BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Petition on behalf of Citizens of the State of Florida to initiate investigation into integrity of SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S repair service activities and reports.

DOCKET NO. 910163-TL

Comprehensive review of the revenue requirements and rate stabilization plan of SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DOCKET NO. 920260-TL

Show cause proceeding against SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY for misbilling customers.

DOCKET NO. 900960-TL

Investigation into SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S compliance with Rule 25-4.110(2), F.A.C., Rebates.

DOCKET NO. 910727-TL

BEFORE:

CHAIRMAN J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER THOMAS M. BEARD COMMISSIONER SUSAN F. CLARK COMMISSIONER LUIS J. LAUREDO COMMISSIONER JULIA L. JOHNSON

PROCEEDING:

ITEM NUMBER:

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AGENDA CONFERENCE

17A**

DATE:

Tuesday, February 16, 1993

PLACE:

FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING 106 Fletcher Building Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY:

JANE FAUROT

Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC. 100 SALEM COURT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

(904) 878-2221

PARTICIPATING:

HARRIS ANTHONY, representing Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

JACK SHREVE, CHARLES J. BECK and JANIS SUE RICHARDSON, Public Counsel Office, representing the Citizens of the State of Florida.

MICHAEL B. TWOMEY, representing the Attorney General of the State of Florida.

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STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Issue 1: Recommendation that, with one exception as to a factual error involving a misidentified audit, Southern Bell's motion for review of the prehearing officer's order should be denied.

Issue 2: Recommendation that these dockets remain open.

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I believe we are going to go back and pick up an item, which we temporarily passed, 17A.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I can go right into a question. What is it that is being asked in all these motions of -- is to make this information available to whom? I'm trying to -- is it a limited access? Is there a question today about making all of these documents public under the Sunshine for everybody to see, or are we talking about the interested party restricted kind of --

MR. BELLAK: In this particular instance, the Commission's normal confidentiality process is not involved at all. In fact, any recommendation that the Staff is making does not address that, and we are not saying that if confidentiality were sought as to some or all of these documents that it would not be appropriate to grant it.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: So, this is like a first wall of resistance? I'm using that word selectively.

MR. BELLAK: It's a different wall.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: They can, subsequently, for example, if this motion was upheld, they can come back and say, "Well, we want confidentiality treatment."

MR. BELLAK: That is correct. And this is a different wall, because in this particular instance, even if we granted confidentiality, the Public Counsel would still have access to those documents under the appropriate statute, even if the larger public would not.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: All the parties would have access to the documents under the appropriate constraints.

MR. BELLAK: (Indicating yes.)

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: All of the parties to the docket?

COMMISSIONER BEARD: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Not somebody from the public could come in and see them?

COMMISSIONER BEARD: If the AARP is a party to the docket, the AARP has access to the documents.

MR. BELLAK: That is an issue I haven't --

COMMISSIONER BEARD: How do you participate in a docket, and documents that two parties have but you can't look at them? They sign the appropriate protective agreements, they have access to the documents. The Attorney General has access to the documents.

MR. BELLAK: The only issue I considered was the

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statute involving the Public Counsel, but --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But what I'm saying, for example, is a competitor or a member of the public without any direct interest, or as being a party would have access to this?

MR. BELLAK: Well, if they subsequently asked for confidential treatment of all of these documents, then, no; but that hasn't occurred yet.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Commissioner, let me see if I can help. If you uphold this motion, at a minimum the parties to this docket, the participants in this docket, would have access to it. At a minimum, under the treatment of confidentiality -- they would probably -- they would have to sign whatever protective agreements to ensure -- any party, AT&T, okay, unless they have changed the rules, would have access to it, AARP, Cable, Attorney General, Public Counsel, whoever. In addition to that, if they didn't get -- if they sought confidentiality and it was not granted, then every man, woman and child in the United States would have access to the documents. But at a minimum, if you uphold this, the parties to the docket will have access. Am I incorrect? That's correct, isn't it, Tracy?

MR. HATCH: (Indicating yes.)

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Yes. That's they way it has always been, I think.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I suppose the company would have the opportunity to ask that it be restricted on different grounds to different parties. It doesn't -- the normal course of business is, it's given to everyone.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: What grounds in the statutes and the rules exist for a treatment other than proprietary and confidential? I'm not aware of one.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: How about competitive -there may be some competitive considerations from some
of the parties other than the public.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And you do have competitors in a particular docket, competitors of Southern Bell.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: That's what I mean.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And you deal with that in the protective order. Generally what has happened is they are given access, but there are -- the access is limited to the attorneys and people who have a need to know. In some instances you don't -- you could foreseeably deny them access, because you don't believe their competitive interest could be protected by disclosing it. But we have not done that.

