification, does it define

	Page 48
1	"REU"?
2	MR. FINLEY: It does. It says an REU
3	equals one residential equivalent unit.
4	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Right.
5	MR. FINLEY: Both tariffs, that's all
6	they say.
7	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Right.
8	MR. FINLEY: Both tariffs.
9	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So "residential
10	equivalent unit" is not specifically defined in
11	either the Sub 9 or the Sub 71 Order?
12	MR. FINLEY: Other than beyond saying it
13	is there's a little footnote down there that
14	says "one residential equivalent unit."
15	And so so how many how many
16	equivalent units are there in these
17	multi-residential development projects?
18	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Uh-huh.
19	MR. FINLEY: Right. That's got to be
20	that's got to be interpreted.
21	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And what is
22	the as I mentioned, I was gonna save questions
23	till the end.
24	But what is the practice of utility

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of wastewater utilities of the Commission when -when they -- the definition of "RU" is simply
stated as "1 residential equivalent unit"?

How is -- how do wastewater utilities determine in practice how to do that? And has the Commission -- is the Commission involved in making that determination?

MR. FINLEY: You've got to be involved because, again, it's a tariff. And if there's a dispute over a tariff, then you don't go to Superior Court and you don't go to the Federal Trade Commission. You come to the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

And the tariff has got to be approved by the Commission. If there is something that needs to be interpreted, the Commission has to interpret it.

Now, Blue Heron cites a Pluris tariff, I think, where that tariff goes into detail about something beyond.

You know, most of these subdivisions, all you've got is houses on there, so you've got one line, one service line, 3/4 of an inch or whatever it is. And so that completely -- the

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one REU, or one residential unit, that usually -there's no problem because you don't have commercial developments like this.

One was cited where the Commission and the parties went into detail. That did not happen here.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So, Mr. Finley, what you're asking the Commission to do, is it your position is is that there is no definition from Commission orders about one -- what one residential equivalent unit is, and so you're asking the Commission to make that determination in this matter. Is that -- is that your position? MR. FINLEY: I think that the Commission

But my real position is Blue Heron says you go to that Asset Purchase Agreement in October 2014, and that is not -- has not been approved by the Commission. That Order in Sub 9 does not refer to that as far as determining what the REU is.

And so you can't use that Asset Purchase Agreement to come in here and say that the fee -the connection fee is \$69,000 for these multiunit

has to.

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residential systems.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

MR. FINLEY: So that complaint has got to fail. That's the position here.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

MR. FINLEY: Now, if there's a dispute about -- if you want to get into that at some point, that's not what they say. They say that they're entitled to \$69,000.

And if you want to go look, now, there's some -- there's some injustification [sic] given to the Commission. There's the estimate of what the expansion of the sewage treatment plant would cost. That's a confidential exhibit submitted with the application to increase the fees in Sub 71. And you got to build a lift station and you got to build a force main.

And we know what that costs now. know what that costs now, and the forecast is that that's gonna be expensive. And if we want to get into that, we might want to raise these connection fees going forward and come up with a different REU.

But what I'm telling you is that it is

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one -- that's the definition, and it is -- it doesn't fit. It doesn't expand on what is needed in respect to these -- this situation.

But it is not that 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement, because that is an agreement that was not relied upon by the Commission.

Now, let me address a few of the things that we saw for the first time last week, if you'll indulge me just a few minutes more, in the Reply Brief.

In its Reply Brief filed last week, Blue Heron for the first time addresses the Old North State argument that Blue Heron is in a completely different position than NMP.

Blue Heron addresses that difference as one between parties to a negotiated agreement and parties paying fees under a uniform rate.

Blue Heron's dichotomy completely misses the point. It is not only that the agreement, such as the one between NMP and Old North State, is negotiated, but it is because NMP built and contributed the facilities for service to Old North State.

The negotiated contract is a financing

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device through which developers, such as NMP, receive reimbursement for the costs they incurred.

The tariff, such as the one approved in Sub 71 under which Blue Heron must pay for interconnection, addresses builders who have contributed nothing. They are in a completely different position than NMP.

NMP contributed this system at zero costs, but you got to -- you got to spend all sorts of money to serve Blue Heron. The utility does.

So it is not simply a dichotomy between negotiated and non-negotiated contracts. It's a contract between the developer who builds and contributes the system on the one hand and the rate to builders, like Blue Heron, who contributed nothing, on the other.

Now, let me get back. I told you and gave you a little hint that I'm gonna talk to you a little bit more about this intention to provide sewer service.

Here's what Blue Heron says in its Brief filed last week on page 3:

> "Third, Old North State misstates" -- accuses us of misstating -- "the complainant's

	Page 54
1	position regarding the relevancy of the Old
2	North of Old North State submitting the
3	intention-to-provide-service form to Chatham
4	County."
5	Here's the here's the operative sentence:
6	"Blue Heron does not contend that Old North
7	State's mere intention would constitute an
8	acceptance."
9	Let me read that again:
10	"Blue Heron does not contend that Old North
11	State's mere intention would constitute an
12	acceptance."
13	Then they go on:
14	"Rather, because the acceptance of an offer
15	can be proven by a party's conduct, Blue
16	Heron points out that Old North State
17	submitted the intention-to-provide-service
18	form, which is evidence of its acceptance of
19	the Blue Heron offer."
20	You know, a lot of dancing on the head
21	of a pin here.
22	Well, let me go let's go back to the
23	Complaint. Now, that was verified, admittedly, way
24	after the bill was submitted.

Page 55 1 Here's what they said in their Complaint 2 on page 6, paragraph 21: "Under North Carolina law, a binding contract 3 is formed upon the acceptance of an offer. 4 5 On March 23, 2021, Blue Heron offered to acquire Respondent's connection service, and 6 7 Respondent accepted both by the terms of the respondent's own application and -- and by 8 Respondent's conduct of tendering an 9 intention to provide service. Thus, on 10 March 23, 2021, Respondent and Blue Heron had 11 12 created a legally binding contract for 13 Respondent to provide sewer service to Blue 14 Heron." 15 They said in their contract that that --16 this thing is as an acceptance. 17 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Mr. Finley, a 18 question about that. 19 I -- I know your position is that there 20 was no meeting of the minds --21 MR. FINLEY: Right. 22 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: -- and so there

was no contract. So I understand that.

But did Old North State accept the

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application for wastewater service as it is? Without your position about terms where the connection fee would be.

But was it actually accepted prior to issuance of the Sub 71 Order on April the 19th of 2021, or is that relevant? What is your position about that?

MR. FINLEY: The position of Old North
State is that they agreed and told Chatham County
that Blue Heron would be able to receive connection
to the Old North State system so that Blue Heron
could proceed with its building activities.

Yes, they agreed to that much, but that's all. And they did not agree to what the price would be.

Why did they not agree? Because they were waiting for the Commission to determine what the fee would be based on the application that had been submitted that was justified on the rate that would be charged for the Blue Heron facilities that were being constructed.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So Mr. Schauer focuses on the word "acceptance." So I'd like for you to just respond about -- based upon was it

Page 57 1 actually accepted prior to the issuance of the 71 2 Order. 3 MR. FINLEY: It was accepted -- it was accepted with all those blanks in it that I showed 4 5 you. 6 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. Thank 7 you. MR. FINLEY: So it didn't have 8 nothing -- it was accepted for purposes of allowing 9 them to proceed with their building, but it was not 10 11 accepted for purposes of what the price would be. 12 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you. 13 COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: I'd like to ask a 14 follow-up to that question. 15 You spoke earlier about the requirements 16 for Chatham County and you talk about how -- that a 17 favor was being done so Blue Heron could proceed with construction. Could you explain that a little 18 19 bit further? 20 And, also, was there a discussion 21 between the two parties about that issue? If you -- first, though, if you could 22 23 just describe the requirements of Chatham County 24 and this favor that was being done.

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MR. FINLEY: Well, we talked about DEO. They've got to approve the permit to construct the discharge pipes for Blue Heron and Liberty Senior. You know, I'm not an expert on this, but Chatham County also has to give its permission in the building process, before you can proceed too far in constructing a multi-residential building such as this, in their permitting process to understand, have some assurances that when these buildings are constructed, there's gonna be some place that the sewage can be discharged and processed. COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Thank you for that answer. And was there any discussion between the

parties about that issue?

MR. FINLEY: There's nothing in the record about that. But you got to assume that they're -- you know, that's -- I would assume so, but I don't know what that discussion was.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay. Thank you. COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: The application that was submitted back on April 23rd, at what point in time, if ever, was it signed by the

	Page 59
1	utility? Because the I have not seen one that
2	was actually signed by the utility, being Old North
3	State.
4	MR. FINLEY: I don't know the answer to
5	that.
6	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Don't know the
7	answer to it?
8	MR. FINLEY: No.
9	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Would it be
10	your contention
11	MR. FINLEY: You know, they received the
12	application. It was submitted by Blue Heron, so.
13	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Right. So, I
14	mean, would it be your contention that it didn't
15	become a binding contract until signed?
16	MR. FINLEY: That's not our contention.
17	Our contention is that it was not a
18	binding contract as to the connection fee in the
19	REUs until a meeting of the mind was held and until
20	the Commission approved the rate. It wasn't a
21	binding commitment as to the rate until then.
22	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Okay. So
23	signature would be irrelevant, in your mind?
24	MR. FINLEY: It wouldn't be irrelevant.

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But as far as I'm concerned, the standard today would be controlling.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Okay. Thank you.

MR. FINLEY: Let's get back to what this allegation was about, what -- what this thing accepted.

You know, you're familiar with the old saw: If you don't have the law, argue the facts. If you don't have facts, argue the law. And if you don't have either one, you pound on the table and impugn the integrity on the other side.

But what is not permissible is to make an allegation in the Complaint and then accuse the other side of misrepresenting that and coming back and not adhering to what the Complaint said.

I want to read you a few other examples of this. You know, you got to sort of look at the credibility of the parties in front of you when you make a decision such as this.

Here's what the Reply Brief says on page 12, footnote 3. And I'm getting to the last part here.

