1	BEFORE THE	
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
3	IN THE MATTER OF	
4	INTERMEDIA COMMUNICATIONS OF FLORIDA, INC.	: : DOCKET NO. 921074-TP
5	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS,	:
6 7	INC. d/b/a Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Compa	
8	UNITED TELEPHONE COMPANY OF : DOCKET NO. 940014-TL	
9	CENTRAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF FLORIDA	: DOCKET NO. 940020-TL
10	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, :	
12	GTE FLORIDA INCORPORATED : DOCKET NO. 940190-TL	
14 15	PROCEEDINGS: 8PEC	CIAL AGENDA CONFERENCE
16		RMAN J. TERRY DEASON HISSIONER SUSAN F. CLARK
17	COMP	HISSIONER JULIA L. JOHNSON
18	DATE: Weds	nesday, November 30, 1994
19	TIME	menced at 9:30 a.m.
20		luded at 12:00 noon
21		Hearing Room 106 East Gaines Street
22		ahassee, Florida
23		KELLY, CSR, RPF
24	SYDN	ef, Bureau of Reporting MEY C. SILVA, CSR, RPR Cial Commission Reporter
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PARTICIPATING:

TRACY HATCH and DONNA CAMEANO, Florida Public Service Commission, Division of Legal Services.

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 WALTER D'HAESELEER, MIKE REITH, ROBIN MORTON, LAMS CHASE, ANNE MARSH, JILL BUTLER, STEVEN BROWN and ALTON DREW, Florida Public Service Commission, Division of Communications.

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PROCEEDINGS

(Hearing convened at 9:30 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN DEASON: We'll go ahead and begin today's special agenda. Who is going to introduce it?

Mr. Reith?

MR. REITH: Good morning, Commissioners.

Today we're here for Phase II or Part II of the expanded interconnection docket. As a brief recap, Phase I, we went ahead and dealt with expanded interconnection for dedicated services, those being private line special access. Today we're dealing with expanded interconnection for switched access services.

Local transport restructure has also been merged into this docket; because in an ideal situation, when we first envisioned it, AAVs would be permitted to provide those local transport links. Since then, we've reviewed it and our recommendation addresses that.

As a suggestion that the Chairman brought up and we do agree to possibly take up Issues 7 and 8 at the same time because they are linked. It is your pleasure, Commissioners, to go issue-by-issue or have a general discussion up front, whatever you would like.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. I understand that with the possible exception of Issues 7 and 8, which you suggest and I agree probably should be taken up

together, the issue order that we have on the notice here is the order of issues that you would like to have, correct?

MR. REITH: Yes, sir, as listed. It starts on Page 2 in the Table of Contents. You're correct, we did take 15, 16 and 23 out of order; those all deal with Phase I, so we felt it was better to go ahead and lump them together.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And that's the order that you presented them in in the recommendation as well?

MR. REITH: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Commissioners, do you want to go issue-by-issue or is there any kind of generic discussion you want to conduct before we get started?

commissioner clark: I think I do have some generic questions. Let me ask the Staff about -- I wanted to get clear in my mind permitting expanded interconnection and the implementation of expanded interconnection. Given the fact that I believe it's your recommendation that there wouldn't be widespread implementation of this because AAVs could not provide it to nonaffiliated entities, if we authorize it by a vote today, who will be in a position now to take advantage of expanded interconnection?

MR. REITH: Expanded interconnection for switched access, actually collocating facilities in the LEC office, IXCs would be able to take advantage of that; AAVs would not.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. So what would happen is they would have an expanded interconnection from their POP --

MR. REITH: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: -- to the local -- would it be to the access tandem? I know you have it in here back here --

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MR. REITH: Page 48 might be a help.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MR. REITH: Something I would like to point out before we get into this drawing here is if you notice, inside the LCO, the AT and the SWC, the local central office access tandem serving wire center, you see little tiny boxes. "A" represents the AAV; "I" represents the IXC. We were very specific in the drawing as to the type of facility that comes in and out of those.

In today's world, the dotted line is what AAVs can provide. That was addressed in Phase I. Of course, we've stayed that order.

And the "A" represents the collocation for the 1 Phase I, for the dedicated facilities. If you look at 2 3 the --COMMISSIONER CLARK: Wait a minute. Say that 5 again. MR. REITH: Okay. The little "A" is the AAVs, 6 7 collocated facilities, that all is Phase I stuff that 8 COMMISSIONER CLARK: When you say that, that's 9 10 in the local central office? MR. REITH: Yes, ma'am. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. 12 13 MR. REITH: Yes, ma'am. Now, the way we envision it today, if Staff's recommendation is accepted, the only thing that would change would be the 15 IXCs would be able to collocate facilities, but the links between the IXC facilities would be provided by 17 the AAV, and that's what is represented by the solid 18 line. And that's pretty much an extension of what they 19 are allowed to do today as far as POP-to-POP transport. 20 So there's not a whole lot in addition that an 21 AAV can do as per our recommendation today. 22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. And if I 23 understood the testimony correctly, there's probably not 24

much in the market left there now; because if it were

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cost-effective to do it, they would have done it already through private line?

MR. REITH: As far as transport and traffic,
yes. I understand what we're recommending today is
pretty restrictive; and we're consistent or attempting
to be consistent with past decisions in our
interpretation of the statute, and that's what has
driven their ability today to provide service.

response to the AAVs, specifically Intermedia and I believe Teleport, saying that they are not prohibited from doing this under the statute. And you responded to them with your own analysis that it is prohibited based on what we decided in the AAV docket.

MR. REITH: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

those lines. Correct me if I'm wrong, it is my understanding that the AAVs would like to, and they, in their argument think it is permissible under current statutory authority that we have here at the Commission, they would want the authority to collocate at a local central office and be able to take all traffic that is designated for a particular IXC -- assuming that the AAV has a contract with the IXC to provide that service for

them -- to take all of that switched traffic that comes
into that local central office that is designated for

ABC IXC and take that and carry it over their dedicated
facility to the point of presence of that IXC. They
think that's permissible and it's your opinion that that
is not permissible.

MS. CANZANO: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: If you could just give some further explanation as to why you think that is not permissible.

MS. CANZANO: First, I think it goes to -COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Donna, could you turn
us to that page? Where is that analysis?

MS. CANZANO: Well, it's under Issue 6, which begins on Page 39 of the recommendation.

addressing the Chairman's question directly but, also,
Mike is saying, "Yeah, we're being pretty restrictive in
what we're allowing the AAVs to do here. We're being
restrictive not because it is a discretionary thing, but
we're being restrictive because of Staff's legal
interpretation of what the law will allow us to do."

MS. CANZANO: Yes, and it's also based upon past Commission decisions interpreting what AAVs are permitted to do; specifically, the AAV order.

commissioner Johnson: I hate to interrupt,
and I'm going to let you continue your train of thought.
But when you say "past decisions," were those decisions,
too, based upon our interpretation of the law? Because
I'm getting a little confused. Because two of you have
said it's not only the law but past decisions, but
weren't those past decisions just interpreting what the
law is? We're consistently interpreting the law.

MS. CANZANO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. REITH: One other thing, there's a point of confusion that was brought out amongst Staff, it is frame of reference. Mr. Wiggins did a pretty good job of trying to focus in on only his client and what his client can do; and we focus on end user, end-to-end.

asked the question to Donna, to try to get the statutory basis, because I think that is the key question is within that statute, that section, it depends on how you define "end user." Staff is defining "end user" as the customer, the -- I'm sorry, it's how you define "customer." We're defining it as the end user, the customer being the person that picks up the phone, dials and wants to make a long distance call.

And I think that under Intermedia's

interpretation the customer is not necessarily the end
user; the customer can be interpreted to be the IXC.

And maybe I'm oversimplifying it, but that's the way I
understood it. If that's not correct, how about
explaining that.

MS. CANZANO: That's basically what they're saying. They're trying to say that a subscriber can be an end user, so an IXC would be a subscriber of the service and thus a subscriber is an end user.

The definition as set before in 364.337 of alternative access vendor services states that means, "The provision of private line service between an entity and its facilities at another location or dedicated access service between an end user and an interexchange carrier by other than a local exchange telecommunications company, and are considered to be interexchange telecommunications services."

And then private line service is defined in Section 364.335 as, "Any point-to-point or point-to-multipoint service dedicated to the exclusive use of an end user for the transmission of any public telecommunications service."

Our interpretation is you're talking about dedicated services, so you look at the picture as a whole. And we have defined switched access service to

common line, which is the portion from the end user to the LEC's central office; local switching, which is really in the central office itself; and then the local transport section from the LEC's central office or the serving wire center to the IXC.

I believe that some of the AAVs want to just focus on one element of that and say that that is a dedicated element, and then they are entitled to do it and it meets, then, the statutory definition of a dedicated service. And I think that you need to look at the whole picture and not just one piece of the picture.

chairman DEASON: But, obviously, if the IXC has a point of presence of collocation there in that local central office, and they take all the traffic which is directed to them and then they want to contract with the AAV to utilize that dedicated facility from that central office to somewhere else down the IXC's network, then that is permissible, right?

MS. CANZANO: That's permissible if it is the same IXC. Because we have already said in that AAV order that an AAV is allowed to provide IXC POP-to-POP transport; and that's just an extension of that, so long as the switch itself is not in between the IXC's facilities.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So really it boils down to 1 statutory interpretation as to what is permissible. 2 MR. REITH: Yes, sir. 3 MS. CANZANO: Yes. CHAIRMAN DEASON: What we may think would be 5 good or bad is really kind of irrelevant, at least for 6 purposes of this. It may be discussed during 7 legislative debate, but we're not here to discuss 8 legislative debate today, we're here to make a decision 9 based upon the evidence and the record and our 10 interpretation of the statute as it exists today. 11 MS. CANZANO: That's right. 12 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But the statute uses "end 13 14 user." MS. CANZANO: Yes, it does. 15 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But it doesn't really 16 17 define it. MS. CANZANO: No, it doesn't really 18 specifically define it. But there's a similar -- one of 19 our rules that has to do with operator services defines 20 end user as a person who initiates the call. So we're 21 22 borrowing the idea from that. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: From where? I'm sorry. 23 MS. CANZANO: From Rule 25-24.610(1)(c). 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But I think perhaps the

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way we use it in the rule is consistent with the way -I have never heard anyone refer to an interexchange
provider as an end user unless they are in fact, I mean,
if they have a business line or something like that -MS. CANZANO: Right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: -- where they are an end user. But when they purchase the service and then in turn package it and resell it, as far as I know, they have never been characterized as end users.

MS. CANZANO: Not to my knowledge.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What?

MS. CANZANO: Not to my knowledge.

MR. HATCH: Yes, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I think Intermedia, in their brief, they raised, it was an interesting argument.

