Case No. 86,957

IN RE:

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CLERK SUPREME COURT

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Comprehensive review of the revenue requirements and rate stabilization plan of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. (Deferred from the 9/12/95

Commission Conference)

DOCKET NO. 920260-TL

COPY

BEFORE: CHAIRMAN SUSAN F. CLARK

COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER JULIA L. JOHNSON COMMISSIONER DIANE K. KIESLING

COMMISSIONER JOE GARCIA

PROCEEDING: AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER: 20

DATE: Tuesday, September 26, 1995

PLACE: The Betty Easley Conference

Center

Hearing Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: JANE FAUROT

Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large

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DOCUMENT NUMBER - DATE

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STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Legal Issue 1: Since this docket was opened prior to the new law being enacted, should the unspecified \$25 million rate reduction scheduled for October 1, 1995, be processed 5 under the former version of Chapter 364, F.S.? Primary Recommendation: No. Since this proceeding did not 6 progress to the stage of a hearing on July 1, 1995 and the parties did not consent to use the former version of Chapter 7 364, F.S., this proceeding should be controlled by the revised version of Chapter 364, F.S. Alternative Recommendation: Yes. This proceeding (Docket No. 920260-TL) "progressed to the stage of hearing" in 9 January 1994. A hearing was only avoided at that time because all parties agreed to, and the Commission approved, 10 a stipulated resolution. Further, these proposals are being considered to implement one of the requirements of Order No. 11 PSC-94-0172-FOF-TL. Order No. PSC-94-0172-FOF-TL is the express and only subject of Section 364.38593), F.S., a 12 "savings" clause. Therefore, the unspecified \$25 million rate reduction scheduled for October 1, 1995 should be 13 processed under the former version of Chapter 364, F.S. Legal Issue 2: If approved, would Southern Bell's ECS plan 14 become part of basic local telecommunications service as defined in Section 364.02(2), F.S.? 15 Primary Recommendation: No. If the Commission decides in Issue No. 1 that the amended Chapter 364 applies and if the 16 Commission approves Southern Bell's ECS proposal, then, based on the statutory definitions of basic and non-basic 17 services in Section 364.02 and the savings clause in Section 364.385, Southern Bell's ECS plan should be considered non-18 basic service. 19 Alternative Recommendation: Yes. Legal Issue 3: If it is not part of basis local telecommunications service, does Southern Bell's ECS plan 20 violate the imputation requirement of Section 364.051(6)(c), F.S.? 21 Primary Recommendation: Before the Commission can determine whether Southern Bell's ECS plan does or does not violate 22 the imputation requirement of Section 364.051(6)(c), F.S., it must determine what constitutes the "direct" cost of ECS 23 as well as what is the appropriate "monopoly component." Staff has recommended in Issue No. 2 that development of a 24 resale and/or interconnection rate, as specified in Section 364.162(4) and (5), will adequately address the concerns 25 that the imputation requirement is designed to address, at

