SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

No. 138, Original

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Defendant.

CERTIFIED

TELEPHONIC CONFERENCE

BEFORE THE SPECIAL MASTER

HONORABLE KRISTIN L. MYLES

Monday, November 22, 2010

Reported by: DANA M. FREED CSR No. 10602

JOB No. 150465



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4	STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
5	Plaintiff,
6	vs. No. 138, Original
7	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
8	Defendants.
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14	Telephonic Conference before the
15	Special Master Honorable Kristin L. Myles, beginning
16	at 12:04 p.m. and ending at 1:13 p.m. on Monday,
17	November 22, 2010, before DANA M. FREED, Certified
18	Shorthand Reporter No. 10602.
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Monday, November 22, 2010 1 2 12:04 p.m. - 1:13 p.m. 3 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Congratulations. This 4 5 is great news about the settlement. Is everything as it was as of your last letter? 6 7 MR. FREDERICK: I believe so, yes. SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: That's really great 8 I was really pleased to hear it and to read 9 10 about the concept. It seems like -- does anybody want -- I should say, Josh Patashnik, my assistant is 11 on the line as well. 12 Josh, are you there? 13 MR. PATASHNIK: Yes, I'm here. 14 Great. 15 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: So does anyone want to give me any more 16 17 background, or is it what you have in your letter just in terms of any additional information that it would 18 19 be helpful for me to have? 20

MR. GULICK: Well, I think -- this is

Jim Gulick, Special Master Myles. I think the -- just

for a little bit of explanation, as you could see in

the concept document itself, the two parties state,

and Duke Energy has agreed to the terms of settlement

and that CRWSP's counsel have agreed to recommend to



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their boards, which are the Board of Union County, and I understand that the Lancaster County Water and Sewer District. I may have that name incorrect.

But the two joint venturers, that they approve and, as I understand it, we have -- but Jim Sheedy would have to speak to that, that there are dates scheduled for both of those boards to hear and make their decision.

Is that correct, Jim?

MR. SHEEDY: It is. For the record, this is Jim Sheedy for CRWSP. Special Master Myles, the University County Board of Commissioners meeting is scheduled for November 30th. The Lancaster County Water and Sewer District board meeting is presently scheduled for December 14th. But I remain hopeful that we may move that forward a week, in which event I should have a final decision from elected officials sooner than anticipated. That's the current status.

MR. GULICK: So in light of that, Special Master Myles, these are things we were thinking about, just to sort of get them out on the table. And then, if you don't mind --

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: No, that's fine.

MR. GULICK: -- one thing we were thinking is that, of course, you have before you with briefing a



brief on the first -- on the CNP and, of course, we're in the midst of discovery. And our -- we're thinking that we would probably want to perhaps have an order staying discovery in light of this event.

And perhaps our view is that for the time being, and hopefully until the case is dismissed, there is no need for you to resolve the differences with regard to the case management proceeding -- case management plan.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Right.

MR. GULICK: And other matters that we were thinking about, because if -- is that if, assuming all the parties are in agreement, that dismissal could -- since we're not seeking -- since we're seeking dismissal and the parties proceeding under their settlement agreement, we would not need to have any kind of merits determination or approval by the Court, that we could proceed under Rule 46.1 stipulations.

But that would leave the question of, of course, costs. And we were thinking that perhaps the Special Master would -- I think we had a last division, or invoice of costs last December, if I'm not mistaken. Would be, if you could do it, a preliminary breakdown of your costs, so that we can



get those matters taken care of. And fees, of course. I meant fees and costs when I was saying costs.

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SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Right.

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MR. GULICK: So that -- so that all outstanding fees and costs can be approved by the Court. And, of course, pay it.

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SPECIAL MASTER MYLES:

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MR. GULICK: There are no -- I don't think

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there are any -- with the clerk's office, at least,

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I don't believe there are any outstanding costs, that

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they're aware of. But we, of course, are aware that

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you've incurred -- you've incurred time and also costs

13 associated with this.

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So I think those are the -- really sort of the items that we wanted to talk about today. of course, to answer questions you may have or any issues that occurred to you that have not occurred to us.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah. Why don't we start with ministerial items. Well, more or less ministerial. I definitely agree that there is no need to proceed on the case management plan-related issues. And that the -- if the parties, especially if the parties are all agreeable, I think it does make sense to issue an order staying further discovery in the



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case, and staying further proceedings relating to the case management plan.

In fact, when I got the first letter, I don't believe I incurred fees after that in connection with the case management plan. But I'll have to look back, but definitely when I got the second letter, the one that announced that there had been an agreement. I think the first letter said you were close to an agreement. Working toward an agreement, I guess.

MR. GULICK: Yes. And just so we -- there was a bi-state commission appointed by the two states that's been in existence for some time. And what we did was to present the concept to that bi-state commission. And it was there discussed, and they voted unanimously to approve settlement along the concept lines. So that's what that was about.

These were representatives of parties who, in both states, who are actually users of the water of the river.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah, I saw that. I saw something that told me the composition of the committee -- commission. Sorry. I guess it has members of the House of Representatives and the Senate from each state, and then representatives of various entities that use the river and have an interest in



it?

MR. GULICK: Yes, that's correct.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: And so the -- well, before I get to my questions about the mechanics of the settlement, I do have some questions about it.

