BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION In Re: Petition by Metropolitan Fiber Systems of Florida, Inc. DOCKET NO. 960757-TP 3 for arbitration with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. concerning interconnection rates, terms, and conditions, pursuant to the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. 7 Petition by Metropolitan Fiber Systems of Florida, Inc. DOCKET NO. 960838-TP for arbitration of certain terms and conditions of a proposed agreement with Central Telephone Company of Florida and United 10 Telephone Company of Florida concerning interconnection and resals under the Telecommunications 11 Act of 1996. 12 PROCEEDINGS: SPECIAL AGENDA 13 BEFORE: CHAIRMAN SUSAN F. CLARK 14 COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER JULIA L. JOHNSON 15 COMMISSIONER DIANE KIESLING COMMISSIONER JOE GARCIA 16 PLACE: BETTY EASLEY CONFERENCE 17 CENTER ROOM 14B 2540 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD 18 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 19 TIME: COMMENCED AT 9:30 A.M. 20 CONCLUDED AT 11:10 A.M. 21 DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 1996 REPORTED BY: NANCY S. METZKE, RPR, CCR 22 C & N REPORTERS POST OFFICE BOX 3093 23 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32315 DOCUMENT RU 24 25

APPEARANCES:

DONNA CANZANO, ESQUIRE, CHARLIE PELLEGRINI, ESQUIRE, and MARTHA CARTER BROWN, Florida Public Service Commission, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0863.

ALSO PRESENT:

MIKE REITH, FPSC Staff.

ROBIN NORTON, FPSC Staff.

STAN GREER, FPSC Staff.

LANS CHASE, FPSC Staff.

ANN SHELFER, FPSC Staff.

SALLY SIMMONS, FPSC Staff.

WAYNE STAVANJA, FPSC Staff.

WALTER D'HAESELEER, FPSC Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let's call the agenda to order. Commissioners, the staff has indicated to me that they would like to take up Docket 960757 first and to deal with the motion to strike initially and then move to the recommendation. Unless there is an objection to that, that's how we'll proceed. Okay?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Commissioners, are there questions on the motion to strike?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm still reading it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And if there are no questions, is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I would move to approve staff's recommendation.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll second.

MR. PELLEGRINI: Chairman Clark, would you wish me to comment on the recommendation?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: No, really, we are just giving Commissioner Kiesling a minute to get through it.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah, I didn't get it until it was handed to me this morning, so --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's fine.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. There has been a 1 motion -- Do you have any questions? COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No. 3 CHAIRMAN CLARK: There has been a motion and a second. All those in favor say eye. 6 (AFFIRMATIVE INDICATIONS) CHAIRMAN CLARK: Opposed nay. 7 (NO RESPONSE) 8 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Now we will move to Docket Number -- well, we are in Docket Number 960757, 10 11 which is the arbitration between MFS and BellSouth. MS. SHELFER: Commissioners, most of the issues 12 13 in this proceeding were resolved, and because the portions 14 of the FCC interconnection order that were stayed, specifically the pricing guidelines in Section 252(i), 15 staff has -- some of the recommendations and some of the 16 issues are in two parts. Each recommendation will consider 17 18 both the Act and the FCC order, and we will go issue by issue if that's your preference. 19 20 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes. MS. BROWN: Commissioners, if I might just 21 interject something. I'm not sure you all are aware that 22 23 Justice Thomas denied the FCC's petition yesterday, so the 24 stay is in effect.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: I heard it on NPR. It did make

the national news fairly quickly. MS. BROWN: Right, and how did they word it this 3 morning, Charlie, on CNN? 4 MR. PELLEGRINI: I think it was something to the 5 effect that the FCC took another hit, something like that, on CNN. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: On that topic, although I 7 know it's not necessarily directly relevant, but what's the 8 process now? Did the FCC file with other supreme court justices, and could it still be heard within the next 10 several weeks by the other justices? : 1 MS. BROWN: I don't think so. 12 13 MR. PELLEGRINI: The CNN report said that it was scheduled for a hearing in January before the full court. 14 15 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: It just said the eight --MS. BROWN: The 8th circuit. 16 MR. PELLEGRINI: No, before the supreme court. 17 MS. BROWN: Oh, the supreme court. 18 MR. PELLEGRINI: As I understood. 19 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah, that is what is 20 confusing me, is the message we got from Cindy Miller is 21 22 that --CHAIRMAN CLARK: I'll bring it up again. 23 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: -- applications will now 24

be renewed with Justice Stevens and Justice Ginsberg.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah, and I had been told --

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I don't understand what that means. I mean --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I had been told this morning that AT&T filed with one of the justices, and the FCC filed with another for them to take the whole matter up and that they will be meeting, the supreme court will be meeting today and they could decide to review the issue.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: You mean to take the whole case; is that what you heard? I know they were considering a, it's some extraordinary writ where they actually reach down into the lower court and take the whole case.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And pull it up, yeah.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And you know, I don't know. I don't know If they meant reviewing the lifting of the stay or if they meant reviewing the whole case and even whether or not that was possible.

MS. BROWN: I don't know because I didn't watch the news, and I haven't heard; but I had heard that there was this possibility that they might -- or actually the FCC was encouraging them to take the whole case to get it over with.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, Commissioners, I should

tell you when I had the opportunity to go up and meet with the solicitor general with some other parties, they did discuss that approach; and the solicitor general indicated that -- he asked about the need to resolve this quickly, and whichever way the circuit court went wasn't it likely that it wind up in the supreme court. And the point made to him was there are far more issues in the case than just the one being brought to them, and that it is a bigger case than just those issues, and it would be appropriate for it to follow the regular appellate procedures and that the eighth circuit was proceeding expeditiously.

I don't know if having lost on the stay that they will then approach it through that avenue; that may be what you're thinking about. He didn't seem that enamored with that alternative because it was so extraordinary, and my information was the last time they did it was with the Nixon Watergate tapes, I think. So we have Issue 2 then.

MS. NORTON: Commissioners, Issue 2 involves a request by MFS for the handling of information services traffic between MFS and information service providers where BellSouth has a contract with an information service provider but MFS does not. Staff has recommended approval of MFS's proposal with one modification, and a slight clarification in the recommendation language is being suggested, and I would like to read that in if that's

okay. It's in the last paragraph -- last sentence of the first paragraph so that starting from the comma it will read, "Unless that --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry, which?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Page.