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a minimum for purposes of this case.
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     Alternative Recommendation: Since alternative staff
     believes the plan should be approved as part of basis local
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     telecommunications service under the authority of Section
     364.3853), F.S., the imputation requirement of Section
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     364.05196)(c), F.S., does not apply.
     Legal Issue 4: Does Southern Bell's ECS proposal violate
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     any other provision of the revised Chapter 364, F.S.,
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     excluding those previously identified in the positions on
     the issues listed in the prehearing order?
     Recommendation: No. Southern Bell's ECS proposal does not
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     appear to violate any other provisions of Chapter 364, F.S.
     Legal Issue 5: Should Staff's motion to supplement the
     record be granted?
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                       Yes. No party filed a response to the
     Recommendation:
     motion.
              Therefore, it may be assumed that no party opposes
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     the request.
     Issue 1A:
               Should the following proposal to dispose of $25
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     million for Southern Bell be approved?
     a) SBT's proposal to implement the Extended Calling Service
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        (ECS) plan pursuant to the tariff filed on May 15, 1995.
        (T-95-304)
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     Primary Recommendation: No.
                                   Southern Bell's proposal to
     implement the Extended Calling Service (ECS) plan pursuant
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     to the tariff filed on May 15, 1995 9T-95-304) should be
              In addition, the supplemental routes filed by
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     Southern Bell on July 27, 1995 should also be denied.
     Alternative Recommendation: Southern Bell's Extended
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     Calling Service (ECS) plan contained in its May 15, 1995
     filing, as supplemented by the additional 36 one-way routes
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     in Exhibit 5, should be approved, effective January 1, 1996,
     and considered basic service. Further, during the period
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     beginning October 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995,
     Southern Bell should be required to make the appropriate
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     refund in compliance with the Stipulation (Order No. PSC-94-
     0172-FOF-TL). The Commission should revisit its decision in
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     Docket No. 921193-TL and require implementation of the Palm
     Beach County ECS routes on January 1, 1996.
                                                 Pay telephone
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     providers shall charge end users $.25 per message and pay
     the standard interconnection charge. Interexchange carriers
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     (IXCs) may continue to carry the same types of traffic on
     these routes that they are now authorized to carry.
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               Should the following proposal to dispose of $25
     million for Southern Bell be approved?
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         CWA's proposal to reduce each of the following by $5
         million;
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     1.
         Basic "lifeline" senior citizens telephone service;
         Basic residential telephone service;
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         Basic telephone service to any organization that is non-
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profit with 501(c) tax exempt status;

Basic telephone service of any public school, community 1 college and state university; Basic telephone service of any qualified disabled 2 ratepayer. The Commission should not adopt CWA's 3 Recommendation: No. The costs of setting up and administering the proposal. rate categories that CWA proposes would outweigh the social benefits. To apply small reductions to the basic rates of selected residential and business customers in this way 5 would therefore be an inefficient use of the funds available. Should the following proposal to dispose of \$25 Issue 1C: million for Southern Bell be approved? 7 McCaw's and FMCA's proposal that a portion be used, if necessary, to implement the decisions rendered in Docket 8 No. 940235-TL. 9 Recommendation: No. McCaw's concerns do not need to be addressed in this case. First, to the extent that the new statute prohibits implementation of any of the Commission's 10 decisions in Docket No. 940235-TL, that fact cannot be overridden by any decision made in another proceeding. 11 Second, if the Commission determines that the flowthrough should be continued, it can order SBT to do it without 12 requiring that the revenue reduction be offset in this case. Should the following proposal to dispose of \$25 13 million for Southern Bell be approved? Any other plan deemed appropriate by the Commission. 14 Recommendation: The Commission should approve a plan which implements only 70 of the 288 ECS routes proposed by 15 Southern Bell. Implementation of these 70 ECS routes would represent \$10,013,005, including a stimulation factor of 16 50%, in revenue losses. These ECS routes are listed in Table 1 of Staff's memorandum dated August 31, 1995. 17 remaining \$14,986,995 from the \$25 million should be used to reduce PBX trunk rates and DID rates. The recommended rate 18 reductions and new rates for PBX and DID are provided in Table 2 of Staff's memorandum. 19 Issue 2: If the Southern Bell proposal is approved, should 20 the Commission allow competition on the Extended Service Calling routes? If so, what additional actions, if any, 21 should the Commission take? Recommendation: Yes, competition should continue to be allowed on any and all ECS routes approved in this docket. 22 When resale and interconnection rates are established, 23 either by negotiations among the parties or by this Commission, this will resolve the imputation issue. 24 statute is interpreted as requiring imputation for non-basic

services, then a resale or interconnection rate, which is

required to cover the LEC's costs (see Section 364.162(4) & (5), be below the retail rate, and not be so high as to

1 serve as a barrier to competition (see Section 364.162(5), would adequately address all the concerns that imputation 2 requirements address. There is no further need to address imputation in this docket. The Commission should take no 3 additional action. Issue 3: When should tariffs be filed and what should be 4 the effective date? Recommendation: Tariffs should be filed on November 1, 1995 to implement the Commission's decision in Issues Nos. 1 a), 5 b), c) or d) (including any combination thereof), and Issue 6 No. 2 to become effective on January 1, 1996. Refunds should be made in accordance with the Settlement Agreement 7 from October 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995. Should this docket be closed? Issue 4: 8 Recommendation: No. This docket should remain open to continue to implement the agreement approved by the Commission in Order No. PSC-94-0172-FOF-TL. 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Item 20.

COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioners, in Item 20 you have before Staff's recommendation in Docket 920260, the Commission's review of Southern Bell's revenue requirements.

As you are aware, the parties stipulated this docket last year and provided for three phases of rate reductions. The first occurring last July, which included switched access reductions of \$50 million and \$10 million which are specified as mobile interconnection usage rate reductions, the elimination of bill numbered screening charge and reduced DID trunk termination rates.

You've just completed voting on the October 1st switched access reductions for this year of 55 million, and before you you have unspecified rate reductions of 25 million that are scheduled to be implemented this October. And next October, again, you will have switched access reductions of 35 million and unspecified rate reductions of 48 million.

According to the terms of the stipulation,
Southern Bell was to file approximately four months
before the effective date of the rate reductions a
proposal on how to best address these rates being

reduced. Interested parties at that time could also provide proposals, and what you have before you is Southern Bell's proposal, which they filed on May 15th, 1995, to introduce extended calling service to satisfy their outstanding 25 million revenue reduction. The Commission held a hearing on July 31st of this year to take evidence on how best to dispose of this outstanding 25 million, and this recommendation addresses the tariff proposal and the other proposals to reduce Southern Bell's revenues by \$25 million. It is scheduled to be implemented by October 1st.

We have provided you corrections that had some basically housekeeping matters last Friday. It was some flow-through changes in the money and some tables were changed. In an effort to assist you, what we would recommend is that the issues be reviewed in the following order. There was a memo provided to you yesterday on that. Legal Issue 5, which is generally a housekeeping matter, should be first. Legal Issues 1 and 2, and Technical Issues 1A through 1D, then Technical Issue 2, Legal Issues 3 and 4, and then, finally, Technical Issues 3 and 4.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioners, I had asked the Staff to circulate that memo to you all, so you would have it in advance. And if there is no objection, or

if you have an even better suggestion as to how we proceed, I'm willing to entertain that. But absent that, we are going to follow the suggestion of the Staff, okay? With that, let's go to Issue 5.

COMMISSION STAFF: Legal Issue 5, Commissioner, is Staff's motion to supplement the record, and should it be granted. Mr. Elias is presenting that item.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Give me the page number on that.

MR. ELIAS: 33. Essentially, Commissioners, this unopposed motion to supplement the record seeks to add certain information related to the pricing of PBX and DID trunk service offerings to have available to the Commission certain information necessary to effect those rate reductions if the Commission opts to implement that proposal.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection, Issue 5 is approved.

Legal Issue Number 1.

commission staff: Commissioners, Legal Issue 1 is, since this docket was opened prior to the new law becoming enacted, should the unspecified 25 million rate reduction scheduled for October 1st, 1995, be processed under the former version of Chapter 364,

Florida Statutes. Ms. Canzano will present the primary recommendation and Mr. Elias will present the alternative recommendation.

MS. CANZANO: Commissioners, in Legal Issue
Number 1, Staff's primary recommendation is that the
\$25 million rate reduction scheduled for October 1st
should be processed under the revised version of
Chapter 364. We believe that the only relevant portion
of the savings clause is Subsection 2. Since this
proceeding did not progress to the stage of a hearing
by July 1st, 1995, and the parties did not consent to
use the former version of Chapter 364, this proceeding
should be controlled by the revised version of Chapter
364.

MR. ELIAS: Alternative Staff advocates two bases for its conclusion that this docket should be processed under the former version of Chapter 364. We believe that the proceeding at issue is Docket Number 920260, the Southern Bell rate case, which in the definition of the statute, progressed to the stage of hearing in February of 1994, when the Commission determined to approve the stipulated resolution that was agreed to by all the parties.

