BEFORE THE

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

IN RE:

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

PROCEEDINGS:

Petition on behalf of Citizens of the State of Florida to initiate investigation into integrity of SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY's repair service activities and reports.

DOCKET NO. 910163-TL

Agenda Conference

BEFORE: Chairman Thomas M. Beard

Commissioner Betty Easley Commissioner J. Terry Deason

Commissioner Susan Clark Commissioner Luis J. Lauredo

ITEM NUMBER: 11**

DATE: Tuesday, April 21, 1992

PLACE: 106 Fletcher Building Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: PATRICIA L. GOMIA
Notary Public in and for the

State of Florida at Large

GOMIA AND ASSOCIATES
CERTIFIED COURT REPORTERS
216 WEST COLLEGE AVENUE, ROOM 122
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

RECEIVED 904-224-6200

Division of Records & Reporting

APR 27 1992

1

Florida Public Service Commission

PARTICIPATING:

TRACY HATCH, Esquire, FPSC Legal Division

HARRIS ANTHONY, Esquire, Southern Bell Telephone

CHARLES BECK, Esquire, Office of Public Counsel

* * *

ISSUE 1: Recommendation that the Commission deny
Southern Bell's request for reconsideration of the
Commission's decision (Order No. 25483 BR WN ES DS
CL§) that the appropriate standard for review of a
prehearing officer's order is the same as that applied
for a motion for reconsideration.

ISSUE 2: Recommendation that the Commission deny Southern Bell's request for reconsideration of that portion of Order No. 25483 that affirms the prehearing officer's order to compel Southern Bell to respond to certain of Public Counsel's discovery requests.

ISSUE 3: Recommendation that this docket remain open.

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BEARD: No. 11.

MR. HATCH: Commissioners, Item No. 11 is a Motion for Reconsideration filed by Southern Bell. The Commission's order affirming a prehearing officer's determination to grant a Motion to Compel. It is also a Motion for Reconsideration of the Commission's decision to adopt a reconsideration standard on review of the prehearing officer's orders.

One preliminary matter if I may raise at the moment, this recommendation on the face of it is listed as parties may participate. That is inconsistent with the most recent Commission practice. It is not inconsistent with a historic practice. We are still sorting all of that out.

I have no objection to allowing parties to participate. It is within your discretion to hear them or not, as you wish. The last time it was before you the parties did not participate on this matter.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Are you all here to answer questions or to participate?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: They are both here to argue.

MR. ANTHONY: I was hoping to do more than that.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: As the prehearing officer, I have heard these several times, and I would like you all to

GOMIA AND ASSOCIATES

have the benefit of hearing it a time or two. So suit yourselves.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Oh, no.

MR. HATCH: The confusion stems, Commissioners, from the Commission's rules, the procedural rules, that says in the post-hearing procedures after an evidentiary hearing has been held there is no participation.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Who goes first?

MR. HATCH: If you are going to hear them argue?

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Yeah. Who goes first?

CHAIRMAN BEARD: It would be Southern Bell's motion, if I'm not mistaken.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Well, it's kind of hard to tell.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Wait a minute, let me just get clarification on this.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: It would be, this is very unusual to grant oral argument on this issue. This is a reconsideration, right?

MR. ANTHONY: It's a reconsideration of the Commission's previous order. It goes to two different issues.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right.

MR. HATCH: Well, you've got two separate issues, but the underlying issue is a discovery matter, and whether parties are entitled to oral argument at any point in a discovery process versus a substantive evidentiary hearing.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And what is at issue here is the standard we used and something else?

MR. HATCH: There are two issues before you based on the pleadings filed. The first issue is whether you should reconsider your adoption of a reconsideration standard of review of a prehearing officer's discovery order. That is appropriate, an appropriate matter for reconsideration because that is a shift in policy that the Commission has announced.

The second issue before you is the reconsideration by the full Commission of the full Commission's determination of the order affirming the prehearing officer's determination. That's a separate matter.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: You would have to decide? the first one and then --

MR. HATCH: In a sense we are all balled up in whatever your standard of review is is going to ultimately determine what ultimately happens. The background to all of this as we have shifted over time, the underlying basic issue is how many bites at the

discovery apple are you going to allow parties.