MS. NORTON: The last sentence of the first paragraph of the recommendation statement.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Page 5?

MS. NORTON: I'm sorry, it's page 5.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead.

MS. NORTON: And picking it up from the comma, that sentence should now read, "Unless that carrier and that ISP have a signed agreement specifying the appropriate charges." And it should not change the substance, just make it a bit clearer.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No, I just would tell you that that change was made at my suggestion because after reviewing the substance of the recommendation, it seemed to me that there were two things required to meet the exception, one was that there be a signed agreement between them, but the other was that the amount be contained in that agreement, and so it doesn't change the -- it's not my intention in any way to change the recommendation or the outcome. It was just to make sure that that sentence was

clear as to what had to be there.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I just want to make sure that

I'm clear on how this works. Suppose BellSouth has an

agreement with the ISP but MFS does not and a customer of

MFS makes the call to the ISP, what is going to happen?

MS. NORTON: MFS would send the call detail to BellSouth who under their proposal would rate the call under the terms specified in its own contract with the ISP, send that back to MFS who would bill and collect that under that -- collect that charge.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. And BellSouth would be entitled to whatever they are entitled to based on their agreement with the ISP?

MS. NORTON: There is nothing under MFS's proposals that would spell that out. What we are saying is that MFS should do that and Bell should do that; however, MFS has proposed that it itself retain five cents a minute.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: The answer to my question is yes, isn't it?

MS. NORTON: BellSouth has its own contract, and whatever would apply under that I presume would apply. I'm not making a specific recommendation how Bell would handle that because it was not proposed. It was MFS's proposal to piggyback on Bell's contract that I was addressing in this recommendation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I have a question.

You classify this as a network element and that, therefore, it should be provided. My question is if you are going to classify it as such, what is the cost of providing this service, and what and how is the provider of the service going to be paid for the provisioning of the service?

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, we recommended that it be classified as a network element under the terms specified in the Act. There was no specific cost data provided and staff views this really as really working out details in a contract. We believe that the appropriate arrangement needs to be contract to contract with each provider, but we also believe that the end user needs not to be inconvenienced, or inconvenienced to the least amount possible. So I can tell you that there is no cost data for this, but we do know that the relationships exist with the incumbent LEC. We are encouraging the new LECs to establish those relationships. In the meantime --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Don't you think that if the new LEC tries to sign up a customer and they sign that customer up and then that customer learns that they are not able to call the information service provider, that would be an extreme incentive for them to negotiate and sign their own contract with the information service provider.

ME. NORTON: That suggestion was made by Bell to

the extent that the ALEC should be required to get their own contracts, and MFS suggested that absent the contract they would be required to block. Staff disagreed with that. We believed that they didn't have to block it, they could still provide it; but that is a way to go, yes. I agree with you that it would be an incentive, but I think that -- I didn't recommend that because I think that would inconvenience the end user, and I didn't think that was necessary.

CHAIRMAN CLARK. Well, it seems to me though
when -- getting back to my question with respect to when
it's an MFS customer and MFS does not have a relationship
with the ISP, what you described, would you answer my
question, then does BellSouth, because they have a
contract, are they able to keep some money from that as a
result of their contract with the ISP?

MS. NORTON: BellSouth would be able to charge the ISP for its own part in that. The only reason I hesitated at all is because this did involve a third, and I don't know -- I'm not familiar with the specific contracts as to whether there would be a problem. An educated guess is Bell would do that.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, it would seem to me that at least with respect to the ISP they don't care. They are getting their call, and they are going to get their money.

And to the extent MFS does not have a contract with them, then BellSouth is going to get whatever money they are entitled to because of their contract, and there isn't incentive for MFS to contract directly with them so they will be able to deduct their administrative costs. As I understand it, you are recommending that they not be allowed to do this unless they have a contract with them.

MS. NORTON: If I understood everything that you said, I agree, that MFS is the one that has to go get a contract before it gets to keep anything. Bell has one and it can.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, that addressed

Commissioner Deason's concern, that there be some incentive

for MFS to get its own contract because I think there

should be some incentive for them to get these

relationships developed.

MS. NORTON: It's staff's belief that requiring MFS to send the calls through but not be allowed to keep anything for itself until it gets a contract provides the incentive, that was staff's view.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But right now the way

the -- right now the incumbent LEC has a contractual

relationship with an information service provider, and that

was negotiated between them, and whatever they work out

seems to be appropriate. Now what you're asking the

incumbent LEC to do is be the intermediary, and it seems to me, take on additional costs acting as an intermediary and passing billing information with no more payment for that service; but you classify it as an element, an unbundled -- it should be an unbundled element as such, but there is no payment for that, and it looks to me like there are going to be additional costs above what is now contemplated in the contract between the incumbent LEC and the ISP.

MS. NORTON: I agree with you, and I think that they should -- and the way I would look at that is I think that when MFS enters into its contract with ISPs that will no longer be an issue, and because they will contract and bill and collect directly with the ISP once they have the contract. Until that time, yes, the situation you described will occur, and I think MFS and Bell can agree on an amount for that. I believe they simply just have not attempted to do that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I certainly agree. It looks to me like this is something that could have been worked out between the parties and did not need to be brought to the Commission, I totally agree with you; but it seems to me that we are being unfair to the incumbent LEC placing additional cost, additional administrative burden with no additional payment for the convenience of the -- now I agree for the convenience of the customer and for the

convenience of the ALEC, but it seems to me like the -The ALEC has responsibility to provide quality service to
their customers when they sign them up, and if they don't
have a contractual relationship with the information
service providers, they need to tell their customers that
up front before they ever sign up instead of just
assuming -- or us requiring the incumbent LEC to act as
that intermediary with no payment from the ALEC, it seems
to me.

You're right that the ALEC will not be getting any revenue as a result of this, but they are imposing a cost on the ILEC, and they are not having to pay any cost to them.

