

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: DOCKET NO. 000121-TP - Investigation into the

establishment of operations support systems permanent performance measures for incumbent local exchange telecommunications companies.

BEFORE: CHAIRMAN E. LEON JACOBS, JR.

COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ COMMISSIONER MICHAEL A. PALECKI

PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER: 19

DATE: Tuesday, August 14, 2001

PLACE: 4075 Esplanade_Way, Room 148

Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: MARY ALLEN NEEL

Registered Professional Reporter

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS
100 SALEM COURT
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
(850)878-2221

BUREAU OF REPORTING

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RECENSED 8-29-01

DOCUMENT NUMBER - DATE

PARTICIPANTS:

WALTER D'HAESELEER, Commission Staff.
NOREEN DAVIS, Commission Staff.
JASON FUDGE, on behalf of the Commission Staff.
JERRY HALLENSTEIN, Commission Staff.
LISA HARVEY, Commission Staff.
BETH KEATING, on behalf of the Commission Staff.
SALLY SIMMONS, Commission Staff.
CARL VINSON, Commission Staff.

NOTE: Staff recommendation attached.

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We'll go back on the record for agenda, and we're, I believe, on Item 19 finally.

MS. HARVEY: Commissioners, this issue recommends the permanent performance measures to be used for purposes of ongoing evaluation of operations support systems or OSS support provided to the ALECs by BellSouth. In addition to the permanent metrics, staff is proposing a monitoring and enforcement program that is designed to help ensure ALECs receive nondiscriminatory access to BellSouth's OSSs. The recommendation also establishes standards against which the ALECs and the Commission can measure performance over time to detect and correct potential service level deficiencies.

staff is recommending that if this recommendation is approved, BellSouth should have 45 days to develop the performance assessment plan. The performance assessment plan should encompass all the guidelines approved in this recommendation, including such things as the service quality measures, business rules and standards for reporting, the Tier 1 and Tier 2 enforcement, as well as the remedy

plan, the calculation and statistical 1 methodology for determining whether or not 2 parity exists, and the administrative issues of 3 the plan. The performance assessment plan would 4 go into effect 90 days after final approval of 5 6 the plan, and it would then be reviewed every six months for a two-year period to determine if 7 modifications are needed to the plan. 8 Commission staff is ready to go issue by 9 issue. However, first we have clarification by 10 11 Mr. Fudge. MR. FUDGE: Commissioners, on page 3 of the 12 case background, staff notes that AT&T was 13 14 inadvertently omitted from the list of members of the ALEC Coalition on whose behalf the 15 16 post-hearing brief was filed. CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. 17 18

Commissioners, it's your pleasure, issue by issue.

> All right. Let's begin then with Issue A. I can move Issue A. COMMISSIONER JABER: second. COMMISSIONER DEASON:

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and seconded. All in favor, aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON:

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1 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 2 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Show Issue A is 3 approved. That was easy. Issue 1a. 4 5 COMMISSIONER JABER: I can move Issue la and 1b if there are no questions. I have a few. 7 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: 8 COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. On each, or 9 just --10 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Let me be sure here. 11 COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. 12 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: On each. Okay. 13 COMMISSIONER JABER: CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. One, I just want 14 15 to confirm that the percent -- on page 28, the 16 percent on time response commitments for 17 contracts, business rules and telephone calls, that's intended to collect the instances where 18 19 hot cuts are not done in a timely fashion? 20 MS. HARVEY: Could you restate that 21 question? 22 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: That the percent on time 23 response commitments for contracts, business 24 rules and telephone calls will -- was it hot 25 cuts or calls to the LSR? I'm trying to

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1 remember. I think it was for hot cuts. 2 to make sure that this item will collect data 3 that reflects when the hot cuts are not done in 4 a timely fashion. 5 MS. HARVEY: The commitment responsiveness 6 metric percent on time response commitments is 7 not being recommended for approval. 8 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I thought that was one 9 that was being recommended for approval. 10 Oh, I'm sorry. That was the discussion we 11 had, because I had a concern about whether or 12 not we -- you're rejecting the proposed metric 13 which would measure the percent of hot cuts not 14 working as initially provisioned. I think 15 that's how we came to that discussion. That's 16 on page -- it's in the chart on page 33. 17 MS. HARVEY:

Right. It's also described on page 23.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right.

MS. HARVEY: Percent of hot cuts not working as initially provisioned is not being recommended for approval --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right.

MS. HARVEY: -- because there is a metric that is currently in place or recommended by

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BellSouth that's called percent of troubles within seven days of a completed service order, and that metric would capture the intent of this particular metric, percent of hot cuts not working as initially provisioned.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: And if I recall -- and this goes back a ways, but if I recall the discussion on this, there is a fairly intricate series or sequence of events that has to happen with hot cuts. And it's my understanding that while this would capture the instance where it's only 10 minutes or 15 or a half hour or whatever, that when that becomes an issue for correction is somewhat of a concern, i.e., once you understand that there's some issue that's occurring, how soon is it dealt with and corrected?

MS. HARVEY: My understanding, according to the testimony, is that ALECs can report a trouble as soon as they discover that it's -- as soon as the service order is complete, they can report a trouble.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: And then it goes into -then that report goes where? Their report of
trouble doing a hot cut becomes -- what kind of

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trail follows that?

MS. HARVEY: I'm not sure I understand your question.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Whatever the issue is that caused the hot cut not to be done as originally provisioned becomes a trouble report; correct?

MS. HARVEY: It would be captured in the metric. It's not a trouble metric. It is a provisioning metric called the percent of troubles within seven days. The fact that they missed the cut-over on time would captured --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We'll measure that in that --

MS. HARVEY: -- in the provisioning metric percent of troubles within seven days.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. And then --

MS. HARVEY: If it's a trouble on the eighth day, then it becomes a maintenance and repair trouble.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. I got you there.

How then do we -- okay. So we know it wasn't

provisioned properly and it's within the seven

days. How do we know how long it took to get it

fixed, and what captures that? From a matter

that was reported here, how do we know how long it takes that to get fixed?

MS. HARVEY: The measure, I think it's coordinated customer conversions average recovery time, I believe would capture that information.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. Very well. I'll have to go read that very quickly, because I forgot about that one yesterday when we talked.

And then the one on the software, I think we talked about that, and I'm okay on that.

That's on 1b.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry. I have a few questions on 1a.

I'm looking at page 20 of the recommendation, item 2, percent order accuracy, and there in your description, you indicate that it was reported that BellSouth's existing measurements are reflective of the accuracy of BellSouth order completions. Apparently staff believes that's not enough and that this additional metric needs to be added. I need further explanation as to why what currently BellSouth is doing is not adequate and why we need to add this.

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MS. HARVEY: The percent of provisioning troubles within 30 days of service order would capture the troubles that occur, but not necessarily if something was provisioned improperly.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. So it captures all problems within 30 days, both the input problems as opposed --

MS. HARVEY: Right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And then just technical problems that may occur within the first 30 days.

MS. HARVEY: (Nodding head affirmatively.)
COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you're trying to

get what? Specific information as to whether
BellSouth actually reads the order correctly and
fulfills that order as it should?

MS. HARVEY: That's correct. That's correct. There may not have been a problem or a trouble with the order, but it may have been provisioned incorrectly. And I'm not sure that that's captured through the maintenance and repair metrics.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, is this a metric to which we are applying penalties?

MS. HARVEY: I do not believe so. 1 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So this is just 2 informational? 3 MS. HARVEY: Yes. sir. 4 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. I have a 5 question on Item 4, which begins at the bottom 6 of page 20. Apparently there is some concern on 7 BellSouth's part about there being a situation 8 where there could be an expedited order, and 9 that with this particular metric, that it could 10 give false or inaccurate information. Could you 11 explain what that concern is? 12 MS. HARVEY: Which metric are we referring 13 to? 14 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We're looking -- I'm 15 looking at Item 4 that begins at the bottom of 16 page 20. It's entitled "Percent Completion/-17 Attempts Without a Notice or With Less Than 24 18 · 🐧 19 Hours Notice." First of all, it may be helpful if you'll just explain what that is. 20 MS. HARVEY: Okay. When BellSouth attempts 21 to complete an order and doesn't tell the ALECs 22 that they're going to provision the order by the 23 24 due date. COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, I mean -- let's 25

back up for a moment. When an ALEC makes an order, are they not given information as to the anticipated time frame for the completion of that order?

MS. HARVEY: They are given a FOC, a firm order commitment, which includes a due date.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: And if they attempt to provision the order prior to that FOC, this would capture that information.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Explain to me why it is wrong for an order to be completed before the firm order commitment.

MS. HARVEY: The customer may not be prepared for the order to be completed yet.

There needs to be coordination on both sides.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me back up. Does the order specify when it is made that we want this done between this window, or is it just that we want this done within five days?

MS. HARVEY: It depends on the type of order it is. If it's an xDSL order, it would be a very specific window, depending on the type of order. But a due date is typically given, whether it be an eight-hour window or a more

1 narrow window. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So when an order 3 specifies a window, it's incumbent upon 4 BellSouth to meet that window. 5 MS. HARVEY: That's correct. 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And this is what this 7 is supposed to measure, as to whether that window is met? 9 MS. HARVEY: That's correct. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So a completion of 11 the order before the window is a failure, as 12 well as a completion of the order after the 13 window is a failure. It has to be within the 14 window. 15 MS. HARVEY: If they do not notify the ALEC 16 of an early or late completion. 17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So this is --18 BellSouth according to this metric would be 19 required to give that notification, and if they 20 do not give the notification and they go forward 21 with an order outside of the window, it is a 22 failure. 23 MS. HARVEY: It is a failure, but a penalty 24 is not assessed to it. 25

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: This is informational

also?

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MS. HARVEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. I have a question on Item 11 on page 24 under maintenance and repair. Apparently the ALECs are taking the position that if BellSouth makes an appointment to repair a service and then finds it cannot make that appointment, the ALEC should be given notice. And apparently staff disagrees with that position, and I want to know why.

MS. HARVEY: The information as to the status of each maintenance and repair order is available to the CLECs currently through the TAFI system or through the ECTA --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, is that on a real-time basis?

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

as quickly -- if there's a service technician out in the field and he or she determines that because of whatever reason, they cannot make this -- cannot handle this trouble report, they somehow enter that into the computer, and it gets put into the data system, and the ALEC can monitor it that way and know as quickly as the

BellSouth technician knows that that order is not going to be completed at that time?

MS. HARVEY: I'm not certain as to what the delay is between the time that the technician knows and it gets to the computer.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But you're assuming, though, that that information is conveyed in time that the ALEC can get that information and then act upon that information to notify their customer that that appointment will be missed.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

observation. One of the most troubling things that can happen to a customer is to be told that in a certain window of time, a problem will be addressed, a technician will visit the premises and correct a problem, and they make arrangements to be there and no one shows. This happened to me, and I did not like it. It happened to me very recently, in fact. Not with a regulated utility. It was a private company, appliance repair, but the concept is the same.

It seems to me that this is critical for a ALEC to be able to have this information in a timely manner to communicate to their customer,

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and that if they do not have this information in a timely manner, it puts them at a competitive disadvantage.

recommendation is that -- or I guess inherent in this recommendation is the assumption or the belief that this information is accessible in a real-time or near real-time basis so that the ALEC, if they want to provide good service to their customers, will continuously monitor the BellSouth database, and when they detect that an appointment is going to be missed, then they can notify their customer as quickly as possible, and staff is satisfied that that's going to happen.

MS. HARVEY: I think that the ALECs have an obligation to monitor the data that's available to them.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have no problem with that, if the data is there to be monitored.

MS. HARVEY: That's right. Staff's concern is that if we put this metric into place, another notice to the ALECs that an appointment is going to be missed, the ALECs also have to monitor the receipt of that notice on a

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real-time basis, just as they would monitor the TAFI database to check the status of the order.

Now, how do we -- if COMMISSIONER DEASON: the system works that well, I have no problem with the ALEC, incumbent upon them to access that database and be on top of it on a real-time I have no problem with that. How do we basis. monitor that that information is being provided to the database in a timely manner such that the ALEC can act upon that data to alleviate -well, not eliminate customer concerns, but at least alleviate to some degree customers' consternation with missed appointments? part of the -- is that going to be reviewed in six months, or is it -- no information is going to be provided in that regard?

MS. HARVEY: We can take that into consideration in the six-month review, and we can also take that as something to look at in the third-party test.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Commissioners, I would be inclined to get some additional information on that at some point.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I agree. I agree. I think maybe as a side note, there seems to be a

growing concern over this activity even in states where interLATA authority has been granted. So I agree that there's a need for monitoring.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I have a follow-up question for staff on that. Notwithstanding this particular measure, is there a separate measure for failure to make the appointment?

MS. HARVEY: For an installation appointment, there is a separate measure.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I just wanted to make sure there was.

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Because I know on page 21 that we've decided not to utilize the measure on percent of orders canceled. I just wanted to make sure that there was a measure for missed appointments.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: So do we need to do anything more than just --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No. I will rely upon staff's indication that this is an area where they will pursue, at least within the six-month review, as to whether this information is in fact being communicated within the BellSouth

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database system in a timely manner such that 1 ALECs can monitor that information and be able 2 3 to act upon it to address customer concerns. COMMISSIONER JABER: And I would add that, 4 iust to make it official, add it to the motion 5 6 on 1a and 1b. 7 Lisa, the information on TAFI, or at least 8 some part of the TAFI program is included in the 9 OSS test, I thought. 10 MS. HARVEY: Yes. TAFI is included. Specifically what we're looking at is the time 11 12 frame that it takes the field technician to 13 update the TAFI system. 14 COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Ms. Harvey, as part of the six-month review, is there also a consideration -- I mean, I know you're looking at things that need to be included. Is it generally what should be included as parts of penalties or to have penalties attach when you review the measures?

MS. HARVEY: The six-month review. Everything would be open on the six-month review.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Okay. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Any other questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Not on 1a I do not.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: There was one that I would like to go back to on page 21, Item 5. There were a couple of measures where the request was to include canceled orders in measuring customer conversions, and I think it's P-6 and P-6A, and our recommendation was not to look at canceled orders. And there's a concern that's raised here, and you conclude that it's not a grave concern. And the concern is that there's a lot of activity where ALECs are requested to modify their orders, cancel or supplement them, and that those orders don't then track in the normal way. And by concluding that that's not a vital concern, am I to take it that that activity is not occurring, or that if it is occurring, it has been measured in another way? Because kind of what the analysis says is that there's not really a legitimate reason for this kind of activity to occur.

MS. HARVEY: There would be legitimate reasons for canceling orders.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: My question is, is this metric

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vital enough. How many metrics are enough?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right.

MS. HARVEY: Is this metric vital enough that it's prohibiting ALECs from being able to do business.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: And I quite frankly can agree with your analysis on adding this metric, but the added concern came in when I saw back on these other two metrics that we said that canceled orders also were not going to be measured, and that's P-6 and P-6A, coordinated customer conversion interval and coordinated customer conversions hot cut timeliness percent.

MS. HARVEY: Cancellations are excluded from the calculation of those measures, because you don't have anything to measure because the order was canceled.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right. Now, if there is then activity occurring such as described by the ALECs where the order was actually a new order, and actually the old order was canceled at the request of the ILEC, and the new order is in actuality a supplemental order, but that new supplemental order, what I take by the testimony, falls outside this timeliness

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measure. Is that correct?

MS. HARVEY: That's not correct. The new measure would be measured.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: So that supplemental order then would measure.

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: And would it measure from the time the order was supplemented or from the initial order?