MR. BELLAK: To my understanding, Commissioners,

the reason that this is a different wall from the confidentiality process is that under the statutes the Public Counsel would have access to these documents, even if confidentiality were granted. And it is the Public Counsel that has sought access to them.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: All parties would have access to it if they sign a protective agreement. It has been that way. If you can show me in the statutes where, or in any case we have done, ever, where we have denied access to any party to a docket that would sign a prospective agreement, I'd like to know when we did it.

MR. SHREVE: You have certainly denied access to parties until a sufficient justification to this Commission was given, because there are situations where Southern Bell has not wanted, and probably legitimately so, certain entities that were parties to not have the information. And that has been covered by this Public Service Commission in the past.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: When they sign -- if they were willing to sign a protective agreement, we still denied access to that document?

MR. SHREVE: It was done to the satisfaction of this Commission, and this Commission has the ability to order -- to keep a party from having access to it. But that is not what we are talking about here today.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: I understand that.

MR. SHREVE: We are talking about a totally different ball game that is not to be confused with that.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Right. I was just -- I'm kind of asking ahead.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: All I am saying is, to the extent that you uphold this motion, to my knowledge there has never been an instance where a party to the docket has been denied access if they sign a prospective agreement, ever.

MR. SHREVE: If they signed the protective agreement, and that protective agreement satisfied the Public Service Commission, that is correct. But there is not an instance where a party has received the documents without due consideration by this Public Service Commission.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And that consideration may include denying that information to that party, based on it may be an irrelevant party, and they may be using it for other than a legitimate purpose of the investigation.

MR. SHREVE: That is exactly right. We may have a need for the document, and they made a different type of objection to a competitor having it, and that has

come up in the past.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Anthony, I think this is your motion.

MR. ANTHONY: Yes, sir. Hank Anthony on behalf of Southern Bell.

I've lived with this for some time, so I'm going to give you a little bit of background. If I'm getting into too much background, and you are familiar with the

facts, please let me know.

Basically, Southern Bell, after some dockets at this Commission, Docket 910163, had been opened, and the Attorney General had announced that he was conducting an investigation into certain matters of Southern Bell, the Company decided and was asked by — its chief executive officer asked the Legal Department to conduct an investigation of the matters that had been alleged in the docket, and the things that the Attorney General was investigating. As a part of that investigation the Legal Department then undertook, it asked a group of managers within the Company, or within the Internal Audits Department, to conduct some, what have been called "the audits," here for the purpose of providing to the lawyers information that they could then use to render legal advice to the Company.

There were five audits that were actually provided

1 to the Prehearing Officer, Commissioner Clark, in this 2 The order, I think, mistakenly refers to a 3 statistical analysis that was not provided. There were actually five audits. There were also two, what we 5 have come to call panel recommendations regarding discipline, which were conducted by members of the 6 7 Company's Personnel Department. And those are the seven documents that are in dispute today. It's the 8 9 Company's position that each of those documents is privileged under both the attorney/client privilege and 10 the attorney work product doctrine, and that they are 11 12 privileged from any discovery whatsoever by any party. It's true that if they were discovered, then parties --13 if they are not privileged, then parties would be 14 within their rights to discover them, and we would then 15 have to discuss confidentiality, and so on. 16 this point, it's the Company's position that those 17 documents are privileged from discovery altogether; 18 19 and, therefore, we don't have to get to the confidentiality issue. 20

The purpose of the Legal Department's request for these documents was to provide information to the lawyers so that the Company could provide appropriate advice to the Company, both in the context of the dockets that are before you, as well as the Attorney