I don't want to expend unnecessary time, you know, where I don't -- where it's not needed. So I want to limit it.

Part of my questions are making sure I'm doing what's needed, but not doing more than what's needed, you know, to move things along.

But in terms of the ministerial stuff, the only other thing in terms of the fees, I was working on that just because I had gotten the order -- I did want to get the order on bifurcation out, because I had already issued, essentially, the ruling. I wanted -- and I promised it in writing, and I had pretty much already done it.

So I got that out to memorialize what had been done previously. And -- but I wanted not to expend further time, unless needed.

So in terms of the fees, I have prepared an invoice that doesn't include today. But it goes up to last Friday. So I can get -- I may be able to put today on it. I'd like to get it out, you know, so



that you have that number that can be then dealt with.

Plus it's the end of the year, so it's just a

good -- it's around a year since I got my last one

out.

So I did have one question about it. And I'm testing my own memory. And partly it's because Amy had moved on to another pursuit. And I don't have 100 percent clarity on where we ended up on, on the allocation.

My recollection was that in the late '08, we had -- we had briefing on the allocation. And at that time, we decided that -- I decided that we would have 50/50 for nonintervention-related stuff. And then we'd have a 50/25/16 allocation for the intervention-related stuff. I think that's right.

MR. GULICK: Your first invoice, which I believe was in 2008.

Special Master Myles, this is Jim Gulick.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Uh-huh.

MR. GULICK: I apologize.

I believe in your first invoice you had divided it 25 percent, a lot of which dealt with intervention.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Right.

MR. GULICK: That you had used that



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allocation. That it ended up breaking out to
25 percent of the total amount to South Carolina,
25 percent to North Carolina, 16.7 percent to each of
the intervenors, which included Charlotte at that
time.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Right.

MR. GULICK: And that your second invoice, you used the same formula, which was 50 percent between the two states as to nonintervention issues, and then had a similar division with regard to intervention issues. But that apportion that was intervention issues was much smaller.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Right. But it was the same formula.

MR. GULICK: I think it was the same formula.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah. And then I said -- we had a conference call. I did do enough work to find out where we last talked about this, which was a conference call. I think this is the last time we had an extended discussion on the subject, which was -- hold on a minute -- December of '08.

Late November '08, we had briefing on what the allocation ought to be. And there was quite a bit of exchange on that. Both sides submitted letters and reply letters. And then -- oh, here it is.



12/05/08, we had a conference call in which I resolved it for the time being, but not permanently. I think I left open what would happen after the Court ruled on intervention.

And North Carolina had, I think, taken the position that it ought to be 50/50 per side after that point, meaning North Carolina plus the intervenors would equal 50 percent. And South Carolina would be the other 50 percent.

And I had said I was inclined to agree with that. But then there was a lot of briefing and argument about it. And I think I deferred it. So that's like 12/05/08, pages 24 to 34 of the transcript.

And I don't recall whether there was a subsequent discussion about it. But I don't remember one, which makes me think it's probably an open issue as to what this invoice is going to look like, because this is post-intervention. We've dropped one intervenor.

One solution would be, and I think

North Carolina cited cases as precedent for this

concept, would be 50/50 per side. And then the sides

just get divided up as they see fit.

But absent an agreement, it would be everyone



1 on one side. So it would be 50 to South Carolina, and 2 then the other side would be 33 each. 3 MR. GULICK: Your Honor, this is --4 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: The numbers are not 5 that huge. I mean, the numbers are not huge. I can 6 tell you what the total is. If you give me a second, 7 I'll go get it. If that would help people, you know, 8 resolve it. 9 MR. GULICK: Obviously, at this stage, 10 Special Master, we would be looking to find a way to 11 resolve it. 12 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Right. Yeah. I mean, 13 I don't want to create more contention or motion 14 practice. 15 MR. GULICK: It may be -- if you are able to 16 tell us the amount --17 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Let me put the phone 18 down for one second. I think I have it. 19 Okay. The total is, that I have -- this is, 20 I believe through last Friday, is 89,899. So it's 21 about 90. And then today would be a fairly minimal 22 amount to get that into that. So we could just call 23 it 90. 24 So under the proposal I was leaning towards,



that would go 45 to South Carolina. And then 45 would

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1 be divided three ways on the other side. 2 MR. COOK: Your Honor, this is Bob Cook. 3 South Carolina is okay with that. 4 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. I think 5 South Carolina -- does anyone else object to it? 6 Or, I guess, is everyone else onboard with it is a 7 better question? 8 MR. RICE: This is Garry Rice for Duke 9 Energy, Special Master Myles. And Duke finds that 10 acceptable. 11 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. 12 MR. BROWNING: North Carolina does not 13 I think it's -- between the parties on the 14 North Carolina side, we'll find a way to work that 15 out. 16 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. 17 MR. BROWNING: And not take up more of your 18 time. 19 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. That makes 20 sense. 21 Is Catawba okay with that? 22 MR. SHEEDY: Well, obviously -- this is 23 Jim Sheedy for Catawba River Water Supply Project. 24 While obviously, CRWSP would prefer 12-and-a-half 25 percent to 16-and-a-half percent, we accept



Jim Gulick's invitation to discuss that on our side of
the B rather than take up the Special Master's time.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. That seems

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. That seems good. So we'll get that out today, and that will be to everybody. I'll send it by email, so everybody has

Okay. I did have a couple other questions.