In their briefing, Complaint --

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"Complainants mistakenly stated that the instructions required builders to tender application fees rather than the tap fees. Complainants Brief, page 11. Complainants' mistake caused Old North State to believe that Complainants were conflating application fees and connection fees."

What?

"As the instruction states, the builders were asked to submit application fees and connection fees with them."

Not a question of what Old North State believed. We just write what they said. They did conflate it.

> Here's another quote here. Brief, page 15: "Complainants have never argued that they are entitled to a negotiated rate. To the contrary, Complainants only ask that they pay a uniform tariff of \$1,500 per REU that the Commission established in Sub 9 -- in the Sub 9 Order.

Old North State seems to believe that the uniform tariff in Sub 9 Order was a product

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of the Asset Purchase Agreement, the uniform tariff is somehow a negotiated rate to which Complainants are not entitled."

And we talked about this a moment ago. That's not right.

> "The rate in Sub 9 Order is a negotiated rate between the" -- that's the negotiated rate --"between the developer, NMP, that contributed the facilities to the Old North State." "The Sub 9 rate is not the uniform rate under Sub 118 -- W-354, Sub 118. The first uniform rate was addressed for Briar Chapel under the reasoning of Sub 118 and Sub 71." "Blue Heron is in the category of the builder, like those addressed in Sub 118, that were not part of the Asset Purchase

> > Blue Heron has contributed nothing.

Agreement that resulted in the contribution

Now, Commissioners, you and your capable staff will, I assume, continue to review the pleadings and filings in this case.

in aid of construction."

And I ask you, respectfully, please be careful to make sure when you look at what Old

am at your pleasure.

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Page 63 North State said to go back to what we said. And

don't go to the interpretation that Blue Heron tells you that we said because in too many situations, they're not the same.

Now, let me read you a couple of --COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Mr. Finley, how much more do you have? Because we -- we still have a number of questions for both parties. So we --MR. FINLEY: I'm on the last page, but I

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. Please continue, but try to wrap it up.

MR. FINLEY: I'm getting there. big print on the last page.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

MR. FINLEY: We just want this out on page -- we view this as an important case, and we want you to have the best of our presentation.

> Blue Heron Reply Brief, page 9: "Complainants acknowledge that estoppel might not be particularly material to Blue Heron's claim against Old North State because Blue Heron had already entered into an agreement with Old North State by the time

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Old North State withheld the invoice and, therefore, an agreement already existed." You know, that's right.

"Therefore, had Old North State failed to comply with Rule 10-17 requiring Old North State to inform Blue Heron the terms of the service at the time it received the application, such failure would be immaterial."

Again, the arguments, they bump into each other all over the place.

One last thing. In the Reply Brief, it says:

> "Notably in this docket" -- we're talking about these rules again -- "the Commission is exercising its judicial and not its legislative function in applying the rules to the facts at hand."

In resolving the dispute, the Commission arguably is exercising its judicial function. question, however, is when the Commission approved Rules R10-17 and R-20 [sic], was it exercising a judicial function then or a legislative function then?

Page 65 1 You know, that's the issue here. When 2 it approved those rules, well, that was no judicial 3 function. That was a legislative function. the issue here. The issue is not who is arguing 4 about what in this case. 5 These are procedural rules and not 6 7 substantive rules, and we think those arguments that Blue Heron makes are of now account. 8 So I'm finished with the direct 9 argument, and we ask you again to dismiss this 10 11 Complaint. 12 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you, 13 Mr. Finley. 14 Mr. Schauer. 15 MR. SCHAUER: If I could briefly handout 16 three exhibits, that should expedite my argument? 17 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yes, please. 18 (Pause.) 19 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And, 20 Mr. Schauer --21 MR. SCHAUER: Yes. 22 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: -- I assume that 23 you will be -- will be focusing on these arguments. 24 But I think what the Commission is

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primarily interested in is whether there w	as a
whether there was a contract, the meeting	of minds,
all of the essential terms, on March 23rd	of 2021,
and whether the 20 2014 Asset Purchase	Agreement

is determinative for the definition of "one

residential equivalent unit."

So I think that those are the two issues that we are most interested in.

MR. SCHAUER: Okay. Thank you, Commissioner.

And if I could -- that fits well with the focus of my argument.

So I think I'm gonna skip the facts. feel like those are very well established. think the Commission -- or I suspect the Commissioners are wrestling with, maybe, three questions. I'd like to add one additional one.

And the first one is: Are connection fees determined at the time of the agreement or at the time of the performance of the service?

And I would like to touch on that briefly. One of the exhibits should help me walk through that quickly.

The second one is: Was their an

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agreement here? Which we've already talked about, and I'll address that.

And then the third one is: Does the Sub 9 Order incorporate the calculation of REU as set forth in the two purchase agreements that we've talked about? And I'll address that third.

So starting with the first issue, whether or not fees are determined at the time of the agreement or the service, I believe the law is that the -- in this case, the fees are determined at the time of the agreement and not service.

And if you look at the handout, I'd like to start with just Chapter 62.

And so when I was looking at the statutes, I looked at Section § 62-139(a). And it struck me that when the General Assembly enacted this statute, it said that the comp- -- it says "compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered." In other words, it talked about the rendered services and services to be rendered in the future.

And I think that's relevant, because I think the General Assembly acknowledged that there's two types of sales of utility services.

There are services rendered, which is when the sale occurs at the performance of the service.

And when the service is performed, that's when you look at it and say, "Well, what rate is applicable at the time of service? the rate that we're gonna apply for this sale."

And when I think of that, I think of util- -- I think of electricity sales. You know, you consume electricity over the course of the The service is rendered. You look at the month. time that the service is rendered. That determines what you're gonna pay for electricity.

But the General Assembly acknowledged that there's a different type of sale of service as There's a sale of services to be rendered. well. And I think that's what we have here.

That's when a sale occurs based on an agreement to provide a future service, right? And in that instance, the effective rate is the rate at the time of the agreement, not at the later date when this service is performed.

And I feel like that's what Old North State and Complainants are disagreeing about in

Oral Argument, W-1300, Sub 92

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this case.

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Now, at first this distinction didn't make much sense to me, and I hope you'll indulge me a little. But then I thought about the sales of birthday cakes at grocery stores.

So when you go to a grocery store, there's two ways to buy birthday cakes. You can either buy it at the refrigerated section or you can buy a custom-ordered cake. And there are two sales, and the type of sale is informative in terms of how you determine the price.

If you're like me and you buy a refrigerated cake, you go in, and you realize you can walk in any day of the week and you can buy a cake and the price of the cake is determined based on the day you buy the cake.

It can be \$17 on Monday. It can be on sale for \$15 on Friday. Next week, it might be \$20. Right? The price is what it says on the box the day you pick up the cake, because the sale occurs at the moment you pick up the cake when the service is rendered.

That's in contrast to customer-ordered birthday cakes, so the way my wife orders birthday

cakes.

So that happens when a customer goes in and they orders a cake to be picked up at a later date, right? The price is determined when you placed the order, at the time of agreement.

And so if the cake is priced at \$17 at the time of agreement, when you go pick it up a week later, the grocery store can't say, "Well, now that we're providing you cake, cakes are now \$19. You owe us \$19."

No. The price is determined at the time of the agreement for the service to be rendered at the later date.

And I think Section § 62-193 acknowledges that reality occurs in utility services.

You know, the Commission doesn't only set rates for services that -- at the time they're performed, services rendered. The Commission also sets the rate to be charged when a utility sells a future service.

And a connection service is like the custom-ordered cake. There's an agreement that the utility -- you're gonna pay the utility a price to

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provide a service at a later date in the future.

The sale happens at the time of the agreement, not at the time of performance.

Yes?

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yeah

Mr. Schauer, the question about that is for connection fees, though, it was about 17 months between the time that the application was submitted and then the interconnection actually took place.

What is the period of time where too much time passes for -- when rates are no longer in effect? Because we're talking about over a year period of time between the time that the application was submitted and interconnection happens.

What period of time would be reasonable to say that -- that that -- that that connection fee amount that was in effect when the application was submitted is no longer an appropriate or reasonable connection fee? Or is that a relevant question?

MR. SCHAUER: So, actually, I don't think there is a period of time at which the Commission or utility could say, "Oh, well, your

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connection service occurred so far after the agreement that we're now allowed to charge you a different price for the connection."

And I think that actually relates to the fourth point on the handout, which is these are contributions in aid of construction.

The Commission's acknowledged that in certain orders. The definition of a contribution in aid of construction is set forth in the Heater Utilities decision, which I cite in the Brief, maps with what's going on here.

And I think that's relevant because when a developer or a ratepayer is choosing whether or not to pay a connection fee, they're currently not connected to the system, and so they're making a choice.

They're deciding, "Am I gonna pay for the utility to construct the facilities necessary for me to receive wastewater removal, or am I gonna build it myself?" Right? "Am I a large developer who has the resources to build it myself?"

And I might determine, based on the price they offer me, I'm gonna go do it myself.

And so they have a choice to make.

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And to say that you can make a choice based on a price on day one, and then it turns out, by the time things are constructed, it was more expensive than the utility expected and so therefore they can change their price, I don't think that's fair for the developer, and it makes it very difficult for them to make a decision.

And I think the fact that the price attaches at the time of agreement and isn't subject to change is recognized in the Utility Commission cases where they discuss the tax liability for contributions in aid of construction.

I mean, I note that I'm not an expert in this space. But the taxation of CAIC seems like it changes every three years.

And no matter what the taxation is, the Commission seemed to say in the orders that I read, "We're gonna look at the time the agreement was made, not when the service was rendered, not when the service was performed or later payments were made." It's all about the time of the agreement.

And I think that's consistent with the position that the agreement determines the price and it can't be changed later.

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COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So, Mr. Schauer, kind of a follow-up, and this would be more of a hypothetical question.

Your position is the date of agreement is determinative as opposed to the date of interconnection.

What if, during an extended period of time of 17 months or longer for a utility, that the utility determined that in order to interconnect a developer and additional developers, at that point they decided that they had to increase the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant in order to connect the new development?

Is your position that -- that that would still -- the price at the time of agreement would still be determinative and that future requirements for the system for CIAC for, for example, expanding the plant, I mean, how would a utility or the Commission grapple with that situation?