MS. CANZANO: It sure was.

knew more -- and I know that perhaps we just don't and I don't know how much weight we would give the legislative intent or the legislative discussions with respect to this issue. And I don't know how much weight I would give that anyway. But I'm more inclined to agree with Staff's analysis of end user being the customer -- although I must say I thought Intermedia did an

excellent job on their brief. 1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But to buy into 2 Intermedia's argument, it seems to me the statute would 3 have been written entirely different. 4 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah, that's where I 5 6 started going. 7 MS. CANZANO: Yes. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. 8 I had a follow-up question. Given the fact 9 that the implementation of expanded interconnection is 10 limited by the statute, did you do an analysis of what 11 you think the impact, the financial impact, would be? 12 As I recall what you said about Mr. Beauvais and his 13 comment with respect to the most conservative is 2 14 million and something, the most, the worse scenario 15 would be 23 million --16 MR. REITH: 27 I think; on Page 29, I believe 17 it is. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Your memory is better 19

than mine. But 29 I should look at?

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MR. REITH: I believe that's the page, that's the first page --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I would assume that the 27 would be if the AAVs were authorized.

MS. MARSH: That's correct. He was assuming

that competition would be in place at that time.

3 million based on?

MS. MARSH: That was a more conservative estimate of the same thing. He took different fill factors and used a very conservative estimate to come up with the 2.7 million.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. And what is the 2

In the 27 million he used 100% fill factor.

Actually, he used 10% in the one and 100% in the other,
so you can see the other one is just another zero up or
two zeroes up; and that's really the only difference in
those numbers. They both assume full competition.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So the conservative estimate, which is the 10% fill factor number, that's assuming full competition.

MS. MARSH: Yes, sir.

chairman DEASON: And the assumption is that even with full competition, given pricing flexibility and other things to the LEC and whatever responses they have to the competition, that it is just a conservative estimate they would only lose 10% of that share. Is that in essence what he is saying?

MS. MARSH: Actually, he is not even referring there to what would happen as a result of this docket,

given the limitations.

In another part of the testimony, he agrees that there would be virtually no revenue impact as a result of the decision here today. So this really assumes, you know, that there is competition.

chairman Deason: And none of those numbers, neither the GTE number or the Southern Bell number, make any attempts to try to quantify the revenue enhancements that perhaps could come out of this through customer growth, through stimulation of additional traffic, things of that nature?

MR. REITH: Additional services. Yes, sir, you're correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: They did not take that into account when doing their estimate; is that correct?

MS. MARSH: They did not. Several of the parties do discuss the possibility that revenues could even increase due to other charges, such as cross-connect charge and so forth. All the revenue that the LEC gets today would not go away, it would simply be substituted in other ways as a result of what could come out of today. They do discuss it but none of the parties have attempted to quantify it.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I think an important

point -- and I think that Mr. Metcalf in his testimony

tried to emphasize this -- is that one of the things we 1 need to keep in mind as we go through these things and 2 try to develop policy, realizing we're constrained to 3 some extent by the statutory interpretation, but one of the things we need to remember is that the network --5 when I use the term "network," I am using it rather 6 loosely -- the network is better off if the customers 7 stay on the network as opposed to going to a private 8 9 network.

thought it may be an AAV's network, still the AAV is interconnected to what we would refer to as the traditional network; and that still is a better scenario than losing customers entirely to some type of private network for some type of a VSAT or a private situation.

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MR. REITH: Yes, sir. And the theory is once the private network is in place, the customer does not come back because the they have already invested that capital.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let me go back to one of the generic issues, or our statutory interpretation that AAVs are prohibited from interconnecting with the LEC switch for provisioning of switched access.

I thought you all did a real good job of analyzing that and answering the question directly. And

I need a feel from you all as to I know we're going into 1 this legislative session and we talk about the issue and 2 we talk about what we think the statute does. Is there 3 room here for a discussion -- whether in the order it would be dicta or whatever -- as to where we think they 5 should go? Should we include that kind of discussion 7 here and the ramifications and the impact? I know they'll be looking to us for guidance. 8 We've said this is what the legislature has told us to 9

I know they'll be looking to us for guidance. We've said this is what the legislature has told us to do; should we go the next step in saying -- in discussing the issue in terms of the competitive environment that we now live in?

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CHAIRMAN DEASON: I think that's Issue 5, is it not?

MR. HATCH: In a sense it is Issue 5. To get really to your question, it is possible you could do that, it would be a literal dicta. Here's where we are, here's what we could do. But, you know, if we had our dreams or our druthers, then perhaps it would be different and it can be different this way.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: You think it is taken care of in 5, then?

MR. HATCH: In many respects I think it is taken care of in 5.

The other question is you whether you want to

do that at all.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: That's the question that I have --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That's why I raised it, because I --

MR. HATCH: Since you have your White Paper project in process now, my suggestion to you is that's really a better place to do it.

commissioner CLARK: It seems to me the expanded interconnection, the basis of that you recommend it is that it will be implemented that way. It is inescapable.

MR. HATCH: Yes.

commissioner clark: And I think we're having -- one of the reasons I did not support legislation to allow, last year, to suggest it was appropriate for AAVs to provide it to nonaffiliated entities was I didn't have any kind of facts or education to lead me to conclude that was the right decision. You recall Staff indicated they felt it was the right place to be, I just didn't have that knowledge that you all have.

I feel I have it now; and as a result of this hearing, I think we are in a position to say we think expanded interconnection is in the public interest. It

is our interpretation of the statute that it can be implemented at this point, but we do think it should be implemented and the statute needs to be changed.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, Commissioner, it is kind of ironic, during that discussion I supported the legislation --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So did I.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: -- and the reason I did is because the legislation at that time that we were contemplating did not say it is in the public interest, it just gave the authority to the Commission to take a look at it and then make that determination after we had had a thorough investigation and we assured ourself that it could be implemented in. I think, consistent with that, we would have the authority if we felt it was necessary to protect the public interest to impose certain type of constraints or restraints or transitions or whatever. So that's why I supported it at that time.

The reason that I cannot support Issue 5 here today is that it doesn't do that. It just makes the very bold statement that, "It is in the public interest," and it don't give the Commission -- my fear is -- and it may be. I'm not saying it is not. In fact, I'm kind of inclined to say that it probably is, but I'm not convinced of that yet.

And my fear is that if we make a determination on Issue 5 as it is currently stated, that's going to be used by certain parties -- and I don't blame them; if I were in their shoes, I would, too -- it is going to be used to convince the legislature simply to include in the law that this will be done. And I think that that perhaps would not give the Commission the flexibility and the discretion to take a look at it and, if we so chose, to implement some type of transition or restraints or other considerations. And I don't even know what they would be at this point and maybe there would be none, but that's what my fear is.

If you recall, when we discussed the White Paper, that was one of the things we were saying: We're willing to make this statement that competition and we need to open up the local network and all of that if the Commission is empowered to have flexibility and discretion and to look at it and make sure that it is in the public interests with these considerations or with those considerations.

My fear is that the result from the legislative process may be that there's just a single statement in the law that says, "You will do this." And that may be good public policy and I'm not saying it is not, and I'm sure it would get adequate debate at the

legislative level; but I'm just not convinced that we need to make the bold statement in Issue 5 at this point without the caveats, certain caveats similar to those that we included in our White Paper when we made the bold statement that the local network should be opened up to competition.

That's what my concern is. I discussed it at some length yesterday with Staff; and I think there may be some mixed feelings on it, but I think they can understand the point of view I'm trying to share with you.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I'm a little confused on that Issue 5, then.

I guess -- and I needed to hear that because I guess I was kind of thinking that we have the flexibility and that we were making that determination now after a hearing? I thought this is what we wanted to do, to have this opportunity. But I understand what you are saying is that we might be narrowing ourselves in too much perhaps to have this broad statement.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: That's what my concern is.

But at the same time, if you feel confident that as a result of this proceeding that this is the path we should go down and there's absolutely no doubt in your mind it should be done, it should be done as quickly as

possible, and there is not going to be adverse impacts
on the LECs and the captive residental customers, fine,
maybe this is the avenue to do it and perhaps there is
no need for any longer delay. I'm just not yet quite
that far down that path. I may be headed down that
path, I'm not yet there.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I understand that. I do feel this is the path we should be headed down but I do feel that we need to have some flexibility. So I don't know how to get there; I don't know if this is just sending us on a road and we can't take a turn or what this is doing. But I was assuming in Issue 5 we still would have some of the implementation authority and have some of the safeguards and have the ability to control this, but perhaps not.

MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But what is Staff's opinion?

MR. DREW: Could you reiterate again what would make you more comfortable? I mean, it sounds like the issue somewhat interpreted is pretty broad?

CHAIRMAN DEASON: My approach and my question to Staff yesterday was a quite simple one: Is there even any need to address Issue 5 to resolve the true issues in this docket? That's what my concern was. And

I was basically told it is not absolutely necessary but that, depending on what the consensus of the Commission is, it may be helpful. And I can see both sides of it.

commissioner Johnson: I thought this was a necessary issue to making a determination -- a public -- oh, no. That's what we wanted the legislation to say, that we -- okay, I'm confused.

reservations, Chairman Deason, it's sort of that this is a part of a bigger picture. And what we have said to the legislature is that this is a good idea and opening up local exchange is a good idea. But we need to have the tools to ensure that the timing of it is correct so that in the long run we have full and fair competition. And the timing is essential both to protect ratepayers through the transition and to ensure that the competition does develop.

To turn the local exchange companies loose too soon may kill any developing competition. To hold them back may have an adverse impact on the cost of local rates. It's trying to do it all at the proper time.

And if I understand what you're saying is, we should be careful that we see this as a piece of a larger picture, and that, even though we may be recommending expanded interconnection and believe at

this time that, based on this record, it appears that it would be -- that the legislation should be changed to allow alternative access to providers to serve nonaffiliated entities, that we still need the flexibility, such as with zone pricing and other things, to allow the LECs to fairly compete for those customers.

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CHAIRMAN DEASON: I think that's basically correct. My concern -- for example, one of the biggest concerns I have, of course, is the impact, the financial impact, potential impact. And, I don't think that the -- my opinion is that the record is not as ample as it could otherwise have been. And there's some question as to the limited numbers that we have, whether that contemplates -- what exactly those numbers contemplate. And whether Staff's conclusion that the financial impacts would be negligible, I think that conclusion was reached or based upon the statutory interpretation that these type services are not permissible, but what would Staff's recommendation be if it was under an assumption that that statutory restriction were removed and we were having total and full competition; what would those financial impacts be? And, I don't really think Staff's prepared at this time to make an assessment of what that would be. If they are, please speak up. But I don't think you are.

MS. MARSH: No, we're not.

clarify for me Mr. Beauvais' testimony. I mean, I had understood the 27 million to be if they lost all the access, or if they lost that what they predict they are vulnerable to competition and that would include alternative access providers providing access to nonaffiliated entities. Am I incorrect in that?