I wondered whether -- one question, these are in no
particular order, whether any further action from
the States is required for approval. In other words,
the commission has approved it. But is there a need
for approval from the state legislatures or anything
like that?

MR. GULICK: Not with -- not for the agreement in the settlement. We've done this in a way, we believe -- and this is Jim Gulick. I apologize to the court reporter.

We believe we've done this in a way that does not require legislative approval as in a vote by the general assemblies of the two states. Or approval by Congress.

MR. COOK: This is Bob Cook for South Carolina. I agree with that.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. And then the other question I have is whether Rule 46 is what

it.



governs the settlement of this type of case, or whether there's more that's required.

I know that in some of the other original cases, for example, you know, one large case that settled was the Nebraska/Wyoming case, Owen Olpin.

And I know that case went up to the Court, and there was actually an order approving the settlement.

So it makes -- I wonder, for a couple of reasons, obviously, if it's an agreement between states, it raises issues of the need for a compact.

And I don't think that's usually done in settlements of original actions.

But what is done as a substitute is a decree of some kind that's an agreed upon decree that gets -- that gets submitted to the Court. And I wonder if anyone has looked into whether that kind of procedure is either necessary or desirable?

MR. GULICK: Special Master Myles, this is Jim Gulick.

Our view of that is that it is not necessary.

And we think for that same reason, not desirable to occupy the Court with that in weighing merits or demerits of the agreement, which is satisfactory to the parties, including the States.

Our view is that Rule 46.1, if the parties



are all in agreement on dismissal, that the clerk has authority to enter an agreement in writing, to file that agreement in writing. And then the clerk can dismiss it, provided that, of course, all fees and costs have been paid, which of course comes back to the question we want to be in a position to do that. And that it doesn't require then the Court to approve or not approve the settlement.

There's also a provision, of course, in 46.2, that a petitioner or appellant may file a motion to dismiss. And that the clerk can enter that as well, provided there is no objection from any party.

And we don't know that -- right now we're hoping that we'll be able to proceed without any objection from any party. And that that should be the end of the matter. Of course, subject to the payment of all costs and fees.

MR. FREDERICK: Special Master Myles, this is David Frederick.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yes, Mr. Frederick.

MR. FREDERICK: Vermont versus New York, which was an early '70s case, I think it was 1974 or '73, was dismissed under a Rule 46 dismissal. So there is precedent for original actions being resolved and dismissed in the way that we're proposing here.



1	SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. That's helpful.
2	That's not one I looked at. So what happened there?
3	Do you know?
4	MR. FREDERICK: Well, the parties agreed to
5	resolve the case in much the same way that
6	South Carolina and North Carolina are agreeing to do
7	here. And they simply submitted a Rule 46 dismissal,
8	which was granted.
9	SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: So they submitted it
10	to the Court?
11	MR. FREDERICK: Yeah. I mean, that's what
12	you have to do. You have to submit it to the clerk's
13	office.
14	SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay.
15	MS. SEITZ: Special Master Myles, this is
16	Virginia Seitz for Duke.
17	I think the difference in the open dismissal
18	and settlement that you're referring to is they were
19	actually looking for the Court to enter that
20	settlement as a decree that would subsequently be
21	enforceable, you know, by the Court. And what we're
22	asking for here is simply dismissal.
23	SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah, that makes
24	sense. That distinction makes sense. I just want to
25	make sure that we're all, you know, doing what's



proper.

MR. COOK: Your Honor, this is Bob Cook.

I was involved in the Georgia versus

South Carolina, which went for many, many, many years.

And that case was ultimately dismissed pursuant to

46.1, with a signature by the -- or the approval of
the clerk.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay.

MR. COOK: And that was an original action.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: I remember that one.

I was clerking that year that they decided it. At the end, I mean, you know.

MR. COOK: It lasted from '77 to 2002.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah. Well, it went back further than that. Because there was a decree in the '20s, I think, wasn't there?

MR. COOK: There was. But Georgia brought that action in '77, the one that I was involved in. But it was a holdover from those earlier ones.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. Well, that makes sense and that's comforting to know. That it would save a lot of trouble and time having -- being able to avoid submitting it to the Court.

So if you don't mind, I'll just take a quick look at those precedents. But absent any -- you know,



I'll just probably do it as minimally as possible. In other words, probably shoot you an email or something like that that says I've looked at them and I'm fine with that.

All right. Let me see. I had a couple other just questions just about the process. I just -- what is the status of the CRA? Is it still outstanding?

Remember it was extended for a year and then there were --

MR. RICE: I'm sorry. Special Master Myles. SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: No, go ahead.

MR. RICE: This is Garry Rice, Duke Energy.

The CRA has been signed by the 70 parties that agreed to it and signed it. And it is -you know, it has two pieces to it. There's a, just a purely contractual piece. And then there's a subset of it, which are designed to be licensed articles that are put into the license that FERC will issue for the new hydropower license.

So the CRA is in effect and it's enforceable.

Many of the requirements are pegged to specific dates

following issue -- issuance of a final license.

So the CRA has also been filed, along with the license application with FERC. And we're waiting on FERC to act on that application. So it's,



you know, sort of a two-part answer. The CRA is in effect. It's also filed with FERC.