MR. SCHAUER: So this is a novel hypothetical for me. But I still think the utility would be required to honor the price at the time of the agreement.

And I think it's because -- again,

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trying to work through this hypothetical.

To the extent service is delayed for whatever reason and at the time service is rendered it's determined that the wastewater facilities need to be expanded, I assume that expansion isn't because of that lone developer. It's because of other developers.

And so the cost of that expansion should -- it would seem to me to be fair for the utility to honor the price that it made to the original developer.

And then to the extent that it cost more because that developer's additional needs are married with all the other -- you know, the community's additional needs, that the community, because of the -- that the community can't, you know, carry the share of the additional costs.

And to the extent -- you know, to the --I think Mr. Finley emphasizes the point that there's financial implications in recognizing our calculation of the connection fee in this case. And we recognize that.

And what he seems to say -- and I'm not sure this is accurate -- is he seems to say, "Well,

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if you don't side with Old North State, ratepayers are gonna be punished here."

And I'm not sure that's the case. Because my understanding is that, to the extent Old North State needs to collect more for the fact that it's not collecting enough from these two developers, it needs to come to the Commission and ask for a rate increase.

And that rate increase is gonna be based on the expectation that it prudently managed its construction operations and the collection of fees.

And I would say that if a utility miscalculated what it should be charging to developers to the point that it now needs to collect more from others to pay for it, maybe the utility shouldn't be able to collect that from the ratepayers.

Maybe that's something that's on the utility for not properly managing how it estimates costs, how it comes to the Commission to ask for rate increases, and how it manages construction.

So I'm not willing to accept as, you know, the gospel that ratepayers are going to have -- be forced to pay for the increased costs of

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construction if the Commission honors the prices that I believe it should be honoring for complainants.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you.

MR. SCHAUER: Sure.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Commissioner

Duffley.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Mr. Schauer, before you move on, you made a comment that -- that a developer has a choice: either let the utility build themselves or they would build the facilities.

And how can you make that choice if you don't know the price?

MR. SCHAUER: So I don't think you can. Which is why -- which is why they were asked -- you know, my clients were asking for the price at the time and which is why I think that the price can't change once it's agreed to.

And now here I think one of the points

Mr. Finley made as well, there is a disagreement

over what the price is. And that's true. But both

parties acknowledge that the Commission sets the

price, and we both agree that what the Commission

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says is what we're gonna pay.

So I think there was a clear meeting of the minds on compensation. There's not a defined number, because interpretation is required, but both parties agree: However the Commission interprets it, that's what the complainants are gonna pay.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay. But I heard you say that -- just go to that "meetings of the mind" question.

> MR. SCHAUER: Sure.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Because you're saying that there wasn't a price and that -- that your client asked Mr. Finley's client to figure out that price.

So can you address that meeting of the minds, please?

MR. SCHAUER: Yeah. And I apologize. Ι think I would have -- I was putting together two points in a way that maybe confused my answer.

So as to the meetings of the mind, which I think where I ended up going with my answer to your question, the law is very clear. A contract incorporates the law as it stands at the date of

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the contract.

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The law in North Carolina is the Utilities Commission sets rates. Whatever the Utility Commission says the rates are, that's the price that you have to pay. And I think both Old North State and, certainly, Complainants understood that.

Now, they may disagree over how the Utility Commission should set the rates in this case. But no one's saying, "Based on what the Utilities Commission says, we're gonna rip up the contract because there's no meeting of the minds."

They re both saying, "Commissioners, please tell us what it is, and that's gonna resolve the dispute. We disagree what it is. We can't resolve it ourselves. So please tell us what it is."

So I do think there's a meeting of the minds, because the law incorporates the rates as they stand, and both parties recognize that the Commission sets the rates, you know, consistent to its rules and the tariff orders, and that settles the matter.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And,

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Mr. Schauer, just following up as well.

Is your position that, if the Commission were to determine that there was not a meeting of minds, that your position is that the date of application being submitted to Old North State is determinative for the date -- so the two questions What date applies to the date the connection fees are applicable? Is it the date of the application or is it the date of interconnection?

If there is not a meeting of the minds because the terms are not included in the application, are you -- is your position still remains that the date of the application is the date that is based upon the Commission -- the Commission tariff that's in effect at the time of the application? Is that your position as well?

MR. SCHAUER: It is. And I would reiterate that we do strongly believe that there was a meetings of the minds for the reasons set forth.

And as an example, you know, to the extent you order electricity from Duke and you misunderstand how rates are calculated, you can't go back and say, "Well, I don't owe you because I that one term.

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didn't understand how rates were calculated."

It's like, "Well, no. You understood that the Commission sets rates. They determine that." So long as the rates are calculated consistent with the Commission, there was a meeting of the minds. It's just that it wasn't precise on

But the precision didn't matter because the parties couldn't negotiate rates in this case, right?

We couldn't say, "Well, regardless of what the Commission says, let's cut a bargain that all we're going to pay is \$1,200 per REU." That would be a violation, and that's not allowed.

And so what they did is they said, "We're going to pay the tariffed rates under Sub 9."

But there's -- you know, it turns out there's a disagreement on how exactly that applies in this context, and we leave it to the Commission to decide.

And so I do think there was a binding contract with the meeting of the minds on all essential terms.

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1		COMMISSIONER	KEMERAIT:	Okay.	Thank
2	you.				

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: So is it your contention, when the application was submitted on March 23, 2021, at that point in time, just a submittal of the application alone created a contract?

MR. SCHAUER: So it wasn't just the submittal. It was Old North State's acceptance. And I think their acceptance is established in three ways.

One, the application itself says in capital bold letters with asterisks next to it, you know: "Acceptance of this application creates a contract." So that's evidence of the contract.

Their acceptance was evidenced by their conduct. You know, we mentioned the intention to -- I think the intention to provide service for them, which was submitted to Chatham County.

And Old North State would not have submitted that form if they did not accept the application and say, "Yes, we're providing service." In fact, they were telling the County, "We will provide connection service to Blue Heron."

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And then thirdly, I mean, I think repeatedly in the Brief and even today in oral argument, Old North State has admitted, "We've accepted the application."

So it's not just the submission. has to be acceptance. But it seems that acceptance isn't in dispute here, because Old North State has admitted it.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: And in terms of payment, do you think any payment was necessary or required? What do you think the point in time where payment would have been tendered?

MR. SCHAUER: So I don't think payment was necessary. And I want to talk about the estoppel argument briefly.

We anticipated, based on Old North State's conduct, that they were gonna say, "Well, the contract isn't created until you pay us, " and that's why they withheld the invoices.

In other words, they prevented us from paying \$1,500 per REU because they were going to take the position that it's when payment occurred that the contract is created. Turns out that's not their legal argument.

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So we forecasted an issue of estoppel for Blue Heron that doesn't matter because that's not what Old North State is arguing.

But I do think that the payment, in terms of the creation of contract, is immaterial. Because when they're submitting the application, you have a promise from the developer: We will pay the fees in exchange for your promise to connect. When you connect, when we pay, we'll figure out in the future. But we both agree that we're gonna do X in exchange for you doing Y.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: And if there's ambiguity related to essential terms and conditions, do you believe there is a meeting of the minds to the point where a contract is formed and that there are essential terms and conditions that are -- apparently, the parties don't agree upon?

MR. SCHAUER: So where those terms aren't set by law, I think there may not be a meeting of the minds.

But when the law says these are the terms, you cannot negotiate them, then there doesn't need to be a meeting of the minds on those

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Page 85 1 Because in some ways maybe they're not 2 essential because they're already -- they've 3 already been dictated. 4 COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Okay. Thank 5 you. 6 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Mr. Schauer, 7 following up on that, the Application states: "The customer agrees to promptly pay the 8 application fee, service fees, late fees, and 9 after hours fees, et cetera, at the utility's 10 11 standard rate as set by the utility." How do you interpret "promptly," and are 12 you -- and is your client in violation of that 13 14 requirement of promptly making that payment? MR. SCHAUER: So I don't believe so. 15 16 If I could find -- let me -- one second, 17 Commissioner. Let me --So, you know, when I look at the 18 19 language, it says "application fee, service fees, 20 late fees, after hour fees." It's not clear that 21 they are -- it doesn't specifically say "tap fees" 22 or "connection fees," which are terms that Old 2.3 North State has used in the instructions. So it's 24 not clear that it applies to connection fees.

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Here, I also -- I think, to the extent that prompt payment of connection fees was expected, it seems like it was waived by Old North State since they didn't say, you know, "There's no contract because you didn't pay us quickly."

You know, they accepted the fact that there are some issues in terms of the construction of the facilities and when we can connect. They seemed to accept the fact that you can wait a little while till you pay us until the facilities are ready, which is what the parties did.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: You just

mentioned about standard rates.

MR. SCHAUER: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: And could you talk a little bit about the argument that in the Sub 9 it was a negotiated rate, and your clients, the developer, sits in a different position than new ones? So it's that uniform rate versus a negotiated rate.

So I'm assuming that when you say "standard rate," you think -- and let's just assume that the negotiated rate should apply as the

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standard rate.

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MR. SCHAUER: Well --

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Or are you

arguing that is the standard rate? 4

> MR. SCHAUER: So I think, with the Sub 9 Order, and really with the Sub 0 Order, they started with a negotiated rate in a contract.

> But then what happened is one of those parties, the utility, came to the Commission and said, "Will you make this negotiated rate that we negotiated as part of an asset purchase agreement? Will you make this the uniform connection rate that we apply to everybody going forward?"

And the Commission said, "Yes. approve that. The rate you're requesting is reasonable. We're gonna make that the rate."

And so the Sub 0 Order did that for BCU, and BCU started charging that to customers as the connection fee.

And the Sub 9 Order did that for Old North State, right? It said, "We see there is an asset purchase agreement. We understand you're asking to make that a uniform tariff. We are making that the uniform tariff going forward."

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that's the tariff that my clients are asking to be applied to them.

It's not a negotiated tariff. It may have originated as a negotiated tariff, but once the parties came to the Commission and, said, "Will you make this part of a tariff order?" it became a uniform tariff applied to everyone. And that's what we're asking to be applied to us.