MS. HARVEY: Supplemented.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I think that's the essence of the concern, is that you want to measure it from the time of the initial request. Is that possible? How do we do that? Or is it reasonable to do that? Let me ask that first, because --

MS. HARVEY: I think it depends on the reason for the cancellation or the request for the supplement, was it a BellSouth-caused request, or did they request it based on something that was inaccurate in the order.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I think your analysis is reasonable for this at the moment, but I think that's an area also. I would like to see what that activity is and what are the bases of those

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cancellations, if the cancellations are indeed occurring.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Would it make sense to distinguish between orders canceled and orders supplemented? I know that staff believes that there are justifiable reasons for requesting supplements that can often assist the ALECs. Shouldn't these be two different categories?

MS. HARVEY: I guess it depends on what you're trying to measure. If the point is to determine how many times an order has been canceled and that ends the activity, that would be fine. But if it's canceled and then a revised or supplemented order is issued, then perhaps they need to stay together.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. If that's all the questions on 1a, we can go to -- now, do we vote out all of 1 at once, or do we vote on sections? How do we do that?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Since we modified 1a, we should probably take that one separately.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And the modification

1 was to review in six months the availability of 2 information on TAFI and to include it -- to the 3 degree it's not included in OSS, to include it. 4 Right, Commissioner Deason? That was the addition? 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I believe that's 7 correct, and staff is in agreement that that can 8 be done. 9 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: So that's the motion. 10 And now do we need to -- I expressed the idea of 11 looking at those cancellation activities as 12 well. Would that be included in that as well? 13 MS. KEATING: We can certainly make that 14 clear in the order. 15 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. 16 COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. So there's a 17 motion on --18 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second. ۱¹, 19 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Second. All in favor, 20 aye. 21 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 22 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye. 23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 24 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 25 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Show it approved.

1	Item 1b.
2	COMMISSIONER JABER: Are there questions on
3	1b? I can move it.
4	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have some
5	questions.
6	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Go ahead.
7	COMMISSIONER DEASON: First of all, staff,
8	I just want to understand what we're doing here,
9	and the information that's in front of us, how
10	we're to read it. Business rules, your
11	recommendation is actually contained within
12	Attachment 3; is that correct?
13	MS. HARVEY: Actually, it's 3, 4, and 5.
14	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I'm kind
15	MS. HARVEY: Commissioners, we're
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: of breaking down
17	between business rules and disaggregation, and I
18	need to understand I guess then I need to
19	understand how the different
20	MS. HARVEY: Three is the business rules.
21	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. I'm clear on
22	that. Three is the business rules.
23	MS. HARVEY: Okay. Four is
24	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Four is BellSouth's
25	basically BellSouth's disaggregation; is that

1	correct?
2	MS. HARVEY: It's the general level of
3	disaggregation for each metric.
4	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. And then that's
5	basically for recommendation purposes.
6	MS. HARVEY: That's correct.
7	COMMISSIONER DEASON: And Attachment 5 is
8	basically your recommendation on disaggregation;
9	correct?
10	MS. HARVEY: On disaggregation as well as
11	the analogs and benchmarks.
12	COMMISSIONER DEASON: So 5 basically puts
13	everything together in one place. Is that
14	correct or not?
15	MS. HARVEY: It doesn't include the
16	business rule changes.
17	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Except for the
18	business rules.
19	MS. HARVEY: Yes.
20	COMMISSIONER DEASON: All right. Explain
21	to me how business rules are incorporated into
22	determining compliance and whether there are
23	penalties.
24	MS. HARVEY: Could you ask that question
25	again?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Explain to me generally how the business rules which you describe within Attachment 3, how those business rules are then utilized in determining compliance and whether there should be penalties.

MS. HARVEY: This particular recommendation in 1b is not associated with penalties. These are --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I wanted to clarify that.

MS. HARVEY: Okay. 1b are the business rules, the disaggregation, and the standards for reporting purposes only.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: Each metric has a calculation associated with it, exclusions associated with it, as well as how it is to be reported in terms of the disaggregation and other pieces of the report.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, once we get a -just assuming for a moment that the Commission
approves your business rules as shown in
Attachment 3 and that is implemented, how do we
-- what do we do with that information once it's

filed, or is this just information? Is it just informational, or -- you just indicated to me that there's no impact upon the potential for noncompliance and penalties either under Tier 1 or Tier 2. What's the purpose of this?

MS. HARVEY: BellSouth proposed a set of business rules for purposes of this docket.

Attachment 3 are changes to those business rules, changes to the exclusions, changes to the definitions.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: These are essentially the ground rules upon which you will calculate it.

MS. HARVEY: Every measure is calculated. They determine how each measure is calculated, what's excluded, what's included, when the clock starts on time intervals, and when it stops on time intervals. So, yes, it has is an impact on the ultimate result.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So it does have an impact on --

MS. HARVEY: On the data that is reported.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. And when you say data reported, information is provided consistent with the business rules, and there is a determination made as to whether a rule was

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complied with or not; is that correct? For example, a business rule, you know, you have an 95% standard, and if they don't meet it, well, then that gets reported as noncompliance.

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

OVERSIONER DEASON: Maybe I'm oversimplifying this, and maybe that's what staff needs to do, simplify this so that we can understand the big picture which you're trying to accomplish here. You've got to realize, you've worked with this probably more than eight hours a day, probably more than 40 hours a week, and you've been doing it for probably a year, and there's a lot of things that you probably assume that we really don't know. So help us out here a little bit. Okay? I'm not being critical. I'm just -- I'm looking for some help.

MS. SIMMONS: Commissioner Deason, I may be able to help.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. SIMMONS: I'm going to try to put this in perspective a little bit. I mean, Issue 1 deals with the reporting level. Issue 2 deals with the enforcement level, so what you see in

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Issue 2 is some subset of what is in Issue 1.

And then for what is in Issue 2, the enforcement measures, that is --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. You've already confused me. I didn't even know that we were even on Issue 2 yet. We're on Issue 1a and 1b.

MS. SIMMONS: Right, but you have -- you mentioned remedy, so I was trying to draw a connection here.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: All right.

MS. SIMMONS: There is a reporting level, which is Issue 1. That represents all the data that would be available to us. Issue 2 looks at a subset of that information and says certain metrics we want to look at for enforcement purposes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. And that's the basis of my question. I've got a whole myriad of detailed questions on everything within that attachment. If it's just information that's to be reported, I don't care. That's fine with me. But if it has ramifications for compliance and penalties, we've got to go through every one of these. And that's what I'm trying -- it's that simple of a question.

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: If I can give an analogy,
Commissioner, we have quality of service rules
for telephone companies or anybody else, and
answer time requirements. These provisions here
are essentially the ground rules for how you
calculate -- and I put that analogy -- the
answer time requirement for a telephone
company. So to the extent that a business rule
has been set up as to when a call begins and
when it ends, the interval that's there, that's
what these business rules are going to deal
with. So I suspect we're probably at the point
of having to answer some of your questions.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: well, that's fine, because that was my suspicion, but staff indicated that business rules don't have any impacts -- or at least the initial answer was that they didn't have any impacts on penalties and noncompliance. But staff agrees that these business rules that we set up here are going to have a direct impact upon whether there's a determination of compliance or noncompliance and potential penalties.

MS. HARVEY: Yes, that is how each measure will be calculated.

1 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Well, we --2 MS. SIMMONS: I agree. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Fine. That 4 was all the question was. 5 COMMISSIONER JABER: Lisa, I was going to 6 correct you with respect to -- and maybe 7 "impact" is the wrong choice of words. I've 8 always thought of business rules as being the 9 foundation upon which the data is collected, 10 that it, as Commissioner Jacobs says, 11 establishes the point you start and the point 12 you finish. So it's not that they impact the 13 penalty; right? It provides the foundation for the collection of data and how the measurements 14 15 are performed. 16 MS. HARVEY: And calculated: that's 17 correct. 18 COMMISSIONER JABER: So it's not that it 19 has an effect on the amount of penalty or what 20 gets measured. 21 That's correct. MS. HARVEY: 22 COMMISSIONER JABER: It makes -- business 23 rules give everyone notice on how it is we are 24 going to measure performance to make sure that 25 everyone is on the right page.

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Explain

1 MS. HARVEY: That's correct. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, it's not only 3 measuring performance, but you're setting a standard, are you not? 5 MS. HARVEY: Not through the business rule. 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: All right. 7 to me why a standard is not being set. 8 MS. HARVEY: Well, in the recommendation we 9 laid out a difference between business rules, 10 the standards, and the levels of disaggregation. 11 There's three legs to the stool. And the 12 business rules as we're using them in this case 13 refer to the definitions, the exclusions, and the calculation lumped together. And then you 14 15 also have the disaggregation, and you also have 16 the analogs and benchmarks. But the business 17 rules are how each metric is calculated, when it starts and when -- when the start time is and 18 19 when the stop time ends, which, in effect, can affect the results that are reported that are 20 21 used to judge whether or not parity exists. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Fair enough. 23 Mr. Chairman, I'm ready to go through 24 this.

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COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I just have one

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question. The application of the business rules, is there any back-checking on whether the business rules have actually been applied properly during the course of the calculations?

MR. VINSON: That would be addressed in the annual audits. That would be verified there.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: You may proceed with your questions, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Commissioners, I warn you that this may be tedious and time-consuming, but we're dealing with a 254-page or whatever it is recommendation, and if we're going -- I have difficulty when there's something listed as a staff recommendation, and if we vote on it, I interpret it that that means that we're saying that we're in total agreement with the recommendation, and that's what we want implemented. And before I can cast that vote, I've got to understand it.

COMMISSIONER JABER: No. This is helpful, Commissioner Deason. This is very helpful.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, we'll begin at the very beginning then, OSS-1, average response time and response interval, preordering.

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MS. HARVEY: Are you on Attachment 3?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm in Attachment 3
on page 51.

The very first item there, staff indicates that they agree with this. And I admit that it appears on the surface that it make sense. But apparently if you agree with one side as opposed to the other side, the other side has a reason as to why it should be something different. I need to know what was BellSouth's position that was different from what you agree with and why are you recommending against BellSouth's position and for the ALEC position. Or is this a situation that is a nonissue and the parties basically agree? I don't have that information either.

I guess part of the problem I'm grappling with is trying to determine what are significant issues and what really doesn't make that much difference. It would really be helpful to understand if we could get an analysis of really what are the important policy issues you want us to determine. Or do we need to go down here item by item every one of these business rules? And if that's required for us to get this item

disposed of, that's fine. We'll do it.

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But this is just a good example of one -it doesn't appear to me that this measurement is going to make a whole lot of difference in the grand scheme of things. But it's an issue, and you're making a recommendation, and you want us to cast a vote. And before I can cast a vote. I've got to understand why you're recommending what you're recommending, what the two positions are, and why one side advocates one and one the other and why you decided to recommend one side or the other, and I don't have that information. And if you did, maybe the recommendation would be 600 pages. But before I can cast my vote, I've got to understand, and the only thing I know to do is start at the beginning.

So why is staff recommending that this particular measurement be made the way that you're recommending? And if it's not important, tell me, and I'll just pass right through it. You're the ones that know whether these particular business rules, what's important. Ιt must be important, or else I assume you would not have put it out as a separate recommendation for us to vote on. And if you need some time to

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go through that, I'm willing to give it to you.

But that's the problem that I face.

COMMISSIONER JABER: You've brought Walter out, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry?

COMMISSIONER JABER: You've brought Walter out.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I knew I was going to get Walter up here.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Could we have staff about 10 or 15 minutes to see where we are and if we can accommodate you? You know, we need to talk and make sure we're all on the same page. Could we do that?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: If it will be useful, why don't we break then for 15 minutes. We'll be back at 2:00.

(Off the record briefly.)

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We discussed it, and we think what we would like to do is go ahead and convene internal affairs. It does not seem to be a long agenda item, list of items over there. I know there are parties that are still waiting for that. So we're going to convene internal affairs and complete that and then come back on

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the record to complete this item.

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(Recess from 12:45 to 3:05 p.m.)

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record.

Staff, where do we go from here?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okav. We're back on the

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say one thing I do not have questions on every one auickly. of the items in Attachment 3, so I didn't want to give anybody a heart attack, but I do have numerous questions. But if staff has a way to facilitate the discussion, I'm certainly open to alternatives.

MS. HARVEY: Okay. What I wanted to do is explain how we got Attachment 3 and what it is.

In the BellSouth testimony, they filed a service quality measurement plan that included the specific business rules, standards, and disaggregation that they proposed for their 71 metrics. The ALECs filed their testimony, which were the comments on those specific business rules, standards, and disaggregation, and that is what is reflected in the middle column of Attachment 3. So that middle column is the ALEC proposed changes to the document filed by BellSouth, which we are also recommending that we approve with the exception of the changes

that are reflected in the third column. 1 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, not all your 3 recommendations are changes, though. MS. HARVEY: That's correct. 4 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that's I quess 6 what I want to highlight on, where you're 7 recommending changes and why there needs to be a 8 change. 9 MS. HARVEY: Okay. Many of the things that 10 are listed in this attachment are clarifications 11 of the fact that there was a miscommunication or 12 else time lag between the ALEC testimony and the 13 BellSouth testimony, and that the ALECs did not 14 exclude changes that BellSouth had already made 15 in their proposed SQM plan. And so when we went 16 through this attachment, we identified those 17 areas that we felt BellSouth has already covered and taken care of, and we don't need to talk 18 19 about those today. 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: No. It's not an 21 issue. 22 MS. HARVEY: Only the changes. 23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I want to highlight 24 on what are issues --25 MS. HARVEY: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- if I could, what are the significant issues, but I don't know how to distinguish what's significant and what's insignificant.

MS. HARVEY: We can do that by only addressing the ones that are in the penalty plan, and we can further --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What's going to be reported for information, while it's important, the fact remains that even though we call these permanent performance measures, the fact is, this is going to be looked at again in six months.

MS. HARVEY: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So if there's information being provided, that doesn't cause me a great deal of concern. But if there are going to be findings of noncompliance and the potential for penalties during this first six months, I think that's important, and that's what I need to understand so that we make the correct decision.

MS. HARVEY: Okay. Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do you have a problem with that?

MS. HARVEY: No.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

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MS. HARVEY: No. Many of the changes that are listed in Attachment 3 are very detailed changes to a specific calculation, and what I would like to do is just to give you an overview for each one of the Tier 1 and 2 metrics. Or if you prefer, I can just tell you what in my opinion are the hot buttons, the hot topics.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let's start with the hot buttons.

First of all, let me say this. And I see there are a number of parties that are still out there with us. I appreciate you being with us. And I'm speaking as one Commissioner. I have no idea what the sentiment of fellow Commissioners are. But I think this recommendation, staff has done an outstanding job dealing with the myriad of issues and what has been put in front of them. So if I say anything that -- I guess I've experienced a little bit of frustration myself trying to go through this recommendation and digest it. That is not in any way a criticism toward staff. I think you've done an outstanding job.

If there is any criticism, I think it's on the parties, with all due respect, that you have subjected our staff and this Commission with so many nuances and matters that in all reality, in my humble opinion, should be decided between yourselves as professional telecommunications companies, that the amount of intricacy that is involved in this recommendation should never have reached the Commission. What you should bring to us are what you consider to be major policy issues that you cannot work out between yourselves that you want this Commission to decide and give you guidance. And you may not like the decision, but at least then with that guidance you can go back and work through all this myriad of details and not bring this to the Commission.

If this is deregulation, we are regulating ten times as much now as we have ever regulated in the past. This is the closest thing to micromanagement I have ever seen. And that's me venting some frustration, and you can take it for what it's worth. But I still have a smile on my face, and we're still friends. But take it for what it's worth.

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But my concern is, this is the tip of the iceberg. And once we get into penalty phases, if you all can't agree on an answer time, whether it's six seconds or eight seconds or 12 seconds, when penalties start coming out or the ALECs think there should be penalties and they're not determined to be, we are going to be inundated, inundated with parties filing complaints with the Commission that, "Yes, the standard is 95%, but they've reached 94.9%, Commission, and we need a penalty." And Bellsouth is going to say, "No, we've reached 95.1% and there's no penalty." And we're going to see that over and over and over again. We won't be able to get any work done.