And those provisions, which are in effect today, are being used. And -- but many of them are not effective until some later date.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. Because of the -- is there anymore a condition to FERC approval? Because I know there had been --

MR. RICE: There are two -- two items that remain not completely resolved. One is the South Carolina 401 water quality certification, which is in litigation. It had been contested by some environmental intervenors and the -- they prevailed upon the Department to deny it and Duke appealed that denial, and won a summary judgment proceeding finding that the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control had waived issuance of the 401 under its own state regulations. And now the Department and the environmental intervenors have appealed that decision.

Now, that doesn't hold up FERC from acting, because currently that decision is not stayed and the status is that it's been waived. So FERC can act. But they may be waiting for that to be resolved. They're not required to, but they may be.



There's also a biological opinion that is expected from the National Marine Fishery Service, which has not been drafted yet. So we are waiting on the draft biological opinion, and then eventually a final biological opinion, both of which are at this point untimely. They're late. But quite frankly, FERC doesn't seem to worry too much about the agency meeting those deadlines.

So those are the two items that have to be resolved. I think technically FERC could issue the license today, if it wanted to. But I think it's waiting for something on both of those items before it issues a license.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Uh-huh. And then the settlement -- okay. That makes sense. Do you think that any part of it is there waiting for this litigation to conclude, or do you think that's unrelated?

MR. RICE: Well, actually, that could be an issue as well. I mean, here again, they're not required to wait on it. But with several issues not completely wrapped up, I think it just -- you know, they have other things they can work on.

So I wouldn't be at all surprised if they're saying, why don't we just work on some of our other



cases and let this thing get a little bit more resolved.

They, you know, I think this would certainly be a good signal to them, because the States, as part of this settlement, have both endorsed the CRA. And so I think that would be a positive signal to FERC to act in accordance with the CRA.

And as I said, they could -- they can find under their own rules, they can find the 401 waived. And they -- they're a little less likely to act without the NMFS, National Marine Fishery Service, doing something on the biological opinion. But they have started to grow a little weary, I think, of waiting, so....

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: I agree. It may be that a resolution would spur further action on their part.

MR. RICE: That's quite possible.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Then I take it that the CRA is not -- I didn't get anything from the concept that suggested the CRA would be -- would be changed. It is what it is. And there isn't going to be modifications to it?

MR. RICE: That is correct.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. And then



just -- this is more an issue of curiosity than anything else. I see that the duration of the resolution, I guess, the resolution would be for the duration of the new license. And I wasn't recalling how -- what that duration is.

MR. RICE: Well, FERC has discretion to issue a license between 30 and 50 years in length. And it is typically tied to the amount of investment and other costs and that sort of thing that the licensee is obligated to undertake. In this case, we're hoping for, and somewhat expecting, a 50-year license, because there are quite a few financial undertakings pursuant to the CRA.

So it's most likely to be a 50-year.

Certainly I would think a 40-year license, but probably a 50-year license.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: So that's what you've asked for anyway?

MR. RICE: Yes.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. And then the commitment not to file at the end, I'm looking at the -- that's the same, the same timeframe that bounds each state's commitment not to refile an action?

MR. GULICK: This is Jim Gulick, Special Master Myles. Yes, that's correct. And that's -- if



things -- if the parties abide by the agreement and the CRA and there's not material changes from the operating facts that sort of rescind by the CRA, I guess is a way to put it, which we're not anticipating, but it's conceivable that uses will change so radically that we might find ourselves in very different circumstances.

And then the concept here was we would agree to negotiate with each other before anybody went back to court. But that was also a reason to -- for the study to be updated, so that both states would be working together to have a continually or a periodically updated through this 50-year period, assuming it's that, in which we're up to date, if you will, on the uses of the river, impacts of those uses in the river, so -- and we're using the same starting point, if you will, for that study so that there is more bases for agreement rather than less.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. That makes sense. And then the memorandum of agreement I see is going to follow dismissal of the litigation, which I found a little strange. But can perhaps one of you can explain how that would work.

MR. GULICK: Special Master Myles, this is Jim Gulick.



This is designed as an accommodation to find a way to -- if there's an entity that -- if there's any possibilities that there's a entity that is providing water in both states such as CRWSP, it's having some unnecessary duplication and permitting processes in those states, because each state has its own permitting, of course -- its own jurisdiction to permit.

That the party states would agree, working with those entities to -- in the manner that's described here, to come up with a memorandum of agreement consistent with both their laws, the laws of the two states, to try to streamline, if you will, that process so as to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Exactly what the parameters of that might be, would have to be worked out with consultation to resolve it.

For the States -- it certainly is there for the benefit of CRWSP, but the States felt very strongly that if their similarly situated parties were not parties to this litigation, that they should also be afforded the opportunity to make recommendations and have comments, and that we didn't want the settlement to be tied up in that kind of administrative process.



MR. SHEEDY: Special Master Myles, this is Jim Sheedy for CRWSP. The necessity for VIP, and I'm referring to the paragraph where memorandum of agreement appears, is triggered in my mind by paragraph third in the joint settlement concept.