MS. MARSH: No, ma'am, you are correct in that. I understood the Chairman to say was Staff ready to assess it.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Staff's conclusion is it's negligible. And I think that's based upon your interpretation of what is statutorily permissible.

MS. MARSH: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Sorry.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And you are saying it's in the public interest because this is a concern we really don't have.

My question is, could you still say that we should do this if it was total and full, and that you could say that there's not going to be any adverse impact on the LECs and their customers, and I don't think you are ready to say that yet. If you are, please share that information with us.

MR. REITH: I would go on, and you can add to
this, when we probed to look at this in this docket -- I
mean, a lot of the answers we got is, "We don't know."

And the numbers were tough coming and the numbers we got
are rough estimates. And I think that's pretty
indicative of the feeling out there. I mean this is new
ground. This is definitely a preliminary step we're
taking or trying to take.

chairman DEASON: And it may be that it is something that we can't really put our hands on, nobody has the answers, and at some point maybe we're going to have to take more steps down this path based on faith.

MR. REITH: It's definitely going to be an evolution. We've just got to take it one at a time.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Walter, you're fixin' to give up your attaboy, you're coming to the table.

MR. D'HAESELEER: I'm a little concerned because of another one that's coming up tomorrow.

There is a point in time when you have to make a decision, even though it be a hard one and you may not be comfortable that you don't have all of the information that you'd like to have.

I'm a little surprised at what has been said from the Staff in that if you ask the companies for information on what they're going to lose, they are

going to do some modeling, they are going to make some
assumption, just like you've got in the other docket,
and until it actually happens and you experience it, you
really don't know what the impact is. But you have to
look at the big picture. And I think the big picture is
that they being able to offer this would be in the
public interest.

Now, there may have to be some fine-tuning later on and some adjustments made, but, you know, you've got a big decision to make tomorrow and I'm concerned because you won't have all of these numbers you're seeking.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask a question. Who is on the interLATA, is it everybody?

MR. HATCH: It's the full Commission.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: One thing that, I mean this -- with respect to No. 5, it is a policy decision that I'm comfortable making, but on the other hand, I have sort of -- the two Commissioners that aren't here, I will have made a policy decision for them in effect.

MR. D'HAESELEER: It's the tone that I'm a little concerned about. I mean, if you're really looking for solid numbers, it's --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I'm not so much looking for solid numbers in this case. The only reason I'm

bringing that up is that I still want the Commission to be able to have the flexibility and the controls and put in safeguards if we deem it necessary.

My concern is whether that such a -- a finding of this, which is bold and direct, that could be interpreted to where that it could be implemented, it could be inserted into the law that says that, "Commission, you will do this. And you don't have to worry about any type of controls or safeguards or whatever because you've already said it's in the public interest so you must be assured that it's fine." And I'm just not willing to say that. That's what my concern is.

Even with our white paper, as you recall, we had a lot of discussion and debate, but we all, the consensus was, "Okay, yeah, we can make this statement, but what we're saying is that we need the ability and the authority to implement Universal Service Fund, if we think that's the appropriate thing to do," the whole myriad of things that we discussed. And that gave everybody some comfort that we're retaining enough authority to assure ourselves that whatever the decisions and the path that we take, that we can — in our humble opinion we can do it, make those decisions which we think are in the public interest. And we're

looking for the broad direction from the legislature but not so much the specifics, like the Ten Commandments, "You will do this, you will do this, and you will not do this."

MR. D'HAESELEER: Yeah, and I agree with you.

I just thought we were changing our tone that if we
don't have numbers, we can't make policy decisions.

realize that at some point we're going to have to make decisions based upon the best information that we have.

I guess I'm not at the point of saying that this type competition is in the public interest, period, and not say as long as -- there's the necessary -- the Commission has the authority to implement -- and there may not be any need for any additional safeguards. But I don't think anybody is going to know until we start implementing it and getting further down that path.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Is there a way for us to add some of those qualifiers in our analysis, you know, that we think that this is in the public interest but add the warnings and things that we need to look at -- I don't want to say the authority that the Commission needs, but issues that are still out there.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I was very comfortable with whatever was contained in the last -- in the legislative

proposal. It was very comfortable. Basically it lifted
that restriction and gave the Commission the discretion
to take a further look at it. But what I hear Walter
saying is I think he's convinced that this constitutes
the analysis -- the hearing, the evidence -- that he's
comfortable in just saying this is the way to go,
period.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Yes, but I can live with -I mean, I don't have any problems with some kind of
caveats. But what I really am concerned about is that
we really won't have the numbers a lot of people are
comfortable with in some of these major decisions we're
going to be faced with. That's my concern.

commissioner Johnson: I don't know if we're necessarily saying numbers, but saying that we need to have the authority to analyze and review.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Sometimes you need the authority just to put brakes on a little, you know.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Maybe we're going too fast down the information superhighway; I don't know. Maybe we're not going fast enough. I think a lot of people would say that's the case.

Any more kind of generic questions?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. Mr. Chairman, I

think maybe we can, when we get to 5, we can work with it a little bit and maybe get something that would satisfy you, and still acknowledge the information we've gotten so far.

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And if I hear you correctly, it's sort of we need to be able to employ some safeguards, or have the ability to change our path if we find that we're doing damage to universal service or -- the path we started on needs some adjustment to protect the public interest.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Let me raise perhaps a more specific question; would we have -- and this is perhaps a question nobody has the answer to, but would we have the authority -- if we were to make this finding and for some reason that statutory provision was lifted, and then a few years down the road we made some type of a finding that, while this has been wildly successful and there's been competition and those customers, the IXCs and some of the large customers, have benefited from it, but there's been some strain or some pressure put upon basic rates, would we have the authority then to require some type of a contribution from these AAVs and IXCs with some type of a Universal Service Fund, or since we have already basically determined them to be in the public interest, that they are kind of exempt from some type of an assessment of contribution to a Universal

Service Fund?

MR. HATCH: Hard question. If you want to go to the extreme edge, I think perhaps you have any inherent authority -- but that's a risky proposition, and I'd hate to give you any kind of committal answer to that without doing a lot more work on the question.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Well, then, that makes me real nervous.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Can you put, I mean it seems to me that it could be put in the legislation to the extent that there needs to be universal --

MR. HATCH: I didn't get that far yet. It depends on what comes out of of the legislature, if there, in fact, is a Universal Service Fund package put forth and how that works; that may very well answer all the questions.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: See, that's what bothers me about this whole thing; we're talking about how we want to structure legislation, and that's not the purpose of this docket.

MR. HATCH: I understand.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Here comes Walter again.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But I'd like to know that the impact that the findings in this docket would have on legislation, and if you're telling me that if we

made this public interest determination, that we may put ourselves in a box where that if we don't get legislation, then our hands may be tied?

MR. HATCH: I'm not sure I understand your question.

commissioner Johnson: Well, you were just saying, the Chairman was asking you about the public interest determination -- go ahead.

MR. HATCH: Well, the basic question was could we establish some sort of a Universal Service Fund down the road if we perceived a problem? If that's the question, I don't have a good clear answer for you that I'm willing to run up the flagpole.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And you're saying because we made a -- that this is a public, this is in the public interest determination, we may have a road block establishing a universal service mechanism down the road.

MR. HATCH: In the greater scheme of things, if you're looking at the big picture, I don't believe this is that big of a pothole in the information highway -- to use the current jargon. But historically we have solved our universal service questions by how we deal with the interconnection with the LECs, local exchange networks. We have built revenues into certain

rates and rate levels to accommodate certain things, to solve certain problems and to solve a lot of other issues. BHMOC for revenue neutrality and lots of CCL and how we raise and lower those rates based on what we think the current problems are and how the mix falls out, what we think is the best mix all the way around.

monopoly per se when they are not the only game in town, then you have a much, much bigger, broader problem to consider. This doesn't reach that, frankly. I mean -- it's getting that direction, but this is not related, really, directly to that problem. And that problem has to be solved, if at all, by some sort of systematic Universal Service Fund. Now, how that is going to look, how it would work, who knows. Until that happens, I don't think you have the kind of problem you're worried about.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Did our white paper address at all the lifting of the restriction on affiliated entities in AAV --

MR. HATCH: I don't know. I don't know,
Mr. Chairman. I wasn't part of that project directly.

MR. TUDOR: The way it was addressed was, we had the three scenarios with the broadest one and the one we proposed being the one that said, open up the

local market and expand competition widely and that
would be covered under that umbrella, but then, the B
option was one that just addressed some very limited
areas, and one of those addressed there was lifting the
unaffiliated entity restriction.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioner, in my opinion, as long as these people are certificated, are under your control, and subject to rate approval, you can do whatever you want through rate design. And I don't think there's any problem. You may not call it a Universal Service Fund, it could be profits or anything else, but I think you could address some concerns about rate dislocations.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Walter, I don't necessarily disagree, but you do realize the recommendation in this case does not even have these folks file tariffs; which I'm not -- I mean I'm --

MR. D'HAESELEER: Right. But through interconnection rates and other rates, you can accomplish this same thing.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Put it in the RIC, huh?

MR. D'HAESELEER: I mean, there's a lot of
ways of doing it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But the RIC has risks in the sense that you could drive people to a private

network.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: That's absolutely correct.

And the fact that the common wisdom is that the RIC

can't survive in the long term, it's got to go away at

some point. Just like BHMOC, it was good public policy

to try to reduce, eliminate that.

things are transition mechanisms. I think when we get to Issue 5, maybe we can make it clear that I think the record does indicate expanded interconnection is in the public interest and consistent with our white paper. It is in the public interest to allow AAVs to provide access for nonaffiliated companies, but we need to be clear that this will have a revenue impact on local exchange companies; that revenue has been used to keep local rates low, and as part of a legislative package the impact of opening up competition and the transition to competition has to address how we assure that universal service can be maintained, and that has to do with how you replace or not replace revenues.

And maybe we can caveat with the fact that,
you know, that there are -- you need to understand the
revenue impact and the legislation has to address how we
protect universal service as we go to competition.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I don't disagree with what

you just said. 1 Any other generic discussions? Okay, we can 2 proceed. Issue 1 is a stipulated issue. 3 Issue No. 2 also is a stipulated issue. Issue No. 3. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I can move Staff. 6 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Staff. 7 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Issue 3 has been moved and 8 seconded. Show that approved. 9 Issue No. 4? Commissioners, I got the 10 distinct impression that while different parties may 11 prefer things a little bit differently, I think 12 everybody basically agreed that expanded interconnection 13 is -- under the FCC's virtual collocation that the FCC 14 format for that is acceptable. I think basically that's 15 what Staff is saying. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is that Issue 4? 17 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That's Issue 4. 18 CHAIRMAN DEASON: That is Issue 4. 19 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move. 20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. Issue 4, "Is the 21 expanded interconnection for switched access in the 22 public interest?" 23 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I thought that was --24

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I'm getting them confused.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Maybe I'm looking at -
COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Are the issues laid out
the same way in the guide as they are in the -
CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, I'm off of my issue
numbers then.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Me, too. Could you all go through or at least explain what Issue 4 is.

