1			000	
1	FLORI	BEFORE THE DA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
2				
3	In the Matter of: DOCKET NO. 1		20208-TX	
4	PETITION TO INI	TIATE RULEMAKING		
5	TO REVISE AND AMEND RULE 25-22.0365, F.A.C., BY COMPETITIVE		12	H S
6	CARRIERS OF THE		Cer	RECEN
7		/	OLENK	RECEIVED-FPSO 12 DEC - 3 AM 10: 36
8			KICH	D-FPSC AM 10: 36
9	PROCEEDINGS:	RULE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP		36
10	TAKEN AT THE	The Staff of the Florida		
11	INDIANCE OF .	Public Service Commission		
12	DATE :	Thursday, November 15, 2012		
13	TIME:	Commenced at 9:31 a.m. Concluded at 11:08 a.m.		
14	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center		
15		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way		
16		Tallahassee, Florida		
17	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR Official FPSC Reporter		
18		(850) 413-6734		
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
	FLC	ORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		NUMBER-DATE 5 DEC-3 ≌

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

1 2 3 4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

PROCEEDINGS

MS. COWDERY: Good morning. Pursuant to notice, this time and place has been set for a staff rule development workshop in Docket Number 120208-TX on Competitive Carriers of the South's petition to initiate rulemaking to amend Rule 25-22.0365, *Florida Administrative Code*, concerning the expedited dispute resolution process for telecommunications companies.

I'm Kathryn Cowdery with the Office of General Counsel. Also here on behalf of staff are Beth Salak, Mark Long, Laura King, and Jeff Bates. There are sign-in sheets at the back of the room, and we'd appreciate your signing in so we have a record of who's attended today. And the materials for today's workshop are also at the back of the room. They should be the same ones that you've already received. There haven't been any changes from the notice of development of workshop.

If you speak, please identify yourself for the benefit of anyone who may be watching and also for the benefit of the record. Also, be aware that this room will be in use on another matter at 1:00, so we will want to make sure we're done by about noon.

Does anyone have any preliminary matters at this time? Okay. Well, we will turn this over to

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

CompSouth to discuss its suggested rule amendments.

MR. FEIL: Good morning. This is -- I'm Matt Feil with the Gunster law firm here in Tallahassee representing CompSouth. Speaking for CompSouth will be Mr. Greg Darnell with Cbeyond in Atlanta.

MR. DARNELL: Good morning. As Matt just said, I'm here with CompSouth. My name is Greg Darnell. CompSouth is a group of CLECs that -- competitive local exchange carriers that primarily operate through the purchase of wholesale arrangements with incumbent local exchange carriers.

We are here to discuss adding flexibility to -- well, perceived flexibility, giving the Commission discretion in certain cases where disputes between carriers affect end user service.

The -- right now we hope this, this request is very simple and noncontroversial in that it really just is intended to provide the Commission with flexibility to, to use thought in reviewing the dispute, saying does this affect an end user? Do we need to act now versus waiting for a perceived or a documented length of time that may exist in a statute or an interconnection agreement before it can act? If it's affecting a costumer, there's certain situations where the Commission must -- may need to act now instead of 30,

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

60, 80, 120, 150 days in the future.

So that's really just the intent of our rule, rulemaking proceeding was just to, request for rulemaking anyway, is to -- we saw the Commission going through its processes, reviewing all of its rules, where, where it was in changing them and modifying them, saying, well, here's another one that you might want to think about changing.

So we thought it was particularly reasonable in certain, certain situations to allow the Commission to have discretion to, to come in between two carriers who are having a dispute to resolve it, help them resolve, resolve a dispute.

Basically the current process is set in the rule that says 120 days for the Commission to act. When a carrier's, a carrier dispute is affecting an end user service, in our case they're small businesses, and these small businesses rely on our facilities for not just their telephone service but their way of, their entire business. That could be the death of the business, it could be -- and that is -- 120 days is just far too long.

A pizza shop cannot go without its phone, without its internet service for an hour on a Monday night or a Super Bowl night. You have to act now, those

kind of things.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

So I'm not suggesting that those kind of, those kind of disputes would come before the Commission, but it's more the recurring disputes that, that lead to those problems, and I'll get to that in a few minutes, a few slides.

But it's -- now is, now is the time to amend the rule because it is really never a good time to wait until you have that crisis to get into the argument of whether or not you have the flexibility to act or not. And that's what we're trying to address now is that the Commission needs that flexibility in the rules so that in a case where there is a crisis, it can act without having to go through the debate over whether or not they're allowed to act.

So there have been a couple of situations in the past where this would have, would have helped things, this kind of flexibility would have helped things. There was a process back in 2009 where Cbeyond filed a complaint. It was concerning switch translations and there was a problem completing calls.

There was also a case where, just this year where tw telecom, one of the CompSouth members, also was getting ready to file a complaint about a problem with inbound calling and not being able to -- basically

getting dead air, what they call it, they weren't able to hear anything, there was no dial tone, there was no, no calling tone at all. And then there's other network problems that may or may not arise. But, again, this, this rule change is all about giving flexibility and not having a black and white rule that allows the Commission to use its judgment.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

So there are network issues that could be one carrier complained to another carrier about not being able to -- their customer, their entire customer group could not be able to get calls from a certain location. That's usually a switched translation issue, a call blocking issue. There's network issues where one carrier is saying my customer is out of service, the CLEC is saying my customer is out of service, and the ILEC is saying the customer's service looks fine to us, but the customer is saying my service doesn't work. And -- but both sides are pointing the finger at the other side saying it's your problem, no, it's your problem, but the customer in the meantime is out of service. Those kind of disputes, they happen periodically. They may sometimes arise to the level that we, a carrier might need to bring it to the Commission's attention. Thus far they haven't; only twice that I could find in the last few years that it

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

ever rose to that occasion.

But, again, since you're reviewing the rules, why not fix the rule to allow yourself the flexibility now instead of waiting for the case where a carrier comes to you and, with a, with a perceived crisis and the other party may, may point to a rule and say, no, no, we have to negotiate for 120 days before we can ever address this. That doesn't seem logical to me.

So that's, that's the foundation for our, our rulemaking proceeding is just provide the Commission the ability to use its judgment in these cases.

MS. COWDERY: Okay. We are open to any comments, questions about the rule. Do we have any?

MR. HATCH: I have a lot once (phonetic) the CLEC side is done.

MR. DARNELL: What was that? I'm sorry.

MR. HATCH: Yeah. I have a number of comments and questions and so forth, but.

MR. DARNELL: Well, there is one, one slide left on, on the presentation.

MS. COWDERY: Oh, I don't have a copy.

MR. DARNELL: It's basically talking about interconnection agreements. And that slide is there just to show that interconnection agreements in this, in this realm are pretty much all over the place. Some,

some allow for triple A arbitration, some say you have to wait a certain amount of time, some say you have to wait a longer amount of time.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

That -- because they're all over the place and the carrier may have an agreement that says one thing, that says you must negotiate for a certain amount of time, that would, would suggest that they can't come to you with a service affecting problem. And if they were, if they were to come to you with a service affecting problem, the other party would point to their interconnection agreement and say, no, they're violating this provision of my, my contract with them. But in the meantime, the customer is out of service.

So we would -- CLECs need to be able to point to a rule in certain cases saying but this rule permits us to come and ask for your judgment on this case. So that's basically the point of the last slide is that the interconnection agreements are all over the place. And that, that concludes my, my discussion.

MS. COWDERY: Okay. All right. Thank you, very much.

MR. KONUCH: This is Dave Konuch from Florida Cable Telecom Association. We represent the cable telephony providers in Florida. My clients provide obviously cable telephony as well as cable television

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

and high speed internet service.

I wanted to be here this morning just to, to say -- my comments will be very brief. We, we know from the recent, recent deregulation legislation in Florida that basically the main consumer protection tool that the PSC has is the intercarrier dispute resolution process, and, you know, that legislation was kind of well crafted. There was a lot of consensus in the industry when that was being created, and I know the Commission has spent a lot of time implementing that legislation by kind of getting rid of some rules, modifying others, and I think this kind of falls into this category. We have an interest in making sure that this, this rule works really well.

As for specifically what changes need to be made to it, I think, on behalf of cable, we're kind of taking a wait-and-see approach. There, you know, there are actually some blanks in the rule as to, you know, what the goal should be for how many days a dispute should be resolved in. So we, we, we just are here to kind of listen and hear what the other parties have to say with the aim of crafting a rule that's really going to be effective and usable for years to come. I think this is a great time to be looking at this because, you know, we, we do have some, some -- there's no dispute

that's imminent right now that, you know, requires us to put all our resources on that so we can really think about how to create a rule that's going to be workable for everyone.

My only specific comments on the staff's draft is the reference to Section 364.058(3) on page 7, line 9. I believe that as part of deregulation that statutory reference, that was modified, and I believe that that was shifted into 364.164 and 5. So that's something that I think we're going to need to look at going forward. I think that reference needs, needs to be changed.