At this time, there are some procedural difference -- well, procedural and substantive differences between the two states interbasin transfer requirements. And that remains true, even though in 2007 North Carolina enacted a new interbasin transfer statute. And it remains true, even though in 2010 South Carolina adopted a new Surface Water Withdrawal Act in which there are some interbasin transfer requirements.

So if South Carolina, pursuant to third -again, that's a reference to the paragraph number in
the joint settlement concept -- decides that it is
going to impose more stringent interbasin transfer
requirements, Catawba River Water Supply Project -which I believe is the only real bi-state provider in
the sense of having an intake in one state with an
interbasin transfer located in another state -- then
find itself in a position where, in order to comply
with the law of both states, it has to do some things
twice. Like an environmental impact statement, notice



to upstream and downstream users.

The concept of the memorandum of agreement is to work through process, not substance, with respect to these requirements in a way that's expedient, as well as practical.

And returning to your question. I would say the answer is it just makes sense for the dismissal to occur first, because there is an event that needs to happen in South Carolina before the memorandum of agreement -- I won't say becomes necessary, because I think it's necessary regardless.

But it is much riper once the States have identical interbasin transfer requirements, which they don't have at this time.

So I hope that makes sense.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah, that makes sense.

I do have a question. It's kind of a two-part question. And the second part -- forgive me. It just isn't something I've researched or I could probably have an answer.

But the first part is, will there be a document, an agreement that memorializes the entire settlement? In other words, the parts of it that are in the settlement concept?



And secondly, along the lines of my earlier question about Rule 46, what is the rule, I guess, on what the States can do by way of an agreement or compact with each other without running afoul of Article 1, Section 10, you know, prohibiting the compact without the consent of Congress.

MR. GULICK: Special Master Myles, this is Jim Gulick.

With regard to compacts, the essential elements is something which might make a compact would be if the States -- two states or a group of states entered into an agreement with each other, which enhanced their -- their position or power vis-à-vis other states that were not parties with respect to an issue, or which invade the province of the Federal Government. Those two sorts of things. And those are the, sort of the bellwether or indicia, if you will.

Clearly, since we're only dealing with a state, a river here between the two states, we don't think the first of those is involved, because no other state is involved with these rivers. So we haven't enhanced our power vis-à-vis the other states.

The agreement was drafted as it was, because -- and as you can see this, when it comes to



the state laws, the States are in agreement that we have hortatory -- the underlying concept here is we're going to try work with each other to do these things in a mutual way.

But neither state is giving the other state the power to require -- North Carolina cannot require South Carolina to enact a law saying X, Y, Z. And South Carolina cannot, under this agreement require North Carolina to do the same.

So do you want to --

(Interruption in proceedings.)

MR. GULICK: I don't know who that is that joined.

MS. SEITZ: Sorry. Virginia.

I was cut off.

MR. GULICK: Oh, I apologize.

So the thrust of this is that empowering one state, that would be, seems to us, would be where we would be if we were doing that, which we're not, by this agreement -- and that would be the kind of power that the -- that would have to be supplied by the United States, either by the Court or by -- but the whole concept of this is that the states need to be cooperating with each other.

And that it may be more -- if one of



the states is not doing it, it simply may permit the state with a big enough problem with the other state, that may be one of the things that would permit us to go back to the Supreme Court at some later stage if we weren't able to work it out. But we're not --

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: So you're up to speed, if you missed it, I just asked what, what agreement was going to be executed, if any, to memorialize this? And secondly, was what limitations are there on the states' ability to enter into such an agreement without implicating the compact clause, so --

MR. GULICK: And the agreement will be -- there will be another document, because it no longer would be a concept, it would an agreement. But it would be like this document in all -- every material, substantive respect. If not identical.

It would be close to identical, but there would be -- it's not the case of where it says the States will agree, that they will, they do agree or whatever.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Right. And then this document would be signed by?

MR. GULICK: Representatives of each of the parties. And for the States, the Attorneys General of the two states.



SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: And then you said, and I hit the tail end of what you just gave me, which was very helpful. You said that -- I think you said that there could be a circumstance where if the parties couldn't agree, they'd go back to the Court.

MR. GULICK: It would be a circumstance where if -- well, what I was referring to there is if the case is dismissed, hopefully the parties will be able to work together not just on the issues at issue here, but other issues as they arise. But so long as the parties are following, are in fact following the agreement, the -- and the CRA is dealing with issues related to the river as we anticipate it will, then the parties would not be going back to the Supreme Court. Neither -- no party or the states would be going back to the Supreme Court.

It would be a circumstance either where the whole agreement is run out and the parties are not able -- where I was talking about not being able to agree, you may recall in that last provision, if something does come up -- in other words, just as an example, there's a whole new bunch of uses in North Carolina or in South Carolina, and we really -- and they were not anticipated at the time of this agreement, the parties would agree -- we're going to



sit down and talk to each other and negotiate a solution.

And so it would be in the event that we cannot reach an agreement at that time, over whatever issue it might be, and it might have nothing to do with the issues immediately involved in this lawsuit at all.

At that time, we could negotiate. It would only be then that one state or the other might decide, we need to go back to the Supreme Court -- or not, depending on what the issue is.

But it would not be based upon -specifically on the terms of the agreement. It would
be based upon rights that the States would have if
there were no agreements. For example, as for an
equitable apportionment.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Uh-huh.