Further, Section 364.385(3) of the new law specifically provides that the order that was issued in

that docket shall continue in full force and effect. 1 And, therefore, on that basis, the docket should be 2 processed under the old law. 3 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Ouestions, Commissioners? COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I will move just to get this 5 going, I guess, the alternative recommendation. 6 Commissioner DEASON: Second. 7 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second. 8 CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those in favor, say aye. 9 10 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 11 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Aye. 12 13 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. COMMISSIONER DEASON: 14 Aye. CHAIRMAN CLARK: Opposed, nay. 15 The alternative recommendation on Legal issue 1 is 16 approved. 17 Legal Issue 2. 18 COMMISSION STAFF: Legal Issue 2 is, if approved, 19 would Southern Bell's ECS plan become part of the basic 20 local telecommunication service as defined in Section 21 364.02, Paragraph 2, Florida Statutes. Ms. Canzano 22 will, again, present the primary recommendation and 23 24 Mr. Elias, the alternative.

MS. CANZANO: Commissioners, if you approve

Southern Bell's ECS proposal, then based on the statutory definitions of basic and non-basic services in Section 364.02, and the savings clause in Section 364.385, it is Staff's primary recommendation that Southern Bell's ECS plan should be considered non-basic service.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: How can it be considered non-basic service under the old statute?

MS. CANZANO: I think that if you apply the old -I mean, saying that the old statute applies, but you
still, under the new statute, need to say whether it's
basic or non-basic, in my opinion.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So, we are applying the new statute, even though we just stated the old statute applies.

MS. CANZANO: We have to figure out what groups of services are going to fall where.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Would that be relevant under the old statute? Wouldn't it necessarily be basic service and the discretionary and non-discretionary services wouldn't be an issue once we determine that the new law applies?

MS. CANZANO: Not in my opinion.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And explain why.

MS. CANZANO: Because I think that Southern Bell's

ECS plan, even though if you approve it under the -under what basis are you approving it under the old
law? Let me back up a little bit.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Well, we've just decided that the old law applies.

MS. CANZANO: Okay. And if you base that on Subsection 2 of the savings clause, I think that the ECS plan wasn't proposed until after March 1st, so then that wouldn't work to call it --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think there may be a miscommunication. If we determine that it should be processed under the old law, why is it important at this point to determine that it is either basic or non-basic service? I know it's relevant to what they can do after 1996 if they elect price caps, right? But why do we need to decide at this point? I mean, is this informational for us?

MR. ELIAS: I don't believe so. I think the problem that you have is the question of imputation in 364.051(6)(c), which was raised as an issue in this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: But imputation becomes relevant if the new law applies.

Commissioner Kiesling, did you have a question?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes. I mean, part of my

problem still goes back to the savings clause. I guess it's in Subsection 3 that essentially says that our order that implemented this settlement is going to continue in force despite the new law. And if that is the case, then I'm trying to understand why deciding if it is basic or non-basic matters. And am I correct that it matters in your mind because of the possibility that after January 1, '96, Southern Bell could raise their rates on this service if we don't call it basic service?

MR. ELIAS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, if we say that it's neither basic nor non-basic because it is a rate that is arising out of the settlement and not out of the provisions of the new law, can't we avoid that?

MS. CANZANO: I think that at some point you will have to address that question.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think the legislation is drafted. It can't be in the netherland; it is either basic or it is non-basic.

MS. CANZANO: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Because non-basic is described as everything that is not basic, basically.

MS. CANZANO: So, it's either going to be one or the other.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK:

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COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes. But if we call it non-basic, then come January 1, they can raise the rates 20 percent.

Yes.

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MS. CANZANO: Yes, but that's an independent question to me in terms of just deciding the issue of whether it's basic or non-basic.

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COMMISSIONER KIESLING: But if they can raise those rates, then how does that impact the amount of dollars that they are supposed to be refunding via this mechanism? You know, I had a lot of problems with Issues 2 and 3, because it seems like it's a Catch-22 that neither basic nor non-basic is really the right

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place to put it.

MR. ELIAS: And my thought is that when the

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Legislature changed the law, they defined certain

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services as basic and everything else as non-basic.