MS. NORTON: I would say that we have not approved -- it is not being brought before us. They have not requested that element of the contract, but I don't believe there is anything to prevent -- If you adopt staff's recommendation approving that, I don't believe there is anything to preclude Southern Bell, BellSouth from going to MFS saying, if you want me to do this, rate these calls for you because that is the element involved, if you want me to rate these calls, this is what it's going to cost you, and they can work that out. There is nothing to stop that from happening, so I don't believe there has to be unrecovered costs under staff's recommendation; I'm just

saying it hasn't been brought to us for a decision.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But your recommendation doesn't say that, that they would have that opportunity to do that.

MS. NORTON: Honestly, I didn't believe that it was something that this Commission needed to address, but we can certainly add that sentence in there, that Bell can seek to recover those costs from --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yeah, before Bell would be required to act as that intermediary and pass that billing information along and carry that traffic, that there would have to be an agreement as to a payment from the ALEC to the ILEC, or in this case, from MFS to Bell.

MS. NORTON: I would suggest wording to the effect that there is nothing to preclude Bell. I don't know that it should be our role to --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: To mandate there would be a charge?

MS. NORTON: That's right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But that Bell would be within its rights to expect a charge that would cover the cost, and I would think it would be very minimal, but nevertheless, the cost of providing -- because it's a service there; basically they are providing a service to MFS.

MS. NORTON: That's correct. I believe that the amount of traffic is going to be very, very minimal, and Bell may elect the option not to worry about it at this point or not until it grows, they may well want to. I believe they can.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I'm confused. I thought the issue was what are the appropriate rates, terms and conditions if any for billing, collection, and rating information service traffic between MFS and BellSouth; I thought we were supposed to include any rate. I thought that was the issue.

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, it was just not part of the specific proposal that MFS put to us for determination.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, let me ask you this, did they submit to us and for arbitration any general billing and collection? Because there will be other billing and collection that the ILEC will have to do for MFS, won't there be, or am I completely mistaken?

MS. NORTON: I don't know that you're mistaken, but nothing jumps to mind immediately.

MR. REITH: Commissioner, if you remember, a lot of these issues were negotiated out at the last minute and withdrawn from the petition; so therefore, the associated record with those issues were withdrawn. There were some

other issues that dealt with billing and collection, and yeah, you are correct.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, and wouldn't that go in part of their billing and collection? We are just telling them that this is one call that they are also going to have to rate for.

MR. REITH: We would expect it probably would be something incremental.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: If I understand correctly what you said earlier, it's staff's -- and this is kind of a putting together several things -- it would be staff's recommendation that it is a better approach for us to do this through an incentive as opposed to a requirement that they have a signed agreement?

MS. NORTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay.

MS. NORTON: Yes, and your question goes to the basic, you know, do they -- you know, encouraging them to get a signed agreement so that the whole issue goes away. I believe Commissioner Deason's concern was with before that occurs what happens.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: There is no issue if they have their own signed agreement.

MS. NORTON: Correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: If MFS has a signed agreement with all the information service providers, there is no issue.

MS. NORTON: Correct.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I think that with respect to the issue that Commissioner Deason raised about the ILEC serving as the intermediary, rating the calls, or whatever the jargon is that you all use, as I read this, I didn't, and I didn't -- well, I know I worked on the prehearing, and I didn't think it was an issue, but I didn't believe that staff intended that to the extent that Bell incurs costs in providing that service, that that wouldn't be something that they and MFS couldn't go back to the table and negotiate out what the price should be for providing that particular service.

MS. NORTON: Correct.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I don't know if it would be worth it or not; that is kind of how I looked at it. I didn't know how this actual service would work its way out but that it wouldn't be something that Bell would have to say, oh, reading this order, to the extent we serve as an intermediary and you don't have a contract and you don't have your own arrangements set up, we have to do this for you at no charge.

MS. NORTON: There is nothing in this

recommendation that would preclude them from seeking recovery of those costs for rating those calls, and we can put that language into the recommendation statement and, hence, into the order if you believe that that would make this clearer or more complete. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And to the extent that we 7 had this as an issue, how would we have determined the cost anyway? I mean did we have enough information to determine what the charge or the rate should be? 10 MS. NORTON: No, ma'am, not in this record; it was not an issue raised. 11 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. 12 MS. NORTON: But we believe that they can -- if 13 they want us to, you know, to determine that, they can 14 bring it in and ask us; we hoped that they could handle 15 16 this. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let's not encourage them. 17 Let's not encourage them. 18 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Further questions on Issue 2? 19 20 (NO RESPONSE) CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a motion? 21 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I move staff. 22 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second, with the 23 understanding that the language will be clarified, at least 24

as it relates to the ILEC kind of serving as the

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intermediary, to the extent that they do have the ability to charge if there are costs incurred.

MS. NORTON: Can I suggest a sentence?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah.

MS. NORTON: There is nothing here to prevent BellSouth from seeking recovery of costs for rating call detail for MFS.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That sounds wonderful.

What if -- I mean both MFS and Bell had plenty of cpportunity to negotiate this before, apparently there was some impasse. What if this is our decision, we issue this as our order and they can't agree on what the appropriate charge is, then is BellSouth still required to carry the traffic and act as the intermediary? Because if that is the case, then there is no incentive for MFS to negotiate because then they are going to get it anyway.

MS. NORTON: The only thing left for them to negotiate would be the actual rate that BellSouth would charge for rating, charge for rating the call detail to MFS. Everything else is clear. They may not block it; they must carry the call. Bell must provide it, provide the rating. MFS must bill and collect it, remit the full amount to BellSouth to send to the information service provider. If they cannot agree, the only thing left that

they have to disagree on is just what does BellSouth get for putting the rates on to the MAG tape.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And if they can't agree on that, do they bring that back to the Commission?

MS. NORTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And what happens in the meantime? That is a good question.

MS. NORTON: It would be staff's recommendation that absent that agreement for that element, that that should not hold them up.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: See, I think that makes a difference, a big difference.

MS. NORTON: Staff believes there will be very minimal traffic.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And that sort of puts the burden on the incumbent to the extent that they can't agree on a price or a rate. I guess we are saying that the service must be provided anyway but then the incumbent would have the burden to come forward to the Commission to say, This is the rate we should be charging, and then we would have to resolve that particular issue.