And that's all I have for right now. Looking forward to hearing what the other parties have to say on the time limits and how to, how to make it, make this rule as useful and effective as possible.

MS. COWDERY: Thank you. And just to be clear, the draft and the materials is CompSouth's draft. We've just retyped it so it follows the format. So it's not a staff draft at this time.

MR. HATCH: Yeah. Good morning. This is Tracy Hatch with, on behalf of AT&T Florida.

I guess the first comment is just sort of out of the block, and that is it's not clear to me that there is a pressing need to revise the rule. The list

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

24

25

1

of the three items that's in the slide, that's the first that I was aware that these were being pointed to as a basis upon which to change the rule.

The first one with Cbeyond, I don't recall the specifics of that case, but I can tell you that it got resolved without litigation I'm pretty sure. And I don't know about the Time Warner Telecom or the third one. Those are just -- I'm just unfamiliar to those. So nobody, at least until today, has pointed out a reason we need to fix this rule because here's a big problem.

But I guess in addition to that, when Mr. Darnell made reference to flexibility, to the extent that the flexibility he's seeking exists, it already exists in that rule today to invoke the procedure or not. The changes that they're trying to propose to the rule don't give you certainty, don't give you flexibility, and make it more vague and uncertain as to what's going to happen when and why.

If you, I don't know if you want to start through the draft itself and go through piece by piece, but those are just sort of the preliminary comments that I would have. I guess the only addition to that is, is that the amendments that they're trying to add don't really add to the process but really attempt to bind the

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

25

Commission's discretion in exercising the process. And it will ultimately inevitably, with some of the vagaries in what they're proposing, create issues for the Commission should have or didn't do it soon enough or could have done it on a panel or could have done this. And essentially they end up, A, restricting the Commission's discretion, which restricts flexibility in putting these kinds of requirements in a rule that would otherwise bind the Commission to follow its own rules; and, second, create an issue of regardless of whether the ultimate result is good or bad, the Commission should have done it a different way, and so I would have won had the Commission done it the way I think it should be done.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. O'ROARK: Good morning. I'm De O'Roark and I represent Verizon Florida, LLC. I would really just echo Mr. Hatch's comments.

As an initial general matter, it's really not clear that this is a situation that has come up where a customer is out of service and the customer is not being put back into service because of a squabble between the carriers. So I think the first question is whether there's really a problem in need of a solution.

And the concern is that if you create this new process to deal with a situation where if you have a, an

immediate and negative effect on a customer, if that's the standard, then you may be sort of opening the door to any creative lawyer to describe any situation that is meeting those circumstances so that every complaint will then be shoehorned into this rule and when it may not be appropriate to do so.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

And I'll have some other comments on the specifics of the rule as we go through those.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Hi. Susan Masterton representing CenturyLink. And I share the concerns that Mr. Hatch and Mr. O'Roark have expressed. In the -- as far as I'm aware, there haven't -- it's not like there have been a lot of cases where people tried to invoke this rule for 120 days and that wasn't quick enough or, or where we've been contacted -- there's nothing today that I'm aware of that would keep a carrier from contacting staff and trying to elicit their assistance in resolving issues. And I've not -- I mean, as far as I'm aware, there haven't been a lot of instances where that's occurred because of a situation with a customer. So I just don't know what, what's out there that's generating the rule.

And the other concern that CenturyLink has is the ambiguity of the various criteria in here. In the impeded service condition, I mean, we just don't know

what that means, so we don't know how this would actually -- we have no way of knowing how this would be implemented. And those are our biggest concerns. So we also have some comments on the specific language as we go through the rule.

MS. COWDERY: Okay. So it sounds like we would like to go through the rule maybe on a section-by-section basis because there are specific comments, and I know specific comments would be helpful to staff. And staff may also have some questions.

MR. FEIL: Kathyrn, may I say one other thing

MS. COWDERY: Yes, please.

MR. FEIL: -- before we get started? We're, we're here to do the workshop because we're open to hearing language that the, the ILECs may want to propose.

And with respect to the argument that there haven't been enough complaints in order to justify a change in the rule, I just, I don't think you really want to wait for a problem to happen and then realize that maybe the existing rule doesn't give you enough flexibility to resolve it quickly.

I don't -- I hope that there's not a dispute that when there is a customer affecting issue, that 120

days is too long. So I hope that that's not something that we have to address in terms of the need for a change to the rule. But, again, we're open to specific -- to the extent that there are ambiguities here that, that the other parties want to address, we're here to discuss those. We do want the Commission to have the flexibility it thinks that it needs in order to resolve customer disputes or, excuse me, carrier disputes that affect customers in as short amount of time possible.

MS. COWDERY: I think what I would suggest is, Mr. Feil, maybe you could go through the rule starting with Section 1, and we can see -- you could maybe explain more specifically what the change you are suggesting is, and then we can see if anyone else has any specific comments on that particular section. Just sort of step through in that kind of an organized fashion. Does that sound like a plan?

19

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. FEIL: That's fine.

MS. COWDERY: Okay.

MR. FEIL: Section (1), which is page 5 of the notice, lines 2 through 6 -- with the changes on lines 3 through 6, the idea here is that you don't want to have a, a situation where, as Mr. O'Roark, I believe, alluded to, where every complaint is entitled to special

treatment, but rather just to instances where something is actually affecting a customer. It doesn't necessarily have to be out of service. And we use the term "impeded service condition" because we were trying to put words around, without using too many words, the concept that the customer is not having calls completed, doesn't have dial tone, it could be any of a number of subset of issues where their service is not performing as it should be. But, again, we're open to language changes relative to this concept.

MS. COWDERY: Do we have any comments on subsection (1)?

MR. HATCH: Yeah. The definition of immediate and negative effect on a customer is key to all of the other changes that flow, and they all flow from this particular definition. And there is a problem with the definition in the sense that out of service you can probably pretty easily say, yeah, you're out of service or you're in service. But when you get beyond out of service and you say impeded service condition, and truly I understand trying to minimize the total number of words you wrap around it, but what you have done is created a vagary that says, that basically says anything that my customer is unsatisfied with the service becomes an immediate and negative effect on the customer.

And that I think is, to Mr. O'Roark's point, is that any complaint regarding, involving a customer, which we're all telephone companies, all we do is provide services to customers, so in theory everything we do affects a customer somehow, someway. And I think that that definition cannot practically work as a discriminator whether to invoke this rule or not because you get into serious probably controversies over what is significantly hinder? I don't know what that means, and that's certainly going to be in the eye of the beholder when this comes. The customer's ability to utilize the service within design parameters. Whose design parameters and what does that really mean? And you get into a long, extended fight about what a design parameter is. I mean, these kinds of things introduce vagaries into the definition that do not enable a quick and easy resolution in a process.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. O'ROARK: Just -- this is De O'Roark. Just one other point to note, and that is that the definition describes what is included and says, but it is not, not necessarily limited to those things, so that the definition is left open-ended. So that not only do you have the vagueness concern, but you've got sort of the, the exception there that would allow really anything else to fall within the definition, which is

also a problem.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MS. MASTERTON: Yeah. I would just say, I think Mr. Hatch and Mr. O'Roark have pretty well expressed the concerns that CenturyLink has with that language as well.

MR. BATES: I do have a question related specifically to this. Does nonpayment of disputed but disallowed amounts resulting in an ILEC discontinuance of service to the CLEC automatically become an immediate and negative effect on the customers, and can you --

MR. FEIL: This language was not drafted to address that issue, which the Commission has to deal with from time to time, including in another couple of weeks. It was not drafted with that in mind. It was drafted with the mind where a customer is out of service, where a customer is not having calls completed, that sort of situation.

We're open to, as I've indicated, if they want to, if Mr. Hatch wants a red line and it's going to be a laundry list of things that are included and things that are excluded, that's fine with us.

MR. DARNELL: This was just our best take at trying to write the rule. I would love to have the lawyers -- I'm not a lawyer -- try to, to try to make these, tighten this language up and so we don't have

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

these problems post, post writing the rule.

So if, if there's ambiguities in it, let's get rid of them. But get rid of them with intent because some of the, some of the ambiguities may be there purposely because the Commission should have judgment. Let's look at the rule, how it should be interpreted, how the Commission would be able to use it going forward, and write it in a way that gives the Commission the ability to use its brain when these things happen. Saying, you know what, this is not just quickly dismiss it, it's not a service affecting dispute, and say, the Commission can say yes going forward. So I'm definitely open to any red lines that the ILECs may have to the rule change, and I would be happy to go through them with them either here or later, or we can exchange red lines and keep working on the language and work with staff on doing the same thing and get this right.

MR. HATCH: To your question, Jeff -- this is Tracy -- that thought, same thought occurred to me. But from a perverse sort of -- I kind of like that idea because basically it would force the Commission to rule on these issues sooner, you know, if you're talking about a billing dispute. So from that perspective, you know, it's probably a good thing. But in general this rule doesn't really, I think, work for that either,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

although it could arguably be shoehorned in here.