MR. DREW: Issue 4 states -- asks the question, "Is expanded interconnection for switched access in the public interest?" Staff is recommending that the Commission find that it is.

overall, the parties believe that it is in the public interest. We found that the local exchange companies agree that there may be some benefits to allowing expanded interconnection for switched access, and asked the Commission to bear in mind that there are certain caveats that the Commission should look at, specifically in the area of revenue impact.

overall, we've identified benefits to expanded interconnection as documented in the record. We've identified overall minimal revenue impacts to the LEC, and we did not identify, based on the record, any significant rate impact on the general body of ratepayers. And that was the basis of our conclusion.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I'm mistaken. I had gotten

off on the wrong list of issues here, but you're correct, Commissioner.

commissioner clark: Mr. Chairman, I would add, there was one thing that you mentioned, and I think should be added to, on Page 28, "Based on the above testimony, Staff concludes the benefits that may occur from introduction of expanded interconnection for switched access include," and I agree with those, but should there be something added that the avoidance of uneconomic bypass of the public network? I mean, one of the things that Mr. --

MR. DREW: Metcalf.

indicated, and to me that is a public benefit because there's a far greater danger to the maintenance of the public switched network if you have the development of a lot of private networks, because I don't believe people will be as ready to come back, and I would add that as another matter.

MR. DREW: Yes. We would agree, since we did find in our analysis if customers were to go to their own private networks, they would less likely return to the public network. They would have already sunk costs into building their own networks and would less likely go back to the public network.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah. I think that we could add that as a 7 and the discussion could be embellished a little bit, but you do discuss it in the analysis.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Do we have a motion then on Issue 4?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move Issue 4.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: It's been moved and seconded. Show that Staff recommendation on Issue 4 is approved as discussed. Issue No. 5?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Chairman, let me give this a try.

that -- I guess in an attempt to gain your support, that the record in this docket indicates the offering of dedicated and switched services between nonaffiliated entities by non-LECs appears to be in -- well, I would say is in the public interest provided. However, it will have an impact on revenues to the local exchange companies, which may have put pressure on local rates, and the Commission -- but the Commission should maintain the flexibility to address that revenue impact through pricing. Maybe not be as specific as "pricing," but there is another part of the public interest that we

should be able to maintain the ability to address that should we see that the impact is unacceptable.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I basically agree with that.

I think this is probably a subissue, maybe even a small subissue, when you look at what we had in our white paper the bigger question of should there be additional competition in the local network. And we basically made the statement that yes, but you need to realize what the impacts could be, and the Commission needs certain tools and certain flexibility as we transition through that.

And, I think what you're basically saying is that this needs to be couched in those same terms.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: If that's the way that we want to try to address it, I can agree with that.

commissioner CLARK: I haven't been very eloquent, but I think we've discussed it adequately then.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I think Staff can be much more eloquent when they write the order than we are sitting up here, but I think you understand what we're trying to express.

MS. CANZANO: You want to maintain your flexibility.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Right. And --

stuff that Commissioner Clark was saying, reminding the public as a whole and putting it in our document that we are aware that this could put some upward pressure on local rates. And I think as a Staff, as the legislature, as the general body, as they read that, I think that's one of our jobs, to remind them that we're going into competition; this is a transitionary state, we'll be in a transitionary stage, and there are a lot on things that could happen and reminding them of the pressure on upward rates and reminding them of -- our local rates, and reminding them of our need to maintain the ability to address that issue. I don't know how, I don't know if it's in pricing or what, but to address that issue.

chairman Deason: I think, you know, we can't sit here today and envision what's going to be happening two, three, five, ten years down the road, but I'm sure there's going -- there is going to be a proliferation of these type hearings that we're having right now. I think this could be going on for years. That's my own personal opinion. And that we just need the flexibility to look at these things as they come up on a case-by-case basis.

MR. HATCH: They have been going on since

1982. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN DEASON: If anything, the pace has quickened more and more as opposed to less and less.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But I think it should be pointed out that the Staff has recommended, and I agree with it, that one of the ways to combat that is to give flexibility to the LECs on their pricing. That may not be enough. It may be enough.

I mean, I think one thing I'd like to make clear is by expanding interconnection, you may have the effect of stimulating the market and we may have a revenue impact.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: It could be a win-win situation. It's possible.

You mentioned flexibility not only to the Commission but to the LECs to address competition and we're going to address this in subsequent issues. But my discussions with Staff is one of the concerns I had is about what type flexibility should be given, and, of course, Staff's recommendation is just to have zone density pricing at this point. And I was a little bit concerned about that, but they explained to me that that would be for right now; that they envisioned the Commission having flexibility -- additional flexibility needs to be given to the LECs, so that's something we

can transition into and look at in subsequent 1 proceedings, that gave me some comfort. 2 I think Staff, do you understand where we are 3 on Issue 5? 4 MS. CANZANO: Yes, we do. 5 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay, good, because I tried 6 to express that but sometimes it's difficult. 7 MR. REITH: We'll run the language by you. 8 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. 9 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Issue No. 6? 10 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I love the way you worded 11 this issue, "We can, but it can't be implemented to the 12 extent." I can move Staff on Issue 6. 13 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 14 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Show Issue 6 approved. 15 Issue No. 7? 7 and 8 I think we discussed we 16 may want to take up together because depending on how we vote on Issue 8 could have an impact on Issue 7. 18 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah. I was thinking 19 we'd do Issue 8 first. 20 MR. REITH: And in Issue 7, Ms. Canzano is 21 recommending if you all do vote in virtual collocation 22 in 8, then there's no reason to address 7. 23 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I'm prepared to move 8. 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Second.

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CHAIRMAN DEASON: Show Staff recommendation on Issue 8 is approved. That basically moots Issue 7, does it not?

MR. REITH: Yes, sir.

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all.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So, no need for a vote at

MS. CANZANO: There's no need. Issue 9 has been stipulated as well as 10 and 11. Issue 12?

MR. REITH: Issue 12 addresses reciprocal interconnection.

Staff is recommending that the Commission should not mandate reciprocal interconnection on behalf of the interconnectors and the AAVs, but we do definitely encourage it. And the parties, the AAVs in the docket, have stated that they would be willing to entertain reciprocal interconnection arrangements on the same basis that the LEC would allow them to interconnect with their network.

The reason Staff is recommending those, we don't believe it's necessary to mandate, and also we have some concerns as to the size of the players.

Reciprocal interconnection, you're talking symmetry and a decision on what you do to both sides of the players. But when you look at the market, it's not really a symmetrical market. We allow the LEC to do --

have great flexibility in the services they offer and how they operate. We restrict AAVs by statute and it's my belief, and Staff's opinion, that it's not necessary to mandate it.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Commissioners, this is one of the issues that has given some concern to me. And I've had a discussion with Staff about this yesterday. And first of all, I guess at a very superficial level it just seems intuitive that if you are going to require it on one side, you require it on the other side. That's parity, that's equality and that's fairness.

Of course, Staff has brought up some other arguments about the ability, the size of the participants and their negotiations, and it may not be fair negotiations, and that this may be needed at this point to further competition, and things of that nature.

And I can understand those arguments.

But what we need to realize is that we're mandating it. I guess we've taken that vote. We've said we're mandating that there will be collocation, we're saying it's virtual, we're leaving it up to the LEC. If they want to do it physical they have that option; but they don't have the option to say, "No, we want to negotiate and these are the terms." We're saying, "You will do it; you will do it, and we're

mandating virtual, but we're giving you the option of physical."

when we get to the tariffs -- which is something we're not going to be addressing today, we may get into some of the particulars -- but we're making that mandate.

Here, for the reciprocity argument, we're not making any mandate at all, we're just saying, "Well, we think it is a good idea and we would encourage it, but that's it." Then my question is, are we basically reversing the tables to where then the non-LECs in this entire game, they have the upper hand, and they basically are better to negotiate.

Now, I know we have testimony and evidence in the record that basically says all the non-LECs, they would be foolish not to negotiate some type of agreement because they have the facilities and they basically would be just foregoing revenues that they would not otherwise get. I agree with that, that has a lot of intuitive appeal, also.

But my concern is with the end-use customer.

And I think there is some testimony in the record that says to the extent a LEC can collocate with a non-LEC and utilize those facilities which, perhaps, in that particular set of circumstances and those facts in that

isolated case, that that would be a lesser cost option and more efficient option, that's good and everybody benefits from that.

I guess where I've come down on this is that, instead of just saying we're just going to encourage it, maybe we should take it one step further and say that we're going to require it but the non-LEC has the option to show why that is not appropriate, and they have to show that to the Commission.

Now, I know that we are basically inviting more filings and that sort of thing. But we have testimony saying that they don't think that's going to happen; they think if someone comes to them with a legitimate offer to utilize their facilities, that that's revenues that they otherwise would not get and that they are more than willing to negotiate.

I'd say that we would not only encourage it,
we would require it but let the parties negotiate the
terms and conditions; and then, if there's a dispute,
bring that to the Commission. That's what I'm a little
bit more comfortable with.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And what Staff is saying is, don't require it, but if there's a dispute, it will come to us. You're saying, require it, and if there's --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: You know, I think it's -maybe it is a distinction without a difference. I just
think it is one step closer to -- it is one stronger
statement than just saying "encourage."

MR. REITH: I would like to make a couple of observations. Expanded interconnection, the purpose of it was to have a start in opening up the LEC's bottleneck. AAVs, in order to get to the customer base that the LEC has, they would have to construct significant facilities. Central office is the aggregation point; so the view that came down or the way the FCC had envisioned it was that this is something needed to allow the AAV market to grow.

Now we're turning the tables is what you're saying. So, one of the things I wrestle with is, is a mandate needed from the standpoint that a LEC cannot reach a customer? Or, maybe add a broadband facility, possibly? They may not have the facilities in the case; AAVs' certain business customers.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: But the LEC needs to have the option to look at various alternatives and say, "This is the least-cost way to provide service." We can avoid building a facility to serve an important customer but maybe they only anticipate one customer in that area and there's no need to build their own facilities. If

that's the least-cost option, that's another win-win situation.

MR. REITH: I agree when you, I agree with you. Like I say, these are just observations, the things that I wrestled with when I was going through this rec.

chairman DEASON: I understand what you're saying, too, that the non-LECs, they're not the bottlenecks. And that's what part of this whole process is: In opening up competition, you've got to address that bottleneck.