MS. NORTON: Yes, and I would hope we could do that very quickly, we would need to. I don't expect that they can't handle it, once they have gotten the word from the Commission that this will, what the Commission expects

them to do.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: You think that the sticking point was handling the traffic at all?

MS. NORTON: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Acting as the intermediary rather than the billing and collection.

MS. NORTON: That's correct. This was one of only four issues that was not settled, and I believe both parties just wanted to -- you know, the LECs don't want to do it, and the ALECs really want them to, and it's just almost not even worth negotiating -- that is the impression that I received -- and just leave it to the Commission to decide.

a can of worms, but to the extent that there is not agreement and the service, this intermediary service is being provided, if the incumbent LEC did come before the Commission and we were to set a rate, would that rate be retroactively applied? Could they be able to then go back and recoup for the services that they have provided? That would get rid of the incentive. I just don't know if that would be impossible to do.

MS. NORTON: I don't know. If they wanted that, they could ask for it, but I don't believe it would be the incumbent LEC to come before the Commission; I believe ALEC

because they are saying the ILEC did not -- that Bell in this case would not -- was proposing an unreasonable rate and they couldn't agree. I believe it would be the ALEC coming to us, but either way the amount of, you know, whether there should be any back billing is something that would have to be addressed based on the evidence in that.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. I guess maybe I am still confused then. To the extent that there is a dispute and they cannot reach an agreement on the rate that should be charged, would -- Go ahead.

MS. NORTON: This is not -- my understanding of what we are discussing here is simply the rate that Bell would be able to charge MFS for putting rates on each of the calls to give that back to MFS so that MFS could then bill and collect from the customer. MFS does not share in -- under my recommendation, MFS does not share in the amounts involving the ISP until they have a contract so that what we are discussing here is simply making sure that Bell gets to recover its costs for providing the rating information to MFS.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I think I understand that part, but if I'm still confused, you can clarify this for me. So to the extent that they are negotiating what that simple rate may be based upon whatever BellSouth's costs might be and they cannot reach agreement but MFS

still needs to have the service provided, would Bell have
to offer them -- provide that service and not be paid while
they still have this dispute?

MS. NORTON: If MFS could keep track and Bell could keep track of the number of calls on the MAG tape, it wouldn't be a difficult thing. I would think that that wouldn't be an insurmountable problem. I do believe they should be able to work it out.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: What is the additional cost to 3ellSouth? Listening to you, it would seem to me that the only additional cost is going to be sending the rating information to MFS.

MS. NORTON: That is what we are discussing here.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And I wouldn't imagine that

would be too significant.

MS. NORTON: I don't believe it would be.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What about the revenue stream itself, how does it flow? The billing information is passed to MFS. MFS bills its customers, collects that money from its customer, submits that to BellSouth, and then BellSouth in turn submits that to the information service provider and keeps whatever commission or whatever --

MS. NORTON: Under the terms of the signed agreement.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- is in the terms of their 1 2 contract? MS. NORTON: Correct. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So there is, not only just 4 5 sending of information, there is the receipt of revenue from MFS? 6 7 MS. NORTON: That's correct. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: There could be uncollectibles involved in that process as well, 10 potentially? MS. NORTON: Yes, and that Bell's contract covers 11 that. MFS wanted to be able to deduct for uncollectibles, 12 but if we don't allow them to collect absent their own 13 contract, that issue goes away for that. 14 CHAIRMAN CLARK: You mean BellSouth will be able 15 to -- even if it is an MFS uncollectible, they would be 16 able to deduct for that based on their contract with the 18 ISP? 19 MS. NORTON: BellSouth's contract with the ISP 201 does not at this point contemplate that. They would have to work that out, but I believe that --21 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Robin, the reason I think it's 22 only the rating information that is being sent is because 23

once they send that rating information, MFS looks like any

other customer to them sending in money, I mean just like

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an individual local exchange customer, and I don't see why
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    that -- because it's coming from MFS to BellSouth so
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    that -- and then once it gets there, it's the same to them
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    as if it had come from an end-use customer; so that is why
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    in my own mind I have concluded that the only incremental
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    cost to BellSouth is that sending that rating information
    to MFS, which they wouldn't do to their own customers; is
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    that correct?
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              MS. NORTON: I didn't understand the last
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    sentence, which they wouldn't do to their own customer.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Incremental cost for providing
    the service to MFS is with rating it and sending it to MFS.
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              MS. NORTON: That's correct.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Because if the particular
    customer who made the call was BellSouth's customer, they
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    wouldn't be sending the rating information to them, they
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   would be billing them.
              MS. NORTON: That's correct.
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             CHAIRMAN CLARK: There has been a motion and a
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    second.
              COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And a second.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: And you agree with that
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    explanation?
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              COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. There has been a motion
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and a second. All those in favor say eye.

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(AFFIRMATIVE INDICATIONS)

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Opposed, nay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Nay.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Issue Number 4.

MR. CHASE: Commissioner, Issue Number 4 addresses the prices for unbundled loops. The parties have agreed to the type of loops; the only disagreement is what shall be the prices. Because the pricing portions of the FCC order is stayed, staff is presenting a two-part recommendation, one based on the Act and one based on the Order. Based on the Act, staff recommends setting permanent loop rates that are based on BellSouth's TSLRIC cost studies, and these include some contribution to joint and common cost. On the other hand, if the stay is lifted, we believe that we must follow the FCC's order and rules, and we recommend interim loop rates based on the FCC's proxy, and those rates should be deaveraged into geographic zones. We recommend that these zones are the same zones that are currently in BellSouth's special and switched access tariffs; however, we are not recommending that the actual rates differ in each zone because there is not proper cost evidence in the record so that we could properly do that, so we just propose that the rate is the same in each zone. And that is under if the stay is

lifted, so there is the two parts. Do you have any questions?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Where does this additional sentence go?