MR. GULICK: Clearly, I think it's implicit in this agreement that the parties do not feel the need for an equitable apportionment at this time as part of the settlement.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Right. But if there were an agreement, I think what you were just saying is that if the case were dismissed and the agreement is finalized -- well, presumably, that would happen in



the opposite order, right? The agreement would be finalized and then the case would be dismissed?

MR. GULICK: Yes.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Then if they -- if the last paragraph came into play and there was a dispute and the parties met and conferred and couldn't resolve it and so you're saying -- I think what you're saying is then the agreement would -- would fall away. And then would there be a new case filed by one or the other party? In other words, you wouldn't be enforcing the agreement at that point?

MR. BROWNING: Special Master Myles, this is Chris Browning. And sorry that -- for jumping in here, but you have to understand, too, that from our perspective the agreement will, of course, speak for itself. And I'm not sure running through a series of hypotheticals will necessarily help either state in the long run if there is some sort of dispute in connection with this agreement. That we're probably better off to say the agreement speaks for itself in that regard.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Well, I'm just trying to figure out what happened to the case. Because the case goes away. All I was trying to clarify was if the case were to come back in whatever form, it sounds



like it wasn't going to be enforcing the agreement, necessarily. It might be that the agreement fails to produce some part of a mutual agreement. And then there's a need to resolve that and the case comes back.

I was really just trying to figure out partly, does the case come back in the form of a dispute over the agreement, which I think the answer was no. But I don't know. Maybe that's the part that's not clear.

MR. GULICK: I think the answer -- Special Master Myles, this is Jim Gulick.

The answer to that is -- is no.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay.

MR. GULICK: The only way that I could think that it could be read is if one party thought there was a dissent in the agreement to the refiling. But not an action to enforce the agreement.

In other words, one thing that was positive for you was, by Mr. Sheedy is, well, what if South Carolina does not, as he put it, enhance its interbasin transfer statute, so that it's essentially provided with -- what North Carolina's act provides which is what you have before you, more or less, in basic substantive terms in this third provision.



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North Carolina, in my view, would not, under this agreement, be able to go to the Supreme Court and say, "Make them pass the statute." Because they actually had not agreed to be required to do it. It's a matter of the States trying to cooperate with each other.

And so those things, and if there was not cooperation on the -- so we don't -- that example is probably maybe the best single one. But rather than going through others, I don't think that this could -this agreement would be able to be used in any kind of offensive matter by either state in the Supreme Court.

MR. FREDERICK: Special Master Myles, this is David Frederick.

Can I just suggest that we look at this from a different perspective, which is that in the circumstances with which you may be familiar, having read lots and lots of cases, where the Court retains jurisdiction over a decree, a complaining party half a century later asks to reopen a decree or to have the Court reassert jurisdiction over which the Court had retained jurisdiction, that that's a different model from the one that the States have agreed to here.

Here the parties are agreeing to dismiss the



case. And so to the extent that there are provisions here that might or -- might give rise to any subsequent dispute between the States, I think their remedy would be a new original action for which they have to ask the Supreme Court to find the requisites for original jurisdiction to be satisfied.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah. That was my second question that I was getting to was, if there were -- if, for whatever reason, the parties' efforts to agree on aspects of the agreement didn't succeed, the result would be a new action. That's what I was getting at, because that's what I thought people were saying.

MR. GULICK: This is Jim Gulick.

I agree with what Mr. Frederick just said.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. That makes sense.

So the only thing -- the only question I have out of that very, very helpful summary is just to assure myself. Is there a case or cases or something I can look at that outlines what you said at the beginning, which is that the compact clause doesn't apply to a case like this where they're not -- where the States aren't enhancing their power versus another state or they're not invading the province of the



U.S. government?

It would just help to have some, whatever that guidance is, it makes sense that it would be that, that one wouldn't think that any agreement would implicate that clause.

But, for example, did the two cases you mentioned, Vermont versus New York and then Georgia versus South Carolina, did those involve -- presumably, they involved some kind of agreement, right? And --

MR. COOK: Your Honor, this is Bob Cook.

I think the case -- one case you're looking for would be Maine against New Hampshire or New Hampshire against Maine. I think it's all sort of laid out in that case.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay.

MR. FREDERICK: And another case is the multi-state tax commission case from the late '70s, where the Court lays out the factors of when an interstate compact needs to comply with a compact clause for the constitution.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay.

MR. FREDERICK: And lays out the factors that Mr. Gulick succinctly summarized a few minutes ago.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: All right. That's



really helpful. So Maine versus New Hampshire was roughly when?

MR. COOK: About '76. It was either Maine versus New Hampshire or New Hampshire versus Maine.

versus New Hampshire or New Hampshire versus Maine.

I can't remember which. But it summarizes and it's sort of in the context of, I believe, I believe that might have been a lateral seaward boundary case. And then Mr. Frederick -- the other case is very good as well he just cited.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. That's really, really helpful.

MR. FREDERICK: It's the multi-state tax commission case. And I think it's from 1978, if I'm not mistaken.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: All right. That's helpful.

So next steps, then, would be finalizing the agreement itself, reissuing a stay order, getting you what I can for the final -- at least close to final. I mean, there will probably be something that gets left over. Will that be all right? I mean, in terms of the invoice. I mean, I can do the invoice up through today.