And what COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay. about the position that the parties are not similarly situated? The developers were not similarly situated.

MR. SCHAUER: So I -- in candor, I don't fully understand the nuances of that argument that Old North State is making.

But I think to the extent -- I mean, we acknowledge we were a party to the Asset Purchase Agreement, right? So to that extent, we're not similarly situated.

But Old North State came to the Commission and said, "Please approve our ability to charge every developer and new resident who wants to connect \$1,500 per REU."

And once they did that, they're saying,

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"We don't care if you're not similarly situated,
Blue Heron and" -- I'm referring to my clients back
here -- "Blue Heron and Liberty Senior, because the
Commission said we can charge you the same rate.
So the fact that you're not similarly situated no
longer matters. The Commission says we apply the
\$1,500 per REU rate to everybody going forward.
It's the uniform tariff."

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And,

Mr. Schauer, following up as well. And I'll ask this same question to Mr. Finley. This deals with negotiated rates.

Is it your position -- your position is is that the standard rate that was in effect on March the 23rd of 2021 is the connection fee that applies, the rate that was approved -- the connection fee rate that was approved by the Commission.

Is your position that if Old North State wanted to charge a different rate than it was applying for the \$4,000 per REU, that that would be a negotiated rate that would have to be included in the application in order for it to be effective?

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And I'll ask the same question of Mr. Finley.

So again, this relates to the date that the approved rates are applicable for either date of contract or the time of interconnection.

MR. SCHAUER: So that's an interesting question, and I think I'm gonna answer it. And if my answer doesn't make sense, I apologize. I may not fully understand the question.

But our position is, on March 23, 2021, the Sub 9 Order dictated that the uniform tariff for connection fees was \$1,500 and that is what Old North State had to charge Blue Heron.

If Old North State wanted to charge \$4,000 at that time, on March 23rd, it would have had to negotiate that rate, and that contract would require approval from the Commission.

Because, on March 23, 2021, Sub 9 said the only rate you can charge people is \$1,500. Anything else would be a negotiated rate that requires Commission approval.

That's not what happened. The parties agreed you're gonna pay the tariff rate. It's just that Old North State and the parties disagree what

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tariff applies.

Old North State says, "Well, we -- the agreement was on that date, but we're gonna look to when service was. Service occurred under the \$4,000 tariff. That's the one we think you should pay."

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you. And I'll be asking Mr. Finley the same question.

MR. SCHAUER: You know, two last points on my handout about the sale versus -- the time of sale being at the agreement versus service.

I note that Rule R10-20, the Commission picked up on the focus of the sale. It doesn't say, you know, "the rate in effect at the time of service." It says "the time of sale."

Which I interpret as the Commission acknowledging at the time that there are two different types of sales of utility services: sales of services that are rendered; sales of service to be rendered.

Because the service may differentiate from the time of sale, they focused on the time of sale, saying it's in the -- you know, what's in effect at the time of sale is what matters.

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And then the last point, the third point, which I want to circle back to, is the practice.

You know, it strikes me that Old North State says, "When you submit the application, it creates an agreement. And when you submit the application, we ask builders to go ahead and send us the tap fees."

Now, if tap fees weren't dictated or weren't determined until the time of service, which could be a month later, in this case 17 months later, why were they asking all of these builders to submit tap fees at the time of the creation of the agreement?

I think the argument that they're making, that it's based on service is inconsistent with their practice of trying to collect tap fees at the time of agreement.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Mr. Schauer, following up on that point, can you respond to Old North State's position that, if a builder did provide tap fees that ended up being less than was required at the time of interconnection, that they would be, at that point, invoiced or billed for the

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remaining amount that would be due at the time of interconnection?

MR. SCHAUER: Well, so that's a -- I'll answer it in the -- with the first assumption that the party -- you know, Old North State and the developer agree on what the tap fees are and, you know, the developer just happens to submit, you know, maybe what maybe was a deposit, half of that.

I think Old North State would be allowed to then invoice them for the balance, because they've agreed that we're entitled to the full \$1,500 per REU. You can't just pay \$750. You owe us the balance of \$750. So I think they would be allowed to collect the whole.

So we've touched on the creation of a contract, and I think I'm gonna move on from that unless there's additional questions.

But I did want to --

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: One quick question.

> MR. SCHAUER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Why didn't you-all submit the tap fees earlier? I mean, at the time the application went in, why didn't you

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just go ahead and tender a check at that time in terms of what you anticipated or believed them to be?

MR. SCHAUER: Well, so, Commissioner, at the time, I was not in conversation with Blue

Heron. It is a sophisticated operation. I don't know if it was sophisticated enough for them to know how to calculate the tap fees in the absence of an invoice.

If you recall, they submitted the application and asked for an invoice, and they didn't get one until later.

And so my impression is they may have been ready and willing to submit the tap fees at the time, but they didn't have the information they needed to do so.

But again, I wasn't there.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: You weren't there.

MR. SCHAUER: So I don't know. I don't know exactly why they didn't do it at the time.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Would you not assume there would be some due diligence that they needed to exercise or should have exercised to make

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Page 95 that determination at that critical time, 1 2 considering what happened within three days? 3 MR. SCHAUER: You know, I'm not sure. I'll be honest. I'm a lawyer, and there are many 4 5 times when I don't do the due diligence you'd 6 expect a lawyer to do. 7 I mean, when I signed up with my utility contract with Duke Energy, I didn't read it. I 8 9 just signed it and said, "Whatever the rates are, the rates are." 10 11 Again, I don't -- I don't know the facts 12 here. But they may have just said, you know, their 13 experience is connection fees are set by law. 14 Whatever the connection fees are, they'll pay them. And so they didn't feel like there was a need to do 15 16 due diligence at the time. 17 COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Okay. Thank 18 you. 19 MR. SCHAUER: But again, I want to 20 preface that your -- Commissioner, that is a little 21 bit of speculation. I don't have the facts and 22 they're not in the record. 23 COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: I understand. 24 COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: One follow-up to

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that.

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Maybe I've misunderstood the facts of the case, but I thought I heard Mr. Finley state there's an email where it's saying: Let's figure out and settle what those tap fees are.

So could it be that they didn't pay the tap fees because they were still negotiating the tap fees versus they just didn't -- were not sophisticated enough to calculate the tap fees?

MR. SCHAUER: So what we're doing is we're now talking about two different sets of communications.

So the Blue Heron communication, Blue Heron's the group that submitted the application, had an agreement, didn't mention tap fees. asked for an invoice, right? There's an agreement on March 23rd.

We're now moving into Liberty Senior.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Oh, right.

MR. SCHAUER: And I'd love to talk --

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Right. Thank

you.

MR. SCHAUER: -- about them next.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Thank you.

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MR. SCHAUER: So Liberty Senior said -- they were aware of the tap fees, right?

You know, I don't know what conversations they had before I got involved. But my understanding is, you know, they independently came into this situation and then, through as being developers kind of in the same community, this happened to you with Old North State, this happened to us. Then they found a lawyer, they found me, we're here.

So Liberty Senior must have done more due diligence than Blue Heron, it looks like, and so they apparently were aware that there's a \$1,500 tap fee, and they asked for the application form in order to be able to form a contract so that the \$1,500 tap fee could apply.

They did their due diligence. They wanted to pay \$1,500 per REU.

Old North State didn't send them the application form, right? And that's where the estoppel argument kicks in.

You know, estoppel is pretty similar. A party can't assert rights if they take conduct that makes asserting those rights unfair.

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And our position is if Liberty Senior is saying, "We want to pay \$1,500 per REU. We're ready to enter an agreement," and Old North State doesn't respond for two weeks, doesn't provide them the materials necessary to form a contract; then, when a new rate kicks in, provides them the materials necessary to form a contract, that's unfair, right?

They lulled Liberty Senior into waiting. They didn't say, "Hold on," or, you know, "We're not gonna do that, " or, "We'll get back to you, " or, "It'll be two weeks." They were just silent.

And then after the new rate kicked in, they said, "Here's the materials. Now we can form an agreement. And under the law as we see it, that agreement would be formed under the new tariff," and they'd be subject to \$4,000 per REU.

So we're taking the position that a contract for Liberty Senior wasn't formed in time under the Sub 9 tariff, but the reason it wasn't formed was because Old North State's intentional conduct. And so Old North State is therefore estopped from arguing or saying, "Well, we're not gonna honor our contract under Sub 9," because Old

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North	State	is	the	one	who	prevented	Liberty	Senior
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COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: And thank you for reminding me that was an email from Liberty.

So going back to Blue Heron -- and I think I asked this question already or someone has. So there was no discussion regarding the tap fees between Blue Heron and Old North State?

MR. SCHAUER: I don't know, and there's certainly nothing in the record about it. So I don't know if there was any discussion.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay.

MR. SCHAUER: It's not something I'm aware of.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And regarding Liberty Senior, when did Liberty Senior actually interconnect? Were they in a position and ready to interconnect when they asked for the application, or was that -- we know about 17 months for Blue Heron. What about for Liberty Senior?

MR. SCHAUER: So my understanding -- and this isn't in the record. I'm not sure Liberty Senior has connected yet.

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They were a little slower in the development process in terms of the actual construction and all the permits they need, whereas Blue Heron was a little further along.

And so I'm not for sure, but I don't believe Liberty Senior has connected yet.

One update, and I mentioned this to Mr. Finley.

Leading up to the hearing, I did learn that Liberty Senior has since paid the connection fee that Old North State demanded in order to, I guess, receive some building permits and kind of move further along in the process, and they did so under protest. And so I mentioned this to Mr. Finley.

In light of that factual development post complaint, I think Liberty Senior would be taking the position that they're now entitled to a refund, not just a declaration of what their fee would be.

And I didn't know, as a housekeeping matter, if maybe the parties could submit a stipulation to just kind of update that fact and kind of include it in the discussion.

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Something that I'd be happy to discuss with the Commissioners, but I did want to kind of provide that update.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: When did either Liberty Senior or Blue Heron first learn that the rates had the potential to increase? wasn't it common knowledge that there was an application pending?

MR. SCHAUER: I don't know. I don't know when they learned about that.