MR. CHASE: Okay. Yes, we also want to clarify. If the stay of the Order is lifted, since we are recommending interim rates requiring BellSouth to file TELRIC cost studies, so in the second paragraph under the first set of rates, the next to the last sentence ends with, "stay for evaluation by the Commission," if we could insert the language that I've passed out, and I'll go ahead and read it into the record. "BellSouth should provide data with its TELRIC cost study that identifies the key cost drivers, contains a description of the extent to which each key cost driver varies by such factors as density and distance and estimates how the incremental cost would vary due to these factors." That is simply a clarification of what we are looking for when they file these TELRIC cost studies.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Questions, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I had some questions starting at the last of that, the recommendation on the geographic deaveraging. Staff states that the federal law, and I gless the FCC rule would provide for, or would allow for geographic deaveraging, but in our recommendation we

s:ate that there wasn't enough evidence in which to -- or to determine what the deaveraged rates would be. My concern or my question is what if there had been? What if the evidence was clear and what if we did have it in the record, would we be recommending that we deaverage the rates?

MR. CHASE: Under -- if the Order is continued stayed, we would be under our interpretation of the Act, and I believe that if we had the appropriate information, we could recommend deaveraging, but I really haven't -- There was testimony where BellSouth argued against it because of other reasons, such as how the, they currently -- the pricing for their retail customers and some other concerns, so those would have to have been taken into consideration more if we believe we had the proper information to deaverage.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I was just wondering directionally where we were going with this because I know you stated that under the law or under the FCC rules we could deaverage the loop prices, but if we were to do that, I was very sensitive to BellSouth's argument with respect to the retail pricing practices.

MR. CHASE: Right.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I understand -- in our, I think in that same section, we stated that Bell tied

their argument to the fact that we have price caps, and they would want to do some rate rebalancing if we were to decide to use a geographic deaveraging; and I understand our response was that, sure, there are price caps but you all could come back to us, and if you could demonstrate that there were some negative impacts, that perhaps the Commission could do something about those price caps. That was kind of said pretty casually to me, and I didn't know if directionally that is where you all were headed, if it was something that you thought, well, if there was enough evidence in the record, we would support deaveraging, geographic deaveraging just as a concept, or if it was -- and that we weren't sensitive to the other arguments or what. I just wanted a little discussion on that point.

MR. CHASE: Yes, we did discuss that section of the Florida statute that allows the local exchange companies to come back if they believe there has been changed circumstances, so that they would be able to modify their rates that are currently capped. And the reason I believe we brought that up was because -- I mean I think generally we believe that all the rates should be based on costs, and if there is evidence that shows us that costs differ per geographic zone, then that would lead us to believe that we need to base the rates on that; and then, you know. One in -- and then we come into the problem,

well, they are capped; and so we wanted to say, well, it's not just a done deal that, well, if we did this, then BellSouth would not be able to do anything because they're currently under a price cap regulation. And we just merely wanted to say, well, there is some type of out for them to bring and show that there are changed circumstances.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioners, we have had no meetings and discussions that I would be in a position to tell you that staff has formulated some kind of policy on this deaveraging. There are a lot of things to consider, but philosophically, if you believe in economic conditions driving markets, then eventually it makes sense; it's a question of timing and all the other factors. So I couldn't tell you right now that we have formulated a position staff wise on what direction we would recommend.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, it may not be our decision ultimately.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Right.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I mean if the ALECs come in and they are not restricted in any way and they deaverage, then there is -- at some point we are not going to want to impose a restriction on the ILEC that isn't on the ALEC, and it seems to me the market will --

MR. D'HAESELEER: Right, but the point is we haven't formulated any position on this topic. I mean I

would be lying if I said there wasn't any discussion, but to say that the division has formulated a policy and this is the way we are going to try to drive things, the answer is we haven't done that.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. I think it is a legitimate issue to start exploring and combined with the issue of deaveraging the loop prices. I think there is some merit, or at least some consideration should probably be given to the retail pricing practices for the basic local exchange services, so those two issues to me are somewhat tied together and should be -- we should remain mindful that that at least may be an issue that needs to be explored.

MR. CHASE: Right. I think that we just -- since the FCC order, you know, came out and really required it, it just brought it to light that we had to address it and we just, we really haven't been able to make a decision, or there is just not enough evidence to do that at this time.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I wanted to ask about the difference between TELRIC and TSLRIC and what the FCC has recommended and what we are recommending. Does it boil down to the notion of whether you start with what they call scorched node or not?

MR. CHASE: I believe that that is one of the major differences that we see between the TELRIC and the

traditional TSLRIC type studies that we have looked at because it just -- it just envisions that the wire centers are in place, and then anything else could be changed, including technologies, routes to the customers and everything. Whereas, TSLRIC is looking more at the LECs, the way they are currently employing their technology and the way they would do it in the future with replacement technology.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask legal staff something. Do you think that both the TELRIC, which the FCC has recommended, and the TSLRIC in fact comply with the law? I guess I don't really care if the TELRIC does right at this point, I really care if the TS -- what we are recommending complies with the federal law.

MS. BROWN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. In my mind I've sort of concluded that the difference is that staff's recommendation sort of puts everybody on an equal footing in terms of providing service to local exchange customers so that their basic costs will be the same, whether the LEC serves it or the ALEC serves it; there ought to be that sort of symmetry I guess. And what the FCC's recommendation does is sort of puts aside what exists beyond the central offices.

MR. CHASE: Right.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And says if you had to do it, if you could do it again now, how would you do it? And to that extent, it probably results in a lower rate. In fact, it matches what any new entrant would incur in putting in their system; and to that extent, what the FCC has done does not encourage a facilities-based competition; is that correct?

MR. CHASE: That could be -- I mean I could see that argument.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I mean don't be concerned that
'ou're disagreeing with me. I'm really trying to sort this
out and get a good handle on where we differ, why, and what
is going to be a good policy to follow to encourage both
resale and facilities-based competition.

MR. CHASE: I think if you look at the TELRIC where you take the scorched node approach and it's looking at, you know, how would anybody, the incumbent LEC or a new entrant build their facilities today, and if that is a lower cost than is currently out for the LEC's facilities, then I could see that the -- if we went with the TELRIC, then that might discourage the -- I mean I'll agree, I think it would discourage facilities-based competition to a degree, but I think it comes down to the new entrant making that business decision. Does it cost me -- if I have to buy it from the LEC at LEC's current, say, TSLRIC, the way

we have gone in the past, but I'm more efficient and I can build it myself, then I might -- then I would provision the facilities myself. Whereas, if the LEC is required to give it to me under this TELRIC scorched node, then why -- that would presumably be the same, that I could build it for myself, then why would I want to build it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Take the risk?