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we don't make an affirmative determination at this

the other, I think that leaves the door open for

19 20 juncture that this service fits into one category or

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somebody on January 2nd, or whenever Southern Bell opts

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to elect price regulation, to come in here with a

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complaint saying, "Commission, this is non-basic

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service. It does not meet the imputation guidelines of

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Section 364.051(6)(c)," and we'll hear the same

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I'm still confused. 2 understand that it's important, it will be important 3 4 after 1996. MR. ELIAS: It will be important at the beginning 5 of 1996, or whenever Southern Bell --6 7 CHAIRMAN CLARK: For two reasons: First, whether or not they can raise the rates themselves. 8 MR. ELIAS: Yes. And, secondly, if it is 9 non-basic service, whether it violates the imputation 10 requirement of Section 364.051(6)(c). 11 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Which imputation requirement only 12 starts in 1996. 13 MR. ELIAS: Yes. 14 15 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Now, did I understand from your recommendation that a way of solving the concern about 16 imputation is that this service can be set at its 17 wholesale level and resold? 18 MS. NORTON: Yes. 19 CHAIRMAN CLARK: That competitors will -- Southern 20 Bell, basically, will have to give them some sort of 21 22 wholesale rate that equates to this retail rate and 23 then that solves imputation problems? 24 MS. NORTON: It's a mechanism set up under the new

evidence and arguments that we have already heard.

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law to establish resale and/or local interconnection

rates by negotiation, the Commission resolving any 1 2 That applies to non-basic services, and that mechanism itself is developed under the new law. under the old law, this Commission has existing imputation policies. CHAIRMAN CLARK: With respect to the 25 cent plan?

MS. NORTON: The Commission has not -- when it has ruled whether these ECS plans are local or toll, when it has made a determination, it has called them local.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Which means imputation is not a problem.

MS. NORTON: Imputation did not apply.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Because it's a monopoly service.

MS. NORTON: Right.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And you are suggesting we not call it local in this case.

MS. NORTON: No, actually, in later decisions, the Commission, in the Broward/Dade docket, they put in ECS, did not make a determination and did say that competition should continue. And so you have varying implementations.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Let me ask another question. I think Commissioner Kiesling brought up a point I had thought about, and that being if they raise their rates early on, the refund may not be

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accomplished or the rate reduction required may not be accomplished. So, certainly, it seems to me that's a constraint, number one. That since the law is specific with respect to the implementation of that order by suggesting ECS to us, there would be an additional constraint on them raising those rates. They would have to show us that they have, in fact, accomplished the refund they agreed to by allowing these rates to be in effect for the length of time to accomplish that rate. Am I incorrect in that?

MR. ELIAS: I think that's a reasonable interpretation of the statute and the framework that this order was agreed, you know, that this resolution was agreed to.

MS. CANZANO: Commissioners, may I offer a suggestion, perhaps? If you decide it's non-basic service, but you're still concerned about raising -- the ability of Southern Bell to raise it 20 percent because it's a non-basic service, is it possible, pursuant to the Commission order and Subsection 3, that you bar them from raising the rates on this particular non-basic service pursuant to Subsection 3 of the savings clause?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, that's kind of what I was talking about, because it seemed to me that --

you know, my gut reaction is this is not basic service by the definitions in the new statute. But the only way, you know, from first blush, that we could make sure that Southern Bell does not, when they have the opportunity next year, raise the rates and thereby avoid the total amount of the refund, my thought was that we could read those two sections together, so that we say that it is non-basic service under the definition, but that in order to effectuate Subsection 3 of the savings clause and to fully comply with the order, as that statute says, that we impose some kind of restriction on Southern Bell to keep them from being able to raise these rates until they have effectuated the full amount of the refund. I mean, otherwise, I'm afraid it could be defeated.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And I think that is consistent with -- that makes it also consistent with the language in the other statute, which says that -- it describes ECS service that will be considered basic service and it's that which was in existence on March 1st, 1995. So, it harmonizes the interpretations with that provision.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I mean, I don't know. I mean, I was in a quandary because if we simply answer the question yes or no, without dealing with what could

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happen in the future, then I'm afraid we are going to in some way stymie the full requirements of the settlement. Because when I looked at where the dollars flow -- I mean, that is my way of approaching something like this. We know that there is a requirement that the dollars flow, and unless we can see how those dollars in their full amount will flow to the right customers, that's where I had the problem.

Anybody else got any thoughts on that? I mean -- CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's right. You can put it in the form of a motion.

mean, at least the way I approached it is separate. At least the way I read it, is that this is a settlement offer that is directly dealing with providing a service, and I defined it as basic service. And so I didn't -- at least in my thinking, I didn't go into Southern Bell changing this. What I looked at was Southern Bell complying with the agreement. And we are, basically, agreeing with that agreement, or we are basically ratifying it. In other words, I don't see how -- maybe you can explain it again, but I just didn't see it that way; the way you're formulating it. Maybe I'm missing something.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, I just need to

understand. You said you saw it as this is a basic service?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: If it's implemented?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Then under the new statute, when others come in, are they going to have to treat this as within that confine of basic service?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes. But, again, I saw this as being -- and that's where, I guess, I agree with what Julia was trying to get at at the beginning, which was we shouldn't even get to that basic service. We have to because of the other requirements and how the statute looks at it in the future. But, at least initially, it's not even defined. Does that mean we have to? But, yes, I guess if someone got into it later, that's how it would have to be defined.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I think I was more aligned with Commissioner Garcia in defining this as a part of basic local telecommunications service. And I thought that Ms. Norton had addressed -- don't you address that somewhere if we determine that this is basic service, the competition issue? And I was just looking through here to try to find where you did address that.

MS. NORTON: Issue 2 addresses if you approve ECS,

what else do you have to do? Should it remain competitive, and it addresses it both under a basic and a non-basic scenario.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And your analysis explains it. What page was that on, where you explained it out as to the market still. There was room for competition, I think.

MS. NORTON: The part about basic?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yes.

MS. NORTON: I think that's at the end.

MS. CANZANO: That's on Page 84.

MS. NORTON: It was Staff's primary recommendation that this be non-basic, but, essentially, we concluded that whether or not you determine it is basic or non-basic, we still believe that competition should continue to exist on these routes. And I explained how that should --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: How the competition could occur. And I felt satisfied with that particular explanation. I did share Commissioner Kiesling's concern. If we called it non-basic and then in a year they would have the ability under the nondiscretional to raise those rates, and then how would we ever really recover what we had stated -- or how will they actually have those rate reductions that we had required of

them? So, I had that initial problem with calling it non-basic. And as I looked at the analysis, I felt more comfortable, therefore, with the basic telecommunications services definition and getting there by applying the old law to the ECS provisions.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: The concern I have is that I think we have to attempt to harmonize the various provisions of the statute. And the statute is quite clear in the indication that ECS service is included in basic service, only if it was in effect March 1 of 1995. And it only becomes an issue in this case because Southern Bell has suggested that this is one method of accomplishing the rate reduction they promised. So, it doesn't really directly conflict with the provision of law that says we have to give effect to that order. All that order says is that the refund -- I mean, in effect, that the refunds will be -- or rate reductions, will be effectuated. And we have to -- so, I think the definition that talks about ECS service is more specific and would be controlling. for that reason, I don't think we can term it non-basic service. But I think in order to effectuate the order, we can say, at least for this service, an added constraint on your ability to change the rate is that you must demonstrate to us that, in fact, you have

accomplished the refunds required by the order that was preserved under the statute.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm having some difficulty. You're saying that the way you interpret the statute is that we cannot declare the ECS routes -- if we approve them, that we cannot declare them to be part of basic service?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Right. And that being because, as I understand the statutory definition of basic service, it's very specific as to what ECS routes can be considered part of that definition, and they have to be in effect as of March 1st, 1995. And, clearly, these weren't in effect, assuming we vote that way.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What about ECS/EAS proposals that were pending at the Commission prior to March 1st, but which had not yet been disposed of, what status do they have under the new law?