I came to this several months, if not maybe a year, later, when this had kind of -- I mean, I think Blue Heron, at least, had worked with other counsel at some point to try to look into this issue, and so I'm not sure when they became aware of it.

I mean, they certainty became aware of if on April 19th, when they got an invoice and they were notified that your tap fees are now \$4,000.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: So you have no idea relative to prior to receiving that notification?

MR. SCHAUER: I don't know.

I would -- I'd venture this argument

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that even if they did know tap fee -- that there was an application pending to increase connection fees and they were trying to -- Mr. Finley had it cleverly, you know, get in under the wire, you know, sneak in at the last minute, I think the law entitles them to do so, right?

I mean, Old North State had an obligation to change its connection fees in time so that certain developers would pay the connection fees they needed.

To the extent Old North State moved too slowly, that doesn't -- that -- you know, that doesn't allow them to kind of retroactively say, "Oh, well, you guys, you guys applied too quick. You created contracts too quick. We still get to charge you the \$4,000 that we really wanted to even though you created contracts too early and even though you intentionally tried to create a contract early to avoid the greater fee."

Because the law said at the time the agreement is created, it's the -- you know, the fee that is applicable under Sub 9. You know, if the developers were sophisticated and knew that, I still think they'd be entitled to the fee

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consistent with the law.

They're simply saying, you know, "This is what the law says. We're taking advantage of the law. Old North State, you moved too slow. It's to our benefit." I think they'd be allowed to take that.

But, to be clear, I'm not sure that's what happened. I have no evidence that they were aware, or at least Blue Heron was aware, of an upcoming fee change.

> COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Okay.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: But --

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: A follow-up to that. But what about utility regulation principle and cost of service, that if you're a cost-causer, then you need to pay your appropriate cost of service?

MR. SCHAUER: So that calculation I believe was factored into the Sub 9 Order, right? And so when Old North State showed up in 2014, it determined that \$1,500 per REU was an adequate connection fee to cover the costs of

services of developers going forward.

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Oral Argument, W-1300, Sub 92

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And so the fact that, maybe, costs were increasing and they needed to increase the connection fee in the future means that they were a little slow to calculate cost of service and maybe a little slow to implement new rates.

But that doesn't mean that they can kind of pull those new rates into the past and charge them to customers who they really wish they had charged them. They just moved too slow to implement those cost-of-service principles.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And I understand your argument or perspective that Old North State may have moved slowly in requesting increased connection fees.

But can you address whether the expansion of the wastewater treatment plant for an additional 250 gallons per day and the force main and lift station, was that expansion of capacity and availability of the force main and lift station, were both of those necessary in order to provide service to both of your clients?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SCHAUER: I don't know the answer to that question.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

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1 MR. SCHAUER: That might be -- I don't 2 know.

> I will say, now that you mention this, that the future expansion wasn't a surprise. Ιf you look back at the agreement that Briar Chapel Utilities signed in 2009, it mentioned that there was gonna be an expansion up to 750-gallons per day. Like, there's a forthcoming expansion.

> The Asset Purchase Agreement, again in 2014, referenced the exact same expansion.

And, actually, Old North State put a price to it. They said, "We estimate it's gonna be about \$2 million." And so they were factoring in cost of service.

And so, you know, to the extent they were a little untimely in updating their costs and implementing their rates, I don't believe that's -that's not the fault of my clients, and they shouldn't be prevented from paying the rates that were applicable at the time.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. Thank you.

And I will ask Mr. Finley that same question at a later time.

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MR. SCHAUER: So, if I could, I'd like to talk about the calculation of REUs. And if you could look at the handout that says -- and it makes the argument for me at the top. The Sub 9 Order

5 incorporates the agreement's definition of REU.

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I'm gonna, kind of, use this to walk about -- to talk about how to construe the Sub 9 Order.

So going back to 2009, there was the BCU agreement. And the BCU agreement is very clear. It obligates BCU to go to the Commission and ask for the ability to collect a connection fee of \$1,500 per REU, with "REU" being defined in the agreement.

And so that's exactly what BCU did. Ιt came to the Commission and said, "We have an agreement."

I noticed that the Sub 0 Order acknowledges that there was an agreement, and it actually -- the agreement was submitted as part of the application in Sub 0.

And BCU shows up and says, "We would like the ability to collect the \$1,500 per REU that we're obligated to collect per our purchase

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agreement."

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So there's no question. I don't think there's any question that BCU, when it was asking for a \$1,500 per REU connection fee, was asking for a connection fee as calculated by the purchase agreement that it had signed, and the purchase agreement that obligated it to ask for the ability to collect that connection fee.

Fast-forward to 2014. Old North State signs its Asset Purchase Agreement. The Asset Purchase Agreement makes three important points.

First, it says that the purchase price is \$1,500 per REU.

Second, Old North State agrees -- it promises that it will continue to collect the exact same connection fee that Briar Chapel Utilities had asked the Commission to collect in the Sub 0 Order going forward.

And then it defines "REU." And, notably, it defines "REU" in the exact same way as the 2009 BCU agreement. There is consistency.

Old North State then comes to the Commission and says, "Can we please collect the same rates that BCU asked to collect, the \$1,500

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per REU connection fee?"

And there's two important parts of the Order, and these are -- so -- and I'll touch to the arrows in a second.

But paragraph 11 of the Sub 9 Order, the Commission acknowledged. It says, "We know what you're doing, Old North State. We know that you're coming in and you're asking for approval of the rates that we already approved in Sub 0."

Like, notice how it says:

"Requested approval of the

Commission-approved \$1,500 per REU."

"We know what you're doing here. You're wanting a continuation of BCU's rates."

Then in paragraph 8, it's very interesting. It talks about the purchase price. It says that the purchase price is \$1,500 per REU, and it says, "Old North State, we know what you're doing with these connection fees. You're paying BCU consistent with the Asset Purchase Agreement."

And so, in other words, at the time that the Commission entered the Sub 9 Order, there was a prior BCU agreement where it said, "Can we please collect the fees as defined in the agreement?"

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the Commission said yes in Sub 0.

Then Old North State shows up in 2014 and says, "Hey, can we continue to collect the exact same fees that BCU asked in Sub 0?"

And, by the way, you know from the Asset Purchase Agreement that the calculation of REU is the exact same.

And in the Commission's actual Order, it acknowledges that Old North State is trying to continue to collect the exact same fees that BCU first wanted to collect back in 2009.

And the Commission says, "We know what these fees are going to. These fees are going to go right back to BCU, per the Asset Purchase Agreement, to pay what is owed."

And Old North State seems to now be arquing somehow that it was paying, I quess, Briar Chapel one calculation of a connection fee under the Asset Purchase Agreement, but then it was permitted to calculate however it wanted to collect the -- to calculate the REU and the connection fee going forward from any of the residents.

Which doesn't seem to map. It would seem the Commission would understand whatever

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you're collecting from ratepayers and turning over to BCU, it's gonna be the same, which means the same definition has to apply.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

MR. SCHAUER: And so that's -- sorry.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: No. You may

finish, and then I have a question.

MR. SCHAUER: Well, so that's why we take the position that the Sub 9 Order, even though it doesn't explicitly incorporate the Asset Purchase Agreements, it does clearly implicitly incorporate the agreements by acknowledging them and acknowledging the history that led to the \$1,500 per REU.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And in regard to how to calculate the REU, you're talking about the 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement.

And the definition under -- I'm sure you've seen it -- Section 1.7 of Definitions for REU refers to the wastewater flow of a single-family unit in the development. And it says that the number of REUs represented by a nonresidential user shall be determined as follows.

There is no -- there is no definition

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Page 111 1 for -- for commercial or -- or multifamily in the 2 Asset Purchase Agreement. So how do you reconcile 3 that with your position about how REUs should be calculated? 4 5 MR. SCHAUER: And I'm sorry, 6 Commissioner, are you -- you're looking at -- is 7 this the 2014 agreement? 8 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yes. On page 5. 9 MR. SCHAUER: Okay. Section 1.27? COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Section 1.27. 10 11 MR. SCHAUER: Yes. 12 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yes. 13 MR. SCHAUER: So the way we read it is 14 there is an acknowledgement of a single-family unit, right? That's defined. 15 16 No one's arguing -- no one's taking the 17 position that we're a single-family unit. So that means we would fall into a nonresidential user, 18 19 which would be a multifamily unit such as these two apartment complexes. Therefore, you look at (a) or 20 21 (b) to determine what we are. 22 So, now, granted, it doesn't say 2.3 "commercial"; it doesn't say "multifamily"; but it 24 seems to acknowledge two categories of potential

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users. Either you've got single-family units or, I'd say, you've got everybody else.

We're not single-family. Therefore, we're everybody else. Which means you would look to 127 sub (a) or sub (b) to determine the calculation of REU.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And under subsection (a) and (b), what is your position about how "REU" should be defined?

MR. SCHAUER: Yes. So our position is that the meter should apply.

So if you look at (a), it says, if there is no water or wastewater meter for the nonresidential facility, then you divide by 250.

Well, both of my clients have meters, and we've set forth what the meters are in the Complaint. And so we believe that the REU calculation's actually based on subsection (b), which assigns an REU based on the size and the number of meters, which is what we've argue in our Complaint.

Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And your position is is that the Commission, even though the

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Commission orders have not specifically defined "REU" in this manner and have not specifically referenced the 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement, that you are asking the Commission to go back to that 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement?

MR. SCHAUER: We are. Because we believe it was incorporated implicitly both in Sub 0 and Sub 9.

If I could, Commissioner, the last exhibit is actually a calculation of alternative different fees.

And so what we attempted to do is we acknowledged the Commission's gonna have to interpret what to do here based on the calculation of REU and the fee to be applied. And so we tried to set forth all the various iterations that the Commission might consider.

And so we did it both for Blue Heron and Liberty Senior. We talk about what I believe are the three methods of calculation that are applicable here.

The first is looking at the Asset Purchase Agreement and applying the meter. what you can see is for that very top line, you

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know, you don't look at design flow. You don't look at flow rate. There's 46 REUs, and there's a footnote that explains how we got that.