MR. GULICK: Special Master Myles, I think the answer is yes. We would just need to be able to



have that dealt with at the time where we would ask 1 the clerk to dismiss, so we can pay it. 2 3 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Comply with Rule 46. MR. GULICK: Yes. 4 5 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah. We'll figure So if there's any lingering stuff, it will 6 that out. 7 be pretty minor, one would hope. 8 And then we just have to deal with dismissal Except I did say I'd look at these couple of 9 then. 10 things and send you an email to make sure I don't have 11 any concerns about it. But it sounds like you all 12 have already researched it and are comfortable with this model, so I don't have any reason to think I'll 13 14 have an issue with that. 15 MR. GULICK: Special Master Myles, this is 16 Jim Gulick again. 17 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Uh-huh. MR. GULICK: You were about to ask a 18 19 question.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Oh, my only question was: What do you think your timeframe is for getting the actual agreement in place?

MR. GULICK: That was exactly what I -- our hope is to have the final agreement ready as soon as we can hear from -- from the final results of



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Mr. Sheedy's clients' vote. 1 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: So at the latest, that 2 would be some time after December 14th, but hopefully 3 4 sooner? MR. GULICK: That's right. So that we would 5 then be able to complete the agreement and then make 6 a -- the appropriate presentation to the clerk. 7 Presumably, with having had the opportunity 8 to review your -- your invoice, to make sure that 9 there is no issue with that, to -- and that of course 10 any final additional bill that might be subsequently 11 associated with that. 12 So that would be kind of the timetable and 13 our hope would be that we'd be able to have this 14 finished before the new year, if possible. 15 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: That would be great. 16 17 That would be great. Now, does anyone have just handy in their 18 file a form of whatever was submitted in Vermont 19 versus New Hampshire and Georgia versus 20 South Carolina? The Rule 46? 21 MR. GULICK: We do have the Georgia versus 22 South Carolina, Bob. Do you not have that? 23 MR. COOK: I do. This is Bob Cook. 24



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I'm looking at it. It's a stipulation of

dismissal actually signed by me and Mr. Zier for
Georgia bringing that thing at long last to an end in
2002. It's a 46.1 stipulation of dismissal.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: And was there -
MR. COOK: And there was a ruling in that

MR. COOK: And there was a ruling in that case earlier, you may recall. But the case dragged on with some lateral seaward boundary issues and some marking and all that kind of thing. But that's the way the case was ended was 46.1.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: And was there an agreement in a case, a written agreement?

MR. COOK: No, Your Honor. This was -- this was just a -- the case just came to an end. I think both legislatures had to pass some acts to lay out the lateral seaward boundary.

And this stipulates and cites that the two acts were passed in '99 and '94. And then -- then the stipulation dismissed the case in 2002. And we did get -- Congress did have to agree to that one on the --

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: The lateral seaward boundary?

MR. COOK: Yes.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: So you have the Court decree that resolved everything except that?



MR. COOK: That's right. 1 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: And then you had the 2 compact -- I mean, I guess it was approved by 3 4 Congress, whatever it was, whether it was a compact or 5 not. MR. COOK: That's correct. 6 THE COURT: To resolve the remaining issue. 7 And then after that, you went ahead and dismissed it. 8 9 MR. COOK: Both sides agreed to dismiss it. SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. 10 MR. COOK: After the two legislatures passed 11 acts memorializing, and Congress approved the lateral 12 seaward boundary. 13 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. Well, whatever 14 you have on that would be helpful. It just would be 15 16 useful to look at it to see what was done there. MR. COOK: I can get that -- I can email that 17 18 to you, Your Honor. This is Bob Cook. SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. What about 19 Vermont versus New Hampshire? Was it Mr. Gulick that 20 21 mentioned that case? MR. COOK: I believe it was Mr. Frederick, 22 23 wasn't it? SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Mr. Frederick, do you 24 have that case? Do you have whatever it was you were 25



referring to that indicated that's how that case got resolved?

MR. FREDERICK: We've got indication from a court opinion. I don't think we found the actual Rule 46 dismissal paper itself. Typically, these are only a page or two pages. I filed one last year in a private case. They're not very involved documents, but we can send you what we have on that.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: And I assume in that case there wasn't approval by Congress; it was just -- or do you know?

MR. FREDERICK: That's correct. There was no compact clause issue and no enactment by Congress.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. Well, if you could send me whatever you have on that. Don't bother to do it in a formal way. Whatever form you think is appropriate. You can send an email or whatever you want to send. That would be helpful. Just copy everybody on it.

MR. FREDERICK: Certainly.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: So does it make sense to try to -- I guess I should first ask -- I was going to ask you if we should set another conference call for some time after the Catawba decision, CRWSP decision.



But I should ask first: Do people have other issues that should be discussed?

MR. SHEEDY: This is Jim Sheedy for Catawba River Water Supply Project. I do not, Your Honor.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Probably you'll want to let me know if that meeting on December 14th gets accelerated. But otherwise, should we set a time to talk after that?

MR. GULICK: Special Master Myles, this is Jim Gulick.