We're making concessions, we're unbottling to some extent the bottleneck, and that benefits certain participants in this market. And I think that if they want that benefit, they should be willing to make some concessions, too; and I think they have some responsibilities if they're going to be players --

MR. REITH: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: -- in this whole scheme of things. And I just think that is not a very burdensome responsibility to say if there's a legitimate request from the LEC to interconnect, you shall. And you're free to negotiate the terms and conditions and, hopefully, only one out of a thousand will reach the Commission in a dispute level. But I think they should

know they have a responsibility to look at that and to interconnect and only in some extreme circumstances would they not -- perhaps if it would jeopardize their own network or whatever.

Of course, that's some old AT&T arguments from long ago, right? But if it would jeopardize their own network. But I think, even in the negotiation process, the LECs would realize that if that is a true concern, they wouldn't push it any further. But I think they have a responsibility to interconnect.

MR. REITH: I understand.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I just have a question.

If we mandate interconnection, is there a possibility that it can be used by the LECs for anticompetitive purposes? I guess my concern was, could they buy up all the available interconnection and prevent the AAV from competing?

MR. REITH: I have never thought of it from that standpoint. But off the top of my head, if we're talking negotiation, allowing them to negotiate as Commissioner Deason states --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But if we mandate, I mean, you still have to interconnect.

MR. REITH: I would imagine there would be a dispute, and it would come to us.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Maybe I'm being overly cautious, Commissioners.

commissioner CLARK: No, I think you have articulated what the choice is. And I, you know, I guess --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I mean, people that are going -- even though we're going to more and more competition, I still think if somebody is going to be a competitor in this market, not only are they going to get the benefits of other competition but they're going to have some responsibilities as well. I think this is one small responsibility, and that is the LEC comes to them and says, "We have customer XYZ over here and he or she wants this; and instead of building our own facilities, it is going to be a whole lot more cost-effective if we can interconnect with you at this point and have you provide this part of the service."

And I think 999 times out of 1,000, the non-LECs are going to say, "Yeah, that is great, we will be happy to provide the service and negotiate a fair and reasonable rate for that." But I think that if they know there's a responsibility to do that then I think it is going to facilitate those negotiations.

MR. REITH: You may be correct in the 99% of the time. The only other observation I would like to

make is, when we allowed the AAVs in the market, we really, as far as restricting by the interpretation of the statute of what they're allowed to do, we really didn't put a lot of terms and conditions on them on how they should operate because they are such a small company and they have such a small niche market. We chose to be pretty flexible relative to what we required of the LEC. I believe that is the direction we're trying to go here also.

commissioner Johnson: We have to watch that, though, because the world is changing. When they entered the market it might have been a smaller niche market; but we have to be aware of that, as we start opening things more and more, they're growing, so that we have to be more concerned than we were before about a lot of the activities that were allowed or that weren't reviewed.

MR. REITH: And decisions we make in other dockets, too.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Certainly.

commissioner CLARK: Is there any analogy to be drawn in this situation and what was done early on with respect to equal access? My recollection is that one of the ways the equal access was implemented in Florida was the EAEAs. And the thought being, not only

should the interexchange carriers have equal access to customers, customers should have equal access to the interexchange carriers.

Is there a concern that there won't be -- and I guess in this case it is more correct to say

use of the AAVs network? I guess maybe the analogy is not appropriate because it is a different situation.

But I think what the Chairman is indicating, do we have to do that to ensure the interconnectivity of networks?

nondiscriminatory access to everyone who wants to make

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And let me -- there is one complication to my suggestion and I realize that. And it was brought out, I think in the record, by the cable companies. It is their position that we're preempted from ordering them to do any type of interconnection.

MR. REITH: Yes, that is their position. And although we don't really have any support in the record to argue that, that was something that was raised in the brief.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So that, I remember reading it somewhere --

MR. REITH: I kind of hesitate to address that.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: It is just a legal argument.

Is that something we should be concerned with is that

should be a reason not to require -- because my suggestion is to require it but to allow full and open negotiation; and then if there's a dispute, bring it to the Commission.

MR. HATCH: That portion of the cable company's operation that is being used to provide AAV service subject to your jurisdiction; I think you have a tremendous amount of leverage and authority to make them interconnect under whatever terms and conditions you find in the public interest. The statute clearly defines it that way, so I don't think the preemption issue is that big of a problem.

commissioner clark: Mr. Chairman, I'm willing to move Staff on this issue with the understanding that we are going to watch the issue of interconnection; and that to the extent LECs believe that they are not — they are being discriminated against or the efficiency of the network is affected, that they should bring it to our attention. I think both parties have an interest in seeing that this works. And if they don't, they can come back here and we'll address it.

I guess I'm coming at it from a standpoint of let's do what we need to do; avoid more overregulating; but if the situation develops that we need to address it, we will.

commissioner Johnson: I'm going to second that for the same reasons. And also, I think my inclination is to the extent and where we can let them go and not mandate and see how this market is actually going to work, I would like to have those examples, those models. And to the extent that this isn't working, we may learn something from that, too, as opposed to the traditional mandate and then complain.

Let's not mandate, let's free it up, and let's see how the parties act and react, and let's see whether or not there is a disparity and whether or not the parties are at equal bargaining positions.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Would it be fair to say that if we took that approach, that if a problem area developed, that we subsequently could take a look at it; and if we felt it was appropriate, we could at that point implement some type of a requirement to --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That's how I was reading --

MR. REITH: Yes. And that's why I added that last sentence on the recommendation statement. If the dispute does arise, come see us. We need to know if this works or not.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Yeah. Commissioners, we have a motion and a second. I would prefer taking it

one step further and requiring it and having disputes 1 brought, but I don't feel so strongly about it at this 2 point because we really don't know how this is going to 3 work. A lot of the evidence we have is that the non-LECs in this particular market are going to be 5 welcoming any offers by the LECs to utilize their 6 facilities. And I hope that is the case and that we're 7 not going to have problem areas; and with the 8 understanding that if problems do develop, we can look 9 at it subsequently, I'm willing to go along with the motion and the second. So show that Staff's 11 recommendation is approved. 12

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And again,

Mr. Chairman, I found comfort in that language that

Staff provided that if a dispute arises, that we have

the opportunity to review those requests to interconnect

on a case-by-case basis.

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commissioner CLARK: And I think it should be made clear in the order -- which I think it will, based on the recommendation -- that this is to address the asymmetry in the market. That at some point, we may not mandate interconnection for anyone.

MR. REITH: Or we may want to revisit and reverse.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah. I mean the

direction we want to go in is less regulation; and to the extent the market works, that regulation is unneeded.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. That addresses

Issue 12. Issue 13 is stipulated, and that brings us to

Issue 14.

MR. CHASE: Commissioners, Issue 14 addresses the question, "Should all switched access providers be required to file tariffs?" And this goes back a lot to Issue 12; it is very related to that. Because if you don't order reciprocal interconnection, then Staff says it doesn't make sense to make everybody file tariffs, all non-LEC and LEC entities or switched access transport.

But using some of the same caveats in that

Staff analysis, we talked about that at this time, due

to the customer of switched access transport are the

IXCs and they are very knowledgeable of the market. So,

if the AAVs are not filing tariffs, then the IXCs -
they can't really, you know, pull a fast one on the

AAV/IXCs because they know what the rates are and what

the conditions are.

But that is at this time. And so if over time we find there's a problem either way, that if the AAVs are able to hurt the LECs, then we can come back and

maybe want to impose some type of tariffing requirement
on the AAVs. But if -- and then, on the other hand, if
we find that it is working, we may want to loosen the
tariffing requirements on the LECs. But we're just
saying at the start, at this time, that it is really not
necessary to order the AAVs to file tariffs for switched
access transport.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We don't require AAVs to file any tariffs currently?

MR. CHASE: No.

MR. REITH: No ma'am, we don't.

commissioner CLARK: Let me ask a question with respect to if we approve zone density pricing.

Does that set -- that means within a zone, they have some flexibility in how to price it? Or just is it flexibility within a zone or between zones?

MR. REITH: It would be within a zone and then --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: It would be a uniform price within a zone. They cannot give a customer-specific rate. They have to give the same rate to every customer that comes that is within that zone. Right?

MR. REITH: Yes. And I'm hesitating because we don't have exact, precise plans in front of us. That is how we envision it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So their pricing is going to be known?

MR. REITH: I want to say that you also can entertain the possibility of a band that they can operate within. So to say their price is known, I don't want to go that far; but you could say you know that they are allowed to operate within maybe 10% of the tariff rate within that zone. That is another possibility that we can go.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: But I guess my concern, my question that comes back -- and I know the participants are not equal at this point --

MR. REITH: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: -- but is it an unfair advantage for the non-LECs to not have a tariff when we're requiring the LECs to have a tariff if we want the two to compete?

MR. REITH: I believe something that we could draw on is the tariffs that are filed today in the IXC market. Those are there and they use them to check up on each other. So, it could be an advantage or a disadvantage, depending on your point of view.

I understand what you are saying, and the LECs would be going out there not knowing what the AAVs are charging; and the AAVs could look in the tariff and say,

"Hey, this is your tariff rate."

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But on the flip side -- and we are not recommending this for switched access, but in the dedicated transport and the dedicated pieces of the LECs have CSAs, so they are allowed to address the flexibility. So they can deviate from their tariff also. But again, we are not --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: The LECs do have CSAs on the local transport?

MR. REITH: They have it for dedicated facilities. We're not recommending that for local transport, which we're saying is switched access transport.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: You just --

MR. REITH: I'm sorry -- I shouldn't have brought that up. Go ahead.

MS. NORTON: There's no contract service arrangement authority on switched access at all today.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Right. It is your recommendation that there not be. You're not recommending that that flexibility be given to the LECs. The flexibility you're recommending is the zone density pricing.

MS. MARSH: That's correct.

MR. REITH: Yes.

25 MR.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioners, again this is kind of philosophical: Do we want to treat all the players the same or is there a dominant group or one that we treat differently from the others?

I think historically in the competitive market we haven't treated them all alike. We have treated the dominant players differently than the other ones.

I would argue, you know, if you were to ask

me, "Do we need tariffs for all the LECs?" My answer

would be no. Other ones probably would say yes, it is a

matter of convenience. But if we're really truly after

reducing the amount of regulation and letting the

markets work, I think we have to be more flexible than

we have traditionally, and we need to have few

constraints or restraints and let's see if this thing

works. And if it doesn't, I think we have the tools and

the regulatory statutory authority to make changes.

commissioner clark: Well, let me ask a question about, it seems to me one of the things that, I don't know, people advance is -- economic theory with respect to competitive markets, is there be information about the product and the price of the product. You need to know those things in order to make the right economic choices.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Customers can call and find

out, yes.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, wait a minute. me -- in this case, one of the rationales for not requiring the filing is the people who are going to be purchasing this service are sophisticated telecommunications companies not an end user. I guess that does address the customer. My question is, with respect to the tariffs we have required of other providers other than the LECs, do we require tariffs when you have an end-use customer such as MCI has to file their tariffs so that we can be assured that when a customer calls and says, "This is my bill and this is what I have been charged," we can look at the tariff and make sure that the company is delivering the quality of service at the price they committed to? Is that not a concern in this case, because the customer is just buying a wholesale service to resell to end users? MR. D'HAESELEER: I think yes, the players are

different, or the consumers.