We believe you apply the \$1,500 connection fee, and there you get to the \$69,000 connection fee.

We acknowledge that the Commission might read the Order differently and it might say, "Well, you know what, we're going to say you're a single-family unit. We're gonna say that subsection (a) applies, " and so you might apply 250. So we've provided an alternative calculation.

The one calculation that we strenuously object to is what Old North State is doing here. What they're doing is applying a flow reduction permit issued by DEQ which says that the flow rate is 189. And they're applying that to these nonresidential, these multifamily units, and we don't believe that can be permissible.

That's not allowed, one, because it's certainly not referenced in the Order; two, it's not referenced in the Asset Purchase Agreements; and, most importantly, that flow reduction permit says it's only applicable to single-family

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So that -- that reduction, that reduction from 250 to 189 doesn't even apply to my So we're not sure how Old North State can clients. come to that calculation.

So we feel most strenuously, at the very least, Old North State's preferred calculation of REU cannot be accepted, and it's one of the two alternatives preferably set out in the Asset Purchase Agreement.

And then we've also applied the different -- you know, the \$1,500 per 4,000 -- or \$4,000 REU to kind of lay that out as well.

I believe that's the entirety of my argument. I'd be happy to answer additional questions if they come up.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: I do have -- I have asked most of the questions that I had planned to do at the end.

But can you refer to the Sub 71 Order? And the fourth paragraph.

This is a question about equities. And the fourth paragraph states that:

"Old North State is currently increasing the

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capacity of the existing Briar Chapel wastewater treatment plant from 250,000 gallons per day to 500,000 gallons per day. The expansion of the plant is anticipated to be completed in December 2021."

And then it goes on to say: "The primary reason for the increased wastewater connection fee is to aid in recovery of the cost of the facility expansion and to provide service for new development."

From an equitable or equity perspective, why should your client not be included in what the Commission is viewing as new development that would be applied to the CIAC?

MR. SCHAUER: For two reasons, the first of which is, while Old North State is presenting the argument that it's unfair to make my clients -for my clients to not pay the \$4,000 rate, we believe it's unfair for Old North State to retroactively apply a rate that it should have asked for an increase for earlier.

The second is, you know, granted the

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Commission should consider the equities, but we don't believe the equities trump the Commission's rules, which say that, you know, it is the price at the time of the sale.

And so I don't believe that the equitable consideration is one that can allow the Commission to overwrite or ignore the rules that are applicable here.

And then the third consideration is, you know, we -- to the extent there are financial implications of applying the Sub 9 Order to my clients, those financial implications shouldn't be borne by my clients nor the ratepayers.

They should be born by Old North State because it's their obligation to get the rates it needs to construct the facilities necessary to provide service to the customers. It's not the customers' obligation.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. Thank you.

And so we'll go on to rebuttal. I think we need to move pretty quickly, so I'm gonna limit both parties or both attorneys to no more than two minutes for rebuttal. And then we do have

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questions -- follow-up questions for both attorneys.

MR. FINLEY: Okay. Let me just -- we've addressed every argument that they have made in great detail and refuted all of them. None of them are worth 2 cents.

This last argument that it ought to be Old North State that absorbs these costs, if these are reasonable and prudent costs, Old North State is not going to absorb them. They're going to be paid by somebody. And if they're not paid by these people, they're going to be paid by the other ratepayers.

I ask you to please be careful about what is said in these documents.

Mr. Schauer said that when we said Kevin Wade of Blue Heron stated we'd like to get the connection fees settled but need confirmation the sewer available prior to making any payment, that's Blue Heron. That's not Liberty Senior.

Pay attention to what these people say. Half of what they say is not even borne out by the facts.

It's clear in this record that a lift

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station, a force main has got to be in -- put in place for these people. It's not that they don't know about it. It's all over these pleadings. It's all over the communications that they sent.

The other thing is, they're conflating uniform fees -- uniform fees and negotiated fees.

The Asset Purchase Agreement is essential to their position. The Asset Purchase Agreement is a negotiated agreement with NMP which dedicated and gave the facilities to the utility.

Blue Heron is -- that is a negotiated rate. What is in Sub 9 is based on that Asset Purchase Agreement. It was meant to collect a fee and remit it back to NMP.

It is not the uniform fee that is addressed in Sub 118. The only uniform fee that is in issue here is the Sub 71 fee, and there was no agreement that entitles these people to the Sub 9 or the Asset Purchase Agreement fee prior to when these rates went into effect on April 2021, April 19, 2021.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you, Mr. Finley.

Mr. Schauer, do you have anything?

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1 MR. SCHAUER: I have no further 2 rebuttal. 3 COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So we're gonna take a five-minute break and then we'll come back 4 5 for questions for the attorneys. (At this time, a recess was taken from 6 7 11:02 a.m. to 11:08 a.m.) COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. We'll go 8 back on the record. 9 And, Mr. Finley, I'll start with some 10 questions for you. Many -- many of the questions 11 12 have already been answered, but prior to your oral 13 argument, there was a long list of questions for 14 both sides. 15 So the questions I'm gonna be asking are 16 coming -- are my questions and also some staff 17 questions for clarification. And the first question is: Are both 18 19 Blue Heron and Liberty Senior apartment complexes 20 covered under the CPCN that was issued in the 21 W-1300, Sub 9 Order that's dated April the 20th of 2015? 2.2 MR. FINLEY: Let me see if I can kind of 2.3 24 answer that if I understand what the question is.

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COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And let me ask the follow-up question, because I think that the -- that this may help you to answer the question.

Under -- we talked about Finding of Fact
Number 8 under the Sub 9 Order that states that Old
North -- that the current planned build-out of the
wastewater utility system is 2,516 connections.

So I think that what we're trying to understand is that it anticipated that -- that Blue Heron and Liberty Senior would be included in the additional 2,516 connections, so they would be part of that CPCN.

MR. FINLEY: Well, let me take a -- the other provision in the Asset Purchase Agreement, it says that -- that Old North State will be responsible for expanding the sewage treatment plant beyond the 250,000 gallons.

But -- so you get a CPCN for a defined service territory as Briar Chapel and something else.

And NMP, Newland, is the initial developer of that sewage -- of that service area, right? They're gonna build this, that, and the other things.

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But what happens often, and it's addressed in the Sub 118 Order that I mentioned earlier today, they will sell part of the --Newland will sell to somebody else, a new developer, the ability to come in to that service territory and build something else, right? And that's what happened here.

Newland had the property. It was developing the subdivision Briar Chapel. At some point, it said, "Well, I'm gonna" -- then there's a piece left. They built a lot of houses and built this and built that.

But there was a commercial area that was developed by Blue Heron and Liberty Senior, so NMP is out of the picture.

That part of the service territory is still in the CPC -- covered by the CPCN, but then you have to look to see who's got to pay for the facilities that are gonna be needed to serve that commercial area. And that's the justification for the Sub 71 application as far as the connection fee is concerned.

It was changed -- the petition was changed to cover the buildings of those assets --

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built out of those assets by somebody else other than NMP, and with respect to Blue Heron.

The Asset Purchase Agreement, which is not incorporated into any Order, you go back to look to that to see whether the -- whether the fees that are collected from Blue Heron and Liberty Senior are admitted back to NMP, and they are not.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And so in that Sub 9 Order, when we talk about the build-out of 2,516 additional customers, at that time, was the -- was the intention that the build-out would be all residential customers, or was there a belief that there would be commercial customers as well at that time?

I don't know the answer to MR. FINLEY: that. But I do know that, after seeing many, many, many of these situations over the past, what you started out with in 2014 or 2015 very often, after you go through this economic condition, that economic condition changes, and whatever you intended to do to begin with is not what you necessarily ended up with.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. And the question that I asked Mr. Schauer during his

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yes.

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argument is: For Blue Heron and Liberty Senior,
was -- an order for them to be served by Old North
State, was the expansion of the wastewater
treatment plant and the construction of the force
main and lift station, was that required in order
to serve those two customers?

MR. FINLEY: Absolutely, it was. It's all in the record all over the place. It's in the correspondence between the parties. Sure, it is. There can be no question about that. The fact that they act like they didn't know that is incredible to me.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

MR. FINLEY: The answer is absolutely,

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

And so I'm gonna move on to the Sub 71 Order. And the Sub 71 Order states that, for the full build-out of the Briar Chapel subdivision, there will be approximately 414 additional commercial customers and 180 new residential customers.

Of those 414 commercial customers, do you know how many of them have interconnected since

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issuance of the Sub 71 Order?

MR. FINLEY: I do not know that. that Liberty Senior has not. They are a long way from moving on with their project. But I don't know the answer to that.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. know whether commercial customers, other than Blue Heron, have interconnected to the system since the issuance of the Sub 71 Order?

MR. FINLEY: I do not know, and that's certainly not in the record anyplace.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And do you know the date that the capacity -- that the construction of the capacity increase in the wastewater treatment plant to 500,000 gallons per day along with the completion of the force main and the lift station, the date that all of that was completed? Do you have that information?

MR. FINLEY: I do not have that. get it if you want it, but it's not in the record right now.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: We would request a late-filed exhibit of the date of completion of both expansion and force main and lift station.

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MR. FINLEY: Be happy to provide that.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

And again referring to the Sub 71 Order that refers to commercial customers at Briar Chapel, of the commercial customers -- and if you don't know, we'd ask for a late-filed exhibit about this, too.

Of any commercial customers that have connected to the wastewater system, are any of them multifamily residential buildings, such as -similar to Blue Heron?

MR. FINLEY: That's not in the record. We would be happy to get it for you.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. And along with a general description of the commercial customers that have connected to the system since the Sub 71 Order.

> MR. FINLEY: Yes, ma'am. Sure.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: What type of customers they are.

> MR. FINLEY: Surely.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And since we've talked about not having the date for when the expansion of the wastewater treatment plant was

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completed, if you know this answer, please tell us. If not, please include this in the late-filed exhibit.

But was the expansion of the wastewater system to the additional 250,000 gallons per day complete when Old North State sent the March 19, 2021, letter to the Chatham County Director of Permits?

MR. FINLEY: I think the answer is clearly no, but we'll -- but I don't know that for a fact, and we'll get you the answer.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

And this is a question from staff, if you know the answer to this, Mr. Finley.