The rules technically the way they are drafted now provide four opportunities, if you use every opportunity, and historically all four of those opportunities have been used, the prehearing officer's order, reconsideration by the prehearing officer, de novo review by the Commission, reconsideration by the Commission.

We have attempted to streamline that process because it is broke and it needs to be fixed. And what we have attempted to ask the Commission to do, which they have done thus far, is to have the prehearing officer issue the initial determination, put it out for reconsideration standard on review, and then it goes away. Two bites.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: That apple is down to a seedless grape by now. What do you want to do?

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Hey, I'm the prehearing officer.

MR. HATCH: But the initial threshold is whether you want to hear peoples' -- parties --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I don't mean to open up the door to have oral argument on every issue that comes before us, but I think we did adopt a new standard of review. And I would like to hear from the parties, but with the caveat I don't want to hear from

them for more than five minutes on each point. And I think to come some extent we tend to get carried away, but on this issue I would like to hear from them.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Well, barring my usual nature with respect to participation on oral arguments, which we already know where I am, I will certainly defer to you.

Five minutes, is that agreeable, Gentlemen? My watch.

MR. ANTHONY: Yes, sir. Five minutes for both issues or on each issue?

CHAIRMAN BEARD: I think you have one issue before you first, and that is the standard.

MR. ANTHONY: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: And that is the one you are participating, because it's quote/unquote a shift in policy. Okay. Once you get done with that one, okay, then if it's held in your favor, then we go to the other one. And my position there is you would not participate because that is standard reconsideration.

Now, Commissioner Clark, you are the attorney up here and whoever else, you tell me, have I misunderstood?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that procedure you set up is fine.

GOMIA AND ASSOCIATES

CHAIRMAN BEARD:

Okay.

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. ANTHONY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: You got half of it, didn't you?

MR. ANTHONY: Well, it's a start.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay.

MR. ANTHONY: The first issue that Southern Bell has brought before you on reconsideration has to do with the standard of review. There was a motion to compel discovery that underlies all of this. prehearing officer ruled against Southern Bell. Southern Bell moved for the Commission to review that decision.

At the agenda where that was considered, the Commission applied a standard, it's the same as it applies to reconsideration of its own orders. In other words it applied the Diamond Cab standard, which basically gives the tribunal the opportunity to consider matters which it failed to consider or it overlooked. It was mistake of law or fact in effect.

It's Southern Bell's position that that is the incorrect standard to apply on review of a prehearing officer's order.

The cases that the order relies on, first of all, had to do with situations where the court in these cases was reconsidering its own order. The court had

had the opportunity to fully consider all the issues the first time it heard argument, it heard evidence, wherever it may have been.

In this particular case that is not the case. The prehearing officer, Chairman Beard, heard those arguments, but the full Commission didn't have the opportunity. So it's Southern Bell's position initially that those cases on their face don't apply to that particular review.

Secondly, the Commission's rules themselves apply a different standard. It's Rule 25-22.0382, and that is the standard for review of a prehearing officer's order, and it sets forth two different alternatives for a party that wishes to seek some review. First of all the party can seek reconsideration to the prehearing officer himself or herself, or if the party wishes it can seek review. That is the word it uses, not reconsideration which it uses to go back to the prehearing officer, but review to the full Commission.

Since the rule itself distinguishes between reconsideration and review, I think it reflects what those cases say, that when the full body has heard or the prehearing officer has heard the arguments there is no need to repeat those arguments. But if you are going from the prehearing officer to the full body that

hasn't had the opportunity to hear all the arguments, the parties ought to be allowed to present those full arguments.

Now, secondly, even if, as Mr. Hatch stated, this was a change in direction for review, what standard the Commission has applied, and in the past what this Commission has done when you've had a review requested of a prehearing officer's order it has gone to the full Commission and it's been a full review of all the issues. In fact that was done in Southern Bell's 1988 Rate Stabilization Case, or orders on discovery where the prehearing officer ruled one way, and then it was taken up to the full Commission, the Commission heard argument and the order was basically denied in part and affirmed in part, and all that had to do with discovery.

Here for the first time the Commission has decided to impose a different standard, the standard that it applies on reconsideration from its own full Commission orders. And it would be Southern Bell's position with regard to that, that that is a change of policy or practice.

And under the Administrative Procedures Act,
Section 120.5216, that is something that has to be done
as a rule. And this Commission hasn't undertaken a

rulemaking process as a result, although it may, as Mr.