Now, that's me venting my frustrations, and let's go forward with our work.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: You may want to have a conversation with the Attorney General of New York. I think they're experiencing some of the same frustrations right now as well.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: Commissioners, BellSouth's rebuttal to the testimony that was filed by the ALECs where they requested the changes was that

these changes were based on an older version of the SQM plan, and that their general -- they did not address each item specifically, so I may have a hard time telling you exactly what their position was in response to the proposed change. I can tell you what their original position is. But their statement in their testimony was that to the extent that these comments are relevant, that they believe the proposal that they made in their SQM plan and was clear, concise, and appropriate.

That being said, the first page and a half are the preordering metrics. All six of these metrics are included in the Tier 1 and/or Tier 2, or I should just call it the enforcement plan. Some of the key issues in the preordering metrics that we are suggesting changes to include the issue of the date/time stamp and where the clock actually starts when an order is sent over. And we're --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask you this question. Why couldn't the parties agree on something as simple as this, when you start the clock? I mean, is this a big policy issue?

MS. HARVEY: I can't answer that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm just -- I mean, tell me.

MS. HARVEY: On this particular issue, it is a matter of seconds that are important in terms of making or breaking the standard here, and so in this particular case, it's important that the clock be started when it leaves the ALEC hands and goes into the Bellsouth hand and Bellsouth has possession of it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: And there was concern about -for this particular issue that the clock started
several seconds beyond what's called the
BellSouth gateway. Okay? We're recommending
that it be backed up to the gateway.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Now, what do you mean by backed up to the gateway? You're talking about a mechanized access system when that order is communicated that -- what triggers the starting point?

MS. HARVEY: When an order is -- when they push the send button, when an ALEC pushes the send button.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. When an ALEC pushes the send button. All right. Now, how is

that time recorded?

MS. HARVEY: Through the date/time stamp of the BellSouth gateway.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. When they receive that via a computer connection, there is a recording within the BellSouth system that says this was received at 9:56 a.m. on such and such a date. Do we get to the seconds or just minutes?

MS. HARVEY: Seconds.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. So it's down to 9:56.55 seconds. All right. And that should be the trigger point. And what does BellSouth say?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Jerry, you look like you're dying to say something. Do you have anything to add?

MR. HALLENSTEIN: No.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. I saw you jump at the microphone.

MS. HARVEY: The business rules specify that the clock starts when the client applications, which is LENS or TAG or EDI, submits a request.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. What's the

difference?

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MS. HARVEY: Bellsouth doesn't have the capability of measuring when the client's application -- when they submit the request until it gets to the Bellsouth gateway. It's got to be in the possession of Bellsouth before they can be responsible for starting the clock. A client application, an ALEC application may have some up-front edit routines that cause some kind of delay in the order being processed or in the preordering being processed. Bellsouth shouldn't be responsible for that time where the order or preorder is still on the ALEC side. The clock should start when they get possession of it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. And is

BellSouth saying the clock should not start when they get possession?

MS. HARVEY: The current business rule says it's not clear. It says when they submit an order, and "submit an order" is nebulous.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So this is really not an issue. We're clarifying what --

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The way we're

interpreting their SQM, because their SQM is not specific enough.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. That's fine. Why didn't you just say that?

MS. HARVEY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: But the problem is nonetheless important, that that lack of clarity has a real potential of allowing unnecessary delay in the processing of the order. That's the real policy issue, is how to remove as much ambiguity and uncertainty so as to eliminate any unnecessary delay in processing the order.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct. And I believe on a going-forward basis, that's really the purpose of the six-month review, is to be able to identify where the ambiguities are and to be able to further clarify or define them on an ongoing basis. Okay?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Thank you.

MS. HARVEY: Skipping down to OSS-2, the first definitional problem again is a clarification, simply a clarification item.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Excuse me. Before you get to that, the last item on OSS-1 in the

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ALEC column, it says the ALEC suggests parity with retail, and then staff is recommending parity plus two seconds.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, is that what BellSouth requested, or are we doing something in between? What's the --

MS. HARVEY: BellSouth requested parity plus four seconds. And this is a metric that is currently being evaluated by KPMG as a part of the special timing study as part of the OSS test to determine whether that number, two, four, eight, six, whatever it should be. They would recommend to us the appropriate number, the addition of the --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So for the six months until we take another review, we're going to use parity plus two?

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And staff just feels like that's a reasonable compromise?

MS. HARVEY: That's what we are using in the interim metrics for the purpose of OSS testing currently.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So this is still the

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same status quo until we get some information that would indicate a change one direction or the other?

MS. HARVEY: Right. Staff does not believe that parity with retail is appropriate because of the time that it takes to get through the Bellsouth gateway, that that accounts for some small amount of time. It could be two seconds, it could be four seconds, or it could be six seconds. But staff does not believe that parity with retail by itself would be appropriate.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JABER: That reminded me of -with respect to making sure every decision is
tied to the record, legally we can pick
something in the middle or rely on the interim
measures? If the range that we have is what the
ALECs recommend and what Bellsouth recommends,
is it appropriate for us -- legally, is it
supported for us to do parity plus two seconds?

MR. FUDGE: Yes, Commissioner. We can pick anything within that range. There's an old coal inventory case that says that we can pick anything within the range that the parties have submitted.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Was that a Gulf Power 1 2 case, by the way? MR. FUDGE: Excuse me, Commissioner? 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Was that a Gulf Power 4 5 case? 6 MR. FUDGE: I think so. 7 COMMISSIONER JABER: Am I remembering 8 incorrectly that that case was overturned? 9 there something, Noreen, related to that case, 10 another case that came out that said the range 11 has to be -- whatever you pick from the range 12 has to be tied back to the record? 13 MS. DAVIS: I don't recall it being 14 overturned, but in this record there's 15 sufficient latitude to support staff's 16 recommendation. 17 COMMISSIONER JABER: Thank you. 18 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Moving right 19 along. 20 MS. HARVEY: oss-2? 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes. 22 MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, let me ask a 23 procedural question. Do you want to cover 24 disaggregation and standards on this document or 25 -- it's again repeated in Attachment 5. We can

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do it --1 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Whatever is most 3 expeditious. 4 MS. HARVEY: Well, that would be to do it 5 in Attachment 5. 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: All right. That's 7 fine. I'll probably need to refer back from 8 time to time to Attachment 3 because that's 9 where I have all my notes, but --10 MS. HARVEY: Okay. Just some other 11 clarification issues that I think I would like 12 to make you aware of. On OSS-2, the second 13 paragraph or sentence in the third column, the 14 business rules --15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: What page are you on 16 in the recommendation? 17 MS. HARVEY: I'm sorry. I'm on page 51. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. This is still 18 19 Attachment 3 on page 51? 20 MS. HARVEY: Yes, yes. 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. 22 MS. HARVEY: We're on OSS-2, interface 23 availability. Again, this is a clarification to 24 the BellSouth business rules we are requesting 25 be made. BellSouth has a list of five

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outage is, and as the ALECs stated, BellSouth's tortured and unsubstantiated business rules place severe limitations on what is considered an outage. Staff would agree with that. And just as an example, one of the statements reads that when 40% of the function of the client normally performed, or 40% of functionality that is normally provided to an application system is unavailable, that constitutes an outage.

statements that they use to define what an

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's according to BellSouth's definition?

MS. HARVEY: According to Bellsouth. And, you know, where does 40% come from, and how do you discern what 40% of the function of -- the function of the clients normally performed or functionality is very unclear, and so we would like clarification on that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. But then I read your recommendation, and it's three lines, and it says the business rules should be revised to reduce limitations on what is considered an outage. We're just going to rely on Bellsouth to take that recommendation, or do you have specific language which you recommend be

1 utilized?

MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, that's the purpose of having BellSouth come back to us in 45 days with a performance assessment plan that includes the service quality measurement plan. They will actually be responsible for revising the service quality measurement plan, which has the business rules in it, to reflect the changes that are in Attachment 3, and we would determine whether or not they made those changes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: They will work with you on that, or -- see, this is a good example of what I think maybe this process should be, is that the intricacies of the language and the details should be worked out really between the parties. And if they can't do it, then I guess you all may need to mediate it or whatever.

If we're going to rely on BellSouth to make a filing, which I understand is the recommendation, to be consistent with the decisions here -- if all we're saying is that the language, as vague as it is now, as it currently exists, and it needs to be revised to provide some clarity and leave it to you all to work it out, I'm happy.

MS. HARVEY:

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: But if you're expecting this Commission to tell them what the language is, I don't have any language in front of me that accomplishes that. I'm trying to understand what we're doing here.

MS. HARVEY: We're asking them to come back with language that addresses the intent of the recommendation in Attachment 3, because we don't have the exact language.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Now, are we going to get a complaint from the ALECs saying the language is still vague, or the language doesn't go far enough, or it went too far, and then is that going to be back in front of us to litigate, or should we decide the issue now and It's move forward? Do you see what I'm saying? like this thing is never-ending.

MS. HARVEY: That's the way I feel.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Are we just going to rely on BellSouth to try to get as much clarity in there consistent with the direction that we give them, and then hopefully that flies?

> MS. HARVEY: Yes, yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. I'm trying to

understand what we're trying to accomplish here.

And hopefully, during this process that we're working through this, Commissioners -- the parties are out there and they're listening. Hopefully they'll get a flavor for some of the frustration we're going through. And this is probably just as frustrating and agonizing for them as it is for us to go through this, and maybe they'll have some thoughts as to how to improve this process.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Sounds like a great idea.

MS. HARVEY: I would like to jump down to page 52, PO-1, loop makeup response time --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Before we get there, let me ask you, just above there on OSS-4, it's indicated that there's no change proposed by the ALECs. However, staff is recommending that BellSouth should not schedule normal maintenance during certain hours. So are we talking it upon ourselves to make this change even though it was not requested by the ALECs, and if so, is this information in the record that we need that's the reason for making this change? Or is it a change?

MS. HARVEY: I think that's a bleed-over

from OSS-3.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: So it's really not a separate item for OSS-4.

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MS. HARVEY: Right. In OSS-3, the second

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paragraph, we said that BellSouth should post

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its own scheduled hours of OSS availability.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. So that line, it's just confusing.

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MS. HARVEY: Yes, it is.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: We should take our

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own advice and make things more clear. Okay. I

MS. HARVEY: Okay. PO-1, loop makeup

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apologize for that one. I just misread it.

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response time, this is one where the ALECs are asking that loops be disaggregated and reported by loop type. And staff disagrees with that level of disaggregation at this point. I believe it's something that we could go back and look at in the six-month review cycle. However, because this is a relatively new metric, I

at this time.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. PO-2.

MS. HARVEY: PO-2, staff is shortening the standard that was proposed by BellSouth.

believe that we should not disaggregate by loops

BellSouth proposed 90% in five minutes. And, Commissioner, this is an electronic response to an inquiry for loop makeup information. If you were at your computer and you sent an inquiry, waiting five minutes I think would not be appropriate for a response, so staff believes that the time interval on that should be shortened to one minute.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, this is the standard that is going to be incorporated in Georgia after six months; is that right?

MS. HARVEY: That's correct. And I believe that that six months actually takes effect in August, this month.

ask you this. If that's the Georgia standard and BellSouth is going to have to comply with that in Georgia, why don't they just propose to do that in Florida and be done with this issue? Why is it an issue in Florida?

MS. HARVEY: I can't answer that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You can't speak for them.

MS. HARVEY: I can't answer that question.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: All right. Fine.

MS. HARVEY: Okay. Move down to the ordering metrics. O-1, the first issue, is just a clarification that is needed in terms of what is meant by an aggregator.

COMMISSIONER JABER: May I take you back for a minute? Had we -- I thought at some point we talked about how if another state in the BellSouth region had addressed an issue and we agreed with it, that we would incorporate it in some sort of a streamlined fashion. Is that something we can still --

MS. HARVEY: Are you referring -- you may be referring to the OSS test.

COMMISSIONER JABER: It wouldn't apply? We couldn't do it in performance measurements? I mean, would that cut our process a little bit? And not necessarily for today, but in the six-month review.

MS. KEATING: It's something that I think we could look into. I don't know that it would shorten this process at this point, but maybe on a going-forward basis it might make the six-month reviews shorter.

MS. HARVEY: That's a very good point, because it's --

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COMMISSIONER JABER: Before the six-month review process is completed, could you all do a separate analysis of, for example, the Georgia and Louisiana models and say to BellSouth in some sort of facilitated or mediated meeting that at the bare minimum, you should offer this, can you offer this? Might that expedite our process?

MS. HARVEY: We can certainly do that. I think that's a good idea.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Under ordering, O-1, this is just another situation where the SQM is unclear, and staff is wanting the rule to be clarified, and this will be part of the plan that is filed within 45 days?

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. We can move on. Explain the difference between with and without manual fallout as it pertains to OS-3, 4, and 5. I'm sorry, O-3, 4, and 5.

MS. HARVEY: Okay. Flow-through is a very significant issue, and it is -- when an order is sent through the system, does it proceed through the system all the way electronically so that there is no manual intervention necessary. That

would be the ideal situation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And when it doesn't, that's a fallout: correct?

MS. HARVEY: Exactly. And there are things that are planned fallouts. In other words, BellSouth knows these items can be submitted electronically, but they get to a certain point, and they would fall out for manual handling in one of the ordering centers so that --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: For example, if it was some type of a complex order?

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So the system itself, even though maybe the order had been submitted correctly, it would just by design fall out.

MS. HARVEY: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: So that BellSouth's reps can check facilities or add additional information to the order that may be needed to be added to the order.

Then there's also unplanned fallout, which would be when the ALEC submits an order and that order is incorrect for some reason and it falls out because it doesn't meet the syntax rules or

they have a -- which would be having an alpha character in a numeric field or something like that, or perhaps they could be ordering a product that needed an ancillary product to go with it, and that other product was not ordered, so it may be sent back because --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That would be a failure upon the entity submitting the order.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And how does

BellSouth -- what standard applies to that, if

any? I mean, that's not BellSouth's fault;

correct? They're not held accountable for that.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

Staff would like the flow-through port to reflect what flows through without fallout versus that which has a fallout in it so we can see the distinction.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Now, is this informational, or is this a standard that's being set that is going to have the impact of potential --

MS. HARVEY: It's informational.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Informational?

MS. HARVEY: Informational.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Now, what about the -- at the bottom of that category, there's an indication from staff that you have different benchmarks for total flow-through, and you have a percentage for residence, business, UNE, and LNP.

MS. HARVEY: Right. These standards reflect what BellSouth proposed. The ALECs were proposing a strict 98% benchmark, and I didn't see any justification for that 98%, just 98% flow-through.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: Residential orders are easy orders. They should flow through. UNE orders are more complex, and I think there should be more allowance for fallout on the more complex orders.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okav.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I don't know if this is the proper point to address this. I want to have some discussion about the decision not to make flow-through a Tier 1 or a Tier 2.

MS. HARVEY: Flow-through is a Tier 2 metric.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I'm sorry. Make that a

Tier 1 instead of a Tier 2. I'm sorry. That's what I -- we can do that later.

MS. HARVEY: Okay. We'll do that in 2b.

Commissioners, if you don't have any questions, I would like to skip over 0-7 and 0-8 and go to 0-9.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question on O-8 at the top of page 54. Here again we have benchmarks being set for partially mechanized, and I just need to know how staff determined those benchmarks as being appropriate.