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General's investigation. Those documents were prepared not in the normal course of business, but solely at the request of the Legal Department. We had provided affidavits from one of the people involved in that, the woman that heads up the internal auditing group for Florida, which attests to the fact that they would not have conducted those audits but for the legal Department's request. There were no plans to do it. They would not have done it whatsoever. Because of that, the Company maintains that the privileges are absolute here. The kind of tests, basically, are whether communications are made as part of securing legal advice; whether the communication was made at the direction of a corporate superior; whether the request was made so that the Company could get legal advice; whether the subject matter was within the scope of the person who gave the communication, within the scope of that persons duties, and whether the communication was distributed beyond the number of people who had a need to know. And I think if you go through the facts in this case, you will find that each of these documents It was the chief executive meet those requirements. officer of the corporation that asked the Legal Department to provide advice. The communications were made as a part of the provision, so the Company's

lawyers could provide that advice. It was, certainly, within the scope of the auditors' responsibilities to provide this kind of information to do the analysis and provide the information. And the communication was strictly disseminated to a very strictly limited group of people who had a need to know the information that was provided. So, for all of those reasons, the Company thinks that the normal rules of privilege would apply here.

Now, the order that the Prehearing Officer entered in this matter takes a different tack and says that because the Company is a regulated utility, that a more narrow view of the privilege should apply here than would might normally be applied, and bases this on a couple of premises that the Company doesn't dispute. The Company has a duty to comply with the Commission's regulations. There is no dispute about that; that Southern Bell has an ongoing obligation to monitor its operations, again, we don't dispute that; and that internal audits are often used as part of that The difference here is that we monitoring process. don't think that the narrow view that's discussed in the Prehearing Officer's order takes these documents out of the scope of privilege.

As we read the cases, the narrow view says that

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1 legal opinions are privileged only to the extent that 2 they rely on and thus reveal confidential information 3 furnished by the attorneys' client. That is exactly 4 what we have here. We have confidential information 5 furnished by the Company's client to its lawyers. result, it's that information itself that we are trying 6 7 to protect from disclosure. If the opinion can't be 8 disclosed because it would reveal confidential 9 information, then it doesn't make any sense to say that 10 the underlying information itself can be disclosed. 11 It's all part and parcel of the same thing, part of the 12 same privilege. And we think that a reading of the 13 Consolidated Gas Company case that's quoted in the 14 Prehearing Officer's order does discuss broad and narrow views of privilege, but that under either test 1.5 we do have the privilege, and it should apply to these 16 17 documents.

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There is also the question about whether or not the work product doctrine would apply here. I think that the attorney/client privilege protects these, so the work product privilege may be moot, but I think I ought to discuss it in any event. The work product privilege applies when a lawyer is preparing his or her case for litigation. And that is exactly what happened here. The lawyers asked the people within the Company

to prepare certain information so the Company's lawyers could litigate this case. They gave that information to the lawyers, and that is being used as part of the litigation. It's part of the information provided so the Company's lawyers can provide advice on the strategy of the litigation. But, because it's a part of that it also means that it's privileged from discovery.

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Now, there is an exception to the work product doctrine which would allow for discovery if there is an undue hardship upon the other side. There is no way they could reasonably duplicate the information. We don't think that test has been made here. There is an affidavit attached to Public Counsel's motion to compel from Mr. Baer, that says that they could not possibly Well, the Company has duplicate what has been done. shown in its own affidavit that that's not true. believe that that can be done. An appropriate sampling Once that sampling is obtained, then could be done. any computer system can then analyze the documents any way that anybody wants to analyze it. otherwise is to say that we somehow have a patent on the ability to analyze this data, and I give my opposition much more credit than that, I think.

The other documents that are being discussed here

These were today are these panel recommendations. basically documents that were prepared, as I said, by the Personnel Department to determine whether or not anybody within the Company's ranks should be The documents contain information that disciplined. was derived directly from either the Company's privileged investigation, statements that the Company took as a part of its investigation of these matters, or from summaries that were written by the Company's lawyers summarizing those statements. And those are subjects to other motions to compel, so I won't get into any of that today. But the substantial portion of that information that's in dispute in these documents was derived directly from that, and simply summarizes the information in those privileged statements and summaries. Because of that, it's the Company's position that those summaries themselves are privileged.

Simply because information has been provided to the Personnel Department does not mean that the Company has waived the privilege as to that information. Those people had a need to know. Even though, as the order notes, it's a business-related need to know, that doesn't take away from the fact that the information itself is privileged, and there is no waiver of it.

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These people had a reasonable business basis for receiving the information, they obtained it, they didn't disclosed it unnecessarily. The Company has maintained its confidentiality; and, therefore, this information itself is privileged as well.