You make an interesting point. And that is, what is our role in a competitive market, and is it really to see that nobody is being cheated? Or if there is a complaint, you know, should we resolve it?

I don't know. That is debatable. competitive markets, if you don't like one provider, you go to another one.

commissioner clark: Well, I do think that we have to protect the public interests in the sense of making sure that the information customers have is accurate. And when they buy a service that, in fact, the telecommunications companies, which is allowed to operate if it is in the public interest, is in fact delivering that service. It is not — it is because of the nature of the service that that sort of burden, extra burden, is there, in my opinion.

My question is, do we have any tariffs -- have
we required tariffs to be filed when it is -- I guess
I'm going to refer to it as a wholesale service, a
service that is only bought by another
telecommunications service provider?

MS. MARSH: We have a rule that says a minor interexchange company, which is everybody except AT&T, may enter into contracts with other telecommunications companies for the provision of service. So when it is a telephone company buying from a minor interexchange company, we do not require tariffs in our rules today.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, you didn't answer my
question. Are there any tariffs that it is a

company-to-company where we do require tariffs?

1	MR. CHASE: Switched access tariffs.
2	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Switched access.
3	MR. HATCH: Yes, ma'am, there are. For
4	example
5	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I guess I should
6	clarify that. Other than a LEC?
7	MR. HATCH: Yes ma'am. For example, AT&T
8	software-defined network tariffs, that's bought both by
9	end users and by IXC resellers. The IXC reseller may
LO	subscribe to SDN itself and that would be pursuant to
11	tariff. Now, it can be pursuant to contract but nothing
12	stops them from signing up
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me be more specific.
14	Other than what was the dominant carrier.
15	MR. HATCH: The same thing happens with MCI in
16	Prism and some of their services as well.
17	MS. BUTLER: You're saying, do we mandate any
18	nondominant carrier to tariff a service?
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Tariff a service which is
20	strictly a wholesale service.
21	MS. BUTLER: A wholesale service. I can't
22	recall that we do.
23	MR. HATCH: No. I don't recall any.
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me switch gears a
25	little. There is always the possibility of predatory

pricing by an alternative access provider, assuming it

has the financial wherewithal to consistently underprice

their service and take the entire business away from the

local exchange company. That's an anticompetitive

activity on their part. It benefits the customers,

they're not going to complain. How is the local

exchange company going to know that is going on until

it's too late?

MR. CHASE: That is what I was talking about, that if that is happening, the LEC can come to us and ask. But you know, how do they know --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Until it is too late?

They just find that all their switched access, everybody is going elsewhere to get it. I suppose there are long-term contracts.

You know, I just, I see it as a tool to ensure fair competition; and it is not just a tool for the customer to price shop, it is also a tool to determine anticompetitive activities on the part of another supplier.

But maybe -- I mean, there are plenty of markets that don't do that. You know, you don't have to tell in the purely competitive market, you know, you can give somebody a good deal if you choose to. But we need to ensure nondiscriminatory --

MS. BUTLER: I think that the difference maybe here is that you look at who you are dealing with, with the AAVs and the other companies. They are operating in 3 a competitive environment. Every place they operate is competitive. They have no place that they can go to 5 subsidize their service. The difference between them and the local exchange company is that the LEC has got 7 other monopoly services that ostensibly -- what we worry 8 about is whether or not they are subsidizing their 9 competitive operations with their monopoly customers. 10

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm not suggesting that they could do it long term, but they could do it short term for long enough to get the business and they have the business.

MS. BUTLER: But then they can't live if they do that. They have no place to go to get that money from that they've given away. And that's where I see the difference.

They can do it on an individual customer basis, but they can't do it everywhere. They can't do it all over.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think they can. can't sustain it. And you're saying if they can't sustain it, they won't do it.

MS. BUTLER: Then they won't do it.

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CHAIRMAN DEASON: But your recommendation is not to let the LEC do it on an individual customer basis.

MS. BUTLER: Not now.

chairman deason: And maybe this is an absurd example, and I'm good at making absurd examples. But, you know, it's like K-Mart and Wal-Mart. If Wal-Mart has to -- if they put out an advertisement and that's their flier, and those are the prices, that they can't charge more or less than what's in there, well, you know, all K-Mart has got to do is say, "Bring in your Wal-Mart flier, and I'll charge you penny less," or 10 cents or whatever, "than what Wal-Mart's price is." And they can't meet that because they have got a tariffed rate that says whatever they print in the their flier, that's it; they can't deviate from that. And K-Mart knows every week what prices they are going to charge because that comes out.

what I'm saying is that it appears to me -and I know that the non-LECs are the nondominant players
in this market, but all they have to do is go to a
customer, and say, "All right. You've got the LEC over
there, here is their published rate, it's right here,
it's on file with the PSC. We're going to beat it every
time. So any time you need any service, you just come

to us." How is the LEC going to compete against that?

Because you're saying don't give them contract service

arrangements. How are they going to compete?

MS. BUTLER: I guess -- it's not happening today in the markets in special access. I don't believe that the LECs are keeping all the special access customers that they have today at tariffed rates, because there are very few contract service arrangements today for services for which we allow contract service arrangements, so there are a lot of customers that stay with the local exchange company despite the fact that there are --

where it's not -- where the LEC -- the non-LECs don't have a cost advantage. Apparently they cannot provide the service at a lesser -- because if they can provide it at a lesser cost and still get a contribution, why don't they undercut the LEC's rate and get the customer?

MS. BUTLER: Because I think there are a lot of considerations other than cost that go into customers' decisions on who they are going to use for their service. That would be the easy answer on that one.

But we look at this -- at least I do, myself, as today we have these very small companies, and they

are starting, just beginning to compete in markets that are dominated by very large companies. And if your goal is that you want more competition to occur, the result of that will be that the very large companies are not going to have some of the business that they did today, 5 and that should be good. You should want that. Because that's what competition is all about.

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CHAIRMAN DEASON: What competition is about is the person that can provide the best service, the most reliable service, the most innovative service at the least price, assuming they are not going to price anything below cost --

MS. BUTLER: At the least cost.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: No, the least price. Because if they can -- as long as they don't price below cost, because price is the thing to the customer, and if somebody can be more efficient and have superlow cost and the price only be a little bit less than their competitor and they make superprofits, that's what competition is all about. Sure, you do it that way.

That's true, except if that MS. BUTLER: occurs, if somebody comes into the market and they can do it with a lower cost than anyone else, but they don't increase their price --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Then prices are driven

towards everybody's cost. And to the point where your prices reach cost and you still can't be competitive, you get out of the business.

MS. BUTLER: I agree. But the incident you're talking about is where somebody comes in and they can provide it at a lower cost but they don't lower their price, then I would say to you if there's that great of a margin between cost and price, that profit in there, somebody else is going to come in and --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Sure, that's the competitive model.

MS. BUTLER: -- be able to offer that low cost at a lower price and put that guy out.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: You're right. And in the long term, prices are going to be driven towards cost and there's going to be competition on everybody to get their costs down. And that's what we want to encourage, is we want the business to go to the provider that can do it most efficiently and provide the service that the customer wants. That's the model that we want. I mean, that's the competitive model, right?

Now, the question is having one party to that file tariffs and be restricted by that and have another party not, is that going to facilitate the competitive model working to where customers are going to get the

service they want at the lowest price, cost, whatever you want to call it? And I think what Staff is saying is you don't have a concern in this situation.

MS. BUTLER: I think what we're saying is that we're not going to jump into this thing and have a full blown competitive market to start out with. It's not going to work like that. And we believe that it will become more competitive. And as that occurs, it will make sense to allow the LECs more flexibility then. But for starters we think that zone density pricing is adequate.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask a question.

It seems to me that Centel suggests that nondominant providers still have to file tariffs at the FCC level but it's streamlined; is that correct?

MR. CHASE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What was the FCC's rationale for doing that?

I guess the thought being as long as we're mirroring FCC on everything else, why don't we do it on the tariffing? If they just have streamlined procedures in the same way that the FCC is doing it.

MR. HATCH: Commissioner Clark, I'm not sure what FCC has done in terms of their process. But we have also got 364.05, which are basic tariff filings

statutes that you're going to have to cope with in terms 1 2 of streamlining any kinds of tariffs. COMMISSIONER CLARK: What? 3 MR. HATCH: 364.05. It's your tariff statute that says you have got to file 60 days, da, da, da. For 5 good cause shown, you can suspend or limit the 60 days. 6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Can't we exempt people 7 from that requirement? MR. HATCH: Maybe. 9 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I thought we could impose 10 different regulations. 11 MR. HATCH: We can, but you've got to go all 12 the way through a proceeding to do that, and you have 13 not done that yet. COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm imposing different 15 regulations on the nondominant carrier, not the LEC. 161 MR. HATCH: Their IXCs, they are okay. The 17 streamline proceeding for the AAVs is not a problem. 18 That's the IXCs --19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's what I'm talking 20 about, because that's the ones we're talking --21 22 I quess --MR. HATCH: You were saying LECs, and that's 23 why perhaps I jumped in, and I'm confused. 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: United and Centel's 25

position is that they should be required to file it, and they point out that nondominant providers have more streamlined tariffing procedures before the FCC but they must tariff nonetheless. What's wrong with following what they are doing?

MR. CHASE: The difference is that the FCC requires AAVs to file tariffs -- to file tariffs. This is talking about switched access transport, and this Commission does not require AAVs to file tariffs in the first place for anything else, so we're differing from them from the start.

back up. I think you might have done it in your introduction and I was reading something else. But there were two points in the analysis; one was you clearly linked Issue 12 with this issue in saying that if -- where was that -- if we decided that reciprocal interconnection is not required, then there's no need for the tariff filing. I need someone to explain to me how -- because I was being a little -- I had one opinion on one and another opinion on the other, and I need for you to explain to me again how these two are tied together and how it doesn't make sense to break them up.

MR. CHASE: Okay. Let's take, for example, if in this issue you decided to require the AAVs to file

tariffs, that would essentially be ordering reciprocal interconnection in the other issue. Because by filing the tariff for access transport, the AAV would have to offer to similarly situated people the same terms and conditions, and so that's why we're saying that they are linked.

commissioner CLARK: Well, I guess I saw it differently because it seemed to me mandating the offer is one thing, but saying you can do it, but if you do it, it's pursuant to tariff is something else.