MR. CHASE: Right, take the risk, so I can see that. But I think it comes down to, you have to look at an average situation where it's really like a purchase or lease-type decision in the business market where, you know, in some areas they would definitely say, well, maybe there is only a hundred loops, but we definitely have some customers out here. We might be able to build it ourself cheaper than buying it from the LEC, but it just doesn't make sense. It's just not -- and there is just not enough numbers.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: You mean there may be other considerations that even though that it may be cheaper to get it from the LEC that there are long-term and other considerations that tip that balance?

MR. CHASE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And have them believe that it would be better to put in their facilities?

MR. REITH: I think it's definitely a long-term,

short-term issue also, yeah.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioner, I want to make sure that we -- at least that you know where I'm coming from. TSLRIC and TELRIC are different concepts, but I can get you to the same place by the percent of joint and common costs I'm going to add onto it for pricing. So what it really always amounts to is the bottom line, and that is the pricing.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, let me ask you this, TS and TELRIC are not really different concepts, I mean isn't that what the order said? It's just that in fashioning what they thought TELRIC was that you should use the -- The real difference is scorched node variable.

MR. CHASE: Yes, it's really the difference in the inputs, you know, what exactly are you putting into that cost study.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I see your point, Walter; I don't take issue with that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, that brings me to the question that I have, and I'm looking at page 14 of the recommendation, the first full paragraph under the heading there and the last sentence, it says that BellSouth asserts that shared and common costs are not included in the cost studies. Now that's Bell's TSLRIC cost studies?

MR. CHASE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Now in your recommendation, though, you are -- the rates you are recommending are based upon that cost study, but you indicate that your rates do include contribution towards joint and common. Now how is that? If you're recommendation, based upon their study, and they say their study doesn't include that --

MR. CHASE: That's the difference in rate and cost. That statement I believe on 14 is saying that their cost numbers do not include shared and common costs, where what I'm recommending is base our rate or price on that cost number and put it above cost so that you can capture some of those shared and common costs that are not included in their cost number.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So your rate is above what their cost study says but your rate is lower than what they recommended based upon their cost study?

MR. CHASE: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you are recommending less contribution than what they were suggesting?

MR. CHASE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have another question, and that pertains to the scenario that you presented if the stay is lifted, and I'm basically looking at the rates that are shown on page 8.

MR. CHASE: Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And it's basically 13.68 which is the proxy across the board regardless of the type loop which is being provisioned?

MR. CHASE: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: And we know that based upon the TSLRIC cost studies that there is a magnitude of difference in cost from one type loop to another. How do we justify that?

MR. CHASE: That basically when -- under the 13.68, it's if the order is in effect; and the order is clear that if you don't have TELRIC cost studies, then you go with the FCC proxy of 13.68.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Regardless of the type loop?

MR. CHASE: And there is language in the order

that discusses that these different types of loop, and that

the proxy should apply for these in the interim. But there

is also language in the Order that discusses that these

other types of loops, you have to do other things to make

19 them work and condition them, and that those costs should

20 be considered and paid for and I believe that is more when

21 you are setting your final rates. But they acknowledge

22 that there are cost differences with the different types of

loops, it's just saying that in the interim all these types

24 of loops shall be at the FCC proxy of 13.68.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Does staff think that is

fair? Are you saying that if the stay is litted we have no choice, we have no discretion to look at differences in cost of various loops? We have no discretion other than to utilize the 13.68 across the board?

MR. CHASE: Yes, in the interim that is our interpretation of the order and the FCC rules, that we don't have a choice; but we should take that in consideration when developing the permanent rates.

MR. REITH: Commissioner, just to be clear, that is if TELRIC studies are not supplied.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I assume that part of the FCC's rationale is that it's an incentive to get the studies in I suppose.

MR. CHASE: Yes.

MR. REITH: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: If you look at the difference in the rates, I think it would be big incentive to get the studies in, but some could argue that it's kind of punitive too.

MR. REITH: I agree.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think they are arguing that.

Any more questions on Issue 4?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I think I had a question.

Let me see if I can go back and find it. Commissioner

Deason might have addressed it. Let me think out loud.

With respect to the cost studies and going to page 14 where BellSouth asserts that shared and common costs are not included in the cost studies -- well, let me back way up and ask the question, is shared the same as joint? Is that inclusive of joint?

MR. CHASE: Yes. I mean I think these terms are sort of tossed around loosely, so I mean I would assume that, yes.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. And when we went to set the price, it is consistent with both the Act and even the FCC rules that when we set those prices that we can include an element of joint and common costs, or I don't know if you want to call it cost, but joint and -- yeah, joint and common costs.

MS. CANZANO: Yes, and that the Act itself says you may include a reasonable profit.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That I was wondering now.

Is that what we did here in our calculations? Because I get these terms somewhat confused. Joint and common costs versus profit, I mean are those all the same thing, or did we look at something and say this is a reasonable amount of profit and include that, and then this is a reasonable amount of joint and common costs and include that?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The cost study itself has a return on investment as part of -- it's classified as a

cost. It's like cost of capital, but --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Oh, the cost of capital?

3 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- that is what profit is, is cost of capital.

MR. CHASE: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So it's within the cost study; is that correct?

MR. CHASE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. Well, that helped.

Okay. Now on the joint and common, how do we determine
that contribution? And I'm just wondering that, is it
something that we are consistently applying? How do we
determine what that should be?

MR. CHASE: I don't think we have like a set method that we put it in some kind of formula and a percentage comes out, but in the past we -- in setting these, like when we were here for these cases under the state proceedings, we tended to include just some amount above their stated cost that we believed was reasonable, but there is really -- in the record and throughout the proceeding, we attempted to ask the parties, you know, what they believed was the reasonable amount of contribution; and even they admitted that there is really no way to pinpoint the exact amount for each and every service. So

its real discretionary in that manner, and so we just tried to include enough that made us comfortable. So I mean that's based on this, you know, based on this record. I mean nobody was able to supply us with, that this loop, should have 13.7 percent contribution or something.