MS. HARVEY: BellSouth recommended 85% within 10 hours in six months. Taking into consideration the amount of time that it's going to take to get this recommendation into effect, we went with that particular time frame. However, we increased the percentage from 85 to 95, because we agreed with the ALEC position that 85% was basically too low for the number of orders to be rejected from a customer impacting standpoint. I think that generally the percentages need to be in the 90 to 95% range.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What was the -- what did we do for interim purposes? Do we have any experience as to whether -- what's being

accomplished?

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MS. HARVEY: I can't answer that question I have the information, but I don't right now. have the standard with me right now.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: well, did Bellsouth make any argument as to why 85% is appropriate and a higher standard is inappropriate?

> No, sir, nothing specific. MS. HARVEY:

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So this was raised by the ALECs, but it really wasn't responded to by BellSouth?

That's correct. MS. HARVEY:

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: The next item is 0-9, firm order confirmation timeliness. And the majority of the things that are specified in this particular metric are clarifications that are needed for purposes of the date/time stamp However, I would like to point out the issue. fourth item in the last column that says that staff agrees that BellSouth should be required to do an electronic facilities check to ensure that due dates delivered in FOCs can be relied on.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: This is going to be

part of the six-month review? How is this going to be incorporated, or is this just something that you want BellSouth to incorporate in the 45-day proposal?

MS. HARVEY: This is something that we would like to see BellSouth incorporate in the 45-day proposal, requiring them to do an electronic facilities check before they give a due date.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Now, what about the standards you're recommending at the bottom of page 54? How did you determine those? Is this a compromise position?

MS. HARVEY: Yes, it is. BellSouth -- for partially mechanized orders, BellSouth proposed 85% within 10 hours in six months. And again, the same argument that I used before in terms of the amount --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Did they accept a 95% standard after six months?

MS. HARVEY: No, it's 85%.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. What's the six-month trigger? Is there a six-month trigger here, or --

MS. HARVEY: It would be 10 -- for

partially mechanized it would be 10 hours in six 1 2 months at the percentage of 85%. And staff 3 believes that it should be 95% within 10 hours. 4 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And your opinion is 5 just based upon your informed judgment? MS. HARVEY: That's correct. It's based 6 7 upon the fact that I think that 85% is low when 8 you talk about 15% of the customers or 15% of 9 your orders are not going to be receiving FOCs 10 in a timely manner. 11 COMMISSIONER JABER: And legally, 12 Ms. Keating, that's all supported by the record, 13 so this is okay? 14 MS. KEATING: Yes, Commissioner, I believe 15 -- the informed judgment is based on an analysis 16 of the testimony that was presented. 17 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Is there any testimony 18 about what this standard is in Georgia? 19 MS. HARVEY: I didn't --20 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Is there any testimony 21 about what this standard is in Georgia? 22 MS. HARVEY: It's part of the record. 23 not have it with me at this time. My guess is 24 that it would be very similar to what BellSouth 25 proposed, which was the 85% in 18 hours in three

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months and 85% in 10 hours in six months.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Dr. Bane, this is the kind of thing I reference to you from time to time about staff testimony. This is an example. It's not that necessarily there isn't enough record evidence to support this, but if we know what's happening in other states and staff's role is to fill the record, just to make it absolutely clear, these are the kinds of benefits we get from staff testimony.

MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, the standards in the other states were a part of this record.

COMMISSIONER JABER: The official notice, taking orders, official notice of --

MS. HARVEY: Yes. Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: In reference to 0-14 and 0-15, the standards that are there, what you're recommending is consistent with what you recommended in 0-9? Are those totally related, or are they different?

MS. HARVEY: 0-15 is similar to 0-9, yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Same basis for your recommendation?

MS. HARVEY: Yes, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. I'm okay to

move over to provisioning if you are.

MS. HARVEY: Okay. Great. Okay. On P-1, mean held order interval and distribution intervals, we're asking for some -- for BellSouth to capture orders that are held past due within the period, not just those that are open at the close of the period.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And this is a reporting requirement only?

MS. HARVEY: It would be a change to the reporting requirement. Typically, if an order is held but resolved within the month, it is not included in this metric. And staff believes the fact that the order was held, regardless of the fact that it didn't run over to another month --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: In other words, if it should have been by the 25th, but it was accomplished by the 28th, then it wouldn't be reported as --

MS. HARVEY: It would not be reported as a --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And you want that information reported.

MS. HARVEY: And staff believes that that should be captured as a held order.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm fine to move over to P-3.

MS. HARVEY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: At the end of your recommendation column, you make the statement that staff partially agrees and believes the level of disaggregation proposed by BellSouth which include xDSL and line sharing is appropriate. This is the -- is that the only amount of disaggregation that is appropriate? First of all, contrast the positions of the parties for me, and then describe to me why -- go ahead.

MS. HARVEY: The ALECs are requesting that the loops themselves be disaggregated and not lumped together, so that you would see the difference between an ADSL loop and an HDSL loop or an unbundled copper loop. And in addition to that, they're asking for line sharing and line splitting. Staff agrees that line sharing and line splitting should be disaggregated, but we believe that loops should be one category at this particular point in time.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: And why? As opposed to, you know, a copper loop, DSL-capable loop, why is it -- is it that a loop is a loop, or is it -- why is it that it should not be disaggregated?

MS. HARVEY: I'm not certain whether it's an HDSL or an ADSL will make a difference in terms of a missed installation appointment, and that a loop is a loop, and we can put them together for purposes -- without trying to -- I'm trying to not complicate this thing too much.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, I appreciate that. Seriously, I do. If it were more complicated than it is, I would be even more frustrated.

MS. HARVEY: When is enough disaggregation?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I guess if this
becomes a problem, it can be reviewed in six
months?

MS. HARVEY: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. On P-4 at the bottom of page 57, you indicate that BellSouth should disaggregate provisioning metrics as shown in Attachment 5. I guess this is

1 basically a disaggregating question. Should we 2 just wait on that? 3 MS. HARVEY: You can ask it wherever you've 4 got a note on it. That's fine. 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well. I'm just --6 we'll just wait on it. 7 MS. HARVEY: Okav. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: P-4. 9 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I'm sorry. Could I ask a 10 question on the prior one before you get there? 11 MS. HARVEY: Sure. 12 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Back over to P-2, page 13 56. I think I asked this question when we 14 talked, but I can't recall. The concern here is 15 that the information that is useful to determine 16 how an order is progressing be made available 17 electronically, correct, for ALECs? 18 MS. HARVEY: I'm sorry, Chairman. 19 you ask that question again? 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: The concern that is 21 at the basis of this metric is how effectively 22 ALECs are able to get information on how an 23 order is progressing electronically. 24 MS. HARVEY: P-2 defines if an order is not 25 going to be completed in a timely manner, they

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would receive a notice.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right, and they want to get it electronically.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: And they're saying that function exists now for BellSouth under this system here. My question is, is this the same system, or is this a different system that you've cited in your recommendation. You say that they can get that information, and I assume electronically, but is it the same system or is it a different system than what BellSouth uses?

MS. HARVEY: For itself?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Yes.

MS. HARVEY: It's a different system from what BellSouth uses for itself. I believe it's a Web-based system called CSOTS, and on it ALECs can check the status of a given order.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. And the information is updated, and so there's no problem with that information and all that sort of thing. Why don't we just have that checked and confirm how that -- you know, what the quality of that information is in that system.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Staff makes the

comment there that you're not clear on what the ALECs are requesting there. Chairman Jacobs, if I understand your question, could it be that they're saying it's a timing issue?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Or quality of information. I thought either the timing or quality of information, one of the two.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Do they address that in the briefs?

MS. HARVEY: No, Commissioner.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. P-4.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Moving right along, MR-1, unless there's something you want to talk about in between.

I'm sorry. Very briefly, on disaggregation, the concern there with pending facilities is whether or not they're being completed at an equal -- whether ALEC orders that have pending resources are being completed in a manner that's on par with BellSouth orders that have pending resources. And I can agree with the idea that we don't want to disaggregate to that level, but I would like for our six months review to give some analysis to that activity.

MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, which metric are you referring to?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: This is P-4 again.

MS. HARVEY: P-4? Okay. And you're interested in more information regarding a potential increase in disaggregation for xDSL?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: No, no. What I'm concerned with is what the ultimate concern for disaggregating this element was. It was to try — for there to be some kind of basis to monitor how parallel orders that are pending resources are fulfilled for both the ALECs and BellSouth. I think that's what it was supposed to be doing.

So if an order comes in and resources aren't there to fulfill it, it becomes a pending order. It ultimately gets resolved, and this is simply an effort to determine whether or not the resolution of that order is on par for both the ALECs and Bellsouth. And what we're saying is, we don't think you need to disaggregate this metric down to accomplish that, but I still want to get the raw data reported as to what's happening with that activity. Okay?

MS. HARVEY: I understand.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: MR-1, page 60. At the bottom of the page there, you make the observation that this metric measures missed appointments. And apparently there's a question in the ALECs' mind about end time. I'm trying to understand what the ALECs' concern is with end time and why it fits into the category of missed repair appointments.

I think you're making -- you're disagreeing with the ALEC position because you don't think it fits in with what is being measured here, which is missed appointments. I guess my concern is, the concern expressed by the ALECs, it sounds like a fairly valid concern, and where should it be expressed, and has staff considered and just disagrees with it from a policy standpoint?

MS. HARVEY: MR-1 addresses whether or not the appointment was met and not the time frame. The time frame would be -- we do not have a metric that captures how long it takes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, how do you determine if an appointment was missed? Just no one showed up, so it was not a question of a period of time to make a repair?

MS. HARVEY: If BellSouth fails to clear the trouble by the committed time.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So how do you measure that time? When BellSouth says they cleared it or when they notify the ALEC that it has been restored or cleared?

MS. HARVEY: The cleared time is the date and time that BellSouth personnel cleared the trouble and closed the trouble ticket in their computer access terminal or workstation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Is there any requirement to notify the ALEC that that action was taken, or is there some database that the ALEC should monitor to make that determination? It seems to me this is needed information. Now, if the ALEC can obtain it by their own due diligence, assuming the information is available in the BellSouth database, that's fine.

MS. HARVEY: The information would be available through TAFI and ECTA, the ALEC maintenance and repair databases.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So when the service technician enters that into his computer and says this trouble has been closed, that information would be available to the ALEC?

1 MS. HARVEY: That's correct. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Fine. 3 On B-2, you're recommending that this exclusion should be eliminated, and I guess when 4 5 you eliminate an exclusion the requirement is 6 for BellSouth to include this subject matter, 7 which is bills rejected because of BellSouth 8 formatting errors. Is that correct? 9 MS. HARVEY: That's correct. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So if there's a 11 BellSouth formatting error, it should be 12 included within the metric and reported; 13 correct? 14 MS. HARVEY: That's correct. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Why would Bellsouth 16 -- does BellSouth take a contrary position? 17 MS. HARVEY: Are they in an unfair 18 position? 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, no, no. 20 BellSouth take a contrary position? 21 MS. HARVEY: Oh. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I mean, it would just 23 seem intuitive that if BellSouth committed a 24 formatting error that they should be held 25 accountable. It appears that -- I'm trying to

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understand what BellSouth's position is, why they apparently feel like that should not --

MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, all I can tell you is that the business rule for this metric excludes any invoices rejected due to formatting or content errors.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. B-3, usage data delivery accuracy. You're recommending or you're making the statement that you agree that the measure should be modified to reflect records rather than data packs.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Can you explain the difference between a record and a data pack?

MS. HARVEY: A data pack may include 10 reports, or it may contain a thousand records. And it's a unit that we didn't feel made a lot of sense, and that instead that the accuracy should be based on the record itself.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So under BellSouth's proposal, there's a possibility that the results could be skewed? Is that the concern?

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And B-6, mean time to deliver usage. In your recommendation, you

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describe that there should be differences reflected between the date data -- it says date data is mailed. Is that date data are mailed and date -- I'm having difficulty understanding what is being recommended.

MS. HARVEY: Staff is recommending that -COMMISSIONER DEASON: Date data, is that a
concept, or is it --

MS. HARVEY: The date the --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The date that data --

MS. HARVEY: The date that that data is mailed versus the date that the data is generated by the customer divided by the total record volume.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. And explain to me the significance of mailing as opposed to generated by the customer.

MS. HARVEY: The data could be generated two or three days earlier than the date that it is mailed.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. So there's a standard there that BellSouth should have to meet concerning that difference in time between -- what are we measuring here? What are we accomplishing?

MS. HARVEY: We're trying to capture how long it takes BellSouth to deliver usage to the ALECs. And it's one of those "where do you start the clock" questions. Do you start it when the data -- the bills go in the mail, or do you start it when the BellSouth computer kicks out the bills? And the ALECs are proposing that it should be started when the computer kicks out the bill as opposed to BellSouth's proposal that -- when they're placed in the mail.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So what we're trying to do, we're trying to make sure that BellSouth, when they generate a bill, they just don't hold onto it, they go ahead and mail it?

MS. HARVEY: Correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That seems logical. Why wouldn't they do that anyway?

MS. HARVEY: Because it shortens the time frame for the time to deliver the usage.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm learning a lot about the telephone business here.

TGP-1. I'm glad to know that I'm not the only one that is unclear about certain things.

Apparently staff is unclear as to what the ALECs are proposing.

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MS. HARVEY: That's correct. And we would propose to talk about this again in six months.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. C-2, I guess this is another situation where you're going to rely on BellSouth to incorporate appropriate language in their 45-day filing?

MS. HARVEY: That's correct. That's correct, Commissioner.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: There was a lot of discussion of this idea of proper calculation of trunk capacity, and we were discussing it, and I still -- it's kind of vague, but I feel better about it, I think.

I think what happens is, there's some moment in time when the interconnection trunks that go between the ALEC and the CLEC reach some threshold level where they've got to consider adding capacity, and at that point in time, I assume some automatic ordering mechanism kicks off. And what they're saying is that you've got this calculation of this threshold point that has to be accurate, and it has to match the amount of time it takes to process the trunk order to get the new trunk capacity. Is that a fair description of the concern? And I don't

1 even know if this one is related to it, but I assume that it's somewhat related. 2 3 MS. HARVEY: I think you're referring to la 4 and the additional metrics that were proposed 5 relating to trunks? 6 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right. 7 MS. HARVEY: Yes, you've characterized --8 it seems like you've characterized it correctly. 9 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Now, is that a legitimate 10 concern out there? What I take your comments to 11 mean is that you're not clear how this metric 12 would measure that. But it doesn't go to the 13 point of whether or not that's a legitimate 14 concern or not. 15 MS. HARVEY: I don't have any information 16 to tell me one way or another whether it's a 17 legitimate concern. 18 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I would be very 19 interested in following through on that, and 20 your expectations as to resolution of this trunk 21 issue as well. 22 MS. HARVEY: Okay. 23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: CM-1, page 64. Staff 24 is recommending a benchmark of 98% on time. 25 MS. HARVEY: Yes, sir.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: First of all, how did 1 2 you determine this particular benchmark? 3 this is in the context of change management 4 process. What is the change management process? 5 MS. HARVEY: Did you say C-1? 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: CM-1 on page 64. 7 Right. This is timeliness of MS. HARVEY: 8 change management notices. 9 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: But what change 10 management is, I think --11 This is how long does it take MS. HARVEY: 12 BellSouth or how timely does BellSouth --13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Notify an ALEC that 14 they've had a change in procedure, or is that --15 MS. HARVEY: Or that there's going to be a 16 change in some kind of system that they need to 17 be aware of. There are --18 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And how do you ۱, 19 measure 98% on time? How do you say --20 MS. HARVEY: There are various levels of change management type notices, one being a 21 22 defect notice, a change that --23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Change management 24 notice, is that something that's generally --25 that is understood within the industry and it

1 means a certain thing, and everybody agrees as 2 to what a change management notice is? 3 MS. HARVEY: Anybody that's dealing with BellSouth does. 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. 6 MS. HARVEY: But there are various types of 7 change management notices. For example, a 8 defect notice has a certain time requirement associated with it in terms of how soon it has 9 10 to be presented to the ALEC community so that 11 they can --12 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And these time 13 requirements are in the current SQM? 14 MS. HARVEY: They're not in the current 15 SQM. They're in the change management manual. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, okay. So this is 17 something that is internally generated by BellSouth. 18 19 MS. HARVEY: It was negotiated by the 20 parties. 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Really? I'm 22 thrilled. And we're saying it should be 98% on time. 23 24 That's correct. MS. HARVEY: 25 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And it's consistent

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with the time measures within the manual which the parties --

MS. HARVEY: "On time" is referring to the rules that are specified in the manual, and we're saying that 98% of the time, BellSouth should be complying with these negotiated standards.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Good. CM-2, average delay days for change management notices. What is a delay day in the context of a change management notice?