MS. BUTLER: It is, but we're looking at it backwards. If you don't mandate it, you shouldn't require tariffs because tariffs are, by implication, a mandate. Once I have a tariff on, then I say, "I'm going to do this; I have to do this. I have to offer this service to everybody."

commissioner CLARK: I guess the distinction you're making is they can do it on a contract basis now; they can offer it to only one entity if they chose to. By filing a tariff they would have to do it for more, anybody that comes in. And assuming they have the physical ability to do it, they would have to do it.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And I guess that strikes -I understand the arguments. I can see both sides, but
that really is one of my biggest concerns is that we're

going to competition, and the non-LECs, AAVs, they can sit down with a specific customer and they can tailor something. And the LECs are not going to -- under your recommendation, the LECs are not going to have that opportunity. There's going to be a filed tariff, and they can differentiate within zones, but if a customer is in that zone, each and every customer is entitled to that rate and there's an obligation to serve. Now, I know we're talking about sophisticated customers and all of that.

But that seems to me to be -- I don't know, it's not equal, and maybe it shouldn't be, and part of your argument is that the LECs are the dominant and they are the ones who have the nonmonopoly, and they are the ones that have the ability perhaps to subsidize, but we have CSAs in other areas, and I know CSAs are not a cure-all, but we have requirements and obviously they cannot negotiate a contract that's going to be below their cost. That certainly would be anticompetitive, and that, by definition, would result in some subsidization somewhere else, and we don't want that as well. But, you know, we want competition, but I don't want a participant to go into the competition with one hand tied behind their back.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: In a way I think you're

right, in that we aren't treating everyone equally as we go into competition but there's almost no way to avoid it. To me, the way that the system is set up now, there 3 are often opportunities or situations where the LECs now have an advantage. And as I read this, it is in my 5 opinion Staff's attempt to kind of push us into a more 6 competitive market and, indeed, it does give the AAVs 7 the edge because we want more competitors. And it looks 8 as if, to some extent, something like this may encourage 9 more market growth for the AAVs. I don't know if that's 10 11 bad.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, let me ask this
question: If we're convinced the AAVs should not file
tariffs and there's a lot of argument for that, and we
don't have a requirement to file tariffs or anything
else now, what is the overriding public policy that says
that the LECs should file tariffs? They are just filing
tariffs for sophisticated customers as well. What's to
be gained by requiring — if we want some symmetry here,
why not not require tariffs by anyone?

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MR. HATCH: Currently, the statute requires the LECs to file tariffs.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: We'd have to make a finding that it's a competitive --

MR. HATCH: Under 338. In fact, we brought a

recommendation to you not too long ago dealing with
private line specifically, and the decision was that
it's not effectively competitive in part because of the
affiliate restrictions. So until you have a fully
competitive market, then you cannot change that
regulatory scheme to that extent.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to move Staff but with the same understanding with respect to issue --

MS. BUTLER: Is it Issue 12?

CHAIRMAN DEASON: 12?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah. It seems to me that the direction we want to go in is less tariffs, not more. And that we should revisit this if and when there is a change with respect to the law on AAVs.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Would revisit what?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Filing of tariffs.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: That the LECs would be required to file tariffs? This specific issue is dealing with whether AAVs should file tariffs.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, and I guess the whole notion of who should file tariffs would be revisited.

MR. CHASE: Right.

commissioner CLARK: There's one of three
scenarios, you continue to do it the way you do it,
everybody files it or nobody files it.

MR. CHASE: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: That is the motion. Moved and seconded.

on this issue. I can see both sides of the argument.

I'm going to vote with the majority to approve Staff's recommendation, but I'm going to need some really serious convincing by Staff given that's the arrangement why we should not have CSAs to allow the LECs to deviate from a stated tariff if they need to do so in response to competition. And with that, we're going to take ten minutes.

(Brief recess)

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I call the agenda back to order. We're on Issue 17.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move Staff.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: We have a motion to approve Staff. Is there something you need to change?

MR. DREW: There's one correction. In the rec statement, it says that they should file tariffs that "mirror the FCC as of January 1, 1994," that should be 195.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Move Staff.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Moved and seconded. Show Staff's recommendation is approved on 17. I believe 18 is where we get to talk about flexbilities and CSAs and all that sort of thing.

addresses whether the LECs should be granted additional pricing flexibility for switched access services. The parties have suggested three types of pricing flexibility, zone density pricing, contractual servicing arrangements, and a plan called a switched access discount plan. Staff has recommended that zone density pricing be approved but that the other forms of pricing flexibility not be approved at this time.

The basis for the analysis was very much hinged upon whether or not there would be competition.

The LECs made very strong arguments that if there was competition, they needed pricing flexibility in order to compete and in order to retain revenue.

But there's been general agreement throughout this rec that there won't be competition under this scenario today, and that was the main basis for the decision.

The pricing flexibility, the zone density pricing portion of it, does have some basis in cost.

The basis of it is spread across the different central offices based upon the density of traffic in those offices. So there is some cost basis for those. And that was the reason for our recommendation.

The contractual service arrangements, on the other hand, simply allow the parties to negotiate a price without necessarily any basis other than that it not go below cost.

In the Phase I portion, it is important to note there was already CSA authority for special access services because there was already competition. In order to utilize the CSA, the LEC must demonstrate or the party coming to the LEC for the CSA must demonstrate they have a competitive offer from someone else before the LEC can extend to them a contract service arrangement and negotiate a price, and I think that's really key to understanding why Staff can not recommend it. Who would extend that offer if the the AAVs can not compete. So we didn't believe there was a necessity for CSA authority at this time.

The same kind of logic followed into the switched access discount plan. Again, who would compete? What is the need? There was no cost basis

demonstrated, the LECs couldn't say what the rates would
be. The tariffs filed were illustrative only. There
were no rates, no dollars, and they couldn't even answer
how they would derive the rates.

Based on all of the information in the record, we believe it is simply a little too much too soon, it just is not needed at this time, and so that was the basis for our recommendation.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So, your basis of the recommendation on the CSAs is that it is not needed?

Ms. MARSH: That's correct. Because without being able to show that there is a competitive offer from someone else, they could not use it anyway. That's what this Commission requires in other services that have CSA authority.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: But it is the general consensus that at some point that competition is going to develop, why should we go into this exercise? We all have better things we could be doing, right?

MS. MARSH: That's correct. And if you believed you wanted to go ahead and approve it now, you know, seeing that coming down the road, you could do that. But you don't know, as with previous discussions about other issues, you don't know what form it is going to take, what oversight you may have, or what you may

want to do at that time, or you may choose to do something else.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: The biggest problem that I have is with -- I agree with the zone density pricing, I think that it is a step in the right direction. It does allow some flexibility to help move rates closer to cost. And I know Staff thinks it can be done on a nondiscriminatory basis, but that's part of the problem is that I don't want discriminatory rates, either, but at the same time, every customer within that zone gets that rate -- nothing higher, nothing lower.

have already decided they don't even have to file tariffs, period. They're the ones that are free to go out and fully compete, assuming that the law is changed for them to offer the full array of services which they would want to offer. And I just don't see how the LEC is going to be able to compete with that if they do not have the ability to look at a customer-specific rate.

And we all realize that, when we use the term "customer" for these type of services, you're not talking about thousands of customers, you're talking about some rather large, sophisticated customers out there who know the market. And if the LECs are not able to try to address that competition, I just don't think

you're going to have the type competition that you want.

You're not going to drive costs -- I mean,
you're not going to drive prices to cost that you could
otherwise achieve if you did have that balanced
competition. And that's where the ultimate end-use
customer benefits, the person actually making the
telephone call, is if those prices are driven towards
cost and that there is competition so costs are
minimized as well. That's what my concern is.

MS. MARSH: Right. And I agree with your concern. My analysis hinged on whether there was competition now. I wasn't saying, "No, never." I was saying, "No, not right now." I think what is contained in the recommendation statement says they should not be approved at this time.

commissioner clark: Mr. Chairman, I'm prepared to move Staff on this issue. And I think it should be made clear that this is one of the additional flexibilities we may use; and if a local exchange company feels it needs the ability to do something like a CSA or something like that, it can file a tariff, particularly if and when the change is made to the law with respect to AAVs.

With that understanding, I move Issue 18.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Let me ask the question.

You're saying that we're making the decision that the

LECs should not be allowed any additional pricing

flexibility; that if they want or need additional

pricing flexibility and can demonstrate that to the

satisfaction of the Commission, all they have to do is

file a tariff and make that showing and then you would

be inclined to grant them that authority?

commissioner CLARK: Yeah, depending on the showing. But I would anticipate it would be after some change is made with respect to providing access to nonaffiliated companies. But if the --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So you're saying given the status quo, there's going to be a prohibition against the CSAs for switched interconnect? Is that what you are saying?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. Let me be more clear.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What I'm suggesting at this time is we approve Staff recommendation on Issue 18, that the pricing flexibility be zone density, and that they would file a tariff to that effect and we would review it.

With respect to CSAs, if they at a later date

feel they need the CSAs to meet competition, they are free to come in and demonstrate that need. But it is my thinking that it wouldn't -- that need wouldn't occur 3 until after full implementation of this decision is allowed by a change in the statute. But it is still up 5 to them. There's no prohibition with respect to this --6 CHAIRMAN DEASON: But right now we're just 7 basically -- your making the finding in response to 8 Issue 18 is that they should be allowed to file --9 COMMISSIONER CLARK: At least that. 10 CHAIRMAN DEASON: -- at least the zone density 11 pricing. 12 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. 13 CHAIRMAN DEASON: And to the extent we're 14 15

addressing CSAs, we're just saying that we're making no finding on those except that we just don't think they're needed right now, but that the companies are free to make a filing if and when they think it necessary.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's my motion,

Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: All right, that's the motion and that is the second. With that understanding, I can vote to adopt that motion, and that would address Issue 18.

Issue 15?