To the extent that, not that it has any direct bearing on this particular proceeding, but as we go forward, and perhaps there is nothing we can do about it, but I was wondering if there was some methodology, if there was some consistency to which we could apply and determine the adequacy of the contribution or what portion of joint and common costs should be included when we set the price or rate.

MR. D'HAESELEER: I wish there were a formula that we could apply, but this is a can of worms and really has to be done almost on a case-by-case basis. Say, for example, in my opinion anyway, if there were a service that resellers needed, I probably would put that contribution level less than another monopoly service or what have you, so they are all different. So to -- you just can't apply a formula and really be equitable.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. GREER: Commissioner, one of the problems we had in the state proceedings is that if we came up with,

say, 10 percent across the board then you can back out that from your rates and come up with your confidential cost information. 3 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Exactly. 5 MS. NORTON: I would just add that the LECs take the same approach that we do, at least to the extent that it's not uniform, there is no systematized approach to it; and our efforts at trying to pin them down result in about the same answers we have been giving you. 10 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. Thanks. 11 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Walter, just so I'm sure, what 12 you're saying is if there is an essential customer a 13 competitor has to have, you would put it lower? 14 MR. D'HAESELEER: Yes. 15 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Any other questions on 16 Issue 4? 17 (NO RESPONSE) CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a motion? 18 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move staff. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 20 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection. 21 22 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: That was with the amendment? 23 24 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, that's the motion. 25 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection.

MR. REITH: Commissioner, Issue 5. Staff would recommend the same modification with respect to geographic deaveraging when filing the cost study. CHAIRMAN CLARK: Questions, Commissioners, on this issue? COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second. 8 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection, Issue 5 as amended is approved. 10 Issue 16, questions on Issue 16? 11 (NO RESPONSE) CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a motion? 12 13 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it. 14 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection Issue 16 is approved. 15 Issue 18. 16 MS. BROWN: Commissioners, Issue 18 is staff's 17 recommendation that the arbitration decisions you've made 18 here today are consistent with the terms of the 19 Telecommunications Act, and it's also designed to offer 20 suggestions for a post arbitration procedure for the 21 22 parties to bring to the Commission their understanding of, and written memorialization of the decisions that you've 23 made here today. 24 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Questions, Commissioners? 25

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move staff.
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              COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection Issue 18 is
    approved.
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              Issue 19.
              COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move staff.
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              COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it.
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection Issue 19 is
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    approved.
              Now we are on Docket 960838.
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              MS. SHELFER: Commissioners, I would like to
    point out that we have addressed the recommendation the
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    same way we did the previous dockets regarding the Act and
    the Order.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Questions on Issue 2?
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             MS. SHELFER: Commissioners, the only portion of
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    Issue 2 that was unresolved was whether or not MFS could
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    charge Sprint for transport, and it's staff's belief that
    they cannot because they don't actually perform this
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   function.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Questions, Commissioners?
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              COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move staff.
              COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection Issue 2 is
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    approved.
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Issue 3.

MR. CHASE: Commissioners, Issue 3, again, addresses the prices for unbundled loops as well as the cross-connect element. The parties have agreed in this case to use the FCC's proxy of \$13.68 in the interim until Sprint/United-Centel files appropriate TELRIC cost studies. The only dispute is if the \$13.68 rate should be geographically deaveraged. And the other issue is what should be the interim rate for the cross connect.

Staff recommends that the \$13.68 rate, interim rate not be geographically deaveraged for the same reasons as I've discussed before. We believe that there is not enough cost evidence to -- in the record to appropriately deaverage this \$13.68 interim rate. We also recommend cross-connect rates in the interim that are based on some preliminary information that Sprint provided in the record, preliminary TELRIC, and we have chosen -- they gave us a range, and we chose the middle ground to set as interim rates until they file their TELRIC cost studies, and those are on page 9 of the rec., in the rec. statement. And Sprint proposed to do a true-up once these TELRIC cost studies, the final ones are filed so that if the rates were too high or too low that either party would make up the difference.

Now the second part, again, is if the stay of the

order is lifted, then we must follow the FCC order and rules, and so we recommend the \$13.68 FCC proxy for the loops and that it be deaveraged, but we say that it should be the same rate in each zone, and the zone should be the same as, which are currently tariffed in Sprint/United-Centel's switched and special access tariffs.

Do you have any questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I guess this is kind of an obvious question, is that if the order -- stay is lifted the order becomes effective, we are required to deaverage, and we say we are deaveraging, but the rates are the same, and so the effect is not deaveraging. How is that going to be contemplated as being in compliance?

MR. CHASE: In the order, and the rules I believe, the language on the deaveraging -- Let me see if I can -- I think I have it exactly. It says that we allow states to determine the number of zones within the state provided that they designate at least three zones, and that's the three that are currently in the special access tariffs. But it says, "But we require that in all cases the weighted average of the unbundled loop prices with weights equal to the number of loops in each zone should be less than the proxy ceiling set for the statewide average loop cost," the 13.68. And I think that the weighted

average of 13.68 across the board, it fits that --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mathematically it is in agreement?

MR. CHASE: Mathematically it does, but we don't have the evidence to properly divide it out and to get the proper weighted average, so we just decided to mathematically make it equal across each zone.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioner Deason, are you sort of concerned that that is sort of saying we are complying when we are really not?

agree that we do not need to start deaveraging until we are absolutely sure that we have correct information and we have a policy developed and we know what the path that we are going down, so I don't agree that we should deaverage willy-nilly; and if we have to say we are deaveraging to be in compliance, so be it, because I don't think it's appropriate, at this point anyway. I think there is going to be ramifications that we need to study and contemplate before we take such a tion, so I guess I'm in agreement with the bottom line effect of the recommendation. It does concern me to some extent, though, that we are trying to comply and we say we are complying and it could be interpreted that it is an insincere attempt.

MR. CHASE: Right. Well, actually in this case,

there is more -- there was actually more evidence presented on a way to deaverage that \$13.68 rate, and that was presented by MFS; and they went through a process, a methodology of determining a deaveraged rate based on average loop length per wire center; and they went through and came out and put all of Sprint-United/Centel's wire centers into three different zones, and it resulted in three different rates.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: About 80, 90 percent of the rate centers -- or wire centers, rather, were in zone 3; is that right?

MR. CHASE: Right, and we found that just the results of their attempt were observed and that we are not comfortable with setting it on that, so that's another reason that we recommended that.

MR. GREER: Commissioner, I think there is language in the order that, essentially, tries to deaverage based on cost; and since we don't have it here, we figured this is incompliant but, you know, we may take some flack over it, I don't know, but we think it's the best way to go right now.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Of course all of this is if the stay is lifted?

MR. GREER: If the stay is lifted, and so we should, hopefully, have information if we want to deaverage

fairly quick.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: But we would have the same problem in the other docket too, wouldn't we?

MR. GREER: Yes. I mean the appearance could be that, you know, they really haven't deaveraged, and we may get something filed at the FCC saying that you all didn't do what you are supposed to do, assuming the stay is lifted. But I hate to do that without the cost information, which I think we could argue is the way you are supposed to deaverage, based on the cost.

MR. CHASE: And Sprint did indicate in the record that, when we filed their TELRIC cost studies, that they were going to have a proposal for deaveraging of the unbundled loop rate.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And another question I have is that the cross connect, the final cross-connect rates, there is going to be a true up?

MR. CHASE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Is there any type of true up contemplated for the interim, for the loop rates?

MR. CHASE: No.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: If there are no other questions, I can move staff.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, Commissioner, I guess I agree with you, but I have some concerns about what you

characterize as an insincere compliance.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm not characterizing it.

I'm saying that someone else outside looking in could characterize it such.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And I would say with some justification, and I'm concerned that -- is there a way to -- at least in the BellSouth, if the stay is lifted, we have said to them you've got to file something within 60 days, is that right, the TELRIC? So it would be clear that it would be an interim?

MR. CHASE: Right.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And would we require them to give us a basis on which to deaverage?

MR. CHASE: Sprint/United-Centel in this case has indicated that they would, but if we -- We would be more comfortable maybe putting some similar language that was added to the other rec. here so that we were assured that they gave us information that we could investigate that.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I guess I don't have as much of a concern if it is only temporary, and that it 1' we were forced to, that we would give a good consideration to how there should be a differentiation in rates.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: See, I'm comforted with apparently there is language which requires the deaveraging to be based upon cost, and if we have inadequate

information, cost information on the appropriate
deaveraging rate, deaveraged rates, you know, we can't do
that which we do not have information to do, so that gives
me some comfort.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Any other questions on Issue 3?

(NO RESPONSE)

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection Issue 3 is approved.

Issue 5.

MS. NORTON: Commissioners, Issue 5 is the information services issue again. Staff's recommendation is the same, and I would like to insert the changes that we made in Docket Number 950757 (sic) in here and make one minor change. With your permission, I'll read that.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead.

MS. NORTON: At the last sentence of the first paragraph of the recommendation statement on Page 15, following the comma, the language should read, "unless that carrier and the ISP have a signed agreement specifying the appropriate charges." In addition, the first sentence of the second paragraph, replace the first phrase, beginning at the beginning of the sentence, "all local carriers who have entered into arrangements with ISPs," strike that and say "both Sprint and MFS."

1	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Questions, Commissioners?
2	COMMISSIONER DEASON: This is the same debate we
3	had before, and I'm not going to go over it again, but I do
4	have one question, and that was, it was in Sprint's
5	position on this issue that nothing has changed since the
6	Commission's prior decision to require any revision. I
7	just wanted to know what staff's comments were on that.
8	MS. NORTON: It's staff's opinion that the
9	Commission did not in fact rule that way in that order. We
10	did not address MFS's or an information service
11	provider's relationship with a LEC, or with an ALEC.
12	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a motion on Issue 5?
13	"OMMISSIONER KIESLING: Move it as amended.
14	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
15	CHAIRMAN CLARK: As amended the same way the
16	other well, wait a minute. You've amended it they
17	have amended it according to the other amendments, but
18	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: They also made one other
19	amendment.
20	CHAIRMAN CLARK: And that's with respect to the
21	rates, the rating?
22	MS. NORTON: I'm sorry, I would like to read in,
23	"In addition, there is nothing here to prevent Sprint from
24	seeking recovery of costs for rating call detail for MFS."
25	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Is there a motion?

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COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yes.
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: And a second.
              COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Uh-huh.
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those in fav: say aye.
 5
              (AFFIRMATIVE INDICATIONS)
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Opposed, nay.
              COMMISSIONER DEASON: Nay.
 7
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Issue 14.
 9
              MS. BROWN: Commissioners, Issue 14 is the same
10
    as the previous case.
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Can I get a motion on Issue 14
11
    and 15?
12
              COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Move them both.
13
14
              COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second, both.
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection 14 and 15 are
15
    approved.
16
              Thank you all very much.
17
              COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Are we finished?
18
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Agenda is adjourned.
19
20
              COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I did want to thank
            I think you all did an excellent job on this
21
    recommendation; it was succinctly provided. And the
22
    analysis, going the extra step and doing the stay, what
23
   would happen if the stay was lifted or if it stayed, I
24
   thought you did an excellent job. It was one of the
25
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1	easiest and best recommendations that I've had an
2	opportunity to read and work with. And I understand that
3	the pressures that you all are under and still be able to
4	produce a work product like this is just kudos to you all.
5	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I would like to add
6	to that. I mean I was you made it easy, and I can't
7	give you a better compliment. The writing was good, clear
8	succinct and, you know, I just want you to know that your
9	efforts are recognized and appreciated.
10	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you.
11	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I would note that Walter's
12	initials are not on this recommendation.
13	MR. D'HAESELEER: On one of them.
14	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, on one of them, okay.
15	50 percent is not bad.
16	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is everybody done talking so I
17	can turn this off?
18	(WHEREUPON, THE HEARING WAS ADJOURNED)
19	
20	
21	* * *
22	
23	
24	
25	
- 1	

CERTIFICATE STATE OF FLORIDA COUNTY OF LEON I, NANCY S. METZKE, Certified Shorthand Reporter and Registered Professional Reporter, certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true and complete record of my stenographic notes. DATED this 6th day of November, 1996.