MS. HARVEY: This measure measures the average delay days for change management system releases for system release notices. That's the notice that is sent out that are sent outside the time frame that was set forth in that change control manual that I referred to.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So if it exceeds the time frame within the manual, they would still need to comply with 95% within five days in excess of what's contained in the manual? I'm just trying to understand.

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's it?

MS. HARVEY: Yes. For those that don't

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meet the 98% on time, 95% of those should be resolved in five days.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And CM-3 is the same type concept? Here again, you have 98% on time, and this relates to timeliness of documents associated with changes.

MS. HARVEY: Oftentimes when Bellsouth proposes a change to a system, prior to the system being changed, they have to produce a document manual with the business rules that will tell the CLECs what they need to do in advance in order to get ready for the change that's coming out, the system change. And so this is how quickly they get the documents associated with the change published and out to the CLECs in a timely manner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Well, you'll be happy to know that's all the questions I have on Attachment 3.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Lisa, probably you said all of this in the introduction, but that was so long ago, I've forgotten what you said. On the six-month review, how is it that you intend to bring that back to us in a recommendation that's still going to be

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post-hearing? It would be at an agenda conference, or what did you intend to do?

MS. KEATING: I think we intend to bring them back to agenda, but hopefully they'll be --we'll be able to work through some of the issues, and so hopefully they won't be quite as lengthy.

COMMISSIONER JABER: But since it's just a continuation or a review of our findings today, is it considered a post-hearing item, or how is it that the parties -- the reason I ask is because there are a couple of places where it says staff is unclear on what has been requested by the ALECs. What is it you envision doing? Are you going to meet with the parties and ask the ALECs what it is they meant, and you'll bring that back to us in the form of a recommendation, or do we hear from them directly?

MS. HARVEY: When I specified that it was unclear, I would propose -- if we didn't specifically say staff recommends, then wait until the six-month review cycle. But it was not my intention that BellSouth try to work with the parties and come up with a resolution to

that. If they want to, that's fine. But because of the lack of evidence, I had believed that we would wait until the six-month review and take care of issues that specifically stated staff isn't clear what the ALECs are proposing in this manner.

COMMISSIONER JABER: But I guess my concern is with respect to participation in front of the Commission. Would it still be post-hearing?

MS. KEATING: As to whether it would be staff and Commissioners only or parties?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Uh-huh.

MS. KEATING: I'll have to be honest. We have not hashed through that issue just yet. I have a feeling it may not be like a post-hearing, but it's possible it could be treated in the context of, say, procedural, as opposed to PAA. But to be honest, we have not hashed out that issue.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioners, we did discuss this a little bit. And because it's new grounds, we thought every six months -- there's a question whether it ought to be six or a year -- that we would review the whole process. And there may be things in here that just are not

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workable or things we missed in its entirety.

So it was always our intent to bring it back to the Commission. You know, it could be a PAA, whatever.

COMMISSIONER JABER: My concern with forever looking at it and reviewing it is that defeats the purpose of having the penalties and the performance measures in place and the complaint process.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Well, I would assume -COMMISSIONER JABER: I mean, somewhere it
has to stop.

MR. D'HAESELEER: -- once we knew after we've gone through a review once or twice, you know, there wouldn't be any changes, and then you wouldn't have this continuing review process.

COMMISSIONER JABER: You'll discuss that further and get back to us is what you're --

MS. KEATING: That's right. I was just going to add just one other thing. It's possible that maybe after a few rounds of this, then perhaps it could be done administratively. Just a thought.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Don't misunderstand.

It's not that I -- this has been very helpful.

It's not that that process is bothersome to me.

I was just wondering. There's so many questions we've had, and this is post-hearing. So, you know, at some point, is it appropriate to allow the parties to address some of these concerns, and might that be in the next go-round?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me say, I think it's going to be important for the parties to address it, but I think the first line of defense or the first stop should be between themselves, work it out, and only bring high level policy issues that you think need to be addressed by the Commission. That's my concern.

And I think staff could play a vital role in this process. And if you want to call it mediation or whatever, I think that that -- I guess we're all kind of exploring. This is new for all of us, and as Walter says, we're plowing new ground, but --

MR. D'HAESELEER: Terry, you want me to work it out?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- we don't want to plow it more times than we have to.

1	MR. D'HAESELEER: You want me to work it
2	out?
3	COMMISSIONER JABER: No, he said he wanted
4	it to work.
5	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't know. I've
6	seen Walter in action before. We could get a
7	big room and lock the door and give Walter a big
8	stick and
9	COMMISSIONER JABER: That's true.
10	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Disaggregation.
11	MS. HARVEY: Attachment 5?
12	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, before we get
13	to Attachment 5, let's see if we can discuss it
14	on a broader level.
15	MS. HARVEY: Okay.
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm looking at pages
17	47 through 50, or 49.
18	MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, you're going
19	backwards.
20	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, I know, but it
21	may expedite things.
22	MS. HARVEY: Okay.
23	COMMISSIONER DEASON: These are your
24	recommendations on the level of disaggregation.
25	And as I understand it, these recommendations

1 are then incorporated within Attachment 5. that correct? 2 3 That's correct. MS. HARVEY: 4 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okav. 5 MS. HARVEY: They should be the same. Let's discuss this 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: 7 level of disaggregation more on a policy 8 perspective as opposed to each individual line 9 item. 10 I assume that what you were trying to 11 accomplish here was a balance between meaningful 12 information, meaningful metrics, and providing 13 the correct incentives in the form of BellSouth 14 to comply with what we determine to be parity, 15 and basically overdoing it with too many -- too 16 much disaggregation, the cost and expense, and 17 whether you -- when you get small sample sizes, 18 the meaningfulness of those small sample sizes. 19 From a general policy perspective, is that what 20 you weighed? 21 That's correct, Commissioner. MS. HARVEY: 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And these are the 23 ones that it resulted in? 24 MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

I guess I

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don't have any particular problem with any of this disaggregation. I guess I'm in the position where I'm just relying on staff to weigh those competing interests. And I assume that this is something that's going to be looked at again in the future as to whether the level of disaggregation is too large and too cumbersome or whether we need even additional information to have meaningful metrics and meaningful incentives. I guess we'll continue to look at it in that context.

MS. HARVEY: That's correct, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. In your review of the level of disaggregation, obviously, this is the middle ground between the ALECs' position and the Bellsouth position; is that correct?

MS. HARVEY: This is similar to BellSouth's position, with the --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, explain to me the major -- not every item, but the major differences --

MS. HARVEY: Okay. The changes -COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, the major
changes from BellSouth's position.

MS. HARVEY: I've added line splitting and

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EELs as separate disaggregation categories.

In addition, under the provisioning product disaggregation listed on page 48, I believe I have identified some levels of dispatch and nondispatch that may not have been in BellSouth's original proposal.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And whether an item is dispatched or not dispatched could have a meaningful effect on the timeliness, I mean on the time that should be required, and that's what you're --

MS. HARVEY: Exactly, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: The concern about the DS level issue, where was that? On page -- I saw it.

MS. HARVEY: What issue, Commissioner?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It's on disaggregation,
and it's a concern that the ALECs -- here it is
on page 41.

MS. HARVEY: We're going back even further.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Page 41. And it's a concern that was raised regarding the DS1 versus DS3 loops. As I understand it, there are different ordering processes for DS1s versus

1 DS3s. 2 MS. HARVEY: The processes are the same. 3 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. MS. HARVEY: The difference is that you're 4 5 ordering a different quantity. 6 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. Because DS3 is 7 just made up of multiple DSs. I guess DSOs make 8 up DS1, and then -- whatever. MS. HARVEY: And it's staff's position that 9 10 the DS1s and below can be categorized together. 11 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: So the UNE digital loop 12 less than DS1 and UNE digital loop greater than 13 DS1, that disaggregation will take care of that. 14 Okay. That was my question. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Commissioners, I'm 16 ready to move on to the next issue. 17 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: All right. You had 18 questions on 1b. 19 COMMISSIONER JABER: No, I think I moved 20 it. 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: There's been a motion 22 to move 1b? Second. 23 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Let me just make sure 24 real, real quick here. I think I tried to make 25 sure I got through all mine as we were going

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1 through, and I think I did. 2 Okay. A motion and a second on Issue --3 COMMISSIONER JABER: Commissioner Deason. you didn't want me to modify the motion. 5 just want to make clear to direct the parties, 6 give guidance to the parties that before the 7 next review, they really should sit down and 8 work out some of these issues. 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, If they're 10 listening and not asleep. I think they should 11 have received the message by now. 12 COMMISSIONER JABER: That would be the 13 motion. 14 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: And to make sure all those items that I brought out for particular 15 16 attention in the next review as well. 17 COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. 18 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and 19 seconded. All in favor, aye. 20 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ave. 22 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Show it 23 approved. 24 Issue 2a. Any questions? 25 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I have a question on

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page 96, specifically measure P-11, where BellSouth had proposed that this measure be both Tier 1 and Tier 2 for enforcement, and staff has not recommended it for either level of enforcement. And I just wanted to inquire as to if BellSouth has already agreed to this level of enforcement, why staff has backed away from it.

MS. HARVEY: Staff is concerned about that metric and the calculation of that metric, and we did not feel comfortable that it should be a Tier 1 or Tier 2 metric with penalties associated with it. We could readdress that in six months, but I would like to look at six months' worth of data and determine if the calculation is appropriate or not. It will still be reported, but I have concerns about the calculation.

There are questions regarding -- again, it gets back to the issue of the date/time stamp and when the clock stops in this case, whether it stops, as was specified in the business rule, when the order is completed in the switch or versus when the order is completed in SOCS, which is the actual OSS system that would be what is used to notify the ALEC of the

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disconnect in this case.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Could those concerns be taken -- or could they have been taken care of in the previous exhibits, 1 through 5? not sure whether those issues that you've just described couldn't have been defined or resolved in Issue 1. I don't want to go back to Issue 1, but why is it that we were unable to further define what the expectation of the companies are with regard to this measure?

MS. HARVEY: That's a good question, Commissioner, and I'm not sure I have a good answer. And we can certainly include this in Tier 1 and Tier 2, but as I said, staff is just not comfortable with the calculation as it stands in the business rules that were proposed by BellSouth.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Well, if staff isn't comfortable with it, then I guess we shouldn't move forward. But I would like you to closely look at this issue in the six-month evaluation, especially since it's a matter that BellSouth has already agreed to Tier 1 and Tier 2 treatment.

Apparently whatever BellSouth's expectation

of the measure is, they didn't have a problem.

And perhaps staff and BellSouth have different expectations of what is entailed with regard to that measure. But if you would feel more comfortable with six months to evaluate that, I wouldn't have any problem.

MS. HARVEY: That would be staff's position, is to look at it again in six months.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question.

It's found on pages 86 and 87 of the recommendation dealing with method of submission. And here you're describing BellSouth's position and describe that since the majority of the submissions are going to be fully mechanized, this is the only activity to which BellSouth would apply the remedy plan. Am I reading that correctly? That's BellSouth's position; correct?

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What is staff's position?

MS. HARVEY: Staff disagreed with that position for purposes of the remedy plan and included mechanized, non-mechanized, and

1 partially mechanized as part of --2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: So on pages 94 and 3 95, for example, 0-2, when you have in parentheses fully mechanized, partially mechanized, and totally mechanized, each one of 5 6 those is being measured, and there is the 7 potential for a remedy to apply to each one of 8 those categories. Am I reading that correctly 9 or not? 10 MS, HARVEY: Yes. 11 COMMISSIONER DEASON: okay. 12 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Any further questions? 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's all the 14 questions I have. 15 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I had a question. 16 think I remembered the answer to the one I 17 raised earlier about why percent order 18 flow-through was Tier 1 instead of Tier 2. ~ **L** 19 think you said it's not --20 MS. HARVEY: Reported CLEC-specific. 21 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Reported CLEC-specific. 22 Is there a big problem with making that 23 reported --24 MS. HARVEY: I don't know how difficult 25 that would be, Commissioner. I would like to

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check on that and report back on that at the six-month review.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: And then is there any connection between 0-9 and 0-10?

MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, what page are you on?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I'm on page 94 of the chart. 0-9, we have Tier 1 and Tier 2, which is firm order confirmation timeliness. And 0-10 speaks to service inquiry, which I assume means for ordering. It would an inquiry for ordering; is that correct?

MS. HARVEY: When they're going to do a service inquiry.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Which means that an ALEC is not seeking to determine whether or not they can get an offering to meet their customer's need. Is that what a service inquiry is? I can't remember.

MS. HARVEY: Yes, that's correct. If they need additional information on whether facilities, for example, are available, they would do a service inquiry. And O-10 measures the interval and the percent of the interval from the time that a service inquiry is

submitted.

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. So we're saying that's basically information only. I wondered, because I think we have enough from pre -- in the preordering, we have -- all of those are Tier 2. And I heard enough about preordering where I wondered -- I mean, is there some pressing or compelling reason why we would want to have something on the preordering side in Tier 1? I've heard -- there's been a lot of concern raised about the difficulties of getting orders properly constituted, first of all, and then second of all, the delays coming from faxing it back and forth and that sort of thing.

I think we have a fairly good makeup here of enforcement mechanisms, but none really going to Tier 1. And that's my only thought here.

MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, for preordering metrics, BellSouth is incapable of delineating preordering response time and interface availability on a CLEC-by-CLEC basis.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. Well, we'll hold on on that one then.

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MS. HARVEY:

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Yes, mean held order interval. As I understand what this is looking at, it's the length of time that an order may be held --

MS. HARVEY: That's correct.

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: -- in order to -- we're not saying that that is part of the enforcement program. As I understand it, this would measure those orders that are held because of resource limitations?

MS. HARVEY: Correct.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. My concern here is that it would be of interest to me if that becomes a trend. If it's some minor number that is being accepted as part of the system, that's one thing. But if it becomes a growing trend or it fluctuates in one quarter or another or one season or another, that could be a particular impact. I guess I'm okay now not having it as part of the enforcement program, but I would want -- I want to understand a little bit more about the data, the raw data that supports that.

MS. HARVEY: We can monitor that metric -- CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay.

1	MS. HARVEY: on an ongoing basis. Just
2	because it's not part of the enforcement plan
3	doesn't mean that we wouldn't look at it.
4	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right. Okay. That's it
5	for me.
6	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have no what
7	issue are we on at this point?
8	COMMISSIONER JABER: I'm sorry?
9	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: 2a.
10	COMMISSIONER DEASON: 2a? I can move staff
11	on Issues 2a, 2b, 3a, and 3b.
12	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I would like to go
13	up to 2a and 2b, and I have a question on 3a.
14	COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's fine.
15	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I would second 2a
16	and 2b.
17	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. We have a motion
18	and second on 2a and 2b. Let me just look very
19	quickly.
20	Motion and a second. All in favor, aye.
21	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
22	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
23	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show them
24	approved.
25	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: On Issue 3a,

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specifically on page 111, there is a suggestion that staff would like to encourage BellSouth to consider incorporating these measure into PMAP if at all possible. This is information specified in the BellSouth SQM report structure section.