MR. BATES: As a follow-up question, are there any issues with due process related to that question for either of the parties or even the end user?

MR. FEIL: I think that's part of what we're here to talk about. I know that Mr. Hatch had expressed some concerns about due process in the APA to me previously and how that would fit into this sort of environment, and one of the reasons we're here is to talk through that.

I mean, I -- after he made that comment to me, I looked through the APA, I looked through the uniform rules. I don't think that there are many -- if there are any obstacles, they're very few. But, again, we're here to talk through those whatever those are. If they're specific APA issues like this would be a problem under 120.57(1)(6)(3) or whatever, then, you know, I'm ready to address those. I have the book here. I'm ready to, ready to talk through them.

MS. MASTERTON: This is Susan Masterton with CenturyLink. Yeah. I mean, just generally though the shortening of the process, if there are disputed issues of material fact that entitle the parties to a hearing or affected parties to a hearing, trying to do it in less than 120 days I think potentially does jeopardize

due process. So, I mean, that is a concern we had that I was going to address when we got further down in the rule. But, I mean, whether it has a specific provision in 120, it's whether you can meet the provisions of 120 within this shortened time frame I think is the concern.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

MR. HATCH: Yeah. I had earlier raised with Mr. Feil some issues regarding due process. I think that when this rule was originally crafted, it was based on a template that was done sort of informally prior to that in a complaint -- I guess originally the complaint was with MCI and they created sort of this whole cloth expedited dispute process, and then the legislative provision was added in. And that original complaint became the template for the timelines that were created here. And all these timelines were very carefully vetted so as to make them consistent with Chapter 120, the APA, and due process.

And when you -- now the timelines in here are 18 basically left intact, and that's fine. There are some 19 other issues that don't involve those particular 2.0 timelines that could potentially create an issue of due 21 22 process, but that would have to be situational when the Commission decides to do something that would be, you 23 24 know, essentially a violation of due process or a 25 violation of the APA. It's hard to be prophylactic on

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

the front end with that kind of stuff.

But one of the things that the CLECs keep talking about is 100 -- 120 days is too long. Well, the rule says you make the decision within 120 days. Ιt doesn't say you have to take 120 days. It just says you can't take longer than that. So if there is an immediate issue that needs to be resolved, the Commission inside the existing process without these changes can make that decision within 120 days. But what they cannot do is do it before you have an opportunity for everybody to file their testimony, do whatever discovery, even on a very expedited basis, and then rule, which is what they seem to try and want to do, albeit not formally requesting that because obviously that would be a due process violation.

So if you're talking about the existing timelines, I think the last day is day 56, arguably you could go to a hearing on day 57. Impractical, might well constitute a due process violation depending on where things are in the case and the issues that are on the table, but then you've got another 50 days or so to make your decision. That seems like a pretty expedited process to me.

MR. FEIL: Expedited when the customer is without service that entire period of time?

MR. HATCH: Well, based on the existing 1 timelines in the rule, even as you have proposed these 2 changes, you cannot practically get a decision in less 3 than probably 80 days. 4 MR. FEIL: First of all, the APA requires 5 notice of hearing --6 7 MR. HATCH: Before seven days. MR. FEIL: -- with 14 days -- well, for some 8 9 hearings, but 14 days notice of a hearing. There's nothing in the APA that requires prefiled testimony. 10 And the way the rule -- he even said the way the rule 11 was written was for a carrier dispute. MCI was involved 12 13 in a carrier dispute. Said nothing about a customer being caught in the middle or a customer being without 14 service during that period of time. It was designed to 15 address an intercarrier dispute without a customer being 16 17 held hostage. 18

MS. SALAK: May I ask a question? This is Beth Salak. In practical terms, not APA or -- you know I'm not a lawyer -- but in practical terms, how long do, has it been your experience that if you have a problem where the customer is out will they stay with you and not switch carriers?

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. DARNELL: And not switch carriers? That kind of depends on the customer. Some customers are

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

more temperamental than others.

You can placate a customer for a couple of weeks max, two weeks maybe, before they start getting, looking elsewhere. But out of service, if they're out of service for more than a -- if a company that lives and breathes by its telephone is out of service by more than an hour, they're on the phone screaming at you. And if you're not having it back up by the next day or two days later, 48 hours later, they're looking for some other alternative service. So it depends on the customer, to answer that question, but some could be as quick as 48 hours, some can be two weeks.

MR. O'ROARK: One thing that --

MS. SALAK: I was just going to ask practically speaking how we could ever take care of the 48-hour scenario.

MR. DARNELL: Haul the parties into the room and make them define what the problem is.

19

MS. SALAK: That day?

MR. DARNELL: And if it's a translation issue, get the engineers in the room, find out what's causing the engineering problem and find the root cause. Keep them from talking past each other and pointing the finger at each other but identifying where, where the root cause of the problem is.

The one issue we were talking about is, I put it in one of my slides, is the inter, intermittent chronic problems where every time the wind blows, a tree brushes the phone line and the customer's -- Papa John's can't get their pizza orders because the tree, the wind is blowing and their circuit is down for, you know, ten minutes every time the wind blows. And then when the, perhaps the ILEC tests the circuit, the circuit's fine because the wind is not blowing, you know. And -- but the customer still feels that they are out. So the CLECs point their finger at the ILEC, the ILEC is pointing their finger at the CLEC, and the customer is caught in the middle and just wants their circuit to work all the time.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

The other is a translation issue where a customer, perhaps a least-cost router doesn't want to deliver traffic to a certain high-cost area because -- I don't know if you read about these, but this happens out on, out on the west coast a lot, not so much in Florida, but there's some west coast areas where the least-cost router doesn't want to deliver traffic to that high-cost area because it costs two or three cents a minute to terminate it and they're only getting a penny a minute. So they blocked those numbers from those, from terminating traffic to that location. That's a

violation of all kinds of things, but proving it is a whole different, different, different position.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

So that would be something where you'd haul the carriers in and say, okay, why can't these -- the one carrier will say I can prove this customer can't receive calls from this location. And the other carrier would sit there, well, twiddling their thumbs because they've been ignoring, they've been not answering the question for the last ten days. That, that stonewalling of not answering the question is where the customer is caught in the middle in that one.

You -- the Commission would be able, would be able to hold their feet to the fire and say you're going to answer the question.

MS. SALAK: So when you say the Commission, in the 48-hour example, for example, you're talking about gathering people, I can see that being staff. I can't see that being a formal agency action.

MR. DARNELL: Yeah. I don't see it being formal for the Commission -- for the formal Commission either. The staff could be -- certainly could work before staff.

MS. SALAK: And you don't think we can do that now?

MR. DARNELL: I don't think -- I think there's

a potential for one carrier to say the other carrier can't come to you now and throw up a legal roadblock to it.

MS. SALAK: And that's because of your interconnection agreement or, or --

MR. DARNELL: Because of the existing rule and because potentially the interconnection agreement, something like that. There's, there's nothing in black and white that would say that the carrier having the problem could say, but I'm allowed to under this rule; I don't have to worry about what's in, in this other rule or what's in my interconnection agreement.

MS. SALAK: And you think that our rule would trump the interconnection agreement? I have an -- I don't understand that.

> MR. DARNELL: I don't know. I don't know. MS. SALAK: Okay.

MR. FEIL: The way we drafted this it was not necessarily designed to deal with that question. As he indicated earlier, you're going to have a huge variety of different things in interconnection agreements.

As a legal matter do I think it would be appropriate or even viable for a rule to override an existing and approved interconnection agreement? I haven't looked at it, but I'd be leaning toward no.

But a lot of -- I've looked through several interconnection agreements. Aside from them being all over the place, they're -- a lot of them are not clear on what you would do in a situation like this.

MS. SALAK: Uh-huh. Okay.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. LONG: Hi. This is Mark Long. Your, your comments just a few minutes ago, it seems like you're talking about the provisions you put in page 5, lines 14 through 20, about at least seven days prior to filing the request you want to have a meeting with the parties and the Commission staff to try to identify what it is and resolve it.

MR. DARNELL: Yes.

MR. LONG: So is your hope that that, that this provision will be able to resolve some of these intermittent outages and other types of things where you're talking past each other and not --

MR. DARNELL: Yes. It'll force the parties not to -- to answer the question. You put them in a room and you make them answer the question. That's the biggest problem with disputes is when the one party in the dispute knows they're wrong, they don't answer. So that's -- they just stop, stop answering the phone. So that's what happens when you know you're wrong in these kind of cases. No one wants to put their, their bad

news in writing or air their dirty laundry, so they just go quiet on you, so.

MR. FEIL: And that happens on both sides. MR. DARNELL: Yes.

MR. FEIL: And there are going to be instances where parties are talking past each other. And based on past experience, staff is pretty good about narrowing what the issues are and how they should be characterized and framed and who has responsibility for what and that sort of thing.