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In summary, I think the important point here is that if the Prehearing Officer's order is affirmed, then it tells me that if I ask somebody to go out and do some work for me in anticipation of litigation, or because I have to give legal advice to the corporation, I'm requested by the corporation to provide advice, and I ask a member of management or somebody else to prepare that for me so that I can then review it and provide legal advice, the signal that I'm being given here is that I can't do that and maintain its privileged nature. And I think that simply is not the result that should be obtained here. I think that it's true we are a regulated utility, but we still have the same rights that any other entity has under American Jurisprudence, that we do have a privilege, the narrow view does not prevent us from maintaining that privilege in this circumstance. And I would respectfully request that the Prehearing Officer's order be reversed, and that you find that the material in question be considered privileged.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Beck.

MR. BECK: Ms. Richardson is going to do this one. CHAIRMAN DEASON: Ms. Richardson.

MS. RICHARDSON: Yes, Commissioners, thank you. I think the first thing for me to say is that we support Commissioner Clark's order, obviously since it's in our favor. I think the next thing is for you to realize as a Commission what is really at stake here.

First of all, the Legislature has given you, as a Commission, as a panel, very broad investigative powers to counterbalance the monopoly that has been given to the telecommunications company here today. Part of your broad investigative powers that were given to you are for the purpose of protecting the public and Southern Bell's customers from overreach by monopolies. That is one of the inherent evils of a monopoly, as the Florida Supreme Court indicated in its City Gas case, as cited in my response.

In taking on that duty and that responsibility, in order to meet that obligation that you have to protect the public -- excuse me. In order to protect the public it is, I think, inherent within your authority to check into what is actually occurring. The Company has conducted a series of audits that the Commissioner, or Prehearing Officer here, has determined are

factually based. There are no legal opinions, no legal analyses. They are simply the facts of what occurred, what the Company found in its internal review.

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In order to protect the public, then, what is at stake is your ability to find the facts. You will be going into a hearing in order to establish what the facts really are in this matter. And if you don't have access to the facts, I'm not sure how you're going to accomplish that duty and that responsibility. not to say that Commissioner Clark in her prehearing order did not say that the Company did not have access or did not have a right to the attorney/client privilege. That is not what her order states. Her order clearly states that on the facts and the circumstances of this case, after she carefully reviewed these documents and personally reviewed them, she determined that these were business documents that the Commission should have access to, and that the attorney/client privilege nor the work product privilege applied. And we agree with that, even though we have not had access to an actual in camera review.

What Southern Bell has done here today is actually re-argue the same arguments they argued before Commissioner Clark. She heard those arguments, she read the documents, she weighed the facts, she weighed

the law, and we believe she made the right decision.

If, as a Commission, you choose to go back and re-weigh the facts and re-weigh the law that Southern Bell has argued here before you today, then we suggest that you, too, must go back and look at the actual documents.

That you as a panel must conduct and in camera review to determine the facts on this particular issue and to weigh the law on this particular issue in a reconsideration.

I believe in terms of argument I would just leave you have with my pleading and let you re-weigh that. I will be glad to answer any questions that you may have in terms of the attorney/client privilege or the work product doctrine. But I believe it's set out in my pleadings, and I also believe that it's more than adequately set out in the Prehearing Officer's order. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioners, the Attorney General, as does

Public Counsel, would also support Commissioner Clark's

order, as does -- and the Commission Staff's

recommendation.

I would like to ask you to look at the practical aspects of what is before you here today in an attempt

to view it with the clear, unclouded type vision that the child had in the children's story of "The Emperor's New Clothes." And not entertain any fictions here that are not warranted by the facts.

In this proceeding Southern Bell, that is, in the main case, Southern Bell is asking for continued incentive regulation and higher than normal profits, in part, on its assertion that it has been able to provide quality of service, the necessary quality of service to its customers, and that it was able to do so at lower cost of service than before. Southern Bell has publicly been accused of falsifying its repair reports to the Public Service Commission in order to meet its quality of service standards; that is, your quality of service standards that all telephone companies have to meet. If these charges are true, it will help explain Southern Bell's ability to meet the standards at a lower cost.

Southern Bell has conducted an internal audit, which is the subject of this proceeding today, to determine whether it's employees, in fact, cheated on its repair reports submitted to this Commission. Bell has purportedly disciplined some of its employees as a result of the internal audit and the other documents that came under the audit panel, and as a result of

certain repair report problems. The subject of the audit goes to the heart of whether Southern Bell is meeting its statutory responsibility to provide efficient, adequate service to its customers and to do so at a reasonable cost. It also goes to the heart of this Commission's statutory responsibility to see that Southern Bell meets the quality of standard set out in the statutes and does so at reasonable cost. Whether Southern Bell has cheated or not on its repair reports colors every aspect of this rate case, not just those portions addressed by the investigative docket opened by your Staff and yourself.