On March the 19th of 2021, Old North State's president sent a letter to the Chatham County Director of Permits and Inspections stating that Old North State was, quote, "now allowing commercial customer" -- excuse me -- "commercial connections to the Briar Chapel system."

What changes had occurred to the wastewater treatment system between the acquisition in 2015 and the -- and March 2021 that enabled Old North State to now allow commercial connections?

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So we want to know if the -- what was constructed, whether the expansion was completed in relation to the date of that letter.

MR. FINLEY: We'll get you that information.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT:

So we've reviewed Commission Rule R10-17, and the application form that Old North State was using in this particular -- provided to Blue Heron didn't include all of the information that was required by the rule, specifically about the rates that will be applicable as stated in Rule R10-17.

Can you respond to whether -- whether it was necessary for rates to be included and why the application form did not include information that was required by the rule?

MR. FINLEY: Well -- 17.

The application that was submitted by Blue Heron on March 23, 2021, that was submitted by them. They filled it out and sent it in. It was on the form from the Old North State that did not have the rate in it.

And it didn't have the rate in it, from

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Old North State's perspective, because there was a pending application March 8, 2021, to the Commission to increase the connection fees to \$4,000.

Old North State is not gonna say, "Well, just pick something out of the air and say that's what it is." We're not gonna go back to the Sub 9 rates because getting ready to change those rates. We anticipated a change any day now.

And so they weren't able to do it at the time they received the application, but the minute that they did get the Order from the Commission in Sub 71, then they provided the information.

But put it in context. I mentioned this earlier.

Blue Heron is saying, "I knew the" -- "I had a contract. I was assured that I could pay \$69,000 and interconnect."

And so to the extent that this was a delayed provision of information under this Rule 17, they couldn't be -- they couldn't be harmed by that if they knew what the rate was and they had calculated it based on these things that they have alleged to today.

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\$69,000. They say, "I had an enforceable contract, binding contract, on March 23, 2021."

So the fact that the -- that that's a reason for the delay in giving them the information under the Sub 71 Order, because the Order wasn't out yet.

But they claim that they had a contract that wasn't even gonna be bound by the Sub 71 Order. So it was -- it was virtual compliance with the Order in light of the facts existing at the time.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And to make sure that I understood what you said, is -- and I don't know that this is in the record.

Did Old North State provide the application to Blue Heron to fill out and complete and return to Old North State, or did they obtain it from Old North State's website and do it on their own? Or is that in the record for how -- for what the process --

MR. FINLEY: I don't think that's in the record anyplace.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yeah. I thought

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you had provided -- just testified -- or just provided some information about how that happened, and I didn't see it in the record.

And then in regard to the application form, it states really on the first line that this application will become a binding contract upon acceptance by the utility.

And can you state again why the language about it becoming a binding contract upon acceptance, why it is not a binding contract? Can you --

MR. FINLEY: Well, it assumes -- number one, it assumes that those lines on the second page will be filled in as to what the price will be, for one thing.

And, you know, terms and conditions that a utility publishes on its web page or it submits to a potential customer, that's all well and good.

But it's up to the Public Utilities Commission -- it's up to you folks -- to approve or disapprove those types of things, again, to the extent that that's not reasonable and prudent and it's not something that you ultimately approve.

You've got to approve the relationship

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between the public utility and the using and consuming public.

So answer number one is the application was not complete because it didn't have the lines filled in as to the price.

But, number two, some of the things --I'll give you an example.

There's something in that application that says these fees are not -- these fees are not refundable.

Well, listen. That's a good thing to say in an application. But if Blue Heron pays \$1 million and it gets to the point, for whatever reason, they don't build that building and don't interconnect, I don't think the Utilities Commission is gonna, "Well, that application said it's not refundable." I just don't think that's what's gonna happen.

The point is there that you can say a lot of things in a form. The form has not been approved by the Utilities Commission, and whatever is said in that form is not binding on you because the contract, the agreement, the fee, the charge, the REUs has got to be approved by the Commission.

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It's got to be approved by the Commission.

And when Blue Heron says, "I've got a contract based on an asset purchase agreement," that they're not a party of, that was not intended to benefit them, and base their whole claim on that, same rule applies. You're not bound by that.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. And follow-up question to that similar to what I asked Mr. Schauer.

It states -- the application form states that the customer agrees to promptly pay, and then it proceeds to describe the fees that are required to be promptly paid.

What is your position about whether those fees were promptly paid?

MR. FINLEY: They were not promptly They got their -- you know, Blue Heron makes paid. a big deal about getting the invoice the same day, within hours that the Sub 71 Order came out.

They didn't pay that for 17 months. They didn't pay that for 17 months. You know why? Because the date of the service was August 31, 2022. That's the date that is the important date, not the date of some contract that

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was entered into to which they were even not a party.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So, Mr. Finley, following up on that, if interconnection is not possible for a number of months -- here it was about 17 months -- why did Old North State send the invoice 16 months advance of the time of interconnection?

Why was -- why was it not sent closer to the time of interconnection, since the -- since your position is is the date of interconnection is the appropriate date for determination of connection fees that are due?

MR. FINLEY: Well, answer number one is that they didn't know when the interconnection would take place. A lot of that depended upon how Blue Heron constructed its building.

But we do have this rule here, R10-17. And they said they want, you know, information as to -- at the time of the receipt of the application.

They did not -- they delayed giving that information at the time of the receipt of the application, again, because they were waiting to

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see what the rate was going to be.

They couldn't just say, "Connection fee, \$500." That would have been compliance with the rule, but it would have been a meaningless compliance. So they waited 27 days, and the minute they got the Order from the Commission, then they told them what the -- you know, they deserve to know what the fee was gonna be, even if they weren't ready to take it at that particular time.

Now, if something happened in those 17 months and there was a Sub 72 and the connection fee went up to \$5,000, then I don't care what kind of agreement somebody has or what the tariff said on March 23 or April of 2021. The fee that the Commission approves at the time of the interconnection is what controls.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And then moving on to the issue about how to define "REU."

Can you respond to the complainant's statement that the system extension permit that Old North State refers to for purposes of calculation of REUs is applicable only to residential single-family dwellings and does not apply to multifamily dwellings?

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MR. FINLEY: Yes. Again, it goes back to the engineering. There's got to be an interpretation here. It's not set forth in either tariff, the tariff in Sub 9 or the Sub 71. It says "1 residential equivalent unit."

So if you've got all these apartments out -- units out there, you're not gonna charge \$1,500 for the whole building or \$4,000 for the whole building, so you've got to look behind that little simple definition and find out what it means.

You ask Mr. Schauer about this Asset Purchase Agreement. That's a little bit vague, too. It doesn't address multi-residential units either.

So you have to take -- but you look at the engineering behind the rule. And the engineering is that DEQ says you got to have a pipe coming out of these apartment complexes with sufficient capacity for this much flow out of that building.

And then Old North State has said, "Well, if that's what they can discharge into my system, I need to have enough capacity in the

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sewage treatment plant and need to have a force main and then I need to have a lift station that's big enough to take it."

So that's the interpretation that they use. It's a completely reasonable interpretation. But there has to be some interpretation that has to take place.

The question is was that a reasonable interpretation. It's certainly more reasonable than anything else you've heard in here today.

And you've got to have with that sewerage to flush the toilet and the whatever it is comes out of those pipes, you've got to have enough capacity to treat it.

And if you don't get it from these people who are imposing that demand on the system, you're gonna have to get it from somebody else.

Somebody's gonna have to pay for it.

Somebody's gonna have to pay for it. And if it's not the people who cause it, then it's gonna be the other people that are just got homes out there.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And, Mr. Finley, I'm going to just read a staff question to you.

And you have -- I think you've answered it in part

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for a bunch of -- several other questions. But if you could just provide a concise answer for this question so it'll be clear in the transcript.

Old North State argues that, even if Blue Heron was correct that the Sub 9 Order addressed the billing determinants by reference to the Asset Purchase Agreement, the Asset Purchase Agreement addressing REUs for various customer demands does so by reference to a single meter per interconnection, not multimeter, multi-residential structures like Blue Heron's project.

Would you provide an example of the type of nonresidential customer that would have a single meter per interconnection for which this REU formula and the Asset Purchase Agreement would be applicable?

MR. FINLEY: Well, now, I'm no expert on building multiunit apartment complexes. But theoretically, rather than having four, five, six meters, you know, or pipes, I guess, you could only have the one and there is some consolidation within the structure so that the discharge is through the one pipe.

You know, I'm just speculating because I

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don't know.

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COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

MR. FINLEY: But that's -- that's a possibility.

But again, interpretation is required because the facts we have here are not covered by either that chart in the 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement to which, again, Old North State is not a party.

Back up one more time. That is between Newland and, ultimately, Old North State.

And the big distinction there is that, as we quoted in the Sub 118 Order from Carolina Water Service, Newland built it. Newland gave it to Old North State. And that's a financing mechanism to get the money back to Newland to properly reimburse them for what they did.

That was not meant for people like Blue Heron that come along many years later, and people like Blue Heron who contributed nothing to this. They've got to pay for what they need to serve their facilities. That's the distinction here, that people completely ignore that.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And then,

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Mr. Finley, the last question is in Docket W-1282, Sub 7, and this is a docket for Pluris:

> "The number of REUs is determined by taking the design capacity for each nonresidential customer as set forth in Administrative Code 15A NCAC 02T.0114" -- I don't expect you to know that offhand -- "and dividing that design flow capacity by 360."

Does Old North State plan to add to its tariff for Commission approval the method to calculate REUs related to connection fees for a nonresidential customer, for example, as Pluris has done?

Are you -- is Old North State going to proactively in the future correct this problem with the Commission?

MR. FINLEY: That's a good question. That's a completely legitimate question, and you've got some capable staff asking those questions through you.

It needs to be addressed either in the resolution of this case or perhaps in a subsequent filing, yes.

> COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay.