MR. LONG: So your hope is that this provision would be used and get the parties together and perhaps not make the actual filing of the expedited process seven days or more later necessary. Some -- I mean, I'm sure not in every, not in every case. But at least you know once you've gone through this and you've talked with the staff and all the parties have been in the room, you've distilled it down to what really needs to be litigated here.

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

MR. DARNELL: Yes.

MR. LONG: Okay.

MS. SALAK: I know we're bouncing around, but on Section 1 I was wondering -- I know y'all talked about an exhaustive list. I would like to see it. I mean, if you do it -- I mean, whether y'all work

together or not, I would like to see a list because -so I know what we're dealing with or what we would potentially be dealing with.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MS. COWDERY: Just as an aside, in general as far as the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee is concerned, they, they are very careful to review rules for any problems with vagueness, and it's just something to keep in mind in drafting a rule in general.

MR. HATCH: This is Tracy. Again, the conversation sort of wandered far afield, but to get back to where we sort of started the real exciting part, Matt's really very correct. The APA requires between seven and 14 days for a hearing. That's absolutely correct. But they're not proposing to change the timelines in the rule that everybody would be bound by. So what you're talking about is a hearing at least after day 56 and then sometime after that, unless you're talking about waiving all of the timelines in the rule, having a hearing right after you file with no opportunity for discovery, no opportunity for testimony, no opportunity for Intervenors, then --

MR. FEIL: I'm not contemplating that there's not going to be an Order Establishing Procedure. But your suggestion that you have to wait --

MR. HATCH: I'm trying to understand.

MR. FEIL: Okay. Well, it was not crafted with that in mind, that the hearing would only be after day 56. It would be on a much shorter schedule. The way it's contemplated is that once the Commission and staff accepted the prospect that this was a customer affecting issue, that it needed to be on a fast track, that there would be notice of a hearing, and that there would be an Order Establishing Procedure setting the hearing date and setting the procedures for the hearing, whether that included prefiled testimony or not.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. HATCH: There's nothing in what they have filed that made that suggestion and that's brand new to me. Now, if you want to go down that path, I have some very serious due process concerns.

MR. FEIL: I'll be happy to hear them. I brought the APA with us. And, and, mind you, the APA also has procedures in place for -- it's set up so that there's no prefiled testimony. You won't find the words "prefiled testimony" anywhere in the APA.

MS. MASTERTON: Well, yeah. But -- this is Susan. I mean, you know, they may say you have, you can't have a hearing unless you give parties 14 days notice. But, but there's also the decisions have to be based on competent, substantial evidence and there's an opportunity for discovery, and those could take more

than 14 days. And if you don't give the parties the opportunity to develop the, the evidence to present to the Commission to make their decision, then I think they've got a decision that's imminently challengeable and it's not allowing them to follow their responsibilities under the APA. So I don't think that 14 days is the only consideration in determining what the APA requirements are.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. FEIL: I wasn't suggesting that it was. I was only suggesting that the APA has a requirement for 14 days notice before a hearing, does not require prefiled testimony, and the Commission should have the discretion, if it sees that there is a customer affecting issue, to have a hearing and a time frame for discovery, issue identification, what have you, so that all the parties' interests are accommodated and the customer is not held hostage.

MR. HATCH: I think that would be fine. But you would have to at least make that notation in the rule before you're invoking it. All of the sudden people are surprised by the fact that they're going to hearing in less than day 56. When there's a procedural -- the whole point of putting this procedural schedule in is to avoid the negotiation in a procedural order that lays out the schedule. That's why this rule

was created. Now what you're doing is essentially repealing this rule and going back to an ad hoc process. File a request for expedition with a suggested schedule and there you are. But that's not what this rule does. Now if he wants to repeal the rule and start over, let's go.

MR. FEIL: I didn't say I was repealing the rule or suggesting a repeal of the rule, but rather an ad hoc process within the Commission's discretion when the customer is held hostage.

MR. HATCH: But this rule doesn't provide for an ad hoc process. You're asking for one on top of this rule.

MR. FEIL: The rule is crafted, the changes are crafted so that the Commission has the discretion and the flexibility to schedule in a manner which it sees fit in order to accommodate the interests of the parties and help the customer who's out of service or has an impaired service condition.

Now, if -- but, again, if, if there's specific changes that they want to make -- and the degree to which a hearing has to be expedited may depend on the degree to which the customer has a problem and how far the parties are along in the process of dealing with that problem. You could have an environment where a

hearing in 60 days is perfectly adequate or an environment where a hearing within 30 days is something that's more warranted. It's very difficult to craft a rule to address every scenario.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

The rule, as it exists today, is designed to address a scenario where there is an intercarrier dispute without a customer being held hostage.

MS. MASTERTON: Yeah. I mean, I just have to disagree with that. I, I don't think it was considered whether there was a customer. I don't think it was without or with. I don't think that was part of what went into developing the rule. But I guess I still have the same concerns.

There is a process -- and these are all done under interconnection agreements, and there's processes in the interconnection agreements for resolving these kinds of issues. And as far as I've heard yet today, I haven't heard that that hasn't worked, I guess. I mean, I would like to know when has that not worked? That is the way that it is laid out for the parties to try to resolve these issues without having the time that's involved in going to the Commission, you know, injected into it. That's number one.

And number two, what you said earlier, the whole thing is being done with the presumption that

it's, it's the ILEC's fault and let's make them do what they're supposed to do. But like somebody noted, the issues are usually because maybe we think it's your fault. And who's fault is it? How easily can that be resolved without a full hearing if there's a dispute about the basic facts? I mean, that's my concern with this whole process is it just tries to jump over all of what goes into a dispute and why there is a dispute and the processes in the interconnection agreement that are set out to try to resolve the dispute quickly.

MR. O'ROARK: Just one other point. I'm looking at subsection (9), which currently provides that unless otherwise provided by order of the Prehearing Officer, based on the unique circumstances of the case, a schedule for each expedited case will be as follows.

So the current rule would allow a party to go to the Prehearing Officer and say, look, my customer has been out of service for two weeks here; we need to move more quickly based on the unique circumstances of this case and the Prehearing Officer in that circumstance could have an even more accelerated process. So the, the current rule would accommodate this situation. Apparently the situation has never come up in the, you know, 16 years since the act was passed, but the rule would accommodate it today.

MR. HATCH: To De's point, this is Tracy, and that's kind of where I was going, going to go next before we got sidetracked is that what the CLECs are asking for now, the existing rule provides them. The only thing --

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. DARNELL: That's wonderful to hear. Can we -- I just wonder where -- if we could, if we could write that into the, the rule, make sure that it's clear that it does do what you just said, I'd be satisfied with that. I, I don't, I don't know that it does. That's my, my position.

MR. HATCH: The rule is clear now. If you're concerned about a customer impact, that would be the basis in your petition to ask for a super expedited process.

It would be the same instance where the Commission, Prehearing Officer would make a judgment based on what you filed whether to invoke the process.

But what you have done is taken a step further in binding the Commission's discretion and saying, well, you have to assign it to a panel, you have to schedule it as soon as possible, and that's a whole another set of issues and problems.

MR. DARNELL: I don't believe we've bound the Commission at all in any way by these rules. There's

9

21

22

23

24

25

nothing binding in, in these rules.

MR. HATCH: When it says the Commission shall schedule it as soon as possible, then that's kind of a binding rule.

MR. DARNELL: As soon as possible, how is that binding?

MR. HATCH: As soon as possible in the Commission's standard time can be a lot of things, but nonetheless.

MS. COWDERY: So we have actually right now 10 been having a discussion on our subsection (9), 11 primarily with other sections brought in. I just 12 wondered if staff had had any specific questions on that 13 subsection (9) with the added language, Disputes with an 14 15 immediate and negative effect on a customer will -- or shall, I suppose -- be scheduled for hearing as soon as 16 the calendar will --17

18 MR. HATCH: That's in section (11), but yeah. 19 MS. COWDERY: Well, yeah. What? That's in 20 what?

MR. HATCH: Section (11) of the, of the draft rule.

MS. COWDERY: Okay. It's in --MR. HATCH: It's in, under -- it's the underscored stuff that's in (11). That's where it says,

the Commission shall schedule a hearing as soon as the Commission's calendar will accommodate. And then it requires a vote within, we don't know how many days.

MS. COWDERY: Okay. I have it in (9) on mine. That's interesting.

MS. SALAK: I think it's in both places.

MS. COWDERY: Oh, it's in (11) also? Okay. Did you have any --

MR. HATCH: The draft -- the version attached to the notice that I have has a blank.

MS. COWDERY: Right. Do we have anything in particular on, I guess, subsection (9) and then (11), any additional points to make or questions or explanations? And staff doesn't have any particular questions on that to add.