Assuming that no issue arises with that, then it would appear to me that, or that you have some other issue after looking at the documents that you receive, that the parties would be able to draft a dismissal form, which we could certainly share with you about what would be filed. And of course, this is of course assuming we also have no issue with the fees or costs, which I do not anticipate. I anticipate the opposite. So that we all know what's going to be filed and that all of the fees and costs are taken care of.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: And --

MR. GULICK: That document for dismissal would, as Mr. Frederick indicated, be very short and succinct. The parties all agree.



SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. And then will 1 you be submitting to me or sending to me, just for 2 3 review, the final settlement agreement? MR. GULICK: We can certainly do that. 4 I don't think it's necessary, but we'd be happy to do 5 that. 6 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: And presumably I don't 7 8 have to sign off on the Rule 46 document. You're just sending that to me for my information? 9 10 MR. GULICK: Yes. SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Because there is no 11 12 requirement or presumably precedent for Special Masters to sign such things, I would think. 13 That's how we understand it. 14 MR. GULICK: 15 SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. That makes 16 Well, what we might do, just since we have 17 everyone here, is to set a conference call for sometime after that date, but subject to being vacated 18 if we don't need it. Does that make sense? We may 19 20 not need it. 21 MR. GULICK: We could certainly do that. But 22 an issue with setting it now is that we don't know exactly when Mr. Sheedy's Lancaster County Board will 23 meet. But we would certainly hope to be able to 24



proceed as soon after that as we could.

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So we might be setting a date that would have to change in any case if something arose. That's the only issue that I can see.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Yeah. Well, I guess there's two issues. One, it could happen sooner than the 14th. And second, something could come up that makes it happen after the 14th.

MR. GULICK: That's true.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: But in the interest of guesting everything done by the end of the year, we could set a call for, I suppose, for some date in there, the 17th.

MR. GULICK: I don't have my calendar.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: That's a Friday. It's a busy time of year for everybody, but....

MR. GULICK: On the other hand, all the parties would like to proceed. So we don't want to hold ourselves up.

MR. BROWNING: Special Master Myles, this is Chris Browning. I guess my suggestion would be at this point, we're only talking about ministerial tasks that the parties should be able to complete without supervision by the Special Master at this point in filing a stipulation of dismissal.

If for some reason we get off track, I think



everybody on the call is committed to notify you in the event that we're back in a litigation mode. But think at this point in time, all we're talking about is ministerial tasks going forward.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: So you would recommend not setting a call and just having a call if necessary.

MR. BROWNING: Yes. We would jointly notify you in the event that for some reason settlement -- we're no longer on a settlement path and you need to be aware of that. Short of that, I think everything will get taken care of in fairly short order.

MR. FREDERICK: This is David Frederick for South Carolina. We agree with that suggestion.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Okay. I'm fine with that. I'm fine with that.

And like I said, if I have any concerns about it, just I'll let you know. Meaning after I get the chance to look at these couple of cases, which doesn't sound like I will. It's just not an area that I've particularly researched before.

MR. COOK: Your Honor, this is Bob Cook.

I just wanted to say, from South Carolina's perspective, that we commend all of the parties. It's been a pleasure trying to get through all of this and



South Carolina is very appreciative of the cooperation of all of the parties. And yourself as well, of course.

MR. GULICK: This is Jim Gulick from North Carolina.

We would agree with everything that Bob Cook just said. And we appreciate, Special Master Myles, the attention and research that you've put into this case, which I think has assisted in reaching this result.

MR. MYLES: Special Master Myles, this is Jim Sheedy for CRWSP.

We too join in that, and very much appreciate your diligence and thoroughness throughout this case.

MR. RICE: This is Garry Rice for Duke.

Not to be left out, we echo those sentiments.

SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Well, thank you. And I want to say on my behalf, that this has just been -- as I said at the outset, I think it's a really fine resolution.

And throughout this litigation, I've been -I've felt fortunate to have such high quality of
counsel briefing and argument and attention to
precedent and detail. It's really been a pleasure
working with all of you.



1	And I'm just thrilled at the outcome. I
2	think it's a great outcome, so And I know that
3	it's been a lot of work and a lot of input from
4	everybody. So I think it's a very I think everyone
5	should be pleased with the with the result.
6	So with that, maybe we can adjourn.
7	MR. GULICK: For North Carolina, we agree.
8	And we thank you and wish everyone a Happy
9	Thanksgiving.
10	MR. COOK: As we in South Carolina do.
11	MR. SHEEDY: This is Jim Sheedy for CRWSP.
12	You all have a Happy Thanksgiving.
13	SPECIAL MASTER MYLES: Same here from
14	California.
15	(Whereupon, the proceedings were adjourned
16	at 1:12 p.m.)
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I, the undersigned, a Certified Shorthand 1 Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify: 2 That the foregoing proceedings were taken 3 before me at the time and place herein set forth; that 4 any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings, prior to 5 testifying, were duly sworn; that a record of the 6 proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand 7 which was thereafter transcribed under my direction; 8 that the foregoing transcript is a true record of the 9 10 testimony given. Further, that if the foregoing pertains to 11 the original transcript of a deposition in a Federal 12 Case, before completion of the proceedings, review of 13 the transcript [] was [] was not requested. 14 I further certify I am neither financially 15 interested in the action nor a relative or employee 16 of any attorney or party to this action. 17 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date 18 19 subscribed my name. 20 DEC' 0 6 2010 Dated: 21 22 23 DANA M. FREED CSR No. 10602 24 25