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1	MR. FINLEY: It needs to be addressed.
2	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. Thank
3	you.
4	Mr. Finley, let me see if my fellow
5	Commissioners have any questions.
6	COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Just a follow-up
7	to that commercial customer question that
8	Commissioner Kemerait was asking, the
9	second-to-last question, and then the last
LO	question.
L1	Are you aware, are there different
L2	categories of nonresidential commercial customers?
L3	Because it seems like the flow for a office
L4	building where there are part-time workers would be
L5	different than a multifamily dwelling.
L6	Are you familiar with any type of
L7	strat stratification by any company regarding
L8	different commercial customers?
L9	MR. FINLEY: Well, I'm not an expert in
20	any of that, and then that would be up to DEQ and
21	the permit that they give somebody to build a
22	structure.
23	They'll look at what the anticipated

discharge within -- if it's a, you know, industrial

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customer -- and, I mean, I'm speculating now, so excuse me for that.

They're gonna look to see what the discharge is from that building based on what they're told in their investigation, right?

And to the extent that what that building discharges is different than somebody else, my assumption is that the piping that they will approve and the capacity of that piping will be different depending on what they learn about that discharge and what their rules and regulations say.

But, you know, somebody can answer that more completely and competently than I can.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay. Thank you.

And then --

(Pause.)

Okay. I think I COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: have the answer to that. Thank you for that, Mr. Finley.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Has Old North State amended, modified, or revised its application in any respect in light of the way things have worked out in this particular case or controversy?

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MR. FINLEY: I do not know the answer to 1 2 I can find that out for you, but I do not 3 know the answer to that. COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: If you could. 4 5 I mean, if there is an application that is different from the one that was used in this 6 7 time frame -- and specifically we're referring to March 23rd of '21, you know, in that general window 8 of time -- if you could file that as a late-filed 9 exhibit, I'd just be curious to see if it remains 10 11 the same or if there's any -- any references that have changed, anything that's incorporated by 12 13 reference, or anything that clarifies the potential 14 ambiguity which exists as a result of the application that was used and the circumstances 15 that have unfolded in this case. 16 MR. FINLEY: We'll find that out for 17 18 you. 19 COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: All right. 20 Thank you. 21 MR. FINLEY: But I will say that, for 22

the most part, what you've got is you've got a residence. 90 percent of the customers have got a -- you know, a 3/4 of an inch service line.

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that definition of REUs, that's what it's for.

It does not cover these other types of -- that come on not regularly. But we'll find the answer to you on that.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: And I guess the other question: Have your practices changed if your applications have remained the same? Do you know if they are different?

MR. FINLEY: Well, we'll give you the answer to that.

But again, what is unusual about this situation -- well, there are several things unusual about it, but the timing of it is significant.

That was a short window between March 8, 2021, and April 15, 2021, when, arguably, some old rates applied and they were gonna change.

Nobody knew exactly when the rates were gonna change, but they did change on April 15, 2021.

And there was -- if it were me, if I were Blue Heron or Liberty Senior, I would be getting -- I would be scrambling, too.

But the trouble is, too bad. There was no contract that they can rely upon that allows

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them to do that.

And if they're saying that they have a contract that determines the rates that they are to pay from the public utility that provides them with services, you've got to get that contract approved by this Commission for it to be enforceable. they had a difficult task in front of them.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: And I fully respect and understand that, and it certainly appears that the Complainants were aware of the potential change and there was a rush to get this submitted. But notwithstanding that, I was just curious about some of the other --

MR. FINLEY: We'll try to get you the answers to your questions, certainly.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Sure. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you Mr. Finley.

MR. FINLEY: You're welcome.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: And then I think that almost all of my questions have been already asked and answered.

The last question that came from staff,

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though, is that Old North State states in its
materials that if Blue Heron had asked about what
the connection fees would be, Old North State would
have told them that it would be the Sub 71 rates

Can you explain why Blue Heron didn't discuss the matter of the rates and didn't have it included specifically in the application if they -- if Blue Heron wanted to have the \$1,500 connection fees applied to their interconnection?

MR. SCHAUER: I can't, because I don't know the facts surrounding what they knew and the communications they were having with Old North State at the time. I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. Thank you.

Any questions?

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Just one.

Do you acknowledge what Mr. Finley stated, that Blue Heron also asked about the rates after the application?

MR. SCHAUER: So my -- my understanding is the communication he's referencing might be significantly after the application when they were talking about where are we on getting connected.

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I believe that the delay in connection was because certain things that Old North State had to perform weren't done yet, and so Blue Heron was checking in on them.

And so I think the conversation about what the fees and the payment was at that later date. I don't know specifically what communication he's referencing, though.

COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay. For the -on the record, what communication? Can you point to that communication, Mr. Finley?

MR. FINLEY: That is in the record. Ιt is an email of March 2, 2022, from Kevin Wade of Blue Heron.

And here's his question:

"We'd like to get the connection fee settled but need confirmation the sewer is available prior to making any payment."

March 2, 2022. Kevin Wade of Blue Heron, not Liberty Senior.

Now, there's all sorts of conversation in the record about Liberty Senior and all those conversations about what's going on about when they want this and when they want that. But this is

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Kevin Wade of Blue Heron.

2 COMMISSIONER DUFFLEY: Okay. Thank you.

I just wanted to make it clear for the record.

COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Mr. Finley, suppose they had submitted the application, you know, Blue Heron, and they had tendered at that time a check for the \$1,500 per unit, you know, and it had been accepted, hypothetically?

I guess your contention -- what would your contention be relating to whether a contract was ever formed?

MR. FINLEY: Well, if it were me, I'd say, "We didn't send you -- we told you -- we told you we were gonna send you an invoice later."

And what they -- what they were conveying with that was we were waiting to see what the Commission does in the Sub 71 case.

And I think I would -- if it were me, I would have written back and said, "Thank you for this. We're gonna hold it until we see what the Commission does. And if they deny what we've requested, we'll give you what they approve. not, we're gonna hold you to the new rate that we" --

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	Page 149
1	But the Commission has got to approve
2	any rate that Old North State charges Blue Heron,
3	period.
4	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: And I know I
5	asked you this earlier, but is your contention that
6	it was not necessary for Old North State, at any
7	point in time, to sign the application to you
8	know.
9	I mean, the application that was
10	tendered, or submitted, I should say, where it has
11	the line down there "utility signature" with a date
12	that could be completed.
13	MR. FINLEY: This one is signed.
14	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Oh. You have
15	one that is signed?
16	MR. FINLEY: Yeah.
17	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: And what is it
18	dated?
19	MR. FINLEY: March 23, 2021.
20	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: And it's signed
21	by someone on behalf of Old North State?
22	MR. FINLEY: That's what it says,
23	"utility signature." But again, it's got the
24	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Okay.

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1	MR. FINLEY: missing stuff back here.
2	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Right. I know.
3	The missing information on the back as well.
4	MR. FINLEY: Right.
5	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Okay. I had
6	not seen the one that was actually signed.
7	MR. FINLEY: Yeah.
8	COMMISSIONER McKISSICK: Thank you.
9	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Okay. I think
10	we've asked all Mr. Schauer, did you have
11	something to add?
12	MR. SCHAUER: If I could offer a
13	response to two questions to Mr. Finley that I'd
14	like to have a little bit of an opportunity to
15	speak on in brief?
16	COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yes. Be brief,
17	but you may respond.
18	MR. SCHAUER: Thank you.
19	So Mr. Finley said emphatically that
20	there's no evidence that expansion was not
21	necessary. In other words, my clients were the
22	straw that broke the camel's back.
23	I'm not sure that's I don't think
24	that evidence is in the record and I'm not sure

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that's true.

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I mean, I know in 2015, when Old North State applied, there were 669 connections. they asked for a rate increase in 2019, there were over 2,000 residential connections and 21 commercial connections.

And to say that two additional connections are what put the facility, you know, over the edge, I don't think that's supported by the record.

And so I think if, to the extent that's a position they're gonna take, we'd ask that they submit some evidence in support of that, and, I'd hate to say it, but possibly we'd be able to engage in some discovery on that factual issue.

And so that's the only response I wanted to add.

> MR. FINLEY: Can I respond to that? COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Yes, Mr. Finley.

Can you -- what I'd like -- I'd like for us to be focusing on what's in the record in this proceeding.

> Yeah, yeah, yeah. MR. FINLEY: Yeah. COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So could you

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tell us whether that is, in fact, in the record? MR. FINLEY: Well, if I heard what he said, you've got the Commission's Order in Sub 71. We've all read this two or three times.

> "The primary reason for the increased wastewater connection fee is to aid in the recovery of the cost of the facility expansion and to provide service for new development."

That's what you -- that's what the Commission said as to why they gave the Order to increase the connection.

That was an application. audited. It was presented to you by the Public Staff. There was an engineering estimate behind that, you know.

There's more information in the record, if you'd like to see it, but if there's any -- how there could be any question about that is beyond me.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: So to respond to your statement, we are going to consider only the information that's in -- that has been filed in the record, so there will be no need for additional

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information about this to be filed or discovery.

MR. SCHAUER: Okay.

So just in response to Mr. Finley's point, and then I will be done.

You know, I note that the Commissioners pointed out that Old North State provided notice to Chatham County in March that it was accepting new connections, which suggest there was capacity on the system, and I suspect Old North State would request a rate increase in anticipation of future construction with some buffer left in the existing system to cover additional connections.

So again, I'm not certain that there's evidence that my clients were the proverbial straw -- you know, the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER KEMERAIT: Thank you very much.

So we've come to the end of the oral argument with the questions, and I want to thank both attorneys for your excellent oral arguments and your professionalism with this matter.

And we will adjourn the oral argument and we will request proposed orders 30 days after

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         the transcript has been prepared.
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                      Thank you.
                     We'll go off the record.
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             (Oral argument adjourned at 11:47 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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COUNTY OF WAKE 4)

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I, Joann Bunze, RPR, the officer before whom the foregoing oral argument was conducted, do hereby certify that any witnesses whose testimony may appear in the foregoing oral argument were duly sworn by me; that the foregoing proceedings were taken by me to the best of my ability and thereafter reduced to typewritten format under my direction; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken, and further that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties thereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

This the 17th day of October, 2023.

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JOANN BUNZE, RPR

Notary Public #200707300112