MR. FEIL: I'm sorry. Were you looking to me, Kathryn, for --

MS. COWDERY: No. I just wonder -- I was just looking to everybody. It seemed like we had a good round discussion on the particular language you were adding in section (9), and then Tracy brought up we've got the similar language in (11).

MR. FEIL: Right. Well, part of the problem again is that it's difficult to put words around every conceivable scenario and have it as clear and specific

and finite as possible. However, if there are scenarios where the other parties think, look, there, there should be some more clarity around (9), (11), or (1), we're open to additional specification to make the rule clear.

MS. COWDERY: Okay.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. KONUCH: This is Dave Konuch from FCTA. As far as the definition in (1), I think that's something that, you know, all, all the parties probably need, need to look at and try to make it as specific as possible.

One, one thing we, we look to as something that would limit the amount of complaints that might be subject to this is that the prefiling requirement in subsection (3) which requires you to get your testimony and your exhibits together ahead of time, that necessarily is going to limit a lot of complaints that might be brought. It requires whoever is, is invoking this process to have some, some skin in the game, regardless of what, you know, is in, in the definition. So, so we see that as a limiting factor, that it's a good thing because it makes people really think twice about, you know, is this a serious enough dispute that we need to invoke the expedited process.

And as far as having an expedited process generally, and I know Beth and the CompSouth -- or

Ms. Salak and the CompSouth folks talked about what happens if, you know, a customer is really out of service. You know, in that situation really any length of time is, is too long and it's difficult for, for anyone to really move quickly enough to resolve something like that.

But as, as staff has pointed out, a lot of times these are resolved by negotiation. And having a process like this I think probably gives the staff, you know, a lot of leverage in conducting those negotiations, so the parties are going to sit there and figure it out and kind of work through it. So I see that as a good thing.

And certainly with -- I was involved, when I worked at the FCC back in the late '90s, with their rocket docket process, which was a similar expedited process, and often just the, the fact that, that the process was out there and could be invoked resulted in a lot of settlements. So, so having something like this I think really is, is a good thing. It's just a matter of, you know, refining it so that we, we have it work as well as it possibly can.

MS. COWDERY: Thank you.

Any other comments on subsection (3)? MS. MASTERTON: Well, did we do (2) yet,

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

because I had a comment on subsection (2)?

MS. COWDERY: No, we've sort of been jumping.

MS. MASTERTON: I got confused. Yeah. Ι mean, I think, I think Matt indicated that he didn't intend, or that it wasn't the intent of the parties suggesting the rule to try to override the provisions of interconnection agreements that have been approved by the Commission, and that is our concern with this rule. "Encourage to follow applicable terms" seems to say you don't have to if you don't want to. So our preference in this regard would just be to strike that language and not say anything about it. So to the extent that there was an interconnection agreement that didn't require you to follow whatever dispute, you could go ahead and bring it if this process were put in place. And if there is was one that doesn't let you, that would govern, and I think that that's our suggestion on that provision.

MR. BATES: Have there been any instances where parties to a complaint have followed dispute resolution terms outside those in the interconnection agreements?

MR. FEIL: Jeff, I'm certain that there are because with respect to interconnection agreements and dispute resolution clauses, you're going to have all sorts of different flavors, varieties, and provisions.

Certainly at the trades -- notwithstanding what's in the agreement, at the trades level most carriers are going to try to resolve issues, customer affecting or not, at the trades level.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

And with regard to Susan's suggestion that we delete this language, I thought it was something that the other carriers would want in here. But if they don't want it in there, I don't have a problem deleting it.

MS. MASTERTON: Yeah. Because, I mean, my other alternative would be to say "must," and I don't think that's really necessary either. So I think just remaining silent would be the best way to address that.

MR. BATES: Okay. One other question on this section is what exactly in the context of this rule change suggestion, what exactly does "encourage" require of staff?

MR. FEIL: Require of staff?

MR. BATES: Yes.

MR. FEIL: It doesn't require staff really to do anything other than to the extent that it would have relationship to subsection (3) and the changes that we've suggested there. I mean, you could be in a situation hypothetically where the, there was some provision of an interconnection agreement that addressed

negotiation prior to filing a complaint, and let's say it was mandatory that there's a 15-day negotiation period, that the parties, in staff's estimation, didn't follow. You could point to what I've drafted here in (2) while you're in one of the meetings contemplated in (3) that, look, we looked through the interconnection agreement.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

And by the way, so we're clear on this too, there are all types -- there could be interconnection agreements between CLECs. It doesn't always have to be between an ILEC and a CLEC, but I mention that as an aside.

But in any case, as I indicated earlier when Susan commented, we're amenable to deleting that language from section (2).

MR. BATES: Okay. So just so I'm clear, "encourage" could really at the end of the day be just a phone call to the parties individually or collectively and say, hey, follow the procedures you've got set in your interconnection agreement.

21 MR. FEIL: Yes, or we're going to have you in 22 here in another five days and we're going to talk 23 through this, through this issue and the procedural 24 matters that we're going to have to address in order to 25 get this to hearing. Yes.

MR. BATES: Okay. Would that also serve as an 1 informal Issue ID meeting as well, or do you see Issue 2 ID as being a further step as part of the expedited 3 process? 4 MR. FEIL: I see the language in subsection 5 (3) as being also Issue ID, not necessarily subsection, 6 7 the language in subsection (2). MR. BATES: Okay. 8 9 MS. MASTERTON: Can I -- may I ask you a question? Are you reading that language to say that the 10 staff shall encourage parties? I mean, I read it that 11 the rule was encouraging parties, not as the staff shall 12 13 encourage. So I'm kind of, you know --MR. BATES: Well, I was, I was confused with 14 who actually is doing the encouragement. That's, that's 15 what I was looking for clarification. 16 MS. MASTERTON: Well, then -- okay. Thank 17 18 you. Yeah. MR. FEIL: Everybody should encourage 19 2.0 everybody, I think. MR. BATES: Doesn't that occur now? 21 22 MR. FEIL: You mean whether parties encourage one another to resolve disputes informally? I'm sure 23 24 that it does, yes. MR. BATES: With staff? 25 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MR. FEIL: I don't know that staff -- the percentage of involvement that staff has with the -- I'm sure there's a huge percentage of disputes day to day that staff doesn't see. I mean, the staff only gets involved when they're asked to get involved, so.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. BATES: That's all the questions I have. Thank you.

MR. HATCH: I have a technical question. This is Tracy. If the informal conference is designed to be the Issue ID before the petition is even filed, to Jeff's question, is Issue ID subsequent to that?

MR. FEIL: Are you asking -- if you're asking that question of me, I think you can have Issue ID before a petition is filed. You're sitting there discussing what the issues are and why, why there's a dispute and why the customer is out of service, assuming it's an out-of-service condition. Why not?

MR. HATCH: Then it presupposes, then it presupposes your petition comes in, it's consistent with the issues you've identified already.

MR. FEIL: Certainly.

MR. HATCH: And then, then what happens? Just to walk through your scenario of what kind of a process you would expect to have happen, independent of the process that's already in the rule.

MR. FEIL: I'm sorry. Was that a question? 1 MR. HATCH: That was a question. 2 MR. FEIL: Repeat, repeat the question. 3 MR. HATCH: I'm trying to figure out how this 4 is actually going to work because basically the existing 5 rule, you're setting that aside. You file a petition, 6 7 the Commission is going to do an expedited process. What is that process going to be in your mind? 8 9 MR. FEIL: In my mind it's subject to the discretion of the Prehearing Officer. Let's say it's, 10 let's say it's an out-of-service condition and the 11 Prehearing Officer -- let's say it's a customer with 12 13 four lines, and one of the two lines, or one of four lines is out of service. In that case, the Prehearing 14 Officer would have to exercise his or her discretion as 15 to how important one out of four lines is. Let's say 16 the customer has all four lines out. In that instance, 17 the Commissioner is going to have to exercise his or her 18 19 discretion to determine, okay, look, a hearing within 30 2.0 days is what's warranted.

MR. DARNELL: Let's suggest that it's the Democratic National Convention Committee here in Tallahassee out the day before the election, that kind of thing.

MR. FEIL: Well, that's not necessarily going

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

25

21

22

23

24

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to be possible for the Commission to address.

MR. DARNELL: No. But these are the kind of problems. That's why you need discretion. Some customers need immediate action. Other customers -- you know, you want to treat everybody without, without, you know, any kind of insight to what, who they are, but in some cases, hospitals, first responders, you know, those kind of people, those kind of customers need responses now.

Other customers, you know, sorry, the accounting firm, you know, you may not be able to get resolved today. We don't need Commission involvement. But if it, if your police department is out of service and two carriers are pointing the finger at each other and they're saying it's not their, not their fault, we may, we may need to escalate that. That's just a matter of using discretion and giving the Commission the flexibility to, to think about what the problem is and how quickly do we need to act on this one? And that's

MR. FEIL: And I would hope that in a situation where there is a dispute and a customer is out of service, let's talk through the four-line customer hypothetical and they have all four lines down, I would hope that, A, the carriers would work the problem out

25

1

before invoking the procedure, with some encouragement from, from staff to the extent necessary; and also that the issue would get resolved in such a way that if there were procedural concerns, that the parties would consent to the procedure being used.