I would much prefer that we issue an order that instructs BellSouth to go ahead and do that, if it can be done, within the six-month period, and if they cannot do it within the six-month period, to report back to us and explain why that cannot be accomplished.

Does staff have any reason that they were

-- that they didn't go a little bit further with
that in the recommendation? If it's something
like because you're not aware of the expense,
that would be a legitimate reason.

MS. HARVEY: It has -- I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I mean, if this is something that's going to cost millions and millions of dollars, well, obviously it would be something that might be encouraged rather than ordered. But do you have a -- is there a reason you just encouraged it rather than recommended that we order them to do it?

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MS. HARVEY: Staff is uncertain as to the expense that would be associated with incorporating these metrics that are not currently in PMAP into PMAP. Staff is aware, however, that some new system developments may come about in future months that would make that possible, but I'm not certain as to that. But we can certainly --

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Is that new software or --

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: -- development of the existing software?

MS. HARVEY: Yes. It's currently a matter of incompatibility of the software that certain metrics, specifically LNP metrics, are captured through. That database is not compatible with PMAP, but in the future that problem may go away.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Commissioners, since the staff does have concerns on the expense of requiring BellSouth to actually take that action, I would have no problem with moving the staff recommendation, but with very strong encouragement that BellSouth go ahead and take

1	that action if it's at all possible.
2	MS. HARVEY: Thank you, Commissioner.
3	COMMISSIONER JABER: Second, if there are
4	no further questions.
5	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Any other questions? On
6	Issue 3, all in favor it has been moved and
7	seconded. All in favor, aye.
8	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Ayé.
9	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
12	COMMISSIONER JABER: Is that 3a and 3b,
13	Commissioner Palecki?
14	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I could move Issue
15	3b as well.
16	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay.
17	COMMISSIONER JABER: Second.
18	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and
19	seconded. All in favor, aye.
20	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
21	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
22	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
23	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Show 3a and 3b are
24	approved.
25	Issue 4a, and I guess we can take b and c.

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COMMISSIONER JABER: I had a question on 4a, staff, from the brief, the ALEC brief.

Let's see. I made a note to myself that it was on page 35. They make -- the ALECs make the assertion that this state does have the authority to allow for a self-executing remedy because of the Act, and I just wanted you all to comment on that a little bit, that in fact you don't derive your authority from the state law, you would derive it from the federal law. How do you feel about that?

MR. FUDGE: There isn't any explicit authority in the Act that allows for the imposition of a self-executing remedy plan. And to the extent that there are -- since it's silent on the authority for a self-executing remedy plan, you have to look to the state law on whether it would be allowed. And since our analysis under state law shows that it's questionable at best, and under the Tier 2 payments it wouldn't be feasible because of due process concerns, then there isn't authority to do it.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. That's what I thought. Even if it did exist clearly in the

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federal law, don't you need some sort of authority from the State Legislature accepting the directive from the federal law? That's not the right terminology, but it's not enough to have it in the Act; correct?

MR. FUDGE: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Now, that's -- I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, I'll wait.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Now, that's different from, however, BellSouth volunteering on its own to implement a self-executing remedy plan, and in fact, we encouraged that.

MR. FUDGE: Yes, Commissioner, because they can waive their due process rights, or they can agree between the parties to have the self-executing remedies.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. Now, contrast that to everything we do in telecommunications that we cite the Act for. You're telling me that the reason we do arbitrations and all of the complaints is because someplace in our state law, our State Legislature has accepted that delegation or that authority from the Federal

Government?

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MS. KEATING: We also have state law authority to do those arbitrations.

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COMMISSIONER JABER: Specifically.

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MS. KEATING: We have an interconnection

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COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. Now, that does not take away our ability to show cause

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BellSouth for violation of our orders, our

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rules, and our statutes.

end of our entire 271 process.

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MR. FUDGE: That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER JABER: And that's in addition

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to whatever penalties we find appropriate at the

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MR. FUDGE: Yes, Commissioner.

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COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: My question is this.

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You make reference to our broad authority under

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Chapter 364 and the Legislature's mandate to the

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Commission that we encourage competition through

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flexible regulatory treatment, ensure that

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providers are treated fairly, and to prevent

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anticompetitive behavior. Is it your opinion

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that that does not give us the authority to

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order a self-effectuating penalty plan?

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MR. FUDGE: It's our opinion that the specific statute of 364.285 limits our ability to do that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Refresh my memory. What does that particular section specify?

MR. FUDGE: That's the imposition of penalties on companies that are found to have willfully violated a Commission rule, order, or statute.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And we don't have the authority to order BellSouth to implement a self-effectuating remedy plan such that if they don't do it, then they're in noncompliance with a Commission order?

MS. KEATING: I don't think that staff is going quite that far. What we're saying is that the law is unclear at best at this time, and we don't believe that it -- it doesn't appear to us that you may really need to come down on one side or the other at this point in time, and that it may be better to refrain from actually making a determination at this time whether or not you have the authority to impose self-effectuating Tier 1 penalties until you

see whether or not there's really going to be a 1 2 problem. And then if there is going to be a problem, wait and see if the law has been 3 clarified at this time, because the way the law 4 5 in telecom changes, who knows? It may be 6 clearly defined one way or the other. 7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Refresh my memory. 8 Tier 1 is penalties to whom? 9 MS. KEATING: To the ALECS. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Paid to ALECS. and 11 Tier 2 is penalties paid to the State. 12 MS. KEATING: To the State. 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And the question, the 14 ambiguity within the law is in reference to Tier 15 1? I believe so. I believe that 16 MS. KEATING: 17 you have the authority to impose the Tier 2 18 penalties. The question -- well, if they do not 19 consent, I believe that you have to provide an 20 opportunity, though, for them to -- a point of 21 entry. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And what has 23 BellSouth consented to? 24 MR. FUDGE: They have consented to the 25 procedures that would be used, basically the

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Tier 1 and Tier 2, the self-effectuating penalty parts of it, but they disagree as to the penalty amounts and how they would be calculated.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So if we do anything contrary to exactly what BellSouth is proposing as it relates to Tier 1, then they're saying we don't have the -- unless they agree precisely with what they've proposed, well, then we don't have the authority to do anything more than that.

MR. FUDGE: Not exactly. They say they agree up to a point, and they don't want to rule out anything. That is not their plan. They'll say they agree to other --

COMMISSIONER JABER: So they want us to make a decision, and they'll evaluate whether they can live with that or not.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Their position, at least as they articulate it in the brief, the Commission has the legal authority to enter an order that is consistent with the voluntary enforcement mechanism offered by BellSouth, but the Commission does not have the legal authority to order a self-executing remedy plan that includes elements to which BellSouth does not

agree.

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And, you know, the only reason I can be okay with not making that decision today is because I recognize that through the show cause process, that penalty might be even more than a self-executing remedy plan, which is really the absurdity in BellSouth's position, because the last time I checked, we could impose a huge fine on a company for noncompliance.

MS. KEATING: You're absolutely correct.

And just to be perfectly clear, we're strongly recommending that you not come down on this one way or the other, because we think honestly that arguments can be made both ways. It's just that the law is not real clear-cut, and we think it might be advisable to hold off. But if --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask you this.

MS. KEATING: -- you have to really come down one way, wait until you're really honestly pushed.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do you really think that this is not going to come to a head, that BellSouth, whatever decision is made here, they're going to say, "well, we can live with

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this," and the issue doesn't ever -- it seems to me that if we think we have jurisdiction, we ought to asset it and then let a court tell us we don't.

MS. KEATING: That was an avenue --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And let Bellsouth be the one -- you know, go on over to the court, and that's certainly within their right, and I wouldn't be upset one bit. I think they have a requirement to do that to protect their interests. And have the court decide it.

MS. KEATING: That's certainly an avenue you could take, Commissioner. I think the reason that we're suggesting this approach is that we're hopeful.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is why? I'm sorry.

MS. KEATING: That we are hopeful that perhaps it won't.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Come to a head?

MS. KEATING: Come to a head.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, now, if we do take the road of ordering the self-executing remedy plan, does that prohibit us from imposing additional penalties through the show cause process? I like the flexibility, honestly.

1 MS. KEATING: In addition to the Tier 1 2 penalties, I think the Tier 2 penalties would 3 essentially -- and staff can correct me if I'm 4 wrong, but would essentially replace the show 5 cause process. 6 COMMISSIONER JABER: Right. The remedy 7 plans govern once you implement them; correct? 8 MS. KEATING: Right. 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do we have the 10 ability to implement a self-effectuating Tier 2 11 remedy plan? 12 MS. KEATING: I believe you do. 13 Commissioner, as long as -- if the company does 14 not agree, as long as you provide a point of 15 entry for them to object. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, then it's not 17 self-effectuating, is it? 18 MS. KEATING: Well --~ **t** 19 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I think everybody knows 20 the number, and that's --21 MS. KEATING: It's essentially -- right. 22 That's it. It would --23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We normally do that 24 with a show cause anyway. We say, you know, 25 we're going to fine you X dollars, and if you

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don't pay it, then we're going to -- you know, whatever, revoke your certificate or whatever.

MS. KEATING: It would eliminate a step in the process.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I agree with the staff's recommendation. I think it's well thought out. I don't think there's any need for the Commission to make any determination on the Tier 1 authority at this time. I trust that BellSouth will agree to a self-implementing plan that's consistent with the Commission's order.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And I could agree with that based on staff's assurances that by not making a decision on this jurisdictional issue, we're not prohibited from using our show cause authority to impose the appropriate penalties at the appropriate time if they arise.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, how do you use show cause in the context of Tier 1?

MS. KEATING: I guess maybe I need some clarification on that, because maybe I misspoke. I'm not sure I answered your question correctly.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, we've got flexible authority, as I understand it, with

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respect to our show cause proceedings and finding that there are violations, willful violations with our order, rules, and statutes.

MS. KEATING: Correct.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And to the degree that compliance is not met with those orders, rules, and statutes -- and I'm assuming at the end of this process there will be an order, and at the end of that six-month review process, there will be an order. Any violation of that order might result in a show cause process.

MS. KEATING: I suppose -- well, I believe the Tier 1 and Tier 2 penalties, administrative penalties, were contemplated to replace that process. But if perhaps there were a blatant disregard for the order, just a general collapse of the process, then that may be the way to go, would be another show -- a separate show cause outside the context --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, we would show cause them for -- saying, "You didn't pay AT&T an amount that under our plan you should have paid," so we show cause them?

MS. KEATING: No, sir, that's not what I'm saying. I think that's --

COMMISSIONER JABER: That is the Tier 1 question. That is my question.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: The show cause is for violation of an order issued by the Commission that establishes performance measures.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Right.

MS. KEATING: If they don't pay and the parties dispute that, then I think that would come to the Commission. I don't think that that would be in the context of a show cause proceeding. It would be more a complaint about whether or not the appropriate penalty under the approved plan had been paid.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask you this. If we don't have the authority to order BellSouth to pay that penalty to AT&T, then what authority do we have to order them to do it after AT&T files a complaint?

MS. KEATING: Assuming -- and this is just assuming that you believe that you don't have the authority to do that --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm not saying that I don't believe that.

MS. KEATING: But I'm just -- I'm going on that hypothesis.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

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MS. KEATING: I think you could still resolve the dispute between the parties. Now, whether you would actually force the payment of that penalty, that may be another question.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Are we going through a course that's going to proliferate disputes coming to this Commission?

MS. KEATING: We're hopeful that it won't. We're hopeful we didn't go through the process for nothing. But I think you could still resolve the dispute, and then if necessary, the parties could take it to Circuit Court to get the payment enforced. But that's assuming that you believe that you don't have jurisdiction to do it.

COMMISSIONER JABER: No. I'm trying to figure out what our penalty authority is. And as I understand it, unlike damages, we've got the penalty authority given to us in the show cause statute, and that's for the violations of the orders, rules, and statutes. We issue an order through every complaint. We're going to issue an order here and probably an order in six months. In addition to the complaint process

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where we're asked a specific question and we answer the question and make it right, don't we also have the ability to impose a penalty for a violation of a previous order?

MS. KEATING: Yes, you do.

is yes, then I don't -- then I would agree with you that perhaps it's not important to reach that jurisdiction question. But, Beth, if the answer is no, or even a question in your mind, then I would rather reach the jurisdiction question. I mean, you have to have the stick, and it doesn't matter to me if you get the stick from --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask a clarification --

MS. KEATING: I thought you were talking about between the two parties. But, no, this doesn't eliminate to show cause.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, if we go through that as the Commissioner is contemplating and we show cause and make a determination there should be a payment made, that payment goes to the State, not to AT&T.

MS. KEATING: That's true.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: We do not have the ability, as I understand it, under a show cause, because there has been numerous times that we show cause a company and say, "wouldn't it be nice if we could order the company when we find out there's a penalty to pay it to customers as opposed to going to the State." But, no, our ability is that when we penalize a company, it goes to the State.

MS. KEATING: Right. And I think -- that's how I understood the Commissioner's question.

COMMISSIONER JABER: That's the distinction the Commissioner is making, that in the show cause process, we need to recognize that the penalties go to the State Revenue Fund, whereas through this process the penalty is paid to the person that has been harmed.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But money to the State is not something — that's not where the jurisdiction question comes in. It's how do we effectuate payments to the aggrieved party, and that's where we have a question as to whether we have the jurisdiction to do that; correct?

MS. KEATING: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask you this. Under the staff's recommendation, how are you going to word this in the order? Is it that we order BellSouth to pay these amounts to the ALECs if these parameters are not met if they agree to do so?

MS. KEATING: The order would reflect that the plan should be implemented as approved, and we would go forward on that basis, and they would either file a motion for reconsideration if they have a problem with it, or we would go forward with the implementation of it.

MS. SIMMONS: Commissioner Deason, let me mention that as far as the recommendation in the remedy plan area, staff is recommending that the plan contain certain parameters, and we are asking that BellSouth come back with a specific remedy plan that fits those parameters.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I understand that. I guess the question is, when they come -- we may be making some decisions today ordering them to come back with a plan that they totally disagree with and say, you know, "That stupid Commission. There's no way we're going to pay that level of a fine to AT&T." So they may be required to put

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it in their plan because this is what we decided, but that doesn't mean they buy into the concept. And once there's a deficiency somewhere in the provision of service to AT&T, and AT&T says, "Oh, a fine is due to me or a payment is due to me," and BellSouth says, "Sure, it's part of the SQM, but the Commission didn't have the authority to order us to do that anyway. Sorry, AT&T. We're not making the payment." And then where do we find ourselves?

MS. KEATING: Well, they would need to file a motion for reconsideration.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So if they don't file a motion for reconsideration, does that mean that then they are acquiescing to our jurisdiction?

MS. KEATING: That's our read of it.

COMMISSIONER JABER: The order becomes final, and they would have to appeal it.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: We have basically a stipulation, don't we? We enforce stipulations every day. And I would refer staff to Attachment No. 6 starting off on page 94. Almost all of the enforcement mechanisms, at least very many of them, both Tier 1 and Tier 2,

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are already agreed to by BellSouth. There are a few that are not. But don't we, in effect, already have a stipulation on almost all of these issues?

MS. SIMMONS: Commissioner Palecki, I would just note that staff's recommendation in the area of a remedy plan where we're talking about recommended parameters is quite different from what BellSouth recommended.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: But as far as -we're only talking about jurisdiction with regard to Tier 1 and Tier 2. BellSouth has already stipulated that we -- to some extent that they will make payments to the ALECs by acknowledging that they're willing to make Tier 1 payments. I don't think that this is going to turn out to be that big a problem. I think that we will have a stipulation and that that stipulation will be enforced. And I think the staff's recommendation is well thought out. I don't see that there's any need for us to make a jurisdictional issue on whether Tier 1 payments are within our jurisdiction or not. They've already acknowledged that they're willing to go along with Tier 1 payments to a

great extent.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask you this. If we issue the order and they don't petition for reconsideration or don't appeal it, you're taking the position then that they are acquiescing to our jurisdiction, and they cannot question it after that?