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1	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I need to be clear as to
2	the time frame for closing out Phase I of this
3	proceeding. I mean, we're leaving it pending, when are
4	we going to get it finished?
5	MS. CANZANO: Our plans had been to deal with
6	Phase II first, including reconsideration if there is
7	any; and once Phase II
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Wait a minute, deal with
9	Phase II or Phase I?
10	MS. CANZANO: Phase II.
11	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Reverse direction on
12	Phase II.
13	MS. CANZANO: Yes, and then revisit Phase I
14	after Phase II is final.
15	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why do we have to do
16	that?
17	MS. CANZANO: Because of the virtual
18	collocation and how we're just switching our gears here
19	in Phase II. I don't think it would make sense to go
20	ahead and have the Commission relook at Phase I if Phase
21	II decision is 180 degrees different and not final.
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: And it turns on the
23	virtual versus physical collocation?
24	MS. CANZANO: Yes.
25	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Has anyone appealed the

1	FCC order, the change? Is that still pending?
2	MR. REITH: On the virtual? Not to my
3	knowledge.
4	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm comfortable with the
5	recommendation on 15 but I'm not sure you need to wait
6	until after reconsideration, particularly if there is
7	not a reconsideration requested on virtual or physical,
8	the change on the collocation. I guess I'm comfortable
9	with moving Staff, you need to know that I think we need
10	to move and get Phase I finished.
11	MR. REITH: Okay.
12	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
13	CHAIRMAN DEASON: Moved and seconded. Show
14	that the recommendation is approved.
15	Issue 23A?
16	MR. DREW: 16, I believe.
17	CHAIRMAN DEASON: I'm sorry, I did, I skipped
18	Issue 16.
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move Staff on 16.
20	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
21	CHAIRMAN DEASON: Without objection, Issue 16
22	is approved.
23	Now we're at 23A? Yes. 23A.
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move Staff.
25	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Show Staff's recommendation on 23A is approved.

Issue 19?

MS. NORTON: Commissioners, this phase of the proceeding involves the restructure of the LECs' local transport offering. To focus you on what this part is about, on Page 107 of the recommendation is a diagram of the provision of switched access. The rate elements involved in the provision of switched access are the carrier common line, local switching and local transport as shown on the diagram.

what you have addressed until now is the emerging competitive provision of that local transport piece. Until now, it is pretty much provided solely by the LEC, and it is the potential of allow AAVs to come in and provide that local transport piece that you have addressed.

What this part of the docket is now is the LEC's competitive response to that. Local transport has traditionally been priced at a single rate of minute of use. It is not provisioned really that way. It is provisioned through use of dedicated facilities to various switches. What the proposal is on the part of the LECs is to restructure the rates and the rate levels to reflect the way the service is actually provided.

The diagram on Page 109 shows that in a little 1 bit more detail, and I would be happy to go through it 2 issue by issue, or as you wish. 3 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Issue 19 just addresses whether we should restructure regardless of what we do 5 with the expanded interconnection. The interconnection 6 is to restructure. 7 MS. NORTON: That's correct. My 8 recommendation is to restructure whether or not you have 9 approved it, but you have approved it. 10 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I move Staff. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Second. 12 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Moved and seconded. 13 that Staff's recommendation on Issue 19 is approved. 14 Issue 20? 15 MS. NORTON: Issue 20 involves the policy 16 approach which the Commission should take to the pricing 17 and restructure, given its decision to go ahead with it. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move Staff. 19 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 20 CHAIRMAN DEASON: I just want to make a 21 comment that I think you all did an outstanding job of 22 listing the items that needed to be considered and I 23

would think that that was good. I did note that the

very last one you were saying there's no need to mirror

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the interstate rate level; but it is your recommendation that the structure of the rates, that we follow the FCC structure but that the rate levels obviously would be different.

MS. NORTON: That's exactly correct.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Show that

recommendation on Issue 20 is approved.

MS. NORTON: Issue 21 addresses the actual tariffs proposed by the LECs.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Move Staff.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Show that Staff

recommendation is approved on Issue 21.

Issue 22?

MS. NORTON: Issue 22 addresses a little bit, it is not directly on point to the rest of the case. The modified access based compensation plan is the plan that this Commission put in place in the arena of intraLATA LEC toll, that is, toll services between two LECs within the LATA. We set up the system by which the LECs can compensate each other for terminating each other's traffic. Those rate levels we put in place have matched the switched access rates that the LECs charge their own IXC customers. This recommendation is simply saying that if we restructured local transport that that

restructuring those rates should also be made to the rates involved in the MABC plan.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Let me ask a question, and this may be the wrong reference. But, I recall Ms.

Eudy's testimony from ALLTEL; and she was making some reference to the fact that, "Let's don't change something now and go through a lot of administrative costs which could be burdensome on small companies until we're sure what structure we're going to have, because there's no need to do something twice if you can wait and do it once and do it right the one time."

Is this the subject she was talking about?

MS. NORTON: Yes, sir, it was. The LECs

proposed that the Commission mirror not only the

structure but the rate levels approved by the FCC. The

PCC's rates are considered interim in nature because

they are going to revisit them. Apparently, they have

not specified exactly how, but it is an interim rates

and rate structure.

Since the LECs proposed mirroring, Ms. Eudy said, "Well, don't make us do it until they go permanent like the FCC."

What we're saying is, we're recommending the LECs refile. This is not an interim structure; this is not an interim set of rates that we are planning to have

the LECs file; it is permanent.

It is not to say they won't change, because Staff comtemplates that this will be an evolutionary process: the RIC will go down, it will be competitive eventually, and the LECs can always file tariffs to modify their rates. But it is not an interim structure and there's no reason in our opinion that the MABC can't go ahead.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. I was sensitive to her argument; it made a lot of sense to me, there's no need in imposing, especially on the small companies, when it could be burdensome. What you're saying is that this structure is not interim in nature, this is a change we are committed to making. Rate levels could change over time but that's just part of any type of tariff structure, they're going to change over time.

MS. NORTON: Yes. There's no future time that would be better than now to make those changes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I guess I'm not convinced of that. I mean, she -- are you discounting her testimony, then? You don't --

MS. NORTON: No, ma'am. I think it was just put -- I believe that her testimony was predicated on the assumption of mirroring the FCC, which is what the LECs proposed. And since the FCC had said that their

1	tariff was interim, and she said, "Well, let's wait
2	until the FCC goes permanent, and then make us do it."
. 3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: And you're saying the FCC
4	has
5	MS. NORTON: No, what we're recommending is
6	not interim.
7	CHAIRMAN DEASON: And it's not an exact mirror
8	of the PCC, either.
9	MS. NORTON: Correct. The structure, yes;
10	the rate levels, no. There's no decision
11	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Wait, when is the FCC's
12	not going to be interim?
13	MS. NORTON: They're going to revisit in 1996.
14	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I thought what she was
15	suggesting is, let's just make all the changes at one
16	time. And what's wrong with that?
17	MS. NORTON: Well, I think that there's, I
18	mean of what, I don't see this as something
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. If we make
20	the changes and ours are not interim, they have to make
21	some changes to their software in their system. And
22	then they're going to have to make changes again when
23	the FCC becomes permanent.
24	MS. NORTON: The FCC rates, yes. But we're
25	not recommending that the FCC

CHAIRMAN DEASON: But our rates are going to 1 be different than the FCC's regardless, that's what 2 she's saying. 3 MS. NORTON: Yes. There's programming changes and all kind of changes that will have to be rade. 5 6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: We may be talking past each other but it seems to me to make all the changes 7 you have to make at one time is preferable to making --8 I agree there are two different changes, but you want to 9 go in and do it at the same time? 10 MR. HATCH: I think we are talking past each 11 12 other. The rate structure we are adopting here, I do 13 not believe the FCC is contemplating changing their structure. So the rate structure itself will be the 15 same starting now or whenever we implement it next year. 16 17 The individual rate levels between the jurisdictions will change over time, as they will in any 19 event under any circumstance. COMMISSIONER CLARK: You're saying the interim 20 rate structure the FCC has is permanent, the rates may 21 change? 22 23 MR. HATCH: That's my understanding, that the rate levels may change. Since we are not mirroring 24

their rate levels, then ours are going to be as they're

going to be until they're changed for whatever subsequent reason. But the rate levels themselves have always been independent and will remain --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: What you are saying is there will not be any savings achieved by waiting and to see what the feds are going to do.

MR. HATCH: Yes.

then for Issue 22?

MS. NORTON: Yeah. And I don't believe our rates are going to be static at any rate. They will propose changes. There is no -- I mean, the recommendations we've made, in my opinion, have built in sufficient time for the LECs to get the local transport restructure in place and then prepare it and file their MABC rate changes. It's not that it's one on top of the other; it's a matter of months to let all the steps and all the programming changes; and if there's something that Staff has overlooked, they can raise it on reconsideration. My only point in this was that I didn't see that there was anything to be gained by waiting until 1996 for MABC to be brought into line with the local transport decisions this Commission has made.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Do we have a motion

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I move.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I will second it if in

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fact -- I mean, I'm still concerned with respect to that 1 there may be cost savings to doing it at one time if it 2 is a different rate structure. I agree with you if it 3 is a different rate level, that's one thing, you would still be doing that over time. If that is the case, 5 then I will agree with Staff. If it turns out not to be 6 the case, then we should revisit it. 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I would second that. 8 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. I have a motion to 9 10 Show that Staff's recommendation is approved then for Issue 22. 11 12 Issue 23? MS. NORTON: Issue 23 has to do with LEC toll 13 14 rates. COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move Staff. 15 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 16 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Moved and seconded. 17 that Staff recommendation on 23 is approved. Issue 24? 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Move Staff. 20 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second? 21 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Show that Staff's 22 recommendation is approved on Issue 24. 23 Anything else to come before the Commission at 24 25 this time?

1	MR. REITH: Not that I'm aware of. we will go
2	ahead and run those changes by you and the additional
3	language
4	MS. NORTON: In the order.
5	MR. REITH: in the order.
6	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I just wanted to
7	compliment Staff again on another job well done.
8	CHAIRMAN DEASON: Does that include Walter or
9	exclude Walter?
10	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I don't know.
11	(Laughter). Despite Walter.
12	COMMISSIONER CLARK: It's not as good as
13	reading a mystery, but it wasn't bad. It was easy to
14	get through and I appreciate that. It was well-written,
15	the analysis was clear and the writing was clear and I
16	appreciate that.
17	CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Thank you all.
18	(Thereupon, hearing concluded at 12:00 noon.)
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1 STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS 2 COUNTY OF LEON We, JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR, and SYDNEY C. SILVA, 3 CSR, RPR, Official Commission Reporters, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Special Agenda in Docket Nos. 921074-TP, 930955-TL, 940014-TL, 940020-TL, 5 931196-TL, and 940190-TL was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission at the time and place herein stated; 6 it is further 7 CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed 8 under our direct supervision; and that this transcript, consisting of 99 pages, constitutes a true transcription 9 of our notes of said proceedings. 10 DATED this 7th day of December, 1994. 11 12 CSR4 Chief, Bureau of 13 Reporting 488-5981 14 15 SILVA, CSR, RPR Official Commission Reporter (904) 488-5981 16 17 18 STATE OF FLORIDA) 19 COUNTY OF LEON 20 The foregoing certificate was acknowledged before me this 7th day of December, 1994, by JOY KELLY 21 and SYDNEY C. SILVA, who are personally known to me. 22 23 CHURCH PATRICIA A. 24 Notary Public - State of Florida My Commission No. CC-90785 25 Notary Public, State of Florida

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By Commission Expires April 20, 1995