So, for example, the four-line situation, let's say the Prehearing Officer says, you know, I think we need to have a hearing within 30 days, I think that it's not going to be possible to have prefiled testimony under that scenario, but I think that there is going to have to be discovery, so I'm going to require a five-day turnaround on discovery, that sort of thing.

The Prehearing Officer, the Commission would have flexibility in order to address problems in such a way that is parallel to or appropriate to the circumstances of the problem.

MR. HATCH: My concern is this -- and this is Tracy -- is if everybody agrees, no harm, no foul. But the reality of my existence is not everybody agrees. And when they don't agree, then what happens, which prompted my, which is why I asked the first question.

For example, we do our Issue ID, we know what the issues are. They file their petition. That starts the clock running. I file a motion to dismiss within seven days. They have seven days to respond. Okay.

They respond to it the next day because it's in their interest to do so. Then you've got to schedule, draft a recommendation, take it to agenda, get it ruled on before you can then schedule your hearing. I mean, those are just the practical kinds of questions that arise in every case, and that's how this rule got put together the way it is today is because all of those questions were answered by this rule, and now all of that's gone. And this rule creates an enormous vagary as to how things are going to happen when you want them to happen on an expedited basis. This rule lays it all out; everybody knows what's going to happen.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

If there is a life and death scenario that requires expedition of the nature that they're asking for, it should be apparent in the petition, and this rule allows for it without the kinds of changes they want.

MS. MASTERTON: This is, this is Susan Masterton with CenturyLink. Yeah. Are we talking about (3) now? I'm getting confused because I'm trying to go -- I mean, I have comments and I just didn't want to lose the opportunity.

MS. COWDERY: I think we're still on (3). MS. MASTERTON: Yeah. From CenturyLink's perspective, this part of the rule is something we

probably could live with. I'm not saying the language that, you know, exactly that's here, that we wouldn't suggest some modifications, but the concept of having a meeting with staff, even under the current 120-day process, is I think something that actually has merit and could be of benefit to both, to both parties. So I just wanted to get that in there.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MS. SALAK: And the language in that part is acceptable?

MS. MASTERTON: Well, no. I, I mean, I'm assuming we might have an opportunity to submit in writing if we had particular changes to the language. So I'm not saying that we wouldn't have any changes, but just the concept that you would have a meeting to try to discuss it, see if there could be an informal agreement, and also try to narrow down the issues in dispute I think is something that could benefit the parties and the Commission.

MS. COWDERY: Could, Mr. Feil, could you explain to me just again, I think you may have gone over this, but what would staff's role be in that subsection (3), informal meeting? What would, what would staff be there for?

MR. FEIL: I see staff's role here under this language in subsection (3) as marshaling the parties

through the process and making sure that the parties understand the gravity of the situation, what the issues are, narrowing the issues to the extent possible, and also serving a role as, in helping the Prehearing Officer determine whether or not the circumstances are as exigent as one party or another may claim that they are. Just because somebody says something is an emergency doesn't necessarily mean that it is. So also as a filter to the Prehearing Officer who's going to have to make a determination, or a Commissioner who's going to have to make a determination on the, how expedited the process should be.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MS. COWDERY: Okay. And when you're talking about any agreements resulting from such informal staff meeting, agreements as to --

MR. FEIL: Resolution. I'm sorry. Resolution as to -- actually I guess you can have an agreement on procedural issues and how that should go, or you can have an agreement on substantive issues as well, whether it be incomplete or partial resolution of the dispute.

MS. COWDERY: Okay. Did you have any specific thoughts as far as when you thought an agreement should be approved by the Commission?

MR. FEIL: I do not. I think that there are going to be some situations where -- bless you -- where

parties will be perfectly happy reaching a resolution among themselves without having the Commission approve anything.

There may be some instances where the parties agree to, say, a protocol going forward that is designed to address the problem that gave rise to the dispute. That may be something that the parties and/or staff would want to have the Commission approve.

MR. DARNELL: And also airing this, airing these issues before the Commission will enable the Commission to determine whether or not a more broad determination by the Commission is necessary for the entire industry. When we have two parties having an issue, that issue is often affecting other carriers or will affect other carriers in the future, and it would be better to get in front of the problem and fix it for the entire industry and put out a rule for the entire industry. But by bringing the issue before, before staff, before the Commission, the Commission will have the knowledge to, to evaluate the issue whether it's just, strictly just a carrier-to-carrier issue, or is this carrier-to-carrier issue broader that it will affect all carriers, and that would be, you'd be able to, be able to see that.

MS. MASTERTON: Yeah. This -- I said that --

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1

2

3

I wasn't saying that all of the language in here was something that CenturyLink could support, and I think this sentence is probably the one that I was reading it as meaning agreements as to process or procedure or issues that would affect a case that was going to be filed.

I don't think there's a mechanism for the Commission just to take an agreement between two parties that doesn't have anything to do with a pending dispute or issues and just approve it. And I would -- and we would not support that.

There's a long history at the Commission of allowing parties to enter into settlement agreements between themselves and not, you know, file them with the Commission unless they meet the criteria of an interconnection agreement. And I wouldn't want to see this rule change, change that, and I don't -- I see Mr. Darnell nodding, so I don't think that was probably the intent here.

MR. DARNELL: No, that's not my intent. My intent would be the Commission would then be able to initiate a subsequent proceeding after that because they have the knowledge of the problem and they would be able to go into more depth in a further proceeding, future proceeding.

MR. FEIL: Well, even staff would have the discretion to do whatever it wanted to do relative to that environment to begin with. So to that degree, this language is not absolutely necessary. But the reason this language is in here is because staff is given the discretion in order to -- the parties may think one thing but staff may think another, so I wanted to -- or at least the way this was drafted, it contemplated a situation where the parties think it's not necessary but, for one reason or another, staff thinks that it is. But that, that environment may exist notwithstanding this language. And if it's something that all the parties think isn't necessary, then it's something that we would consider removing or modifying.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MS. COWDERY: Do we have any more comments on subsection (3)? And I know we did, you know, because, of course, these different provisions do work with one another, we did, I think, discuss in (9) and (11) a bit, but I just want to make sure we've gotten all the comments people want to give on those provisions. So do we have anything additional to add on subsection (9)?

MR. HATCH: Let me add one brief thing because this is sort of the subtext of my debate back and forth with Matt about what the process is actually going to be.

The rule allows me to file an answer within 14 days. If I file a motion to dismiss in 14 days, you're going to have to rule on that. After that, I'm still entitled to file an answer. So I'm not sure how fast he thinks he can get to a hearing even if he asks for it and even if the Commission decides it's appropriate.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

MR. FEIL: The Commission doesn't have to rule on a motion to dismiss even if one's filed. It can proceed with the hearing and reserve the issue of the motion to dismiss at disposition, for disposition at the hearing. He's assuming, Tracy is assuming that those are on separate paths. They don't have to be on separate paths.

MR. HATCH: He's quite right, but then you run the risk of everybody devoting an enormous amount of resources for something that should have gone away up-front, which is the whole point of a motion to dismiss.

MR. FEIL: Which is within the discretion of the Commission to address as it sees fit, given the circumstances of the case.

MR. HATCH: Which they have today without this rule.

24 MR. FEIL: Not explicitly enough in our 25 estimation.

MR. HATCH: Let me ask this question. Is the explicitly enough the inclusion of the immediate effect language, that basically, as I read it, forces the Commission into an expedited dispute process more or less if you make an allegation of immediate negative effect?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. FEIL: Which language specifically are you referring to; where and what section?

MR. HATCH: Well, when you create the definition, you say immediate and negative effect, disputes with an immediate and negative -- it's in (9) -- will be scheduled for hearing as early -essentially, if you make the allegation of immediate and negative effect, you've automatically created an expedited process without the discretion of the Commission.

MR. FEIL: I don't say that the mere allegation of that creates the environment. The Commission has the discretion to determine whether or not it is indeed a dispute with immediate and negative effect. So to the extent you're suggesting that the mere allegation is enough, I disagree with you.

MR. HATCH: But -- so essentially the Commission makes the decision of an immediate and negative, the Commission, but in this case it would be

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

the Prehearing Officer I assume you're asking about.

MR. FEIL: Yes, I believe so. They're going to have to --

MR. HATCH: You make the allegation, they say there's immediate, then you're automatically in a disputed process. I mean an expedited process. I'm sorry.

MR. FEIL: Is that a -- if the Commission makes the determination that it is something that's an immediate and negative effect on the customer, then, yes.

MR. HATCH: In order to make the Commission determination, you're going have to draft a rec, take it to agenda.