Hatch said, want to implement rules to do something
like that. Up to now it hasn't. It's just in one
particular order implemented a new change in policy
that should be a rule, and that that policy hasn't been
properly effectuated.

I hope I beat my five minutes.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: You did fine.

MR. ANTHONY: Thank you.

MR. BECK: Commissioners, quite politely, your rules do not say what standard is applied anywhere, so you've simply got to decide it. There is no guidance in your rules for it.

We think that your standard has to be a limited review by, after the first hearing, because there is no sense in having the prehearing officer rule at all if you are simply going to hear all the same arguments again the next time, plus there is no incentive for the party to make their best arguments and the appropriate arguments the first time. Don't waste our time, don't waste your time if you are not going to uphold the first one and look only at the second level of review for an error or an abuse of discretion.

This case is a perfect one. Your system is broken. Look when we asked for this discovery. It was

in June 6th, 1991, ten and a half months ago. Early last week you mentioned, in the United depreciation case you took note of a problem United had of getting some discovery from an intervenor in the case. There was one motion for reconsideration in that case. We went to the hearing without having had a final ruling on the intervenor of whether they had to produce the documents.

Here we've got a very important docket, looking at the integrity of Southern Bell's repair service activities and reports. Discovery is the most basic you can get. We've asked Southern Bell to give us the names of the persons with knowledge about these type of events.

I am winning every argument I get here. The prehearing officer went with me. The full Commission went with me. It's been ten and a half months, and I don't have an answer.

Your system is broke. I think you've got to have a limited number of times where the parties can come in, and it should be for an abuse of discretion or an error in law or fact.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Either that, or you've got to stop winning.

MR. BECK: I'm winning, but I'm not. I don't have

the answers.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: A shallow victory.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I think there are valid points made on both sides, and I think one of the extremes we could go to is not allowing an appeal of any order on discovery by the prehearing order, and allow that the prehearing officer's order to stand.

I'm not sure that at this point I'm -- I would like to consider that further to think that that is a good idea.

But I think Mr. Beck is right that to the extent we don't adhere to a narrow scope of review, we are inviting parties not to put on their full case at the initial point they are fighting discovery, and we have got to put into effect those mechanisms that will make them present their full case initially so that we can move on with our discovery.

With respect to the fact that the full Commission might not have heard the arguments, that happens in courts all the time. You make motions and very likely you won't be heard on them, at least in federal court, you will get an order out of it and very rarely do they have oral arguments on motions.

I think the final point I would make is that if the prehearing officer is wrong, and it's something

that -- two things can happen. It can be corrected on appeal. They can allege that it resulted in some material harm to them. If it's a situation where we have granted discovery of something they feel is confidential, they have the avenue of immediately appealing that because they will be irrevocably harmed if they have to make discovery of confidential information.

Moreover, if one of us is adopting a policy that the rest of us don't agree with, there is always the opportunity to go to rulemaking, or a Commissioner can move to reconsider it on their own motion.

So I would have to say that I would concur with staff that we have adopted the appropriate standard of review because we do have to give some force and effect to the orders of our prehearing officers.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask Tracy a question.

In your opinion do we need to change our rules, or are our rules sufficiently vague that we can do this, either way?

MR. HATCH: Your rules provide within them the discretion in this case to do what you think you need to do. The rules are not ironclad and specific as to the appropriate avenue.

As to the first part of your question, we are in

the process of revising or looking at the rules and changing them and making a list of the things that we need to change and clarify and fix. That is going on all across the board in all the rules. The procedural rules are no different.

Your rules do not preclude you or compel you to do any particular thing in this instance. As far as the procedural rules in this instance, all it says is the party is entitled to review by the Commission. The standard of review is what the issue is now.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: And you would have to assume, if you did a de novo approach, you would have to assume that review equates to rehearing.

MR. HATCH: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: And I see no reason why the full Commission cannot review without rehearing. And if after review decides rehearing is appropriate can still do so, and I would not want the rules to preclude that possibility.

MR. HATCH: You may on your own motion conduct a full rehearing if that is appropriate. The question is which opportunities are you going to hang out for the parties to put their hat on.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: If you made a motion -COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move staff.

for Southern Bell said that the cases that were quoted in support of I guess your motion or rather your opposition were not relevant because they were reconsiderations of what he called quote full court rather than, the full court's own orders. Is there in the judicial process when judges or courts delegate to magistrates, what kind of parallel can we draw from that? Is the magistrate, actually in essence works as a prehearing officer, doesn't he, in the federal court?

MR. HATCH: In federal practice that is my understanding, yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Is his rulings, his orders, reviewable by the court?

MR. BECK: I'm not sure of the answer to that.

MR. HATCH: I don't know.

MR. ANTHONY: Commissioner Lauredo, we have a court case right now in federal court in the Southern District of Florida, a federal case. Discovery issues have been delegated to a magistrate, and the court does reserve the power to review those. Whether there is oral argument or not, sometimes there has been and sometimes there hasn't been. In that particular case I think it depends on what the judge wants to do.

If I could just address one other point that

Commissioner Clark raised, I would like to say that I think this is the only discovery dispute that has arisen in this case that I'm aware of, and Mr. Beck may tell me if I'm right or wrong about that.

MR. BECK: It's wrong.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: I would have been shocked.

MR. ANTHONY: It's the only one that I can recall that at least has gotten to this phase. Maybe he can point out where I'm wrong.

But Southern Bell has tried to cooperate in discovery in this matter. This isn't a matter of confidentiality. It's not anything like that. It goes far beyond that as far as Southern Bell is concerned. It's a matter of attorney privilege, work product privilege, which is fundamental to the process. And that's why Southern Bell has thought it appropriate to take it to this full body because it is something that is fundamental to the entire workings of not only the judicial process, but this administrative process. It goes to the investigation that Southern Bell did, and that's why Southern Bell has taken it the way it has.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, and I understand that, and I understand based on the standard of review that we would adopt here that unless you could show that the prehearing officer was -- it was a mistake of law or

fact or didn't understand something, then you would immediately appeal it to the appellate court and bypass the full Commission, which I think is the way to go, because we need to eliminate the steps in order to encourage people to make their best case to the prehearing officer.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Commissioners, let me if I can, this needs to be resolved, because this isn't getting simpler. This wasn't a matter of a few documents. We are talking mag tapes of data. We are talking spending a lot of time reading and rereading the statutes to get clarification in our mind about what the statutes clearly indicated you could could not hold confidential, name and address kind of things.

And if you rehear it, to further rehear it, you better go look at not only the statutes but all the papers. I don't think you want to be in a position of doing that because then we do need to eliminate the prehearing officer, we don't need them anymore.

MR. ANTHONY: Chairman Beard, this only has to do with names that Public Counsel has requested. And again it's a question of privilege not confidentiality. It doesn't go to any of those other issues about confidentiality.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Well, there was a lot of stuff

that came through at that time, mag tapes of material to be precise. Okay. This was one of those. And it took hours and hours and hours, both mine and Bill Gibson's time going through those meticulously. Okay. And once you open it up for one piece, I don't care if it's this document or any document, you open it for all of them.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to second Commissioner Clark's motion.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What are we voting on here?

On Issue 1 or --

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Just the whole thing, approve staff, I believe was the motion.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: That was my motion.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Counselor, there is no way that I can vote on this without creating precedent.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: About what?

MR. HATCH: I don't believe so, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You are getting ready to get the remedial course, Commissioner Lauredo.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Depending on which side you agree with.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Especially when you read this late at night they don't jump at you as

controversial.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Well, we don't have the benefit of the oral argument to really enlighten us.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I just thought it was wonderful last night. I was all --

CHAIRMAN BEARD: We have a motion and a second.

All of those in favor signify by saying aye.

Opposed.

(Whereupon, discussion on the above item concluded.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA)

COUNTY OF LEON)

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

I, PATRICIA L. GOMIA, Professional Shorthand Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large:

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing agenda conference proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter reduced to typewriting under my supervision; and the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 20 are a true and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, nor financially interested in the foregoing action.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this, the 24th day of APRIL, A. D., 1992 IN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, COUNTY OF LEON, STATE OF FLORIDA.

20

21

22

23

24

My Commission expires: June 17, 1994

25

GOMIA AND ASSOCIATES

PATRICIA L. GOMIA

216 West College Avenue U.S. Post Office, Room 122 Tallahassee, Florida 32301