MS. KEATING: It would be a final order. They would have waived their opportunity --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: If we issue a final order, though, if it goes beyond our jurisdiction, someone can question our jurisdiction any time, can they not?

MS. KEATING: I think at that point, though, they would have waived their opportunity.

COMMISSIONER JABER: There's a clear-cut noticing period that shows recourse rights, appellate rights, so they would either have to seek reconsideration or an appeal.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And if they don't, well, then even though the Legislature didn't give us the jurisdiction, because we issued an order that says we have jurisdiction -- well, we issued an order telling them to do something,

1 if they didn't object to that and say it's 2 beyond your jurisdiction, they can't ever 3 question that again? COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, there is at the 4 5 Legislature, I suppose. 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, I'm talking about 7 -- no, in front of this agency, or a court. 8 MS. KEATING: For purposes of this plan, 9 no, I don't believe they could. They would have 10 already acquiesced to the imposition of the 11 plan. 12 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's interesting. 13 MS. SIMMONS: And BellSouth has indicated 14 that they will not object to a reasonable plan. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, everybody knows 16 that everything we do here is reasonable. 17 MS. SIMMONS: So presumably, if they don't 18 ask for reconsideration or appeal, they believe 19 that the plan is reasonable. I mean, that's 20 what I would infer from it. 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Everybody is a little 22 more optimistic than I am, I suppose. 23 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: What about this 24 Pennsylvania Commission decision that you 25 reference on page 123, bottom of 123 going over

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to 124? Actually, it's the ALECs who cite an order of the Pennsylvania Commission in which the Commission found that its implementation of performance measures and standards is a legitimate exercise of its authority to ensure compliance with 251 obligations. Was that challenged? Was that order challenged?

MR. FUDGE: Not that I'm aware of, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: This was in Pennsylvania?

MR. FUDGE: Yes, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: It was based upon Pennsylvania law? It doesn't apply here.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Wait a minute. I thought it said it was based on its obligation -- so there's a Pennsylvania statute that holds the Commission responsible to enforce Section 251 of the Act?

MR. FUDGE: It's unclear. The order I think is basically quoted here. It's really -- they only spend like a sentence on their authority to implement the plan. They just say that 251 gives them the authority.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: No, what they're saying

-- let me not speak too far in advance either, but what I hear the rationale of the Pennsylvania Commission to be is that they have inherent authority to ensure that the obligations under 251 are abided by, and that's what the whole process of doing performance metrics is. And therefore, that authority would imply that there is then inherent authority to implement some kind of remedy plan to ensure that, and they based that again on their authority to seek compliance with 251. Okay? Now, what I hear you saying is that that's different because there's some Pennsylvania statute that gives them the authority to enforce Section 251.

MR. FUDGE: No. What we're saying is that they don't have a Pennsylvania statute that limits their authority to implement a self-executing remedy plan.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: 251.

MR. FUDGE: 251.

MS. KEATING: Mr. Chairman, just to be clear, I don't think the Pennsylvania Commission even referenced a Pennsylvania statute, so we're not all that clear that they even took into

account their state law. Not to make any assessment of how the Pennsylvania Commission rendered its decision, but this Commission derives its underlying authority from state law.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: But what you're saying is that we do have a clear state -- the Florida authority limits our ability to implement a self-effectuating remedy plan, and that's the guiding principle here.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I don't think so.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Then I'm confused.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: That's not -- the staff is saying nothing about --

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Staff is saying they're not taking a position. They're not saying that we do not have that authority.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. Then I'm confused, because on the one hand, there is a purported reference here to the idea that because we have the responsibility to implement these provisions, we should be able to put in force a remedy plan to ensure that those provisions are adhered to. And the only limitation to that authority, which comes from the federal law,

will be via state law, which is an arguable presumption or proposition also. But let's buy off on it for the moment, that we have something in our law that precludes us from being able to do a self-effectuating remedy plan.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Wait. This was my fault, Commissioner, Mr. Chairman. I confused the issue. I brought up the ALEC brief. It's the ALECs that make the argument that we do have the authority --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right, right. And they're the ones that cite the Pennsylvania Commission case in support of that.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And they cite the Act and say you have the authority from the federal law. And what I asked staff was to comment -- if they had to comment on that, what is their opinion. And it's staff's opinion that even if it was expressly provided for in federal law that that's not enough. Our State Legislature has to accept that authority. But staff in its recommendation is saying to us that we don't need to reach that issue today.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I understand. I understand.

1 COMMISSIONER JABER: To move this along, I 2 can live with not reaching that issue today and 3 move staff, staff's recommendation. But if I 4 could add the direction to staff to bring the 5 parties together, because Commissioner Palecki 6 makes a very good point with respect to they're 7 close already. And I know we can't require 8 mediation, but we can certainly require them to 9 come to the table in Legal and talk seriously 10 about a self-executing remedy plan. That would 11 be my motion. 12 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I would second that 13 motion. 14 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and 15 seconded. All in favor? 16 COMMISSIONER JABER: Ave. 17 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. 18 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye. 4 19 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: No. 21 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Show it approved by 22 four-one. 23 Very well. We're on to Issue 5. I'm 24 sorry. That was only 4a. 25 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That was 4a, b, and c

1 all in one, I believe. 2 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It was. You're right. 3 We did do that. We're on to Issue 5. 4 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I have 5 no questions on Issues 5, 6, and 7. I know --6 on Issues 5, 6, and 7 I have no questions. 7 COMMISSIONER JABER: Did I need to make 8 clear that that was all of 4. Commissioner 9 Deason, or is that what you just said? 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, it was for all 11 the issues in 4, is my understanding. 12 COMMISSIONER JABER: 13 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I can move staff on 14 5, 6, and 7 if there are no questions. 15 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: That was I think --16 COMMISSIONER JABER: I have a question on 17 5b. 18 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. -11 19 COMMISSIONER JABER: So I can second 5a. 20 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: So we'll hold off 5b for 21 the moment, because -- were there any questions 22 on 6 or 7? 23 COMMISSIONER JABER: No. 24 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. So we have a 25 motion and a second on Issue 5a, all of Issue 6,

1	and Issue 7. All in favor?
2	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
3	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
4	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
5	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
6	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show it is
7	approved. Show those approved.
8	we're on Issue 5b.
9	COMMISSIONER JABER: On 5b, staff, on page
10	140 at the top, since only 10 percent of the
11	registered ALECs are accessing this information,
12	staff suggests \$2,000 per day is a sufficient
13	and appropriate assessment. How is it that they
14	get the information, ALECs?
15	MR. VINSON: That's accessed through the
16	Internet Website, the BellSouth Interconnection
17	Services Website, the PMAP system.
18	COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. I can move
19	that.
20	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second.
21	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and
22	seconded. All in favor, aye. Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
25	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

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COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show 5b is approved.

We're now on Issue 8.

COMMISSIONER JABER: On Issue 8, with respect to staff having administrative authority to approve the plan, how is it you'll be approving the plan? By order? You want us to give you the administrative authority to issue an order; right?

MR. FUDGE: Yes, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. So it's 90 days from that order, from issuance of that order?

MR. FUDGE: Yes, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. If there aren't any questions, I can move that with that clarification. I think we should probably be specific that an order will be issued and the plan will become effective 90 days from the issuance of that order.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Commissioner, I have a question. During the course of Commissioner Deason's -- when we were reviewing -- I guess it was Attachment 3 that we went through at length. Several issues or several instances were pointed

out where -- and I'm trying to recall your language, but we're just going to count on Bellsouth to come back with some language, and if it's acceptable to us, and so on and so forth. And it was my understanding that that would be at the end of 45 days when the staff was going to evaluate the adequacy of the language that's proposed.

Is there any way that, if the staff has already made a determination and the Commission has already somehow approved the need for clarification or for additional language or modified language to be proposed, that we can work within those 45 days so that what we don't get is, at the end of 45 days, we've got proposed language certainly that the staff can't work with or wouldn't recommend approval on, and we have to start the whole cycle all over again. So if that's --

MS. HARVEY: Staff is certainly willing to do that in order to expedite that process, yes.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: That's all I have.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, Commissioner, you asked the precise question I was going to ask. I want -- I do not want to find ourselves

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in a position where in 45 days Bell makes a filing that they think is in compliance with the Commission's decision here today, but then there are legitimate issues that the ALECs have with that, and then they have to have a point of entry into that.

Now, if it's got to be that way, so be it. But it seems to me that it should be incumbent upon all of the parties -- while BellSouth may have to make the filing, I think that to the extent there are ambiguities that need to be clarified or whatever, or maybe there's different interpretations as to what the Commission's intent is, let them try to work that out so that 45-day filing -- while it's made by BellSouth, it needs to be made with input from the ALECs so that the amount of controversy can be eliminated. And if there is something that needs to be brought to the Commission's attention, it is after they have tried to work it out between themselves, and it is an issue that they both agree is an issue, and it's something that needs to be brought to the Commission to determine.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Commissioner, I agree

with you. And I think the purpose of having the cooperative effort go on during this time period is so that this decision on Issue 8 actually has meaning. Otherwise, 45 days, 90-day effective date, its means nothing. It turns into a military style process, and I think we can find ourselves discussing this in March, you know, and I know that that's not something that we want. So in order to give some meaning to these dates that we're approving, these implementation dates that we're approving, I think we need to at least try and have everybody on the same page when it gets here again.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Or at least be able to say, "We tried to work this out and, Commission, we just can't work it out. Here's the issue. You need to decide it."

COMMISSIONER JABER: Now, how to accomplish that? Is it just appropriate to not put dates in here, or add the language that shows the flexibility to allow time for collaboration among the parties?

MS. HARVEY: Commissioner, staff would recommend a status meeting with all the parties sometime within the 45-day window, perhaps at

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the 30th day, where staff would bring a draft of the proposed performance assessment plan that could be evaluated by all parties and commented on at that time, perhaps put that out for comment and then discuss it at a status meeting on the 30th day.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Could a second status meeting be had after BellSouth makes its filing?

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: The draft that you're anticipating, is that a staff draft, or is it a BellSouth draft?

MS. HARVEY: A BellSouth draft.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Oh, okay. I wasn't aware of that. All right.

COMMISSIONER JABER: You really are trying to accomplish two things. Obviously, you need the administrative authority to approve the plan, but we also want the plan to go into effect. So can we leave this broad by allowing you all the authority. And should we go a step further in allowing you all the authority to figure out when it should become effective after those status meetings have been held? Does that accomplish -- I see what you're saying.

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COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, Commissioner, I
think that begs an additional question in terms
of what kind of authority the staff is going to
have to do this administratively, because
Commissioner Deason raises, or at least implied,
have a narrowing of issues so that whatever gets
up here -- I don't know whether he intended
this Commission to entertain the assessment plan
yet again, but rather that there be some
narrowing of issues that you actually need a
decision on, that --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Staff is hopeful it won't come back.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm hopeful too.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: As we all are. If I could get down on my knees right now, I would. But assuming reality takes place and there are issues that are left out there, what kind -- and I guess I will ask staff, what were you contemplating in terms of making a -- I mean, there's got to be a situation where you're going to have to make a call, or whoever has the authority to do it, whether it be this Commission or, by delegation, the staff, you know, you're going to have to say, "This

language is no good, and we're going to go with this one." I mean, is that what you're contemplating?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say this. I

think staff -- I don't think that we -- if the

parties really try to work out something that is

really a true issue and they can't resolve it,

I'm not -- I don't think that we can just

delegate administratively to staff to decide

that.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I would agree.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: We've got to decide that.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I would agree with you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The reality of the situation, though, is that if the parties try to work it out and staff is part of that process, and staff goes to the parties and says, "Look, we agree with AT&T on this one, BellSouth, and this is what we're going to recommend to the Commission, and you know the Commission. You know, 99.9% of the time they agree with us. You know, there's no need to take it to the Commission and create bad" -- whatever, vibrations. Maybe BellSouth will say is this --

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if BellSouth says, "No, this is a big enough and significant enough issue, and we think we're right," and they want to take it to the Commission, I invite you in. Fine. But be sure that's the case before you bring it, and make sure that you have exhausted all areas to try to work it out. And I want staff to be involved and be forceful and don't just sit back and listen. Be in there and take sides and say, "When it comes to the Commission, this is what we're going to recommend. So if you still want to take it to the Commission, fine." And I think that staff playing that role can help facilitate some of these things being resolved.

MS. KEATING: I think you're right on all points, Commissioner. I think there is a level of delegation of that kind of discretion that can't be done.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: It can't be done.

MS. KEATING: And if there is major disagreement, we would have to come back to you. But I think you're absolutely right too.

COMMISSIONER JABER: It goes without saying that anything we give you all administrative authority to approve, if it's controversial,

1 you're going to know ahead of time, and you're 2 going bring it back. But what should the motion be to accomplish 3 4 what we've just talked about? COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move staff as 5 discussed. 6 7 COMMISSIONER JABER: There you go. And I 8 would second that. 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is it clear to staff 10 really what our intent is here? 11 MS. KEATING: Yes, sir, I think so. 12 only concern I think that we have maybe is with 13 actually completely eliminating the days, 14 because that gives some direction, some clear 15 time frame so that we're not sort of messing 16 around trying to figure out, well, would it 17 really take this long. 18 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I think that we ' **** 19 should include the days. And there is a 20 Prehearing Officer who can always entertain --21 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Can crack the whip. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We still have -- as I 23 understand it, you still have post-hearing 24 responsibilities even though you're titled 25 Prehearing Officer, and I believe that's

1 Commissioner Palecki. 2 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Yes. COMMISSIONER JABER: I would second 3 4 Commissioner Deason's motion. CHAIRMAN JACOBS: A motion and a second to 5 6 conform to the discussion the recommendation in 7 Issue 8. All in favor? 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 9 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye. 10 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 11 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 12 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show it 13 approved. 14 Issue 9. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move staff. 15 16 COMMISSIONER JABER: Second. 17 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second. CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I had one brief question 18 19 on page 159, the last sentence on that page. 20 What you say here is that on the whole, benchmarks should be above 90% in order to give 21 22 a fair opportunity to compete, and I recall that 23 there were a few that were not. I'm not 24 suggesting that we go back and change that, but 25 you want to be clear that you made exceptions to

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that, because arguably, somebody will come back with this statement and argue that we set something outside of the bounds that would allow a fair opportunity to compete.

I can't think of the measures right now.

It was too long ago. But I know I saw a couple, one where they were disaggregated out, and two of the disaggregated benchmarks were at 85%. I do remember that, and there were some others, I'm sure.

MS. HARVEY: You may be correct,

Commissioner, and we certainly wouldn't want to
allow for that.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. All I'm suggesting is just be clear on this issue that you note that those -- you give reason to those exceptions and you note them. Otherwise, this blanket statement could cloud those measures.

MS. HARVEY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay.

MS. HARVEY: Okay.

MS. SIMMONS: Chairman Jacobs, I was going to observe that it does talk in terms of it being a general premise, so I didn't take that statement necessarily to mean it would apply in

1	every case.
2	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Exactly my point. I'm
3	suggesting let's just be real clear on it.
4	MS. HARVEY: Thank you, Commissioner.
5	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We had a motion and a
6	second. All in favor?
7	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye:
9	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
11	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show Issue 9 is
12	approved.
13	Issue 10.
14	COMMISSIONER JABER: Move it.
15	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.
17	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All
18	in favor, aye.
19	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
20	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
21	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
22	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
23	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show Issue 10
24	is approved.
25	Issues 11 and 12 are together. Any

questions?