MR. FEIL: That's not what I'm suggesting. What I'm suggesting is the Prehearing Officer is going to have to make a procedural determination, a preliminary judgment as to whether or not it fits within the scope of immediate and negative effect on a customer. I mean, isn't it going to be patently obvious that the dispute is such that the customer is out of service? And I'm using that hypothetical for simplicity.

MR. HATCH: Out of service, yes. Out of service is not the critical point. It's the including

but not limited to anything else you can imagine.

MR. FEIL: All right. Well, let's put some words around that.

MR. KONUCH: This is Dave Konuch at FCTA. Going back to (8) for expedited proceedings, generally it talks about the factors provided in Section 364.058. We, we still need to, to address that. So I'm just stating that for the record since we've already moved to (9). I want to make sure that's on there.

MR. O'ROARK: De O'Roark with Verizon. A couple more thoughts on (9). One is the new language that would require scheduling as early as the Commission's calendar will accommodate, it's not entirely clear what that means. It could be read to mean the next open calendar date on the Commission's calendar. And if so, that could be problematic because let's say that's three days from now, it leaves very little time to do anything.

And a related point is that (9) in these accelerated cases would leave it apparently entirely to the Prehearing Officer's discretion whether and how to accommodate motions to dismiss, discovery, whether there's an opportunity for rebuttal testimony, whether staff gets to file testimony. That's an awful lot of discretion to have in the Prehearing Officer's hands.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

2 3 4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

1

With the existing process at least it's clear what the steps are going to have to be, and those steps can be accelerated based on the unique circumstances of the case.

MR. FEIL: If I may. The Prehearing Officer has that discretion now whether a case falls under the current rule or not. The Chairman has complete control over the calendar, as I understand the Administrative Procedures Manual, and the Commissioners under the Chairman's authority. So it's not like the, a Prehearing Officer can say I want to have a hearing in three days. The Chairman has control of the calendar.

So -- and with respect to three days in particular, then you do have an APA problem because unless parties consent, you get 14 days notice for a hearing, so.

MR. HATCH: In the FAW, which requires another week.

MS. MASTERTON: I just have a question for Matt. Just to, I mean, just to make sure I understand what you're saying is when you say no prefiled testimony, but you're then contemplating, you know, direct and rebuttal testimony at the hearing; right?

MR. FEIL: I think that under the APA that parties have a right to present direct testimony,

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

25

1

present rebuttal testimony, cross-examination of witnesses. So I would agree with your statement. Even if prefiled testimony was not undertaken, I think that parties would have a right to rebuttal testimony.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MS. MASTERTON: And direct, I mean, but --

MR. FEIL: Direct and rebuttal, just as you would if you were at a DOAH hearing.

MS. MASTERTON: Right. Okay. Thanks.

MR. O'ROARK: But if that's what's contemplated, then what you have is the complaining party having filed prefiled direct testimony with their petition and the responding party not having the opportunity to itself file prefiled testimony.

MR. FEIL: I'm not contemplating a scenario where only one side submits prefiled. It would be consistent for both or not at all. You'd have prefiled, you'd have prefiled by all parties or not at all. You wouldn't have it for one versus another.

MR. O'ROARK: Well, by definition in the rule, with your petition you must file your direct testimony. So that's on the table to begin with. So --

MR. FEIL: Point to me the language you're referring to, please.

MR. HATCH: That's the original filing requirements, the request for expedited, the statement

of specific issues, and --1 2 MR. FEIL: All right. Well, then I see what -- you're in subsection (3). 3 MR. HATCH: Yeah. Subsection (3). 4 MR. FEIL: Lines 10 through 13. The process I 5 am contemplating does -- would not necessarily include 6 7 prefiling of direct testimony. I think that that's -in most instances I think that that should be required, 8 9 but I don't know whether or not it would be in every 10 instance. MR. O'ROARK: But if we go down that road, 11 what you can see happening is that in many cases you'll 12 13 have a complaining party saying, well, this is a special case, so I'm not going to file my direct testimony. 14 15 And, you know, there's a customer being affected here, so I invoke the process, but I'm not going to follow 16 what had been the procedures, and you end up seeing that 17 as a matter of course. I think that's the real risk in 18 19 going down this road. MR. FEIL: Well, I agree that as drafted 2.0 subsection (3) does require the prefiling of direct 21 22

23

24

25

testimony. And I think that if these rule revisions proceed further, I think that that's something that we can talk about more, and whether or not after the prefiling of the direct testimony, whether or not live

testimony or other prefilings would be required. So, in short, I could foresee a number of different scenarios where after an initial round maybe you don't want to have any additional prefilings under the circumstances -- I'm being a little bit vague but it's not intentional -- but I think that that's part of the process that we can talk about a little bit more.

I mean, I understand requiring -- on the one hand, I understand requiring the filing of direct testimony with, with the petition because that makes -you have some certainty then that the party who's complaining is serious about moving forward relative to the dispute. But on the other hand, you don't really want procedural inconsistency because that may give rise to additional problems. And by procedural inconsistency I mean where one side is submitting direct testimony but the other side goes live.

But I could foresee the argument that if you want an expedited hearing and you want it within 45 days, then you're going to have to have one side having prefiled and the other side not. I mean, in other words, there is a, there is a price to pay for getting an expedited hearing, and that may include not having prefiled responsive testimony.

MR. O'ROARK: And the concern, one concern I

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1

2

3

4

5

6

25

24

25

would have is that if you're the complaining party, you'd always like to make the other side pay that price.

MR. FEIL: I'm sorry. What was that?

MR. O'ROARK: If they knew -- if you're the complaining party, you're always going to want to take advantage of this rule and make the other side pay that price of not being able to prefile testimony and be at a disadvantage. And so again you have the problem of creating a rule where a problem doesn't exist and then having people routinely invoke the rule to get around some of these procedural protections.

MR. FEIL: I don't know that anybody would want to routinely invoke having a hearing and the costs associated with that.

MR. HATCH: Just an observation. If you're con -- well, filing of direct testimony with your petition, that was put in there very deliberately up-front so that everybody would know day one as soon as the petition dropped exactly what the complaint was and exactly the basis for the complaint. But now you're contemplating an expedited process without everybody knowing what that is until the day of the hearing.

MR. FEIL: That's not correct because you're having your seven days meeting with staff. You're going to know what the issues are.

MR. HATCH: It's one thing to identify an 1 issue, and particularly in issues around here we tend to 2 settle for a few number of very broad issues that don't 3 help you when it comes time to actually put your case 4 together. You know what your case is when you put your 5 testimony together. I mean, it's not clear to me. 6 Ι 7 think at the very minimum you have to file some direct testimony with your petition. I don't think that 8 9 that's -- that creates more problems than it solves. MR. FEIL: Well, do you have --10 MR. HATCH: Other than to get your expedited 11 hearing quicker. 12 MR. FEIL: 13 Do you have a concern if the petitioner files prefiled direct but the respondent is 14 not required to because of the hearing being in 40 days? 15 **MR. HATCH:** I do have some concerns. 16 But. could that be done, essentially have prefiled direct and 17 live rebuttal? Potentially. I mean, that's not a due 18 19 process violation, assuming you have time to prepare all of this. 2.0 MR. FEIL: All right. Well, again, it sounds 21 22 like there's some room for working through that question. 23 Mr. O'Roark, you had a comment. MS. COWDERY: 24

Did you want to make a comment on subsection (8)? Did

25

you have something you wanted to -- I know there 1 weren't -- we were sort of going through the sections 2 that had proposed changes, but I wasn't sure by 3 something you said if you had something you wanted to 4 discuss about 364.058. 5 MR. O'ROARK: I think it was Mr. Konuch who 6 7 had a comment on subsection (8). MR. HATCH: There's a statutory reference that 8 needs to be fixed. That's all. 9 10 MS. COWDERY: Right. Sorry. Konuch. Yes. I 11 MR. KONUCH: Right. You were looking at me 12 13 but mentioning Mr. O'Roark. That kind of confused me a little bit. 14 15 MS. COWDERY: Sorry. Excuse me. MR. KONUCH: No. It's, it's that, that 16 17 statutory reference that 364.05(a)(3) actually contains the criteria that was initially used to decide if 18 19 something should be expedited or not. And I believe that's been moved to 364.16(5). So that would have to 2.0 be updated, and that's something that, you know -- that 21 22 is the basis for this rule. That's my only comment. MS. COWDERY: Okay. All right. Did we have 23 any additional discussion on subsection (11)? 24 25 MR. HATCH: Did we ever get a time or is that

just whatever the Prehearing Officer decides once this process is invoked he will set a time for the Commission to rule?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. FEIL: I think that it was left blank because it was something that we expected to discuss at the workshop.

> MR. HATCH: Do you have anything in mind --MR. FEIL: Well, here's --

MR. HATCH: -- other than yesterday?