This case was scheduled to go to hearing last month, and that was delayed, and it's currently scheduled to go now the middle of next month or sometime next month.

I would submit to you that you don't have the necessary information to fulfill your statutory obligations if we go to hearing now. You don't have the necessary information. The necessary information is contained in the internal audit. I don't think it's contained anyplace else. I don't think that the Staff or anybody else, any other parties to this case has asked sufficient questions that have been answered sufficiently to let you know whether Southern Bell has,

in fact, cheated on these reports. I would think that you would want to know that, that you have to know whether, in fact, the reports meet your standards correctly.

In conclusion, with respect to this Company, I think you have to get the reports. You can't allow Southern Bell's lawyers to control the internal audit process so this Commission is impaired and impeded from being able to find out the necessary information that it has to have to meet its statutory responsibilities. So, I would urge you, in order to get this information, and to get it before the hearing begins, to affirm Commissioner Clark's order. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Thank you.

Mr. Anthony, do you have a short response?

MR. ANTHONY: Yes, sir, just very briefly, just to some comments made by Mr. Twomey.

The information that's contained in the audits, if the other parties had wanted to take the appropriate discovery and ask for the appropriate samples, done the appropriate analyses, there is nothing that says that that couldn't be, if not duplicated, certainly a similar type of analysis performed. And I don't think that the decision ought to turn on whether or not somebody says you need this information. The question

is whether it's privileged or not. Nobody has abused the process. Very little has been claimed to be privileged in this process. Very little that has been withheld from discovery. I think it needs to be put in its proper context. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Thank you.

Commissioners, do you have questions?

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Mr. Twomey, do you disagree that this audit was performed at the request of the attorneys?

MR. TWOMEY: Commissioner Beard, I don't have a -I heard what Mr. Anthony said. I'm not going to -- I'm
going to accept what he said as being true. I don't
have any basis for challenging that, and I wouldn't,
absent that.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Here's, I guess, the context I'm trying to put it in. There was, I guess, maybe there still is an investigation with the Attorney General. The Attorney General, I'm assuming, has as a part of its investigation interviewed people, made notes, developed work product associated with that investigation in preparation for going to trial. Is that a fair assessment?

MR. TWOMEY: I assume that is correct.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay. Would it be the

Attorney General's position that they would be glad to turn that work product or the underlying facts that support that work product over to the Company prior to trial?

MR. TWOMEY: I'm sorry. You're asking would it be the Attorney General's position that he should turn that over?

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Sure.

MR. TWOMEY: The answer would be no.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay. Isn't that, in effect, what is occurring or being requested here?

MR. TWOMEY: No, sir, it's not. And the reason it's not, is that there is a statute that says -- and it's Section 119.073(d), that provides protection from the public records, that is, protection from members of the public or others from asserting that they have access to those documents, and it's provided by statute. Now, it's the Attorney General's position that that doesn't necessarily provide, that is, the statute doesn't necessarily provide that those documents cannot be disclosed if it is in the public interest, but that it provides protection from the public demand to see it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioner Beard, you're obviously struggling with the same things that I

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struggled with. But I came down the way I did based on the fact that I think Southern Bell has a continuing obligation to assure itself, and secondarily the Commission, that it's conducting its business in compliance with the Commission rules and statutes. one of the things the case, the leading case from the Supreme Court, the Upjohn case says is that it is communications that is protected, not facts. And with respect to these audits, they were audits which revealed facts. But I think more importantly that it was the type of audit that should be done in the normal course of business when you have indications that what you're doing is not -- the reporting mechanism is not producing accurate reports. And you cannot, in the regulated environment, shield yourself from discovery of those facts by using an attorney to request the information. It was my view that this type of audit, if not this particular audit, is something that would be done in the normal course of business. always do audits to assure themselves that their operations are in compliance with the rules and regulations. And the fact that they did this as a result of some indication that the computer system and reporting system they had is not producing, or is somehow being manipulated, and thereby they are using

1 an attorney to ask for it does not shield that information.

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COMMISSIONER BEARD: Well, I guess -- and I don't have a lot of knowledge of investigations, just what I read in the paper, which I believe all of, but my understanding of what took place was as a result of the Attorney General. I don't know if you opened a docket, or filed a case, or how you do it, but conducting an investigation with the potential of RICO charges and other things. And at some point, if I'm a client, I had better start my defense. I don't want to wait until everything is out on the table and say, "Well, let me look into it now." I can do that from the bottom of the jail. And I -- that's a concern. problem is I haven't seen the documents. And what I have found in the past, quite frankly, is when you actually look at the documents, quite often, it's much ado about nothing. Okay. And I will say that as caution. I haven't looked at these, and they may be the most terrible things in world, I don't know. can tell you a lot of the noise that's done about these documents isn't worth the time of day for us to be here arguing about it. One, they probably aren't relevant and aren't used in the case. And, number two, if they were, it ain't that big a deal. Most of them probably

should be public. I don't know, because I haven't look at them. The basic issue is my concern. And that is why I asked Mr. Twomey the question. I would not think that any party should be treated differently.

will tell you there were cases that discussed such things as a company's investigation into an airplane accident. Quite clearly, in my mind that company can contemplate some litigation regarding that accident. However, that tribunal found that that was not protected, because that is the type of investigation they would conduct for business purposes, and that is to identify any problems that they had with the airplane or with the training of the people who are flying the airplane, to correct it on an ongoing basis. And that was not held confidential. And it sure would seem that if that is not confidential, certainly, this is not.

MR. ANTHONY: Mr. Chairman --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: It's not an easy decision. There are good arguments both ways.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Commissioners, let me make a comment at this point. I don't mean to cut you off, Mr. Anthony, but, as I'm sure you have noticed, the number of people in the audience has grown

substantially.

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COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I haven't noticed.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And I don't think it's because of the merits of the argument we have heard, even though they may wish that to be the case. I certainly don't mean to cut off this debate. My only question to the Commission is that if we are going to have a prolonged debate, and that is fine if we are, we may need to do that after the lunch hour, because we have some other business which we need to attend to at this time. However, if the Commission feels like this is something we can do in relatively a short time basis, perhaps we can go ahead and resolve this matter before the lunch hour. So, I will just throw that out and see if we have a desire on the Commission's part to do one or the other.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, it's neither prudent nor recommended that I disagree with the Chairman, but I think it would be -- some degree of discourtesy, these people have already been postponed once. I think we ought to move on and not have them come back again. I think we asked them earlier to -- most of the parties have busy schedules, I think we ought to move on. We may have a quick resolution. I recommend we move --

COMMISSIONER BEARD: My concern is this: I'm

going to have a great deal of difficulty in voting to uphold this motion without looking at the documents. Public Counsel's position on that, at a minimum before I move to deny that, I ought to look at them. Okay. Because of my concern of much ado about nothing. Conversely, to do that means deferral, deferral means delay, delay is the last thing we need. So, I'm caught in the crux of what to do.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Can I recommend that we -- we have heard the argument. I think this is an important enough issue that we can bring it -- start it back up after lunch and debate it further. And maybe you will have time to go look at the documents. They are not long.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I'd rather -- I disagree.

I would rather move on. We have delayed -- this is holding up a lot of things. I had a very few brief questions, and I am ready to move.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: You know, the Chairman's job is really easy when all the Commissioners agree.

Commissioner, I certainly don't want to cut debate off. But at the same time, if a Commissioner is willing to make a motion, we will see what happens.

And it may be that we can resolve this matter. If there is a Commissioner who is completely

uncomfortable, even with going forward at this point, I think that we normally take those wishes into consideration and defer or temporarily pass. And I'm not -- certainly, I'm not opposed to doing that. At this point I'm going to request if a Commissioner is so inclined to make a motion, to do so at this time. If not, we will temporarily pass. Any motion forthcoming? Hearing none --

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Well, let me -- rather than TP, let me tell you, I got this at 4:00 o'clock yesterday. Okay. And I'm -- it's not an easy decision. And it's not one that I am going to make quickly, if I can help it. And it's not one I'm going to make without looking at the documents. And I think at this point, with what I've heard, it is one that I am going to want to think on, because I haven't had much time, getting it at 4:00 o'clock yesterday. Actually, getting it today, because at 4:00 o'clock yesterday I was down here in another hearing, after the one I had in the morning.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And I certainly realize that that is a problem. Part of the consideration which went into that is that it's going to be awhile before we have another agenda conference. Now, perhaps we can set up some type of a special agenda to handle it at a

later time, but we were confronted with the situation of having this prolonged, and we fell down on the side of trying to get it to the Commission, and, hopefully, for a resolution.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Could we TP it to like Thursday morning?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that's a solution.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, I have no objection to that.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Is that okay with you?

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: No, I want to vote today.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Is there any particular strong objection for some reason by the parties?

MR. SHREVE: Commissioner, I would like to clarify something that Commissioner Beard said. And I know he wouldn't want to influence the other Commissioners by a misstatement of the facts. I'm sure that -- I don't know whether Bell started their investigation or not due to the Attorney General's investigation. But I do know, and I think you probably just are not familiar with this, but it's certainly out there. These facts were brought to Bell's attention before they were ever brought to the Attorney General's attention or to our attention. The next person -- the next group that had

the facts of the manipulation brought to their attention was the Public Service Commission. Then, as far as I know, the next ones were us, and then possibly the Attorney General, but I'm not sure about that time. But they were not started in the Attorney General's office. The facts were brought to Southern Bell first, and they were aware of it. And that has been shown in some of the affidavits that have been filed in this case. As far as your feeling that the discovery has much ado about nothing in general, perhaps it's just when you don't get the discovery that you're trying to get.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Well, don't misconstrue what I said, okay? One, I told you I didn't have a lot of detailed knowledge about the sequence of the events in investigations. So, I wasn't misleading anybody.

MR. SHREVE: No, that's not what I said.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: My comment about much ado about nothing is, quite frankly, directed at the Company, that they quite often request confidentiality of things that nobody cares about from the standpoint of them being confidential of a business interest.

Okay? That was where my point was directed.

MR. SHREVE: Fine.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: There are occasions where I

have seen multiple data requests, where I question that all that data is ever looked at. And that is not directed to Public Counsel. I mean, it's just a part of this process. But my comment was more directed at some requests for confidentiality that I find humorous sometimes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I would offer to all of you that we have -- the cases that were cited in the various motions are available. And I think it's helpful to read the rationale and the factual circumstances that come into play in those cases as you analyze them and compare them to this case.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Bellak, is there any problem in continuing this item until 9:00 o'clock Thursday morning?

MR. BELLAK: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: No problem.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And do the parties in any way object to -- you are the petitioner, the original petitioner, Mr. Shreve, are you unduly burdened by this?

MR. SHREVE: I think you should take the time to make the decision that you are comfortable with and feel knowledgeable of. I think we are going to run into a situation on timing throughout the docket on

motions like this. I think it's better to do it right
than to rush it.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, this item will be

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, this item will be continued and taken up Thursday morning at 9:00 o'clock.

MR. ANTHONY: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Yes.

MR. ANTHONY: This is just -- it's a selfish question. Could we have this at, say, 10:00 o'clock, so I didn't have to come in the night before?

Otherwise, I can't catch a flight in the morning to come up here. If we could just put it to 10:00 o'clock?

CHAIRMAN DEASON: You know, the problem we have is that we have fuel adjustment hearings going on, and my hopes were, if the fuel adjustment hearing is going to be going on on Thursday, that we could do this at 9:00, and perhaps not delay the continuation of the fuel adjustment too long.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Well, perhaps, if he wanted to agree to stay through the entirety of the fuel adjustment hearing, we could accommodate him.

MR. ANTHONY: 9:00 o'clock will be fine, thank you.

(Laughter)

1	COMMISSIONER BEARD: A prudent decision.
2	CHAIRMAN DEASON: 9:00 o'clock Thursday. Thank
3	you all.
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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	STATE OF FLORIDA)
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	I, JANE FAUROT, Court Reporter, Notary Public in
5	and for the State of Florida at Large:
6	DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing proceedings
7	was taken before me at the time and place therein
8	designated; that before testimony was taken the
9	witness/witnesses were duly sworn; that my shorthand notes
10	were thereafter reduced to typewriting; and the foregoing
11	pages numbered 1 through 35 are a true and correct record of
12	the proceedings.
13	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
14	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
15	relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
16	financially interested in the foregoing action.
17	WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 23rd day of
18	February, 1993, in the City of Tallahassee, County of Leon,
19	State of Florida.
20	
21	JANE FAUROT, Court Reporter
22	Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large
23	
24	My Commission Expires. July 16, 1993