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COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I would move it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have one quick question. Hopefully it's quick. I'm looking at page 184 of the recommendation, at the bottom of the second full paragraph. Basically, staff is making the statement that they believe that the transaction-based remedy with a minimum payment provision would be preferable in concept and then go on to say that for now, however, there's no choice but to recommend that a measure-based remedy plan be adopted.

Can you expand on that? Why is it that staff believes that in concept the transaction-based remedy is preferable?

MS. SIMMONS: Well, I guess in theory, it would seem as though the volume of transactions should play into the remedies in some fashion. I think you've got to consider more than just the volume of remedies because of situations — I mean volumes of transactions. In situations where you have small volumes of transactions and transaction—based remedies, it's quite conceivable that the remedy payment would not provide an adequate incentive. So I think this

idea of a minimum coupled with a per transaction or per adversely affected transaction kind of remedy plan to me intuitively makes some sense, but I did not have the wherewithal to get to that point with the available evidence in this proceeding.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So it's a lack of evidence, in your opinion?

MS. SIMMONS: Yes. I really did not have the wherewithal to get there. As I mentioned in the recommendation, I had a lot of concerns with BellSouth's proposed remedy plan, which was transaction-based, that depended on so-called parity gap and affected volume calculations that I thought were quite questionable.

Until those kinds of questions can really be resolved, I don't think it's possible to have any sort of transaction-based remedy plan, and thus, it follows that a transaction-based plan with a minimum -- at least in my opinion, I don't feel I have ample evidence to recommend a plan such as that right now because of problems with the affected volume calculations.

And similarly, of course, I also talk in the recommendation about the ALECs' recommended

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remedy plan, and I had difficulties with their plan, in that I felt that it confused statistical certainty and severity. Under the ALECs' plan, as the statistical certainty increased, the remedies increased. But I don't think that the statistical certainty is necessarily indicative of severity. So I had problems with both remedy plans and basically did this recommendation by process of elimination, quite honestly.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I can move staff's recommendation.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Is there any thought to coming back and looking at how to refine this process?

MS. SIMMONS: Certainly as a member of staff, I would be interested in looking at, you know, possible ways a transaction-based remedy plan with a minimum could be implemented, but I am not at all comfortable with the calculations that Bellsouth proposed in this proceeding. You know, I mention it because I think it has some merit in theory if the concerns could be overcome. So the review cycle perhaps would provide a venue to look at that.

1	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. I would like
2	to see that, see it dealt with in ways to refine
3	the process in the review cycle.
4	It has been moved. A second?
5	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second.
6	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All
7	in favor, aye.
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
9	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
12	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Aye for myself.
13	Show it adopted, that is, Issue 12?
14	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Eleven and 12.
15	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Eleven and 12.
16	Issue 13.
17	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I can
18	move Issues 13 through 18.
19	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second.
20	COMMISSIONER JABER: I'm sorry. I have a
21	a question on Issue 16.
22	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I move Issues
23	13 through 15.
24	COMMISSIONER JABER: Second.
25	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All

in favor?

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed?

We're on Issue 16.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. On Issue 16, staff, in your conclusion you're allowing for the collaborative process, let them work it out. I think you don't mean, though, to limit the mediation opportunities to just mediation conducted by staff; right? There are two things going on. They can start mediating anytime they want. They don't have to wait the 120-day period, and they have don't have to use staff mediators. As a matter of fact, we don't have to get involved at all.

MR. FUDGE: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. With that clarification -- and I don't want to speak for you, but I think that's what you would have intended.

MR. FUDGE: Yes, Commissioner. We intended as a last resort that they would come to us.

1	COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. So with that
2	clarification in the order, I can move staff.
3	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second.
4	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We have a motion on
5	that was Issue 16?
6	COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes.
7	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: All in favor?
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
9	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
12	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Show it approved. And I
13	believe Commissioner Deason had moved 17 and
14	18.
15	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes. I will renew
16	that motion.
17	COMMISSIONER JABER: Second.
18	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All
1, 19	in favor?
20	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
21	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
22	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
24	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show Issues 16
25	and 17 are approved.

1 We're on Issue 19. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question on The cap that is being proposed, it's a 3 19. 4 percentage of operating revenue, net operating 5 revenue. And my question is, is that a number 6 that is readily ascertainable? 7 MR. VINSON: Yes, sir, that's ascertainable 8 through the FCC's ARMIS system. 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And the parties agree 10 that that's the data source that can be utilized? 11 12 MR. VINSON: Yes. 13 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: And this is not a part of 14 -- this ARMIS reporting is not going to be 15 affected by the FCC's rulemaking on ARMIS, is it? 16 17 MR. VINSON: There are revisions in place, but I understand that this data will still be 18 19 available. 20 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Can we confirm that? 21 MR. VINSON: It's in process. CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Let's confirm that. 22 23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I can move Issue 19 24 and the subparts, all the subparts. 25 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: second.

1 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. Show a motion and 2 second on Issues 19a and b. All in favor? 3 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 4 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye. 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: 6 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 7 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show it 8 approved. 9 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I have a question 10 on Issue 20. I support the absolute cap that's 11 being recommended by the Commission, but I would 12 be more comfortable if the order reflected that 13 this is a docket that's subject to periodic 14 review and that if performance is unsatisfactory 15 under the plan, that this is an issue that can 16 be revisited. And I would move the staff 17 recommendation with that minor modification. 18 COMMISSIONER JABER: Second. · 1 19 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and 20 seconded. All in favor? 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 22 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. All opposed? Show 23 it is approved. 24 Issue 21. 25 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I can

1	move Issues 21 through 30.
2	COMMISSIONER JABER: Hang on a second.
3	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I have a question on
4	26 and 27.
5	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. I can move
6	Issues 21 through 25.
7	COMMISSIONER JABER: Second.
8	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second.
9	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
10	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and
11	seconded. All in favor?
12	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: On Issue
13	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Twenty-one through 25, it
14	has bee moved and seconded. All in favor?
15	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
17	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
18	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
19	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show them
20	approved.
21	Issue 26.
22	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: On Issue 26 I
23	support the staff recommendation, but I think
24	that the ALECs should have at least some say or
25	voice in the selection of the auditor. Even

though I understand that the auditor will be paid for by BellSouth, normally on something such as an audit or arbitration or mediation, both parties should have at least some voice.

COMMISSIONER JABER: How did you -- my question related to that. Staff, how did you envision selecting the auditor? What would be the process? Interview process, I guess.

MR. HALLENSTEIN: I gather just that the process will be done before -- BellSouth would choose the auditor subject to the Commission's confirmation. I didn't take into consideration that since BellSouth was bearing the cost that the ALECs would participate in the selection of the auditor.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Well, BellSouth's position is that the auditor be selected based on input from BellSouth, the PSC, and the ALECs.

MR. HALLENSTEIN: And they were assuming that costs were going to be split between the two parties, BellSouth and -- well, between BellSouth and the ALECS.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I'm not sure whether who pays for the audit should have anything to do with what auditor gets selected, and that's

why I think both parties need some input. In my experience in selecting a mediator in civil litigation, generally there's a list of many, many mediators, and both parties are asked to select eight or ten, and you keep asking them to select more until there finally is one that all parties agree on. Could there be some process such as that set up so that an auditor could be selected on the basis of what is satisfactory to both Bellsouth and the ALECS?

MR. HALLENSTEIN: In the confirmation process, we could get the ALECs to file comments possibly on the third-party auditor selected.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: That's a whole 'nother dueling process.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. I guess even that is important, but I think even more critical to me is the auditor's ability in this situation too, which is why I was asking how did you envision the selection process going before even who should participate. I mean, are there auditors that specialize in things like this? Have other states had to go through this decision-making?

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I think there's one

auditor there; right?

MR. HALLENSTEIN: I'm not aware.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: My concern goes to the combination of Issue 26 and 27a. In 27a, we say that the ALECs can't do their own separate audits even if they pay for it, and then in 26 we say they can't participate in who does the audit.

MR. HALLENSTEIN: I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We have a circumstance here where in 26 we say unless the ALECs pick up the charge, then they can't have a say in who is the auditor. So they do have an opportunity under 26 to pay part of the cost and then have a say in who --

MR. HALLENSTEIN: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Do they have to -- if they pay half, do they get half say in who gets picked as the auditor?

MR. HALLENSTEIN: That's what I assumed when writing the recommendation. I chose BellSouth to bear 100% of the cost.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: That's my point. What you've done is, you've reinforced what the only

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option is for ALECs, is to pay part of that cost, because they can't do their own separate audits.

MR. HALLENSTEIN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: So we need to be clear about under what terms that should occur. If they're going to pay half, do they get a half vote on who the auditor is? If they pay a quarter, do they get a quarter vote?

MR. HALLENSTEIN: Good question.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I wouldn't want to have a quarter vote, if I had to pay a quarter of the cost and not have a say, a real say as to who it is.

MR. HALLENSTEIN: I gather if the ALECs -if you would like the ALECs to participate in
the selection of the auditor, then the ALECs
should bear a percentage of the cost. It is
possible I guess that BellSouth could bear the
cost, 100% of the cost, but the ALECs still have
a say in the selection process of the
third-party auditor.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, let me read you the brief. This is -- BellSouth's brief on page 70 seems -- they seem to concede the

participation of the ALECs, and they've got the two little asterisks by their position, which means this is a new position, and it doesn't say anything about bearing the cost. It says, "In their respective testimony, Mr. Coon and Ms. Kinard each suggested that BellSouth, the ALECs, and staff should have a part in the selection of the auditor. Thus, BellSouth and the ALECs agree. Assuming that staff is amenable to the ALECs' having a role in the selection process, there is no dispute."

MR. HALLENSTEIN: That is correct, but I'm under the assumption that BellSouth -- that the cost would be split between BellSouth and the ALECs.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, it doesn't say that in Issue 26 of their brief.

MR. HALLENSTEIN: True.

COMMISSIONER JABER: But assuming the -- it doesn't matter to me who participates with respect to -- do you have a process in mind, or is it something you just need to sit down and talk about with the parties?

MR. HALLENSTEIN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay.

1 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Well, I think I can 2 make a motion that we adopt BellSouth's 3 position, that both BellSouth and the ALECs have 4 a voice in selecting the auditor, and that we 5 leave the details of that process to the 6 parties. 7 COMMISSIONER JABER: With staff's 8 consultation. 9 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: With staff's, yes. 10 COMMISSIONER JABER: I can second that. 11 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All 12 in favor? 13 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye. 14 COMMISSIONER JABER: Ave. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 16 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 17 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show it 18 approved. -11 19 Item 27a. 20 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: On Item 27a, I have 21 the same modification that I previously made 22 with Issue 20, and that is that this is a docket 23 that's subject to periodic review and that this 24 issue can be revisited if we find it's 25 necessary. I certainly don't want a lot of

mini-audits. I think the idea of BellSouth having to undergo an individual audit on these minute details is something that would be very expensive and very time-consuming, but I don't think we should reject it for all time. We should see how the plan works, and if we need to, come back and revisit this issue. If we see that perhaps certain individual issues are problematic and that it would not require the expense of an overall audit, it may well be that in the future you want to revert to simply auditing the problem areas.

But for now, I would certainly go along with the staff recommendation and would move the staff recommendation just with the modification that the Commission might revisit this issue if it finds it necessary to do so.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and seconded as modified. All in favor?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show it

1	approved. So 27b becomes moot.
2	Twenty-eight.
3	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move staff.
4	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
5	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All
6	in favor?
7	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
9	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
11	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show 28
12	is approved.
13	Issue 29.
14	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move staff.
15	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second.
16	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and
17	seconded. All in favor?
18	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
19	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
20	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
21	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
22	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show Issue 29
23	is approved.
24	Issue 30.
25	COMMISSIONER JABER: I can move a and b.

COMMISSIONER DEASON:

Second.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and

seconded that a and b are approved. All in

favor?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Without objection,

show it approved.

Issue 31.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, on 31 we just need to make sure that the vote here is consistent with what we did in Issue 8, which dealt with when the performance plan should become effective, and we had some discussion there. I just want to make sure that what we do with 31 is consistent with what we did in Issue 8. And with that clarification, I would move staff.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And just in case there are any other changes because of any other issues, how about we just give staff sort of that fallout authority, you know, making all the changes that are appropriate to this issue.

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Change management is an area that I had some concerns with, but the metrics that we have developed for change management go to noticing provisions. that there are no other measures of change management, i.e., to what extent -- here's my If there are systematic issues that are identified through the SQM, it would occur to me that at some point in time they've got to be dealt with. And the thought occurs, change management would be the place, but I don't know that an enforcement mechanism is the right way to do that. But certainly if you see millions of dollars worth of penalties racking up on an item, it occurs to me that we ought to begin to take a look at how to address that as a systemic issue.

So let's give that some thought and come back. I don't think it's a measure that we want to put in for change management, but I think it's a process that we may want to explore going forward.

And having said that, any other questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I just want to make a concluding remark before we finish.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We have -- and do we understand? We're clear on Commissioner

Deason's modification, or is there a modification necessary?

Okay. So on Issue 31, all in favor -- I have a motion and a second, I believe. All in favor?

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show Issue 31 is approved.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I want to take just a second and first of all say that I had some words for the parties, and I don't want them to be misinterpreted. I didn't want them to come off as harsh, and I certainly didn't want to insinuate that the issues that were presented to the Commission were in any way insignificant or not important to the parties. I guess the thrust of my comments is that we need to improve upon this process, and I think there's a better way of doing this, and I think that it is incumbent upon the parties to try to

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work with the Commission to try to find a better way. And I think in the long term, there's going to be better decisions made if we can focus on what is truly at issue, what could not be resolved by the parties.

And maybe the effort was made here too. I'm not trying to prejudge that. I just know that there was a lot of information that was before us, intricate information that I felt like in reviewing the recommendation and the record in this case that perhaps could have been better addressed by the parties with the assistance of our staff. That was the reason for my comments, and it certainly should not be considered in any way negative towards the efforts of the parties in this docket or the way they conducted themselves in presenting their evidence. That's not the thrust of my statements. I didn't want that to be misinterpreted.

The second thing is, I want to compliment staff. I had some frustration with this recommendation, not because of the work that staff did or the way they presented it. I guess it was just the subject matter and the

difficulty of that subject matter. But I think staff did an outstanding job, in spite of the fact that Walter was here today.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I have to echo your comments with regard to staff. This was yeoman's work. The volume of data, the complexity of the data, and the scope of the data is beyond I think anything I've experienced since I've been here. Maybe UNE, but it was close. So you are to be congratulated for I think really doing an excellent job in evaluating and analyzing the many issues that were raised here.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And keep up the good work, because it's not over.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It's not over yet.

On your point, Commissioner, we have announced a process that may be a candidate to do some of what you're exploring, and I would encourage the parties to give serious thought to how to make use of the collaborative process that we've announced to come to some better decision-making. That process has been used in other states and has been cited favorably by the Department of Justice and by the FCC as a manner

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in which to explore exactly what you just described, better ways of tackling some of these decisions outside of the granular, painfully granular analysis we've just attributed to them just now. So I would encourage the parties to give serious consideration to that. We'll be having an organizational meeting for that in the not too distant future.

And one matter that I need to address real quickly. Earlier we voted out Issue 24a as a full Commission. It was noticed as a panel, and I'm told all I need to do is correct the record and that the proper people sign the vote sheet, so we don't need go back and revisit it.

And with that, if there's nothing else, thank you all for a very eventful day, and agenda is adjourned.

(Conclusion of consideration of Item 19.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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4 STATE OF FLORIDA) 5 COUNTY OF LEON)

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I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter transcribed under my supervision; and that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 170 are a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 21st day of August, 2001.

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MARY ALLEN NEEL,

100 Salem ∪Court

Tallahassee, Florida 32301

(850) 878-2221