MR. FEIL: Here's the, the other thing I would mention relative to this sort of expedited environment is that you could, you could have situations in which it goes to the full Commission, although that would be difficult; a situation where it goes to a panel; or situations where it's decided by one Commissioner. I know that the Commission has not done that often and has not done it in a while, but the APA and 350 do allow it. So it wouldn't necessarily have to go to an agenda for a decision, but that's probably something that I'm quessing the staff would favor.

So, again, the procedural dimensions of this were such that it was difficult putting words around the concept, so it was drafted to promote discussion and flexibility. And if there, there -- it seems to me like if there are red lines to sections prior, that

(11) would be a fallout or changes to (11) might be a fallout to any changes suggested to sections prior.

MS. COWDERY: Any additional comments or questions on subsection (11)?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. HATCH: (11) doesn't contemplate assigning to a single Commissioner. But if you did that, it would act as a DOAH hearing officer and then we'd have to file a recommended order, which would then go through that process under the APA and then have to be referred to the full Commission for approval.

MR. FEIL: I disagree with that, by the way. If you read 120, it permits a member of an agency to make a decision and is not acting as a hearing officer on behalf of the agency. It permits one member of a Commission to make a decision and have it be final order. That's my read of the APA. If you disagree, we'll --

18 MR. HATCH: I do, but that's okay. We'll save 19 that for later.

MR. FEIL: Okay. Well, we can, we can deal with that later. But my read of 120 is that it does permit that.

MR. HATCH: It would be an uncommon practice. MR. FEIL: It would be, but it's an uncommon circumstance where a customer is out of service as a

result of a party dispute.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. MASTERTON: And so then a motion for reconsideration would just go to that one, one Commissioner, to be considered by that one Commissioner?

MR. FEIL: I think so. I think that would be consistent with the procedural practices, yes. But it's just like if, if you were asking for reconsideration of a ruling by a judge, you'd go back to the same judge.

MS. COWDERY: Any additional comments or questions on subsection (11)?

Subsection (12), any questions or comments? MS. SALAK: Mr. Feil?

MR. HATCH: This one opens the door potentially to problems. I mean, it would have to be circumstantial where, A, the kind of discovery that you serve, and the 15 days is actually pushing tight on discovery now, although it's been done sooner or later as a general proposition. But it would have to be situational, but it creates the opportunity for, okay, you've got two days for discovery. That could be a due process problem.

But these are circumstantial based on every case you get to, and I'm not sure that you can prophylactically fix that up-front. This rule was drafted, try to do that within 15 days because that

seems to be a reasonable expedited process. But making it sooner than that creates its own issues.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. FEIL: I don't necessarily disagree with what he just said. It's going to be tough. If you have five days for discovery, it's going to be tough. But parties should be incented to -- if that's the case, parties should have a greater incentive to try to resolve the dispute.

And there are, you know, there are going to be instances where even at DOAH you would have a shortened discovery time frame of five days, ten days. And I presume it has happened on rare occasion here at the Commission as well. I don't know whether or not there was a shorter turnaround time for discovery relative to the FPL settlement hearing, but I'm guessing that that's the case.

MS. COWDERY: All right. Any comments on (14) or (15)?

MR. FEIL: The changes on (14) and (15) were just designed to carry through. So to the extent that we have definitional changes suggested in (1), or even if we're changing the actual terminology here, that would also flow through.

MS. COWDERY: Okay.

MR. HATCH: Just a comment, an observation.

The change in (15) that says "based on the removal," it seems to suggest a flavor that all of these changes are basically designed to give leverage to the party that's complaining to get a settlement quicker. I mean, that's what it seems to be.

MR. FEIL: I wouldn't necessarily agree with that. But here's, here's, here's what I would, how I would address that.

If the Commission was clearly, clearly had injunctive authority where the Commission could issue a temporary resolution to a dispute and say, okay, here's what we're going to do in this dispute, you're going to do this, you're going to do that, and that's going to be the status until we have time to get to a hearing and have prefiled testimony, if the Commission had that sort of authority and said it had that sort of authority, or if it was in 350 or 367 or elsewhere, then we probably wouldn't have a need to make changes to this rule. Because if there was a dispute that the Commission could put a temporary patch on, that would make things better.

What this language in -- was it (15) -section (15) was suggesting is the parties could agree to a temporary patch, maybe staff could encourage the parties to agree to a temporary patch, and then the need for the expedited hearing -- because the customer is not

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

25

1

out of service or doesn't have, or his call completion issue is addressed for the time being. So that's part of what's encompassed or considered in this language.

And it's, it's an issue that comes up from time to time. I know the Commission has said it doesn't have injunctive authority. There have been instances where the Commission has done something to put a patch on or suggest a patch because it's procedural or they'll say that it's a procedural issue. But that's something that's, that's often debated at the Commission and, and by Commissioners and staff as well as parties.

MR. BATES: Matt, is this intended to give the Commission or staff injunctive authority under anything other than the words "injunctive authority"?

MR. FEIL: No. A rule couldn't do that even if you wanted it to do it.

MR. BATES: Okay. Thank you.

MS. COWDERY: Do we have any additional comments or questions on any portion of the proposed changes?

MR. HATCH: Let me just make one observation. I hate to be a contrarian, but that's clearly what I am in this one.

All of the conversations basically were amenable to making this all better. I approached this

from a point that I don't think, I don't think you need to make it any better. I think by what they're proposing makes it worse. So I'm having a certain amount of internal conflict in suggesting ways to fix something that I think is bad from the very beginning, and so I'm not quite sure where we are.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

Now, if I knew that this rule was going to go forward and there were going to be changes, then there may be something I would fix. But I don't want to concede and I cannot concede that the fix-its of any sort need to be made. I know they certainly want them and think they're appropriate. I clearly do not. But I'm having a hard time trying to fix what I perceive to be their problems when I think it just creates more problems.

MR. FEIL: It doesn't create more problems for the customer who's out of service.

MR. HATCH: And, candidly, in my experience litigation is never going to fix that, expedited or not. That will either be resolved by the companies working together to fix whatever the problem is.

MS. MASTERTON: Yeah. And, I mean, I would have to concur with Tracy that I didn't hopefully imply by any discussion that we have, you know, somehow changed our position that the rule is not necessary,

that it's accommodated by the interconnection agreement provisions and existing rules and statutes today and that this doesn't, isn't needed and hasn't been demonstrated to be needed yet as far as I've heard. I mean, the idea that we want to have it before we need it, because when we need it to me is not a sufficient justification for, for making this kind of change to the normal procedures that the Commission uses in processing disputed cases.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. O'ROARK: I agree with Mr. Hatch and Ms. Masterton on that, that, you know, if we knew we were going to have a rule, there's certainly a lot we would want to do to modify what's on the printed page here, but remain unconvinced that there's a need for these revisions in the first place.

MS. COWDERY: We anticipate that the transcript of this proceeding will be ready by December 3rd, and we would appreciate any written post-workshop comments, and I was thinking Friday, December 21st, should give sufficient time, unless you feel like --

MR. HATCH: Is there, is there magic about that day, because I'm basically off the last half of December? I'm trying to use up the vacation that I cannot carry over.

MR. O'ROARK: Mr. Hatch's deadline can be the 1 2 14th. (Laughter.) 3 MR. HATCH: It might work out better. 4 MS. COWDERY: No. I don't think there's any 5 magic to that date. 6 7 MR. HATCH: If you want to bump it to January, it would be perfectly okay with me. But if you need it 8 9 - -MS. COWDERY: Okay. What, what time frame 10 would work for you for comments? 11 MR. HATCH: I'm back in the office on the 12 13 31st. Any time after that is fine with me. MR. FEIL: As the petitioners, we don't have 14 15 an objection if it's a week or two into January. That's fine. I don't want to pressure the other side. 16 MS. COWDERY: Okay. You want us to say 17 Friday, January 11th? 18 19 MR. HATCH: Okay. MS. COWDERY: Does that, does that work for 20 you? 21 22 MR. HATCH: That works fine. MS. COWDERY: Okay. So we'll say that we 23 would appreciate any post-workshop written comments by 24 25 Friday, January 11th. And if you wish to give us a new

red line, strikeout, type and strike version of the rule, that would be appreciated for any changes that you might make.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

As part of this rulemaking, staff will prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs consistent with 120. If you have any input that would be applicable to the SERC as to whether or not the anticipate, you anticipate that the suggested rule amendments would be likely to directly or indirectly increase regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate in Florida within one year after the rule's implementation, we would like to receive those comments. Or if there are, you think there's any adverse impacts on any of the matters listed in the rule, we would like to hear from you on that, too.

Are there any questions? Okay. Well, thank you very much for your full participation in this workshop, and the workshop is adjourned.

(Proceeding adjourned at 11:08 a.m.)

1	STATE OF FLORIDA) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON)
3	
4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated. IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I
5	
6	
7	stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
8	
9	
10	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
11	attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. DATED THIS day of December , 2012.
12	
13	
14	
15	Binda Bales
16	IINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR FPSC Official Commission Reporter
17	(850) 413-6734
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION