

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Consideration of
BellSouth Telecommunications,
Inc.'s entry into interLATA
services pursuant to Section 271
of the Federal
Telecommunications Act of 1996.

DOCKET NO. 960786-TL
ORDER NO. PSC-98-0909-CFO-TL
ISSUED: July 7, 1998

ORDER GRANTING REQUEST FOR
CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF DOCUMENT NO. 05924-98

Pursuant to Section 271(d)(3) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the Act), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has 90 days to issue a written determination approving or denying a Bell Operating Company's (BOC) application for interLATA authority. Further, the FCC is directed to consult with the appropriate State Commission before making a determination regarding the BOC's entry into the interLATA market. Specifically, the Act requires the FCC to consult with the State Commission in order to verify the BOC's compliance with the requirements of Section 271(c) of the Act. On June 28, 1996, we opened this docket to begin to fulfill our consultative role.

On June 2, 1998, Sprint Communications Company Limited Partnership and Sprint Metropolitan Networks, Inc. (herein referred to jointly as "Sprint") filed a Request for Confidential Classification of information contained in Sprint's response to Commission staff's April 13, 1998, request for information relating to the provision of unbundled network elements (UNEs) and the status of local competition. Sprint asserts that this includes proprietary, confidential information regarding the number of Sprint's business subscribers and subscriber lines in Florida. Sprint states that this information is located in Paragraphs 2(b)(1), 2(b)(2), 3(a)(1), and 3(a)(2). Sprint asserts that it treats this information as confidential and that this information has not otherwise been disclosed. Sprint further asserts that public disclosure of this information could harm Sprint's business operations, and thus, Sprint's ability to compete.

Florida law presumes that documents submitted to governmental agencies shall be public records. The only exceptions to this presumption are the specific statutory exemptions provided in the law and exemptions granted by governmental agencies pursuant to the specific terms of a statutory provision. This presumption is based

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on the concept that government should operate in the "sunshine." Rule 25-22.006(4)(c), Florida Administrative Code, provides that it is the Company's burden to demonstrate that the documents fall into one of the statutory examples set out in Section 364.183, Florida Statutes, or to demonstrate that the information is proprietary confidential information, the disclosure of which will cause the Company or its ratepayers harm.

Upon consideration, I agree that disclosure of this information could have a detrimental effect on Sprint's competitive interests and, therefore, Sprint's business operations.

Section 364.183(3), Florida Statutes, states that proprietary confidential business information is information that

. . . is owned or controlled by the person or company, is intended to be and is treated by the person or company as private in that the disclosure of the information would cause harm to the ratepayers or the person's or company's business operations, and has not been disclosed unless disclosed pursuant to a statutory provision, an order of a court or administrative body, or private agreement that provides that the information will not be released to the public.

Based on the definition of proprietary confidential business information in Section 364.183(3), Florida Statutes, it appears that the information for which Sprint seeks confidential classification is information that, if disclosed, would cause harm to the company or its ratepayers because disclosure would harm Sprint's business operations by impairing its ability to compete. Thus, this information qualifies as proprietary business information under Section 364.183, Florida Statutes, and Rule 25-22.006, Florida Administrative Code. It shall, therefore, be granted confidential treatment in accordance with those provisions.

Based on the foregoing, it is therefore

ORDERED by Chairman Julia L. Johnson, as Prehearing Officer, that the request by Sprint Communications Company Limited Partnership and Sprint Metropolitan Networks, Inc. for confidential treatment of information in Document No. 05924-98 is granted.

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ORDERED that pursuant to Section 364.183, Florida Statutes, and Rule 25-22.006, Florida Administrative Code, any confidentiality granted to the material specified herein shall expire eighteen (18) months from the date of the issuance of this Order in the absence of a renewed request for confidentiality pursuant to Section 364.183, Florida Statutes. It is further

ORDERED that this Order will be the only notification by the Commission to the parties concerning the expiration of the confidentiality time period.

By ORDER of Chairman Julia L. Johnson, as Prehearing Officer, this 7th Day of July, 1998.



JULIA L. JOHNSON
Chairman and Prehearing Officer

(S E A L)

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NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.569(1), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by this order, which is preliminary, procedural or intermediate in nature, may request: (1) reconsideration within 10 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.038(2), Florida Administrative Code, if issued by a Prehearing Officer; (2)

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reconsideration within 15 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code, if issued by the Commission; or (3) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court, in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility, or the First District Court of Appeal, in the case of a water or wastewater utility. A motion for reconsideration shall be filed with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting, in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code. Judicial review of a preliminary, procedural or intermediate ruling or order is available if review of the final action will not provide an adequate remedy. Such review may be requested from the appropriate court, as described above, pursuant to Rule 9.100, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.