MS. CANZANO: Upon approval, those would become part of basic service, also. If it is pending before the Commission on March 1st, 1995, and then upon approval, then that becomes part of basic service.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, then I'm in error. I mean, if that's what the definition is, it seems to me that this can be considered --

MS. CANZANO: But you still have the problem of

was this ECS proposal pending on March 1st? And I would suggest that since it wasn't filed until May 15th, then I'm not real sure that you could put it in under that part.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, but we all knew that when the stipulation was approved there could be numerous proposals to come forward at some future time, a specific proposal. And everyone knew that ECS/EAS was something that was on the table along with a whole myriad of other possible reductions. And just because there was not a specific proposal saying, "We want an ECS from Point A to Point B," I'm not so sure that that March date would apply to that. Because this was an ongoing docket contemplating that ECS and EAS could be a bargaining or a means of achieving the results of the stipulation.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: If you have a copy of the statute, I would like to see exactly what it says. Is it in the recommendation?

MS. CANZANO: Yes, it is.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: My question is why are we going that far? I mean, if this is under the old statute, why are we trying to apply both statutes here? And that goes in line with what you were saying, Commissioner. I mean, there are a series of things

that we have had come before us which will keep running under the old rules and not the new rules. And I think this clearly falls under the old rules. And under those old rules, we're just agreeing to what we have before us.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me read you the statute.

MS. CANZANO: Which provision of the statute, because there --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: The basic service.

MS. CANZANO: 02?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes.

MS. CANZANO: In the last sentence.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: "For a local exchange telecommunications company, such terms shall include any extended area service route and extended calling service in existence or ordered by the Commission on or before July 1, 1995."

MS. CANZANO: And you must read that in conjunction with Section 364.385, Subsection 2, and that's also on Page 22 of the recommendation, that adds that all applications for EAS or ECS pending before the Commission on March 1st, shall be governed by the law as it existed prior to July 1. Upon approval, those routes shall be considered basic service. So that's how you get the --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: What's the section again? 1 Section 364.385, Subsection 2. 2 MS. CANZANO: 3 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And where is that? 4 MS. CANZANO: And that's also on Page 22 of the 5 recommendation. 6 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: It's not on mine. 7 MS. CANZANO: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sorry about 8 that. 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I believe it's contained in the second full paragraph. 10 11 MS. CANZANO: No, it's on Page 21. 12 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I agree that the 13 language that she stated is there, but I concur with 14 the alternative recommendation that the language in 15 364.385, Subsection 3, gives us the authority to 16 preserve EAS as it was under the old law. 17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Here's my question to you, 18 Bob. Why are we even looking at the new statute? 19 Because if you don't deal with it now, MR. ELIAS: 20 you will deal with it shortly after January 1st, if you 21 don't make a determination that this is basic service 22 at this proceeding. 23 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: All right. But if we did that -- but if we follow the line of reasoning that we 24 25 did in approving Legal Issue 1, why is this analysis so crucial under the old --

MR. ELIAS: Because the new law makes no distinction for non-basic services that were ordered before or after a particular date. If they have got any non-basic service out there that some competitor does not believe meets the imputation requirement, they can bring that question to the Commission. That question has been raised here. If you don't deal with it now, I think there is a good chance that you will deal with it in January.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Bob, I understand your argument or your analysis in the alternative here to suggest that the language that Donna cited was correct; however, that you would look to Section 364.385, Subsection 3, to give us the authority to then apply the old law.

MR. ELIAS: Well, there is a couple of reasons. This is a non-optional service offering. If you have basic local exchange telecommunications service from Southern Bell, you get this as part of it. That, to me, in and of itself suggests that it should be basic.

The second thing is, I think that the order, as you've said, implementing the decision in this docket is a more specific expression of legislative intent that that found generally applicable to all ECS plans.

1 And then the third thing is, that it goes back to the decision that you made in Legal Issue 1, which is 2 whether or not this proceeding had progressed to the 3 4 stage of hearing before July 1, 1995. 5 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, to me, the issue to be 6 resolved is the one Commissioner Deason brought up. 7 And could this be considered, this proceeding, be 8 considered to be included in the term and application 9 for extended area service routes or extended calling 10 service pending before the Commission on March 1st? 11 MR. ELIAS: I would answer that question in the affirmative. 12 13 CHAIRMAN CLARK: That it be could be? 14 MR. ELIAS: Yes, under the authority of 15 364.385(3). 16 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And that this is just 17 implementing. The agreement that we are dealing with 18 here is implementation of a settlement. 19 MR. ELIAS: Yes. 20 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And this is just trying to 21 implement that order that was issued, whatever the 22 appropriate date --23 MR. ELIAS: February of '94. 24 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: February of '94.

MS. CANZANO:

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Commissioners, my concern with that

analysis is that you don't even know what routes you're talking about, because you didn't even have anything before you on March 1st.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, I think the issue does turn on whether it can fall within the definition of an application for extended service routes or extended calling service. And your argument being since it wasn't specifically put out there for one method of doing it, you can't include it. I think that the legislature seemed to want to preserve ECS that was ordered for any proceeding that was pending, and I'm comfortable with saying it is a basic service at this point.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: You know, I agree with you. But my problem was when I looked at the positions of all the parties, including OPC, who, you know, has a big interest in keeping this thing intact, OPC's position was that it was non-basic service. And I couldn't reconcile those two positions. You know, other than --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I must admit, I thought that was a bit strange, the conclusion that they reached. I think if they have an opportunity to perhaps speak before us today they may change their mind. But I think that the alternative was right on

point, and that we can, particularly based on the statements made by Commissioner Deason with respect to application for an extended area calling, looking at the language in Section 364.385(3), that allows us to implement this order and look at this as not an action pending, but as an implementation of a settlement agreement. And I have no problem reaching that conclusion.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Are you making a motion? CHAIRMAN CLARK: But I think it's also important to characterize it as a pending application, because there are a number of -- it's not really the issue. are not prevented from carrying out the requirements of the order if we determine it's a non-basic service. But I think -- it seems to me the legislative intent was to preserve the ongoing proceedings and the ability to order those routes when it appeared that it was in the public interest to do so. What it wanted to address was new applications or new proceedings that were started after that date. And this is not a new I understand your point, that it wasn't a proceeding. clear -- that the notion of ECS wasn't clearly put before the Commission, but it was a possibility.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move alternative recommendation on Legal Issue Number 2.

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1	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
2	CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those in favor, say aye.
3	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye.
4	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
5	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Aye.
6	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
7	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.
8	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Opposed, nay.
9	COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioners, what we'd like
10	to do now
11	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Now we go to Technical Issues 1
12	through
13	COMMISSION STAFF: 1A through 1D.
14	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay.
15	COMMISSION STAFF: And what we'll do is, basically
16	present all of these at one time, as far as all the
17	different proposals.
18	Issue 1A is should Southern Bell's proposal be
19	approved? Southern Bell is proposing to implement the
20	extended calling service plan pursuant to the tariff
21	filed on May 15th, 1995 as A.
22	B is CWA's proposal to reduce each of the
23	following by 5 million: The basic "Lifeline" senior
24	citizens telephone service; basic residential telephone

service; basic telephone service to any organization

that is non-profit; basic telephone service to any public school, community college or state university; and basic telephone service of any qualified disabled ratepayer.

Issue C is McCaw's and FMCA's proposal that a portion be used, if necessary, to implement the decisions rendered in Docket 940235.

And Issue D is any other plan deemed appropriate by the Commission.

In Issue 1A we have a primary and alternative.

Ms. Shelfer will present the primary and Mr. O'Pry will present the alternative.

MS. SHELFER: Commissioners, Staff recommends that Southern Bell's proposal to implement these 288 ECS routes be denied as filed. Staff believes that Southern Bell's guidelines are inappropriate. Southern Bell's factors do not require any specific qualifying criteria, rather they are merely subjective. However, Staff believes that there are 36 routes that want toll relief and should be considered for ECS. These routes are listed in Table 1 on Pages 48 and 49. Staff applied a calling rate of 4 MAMs or greater, which is consistent with the Commission's action in the last few rate cases that have gone to hearing. In addition, Staff believes that the 38 existing 25-cent plan routes

listed in Southern Bell's proposal should be converted to ECS. These proposals will be discussed further in Issue 1B.

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MR. O'PRY: Commissioners, the alternative Staff recommendation is to approve as basic service all of the proposed routes. Alternative Staff believes the approval to be in the public interest, as it provides reductions to both residential and business customers. The primary reduction requires a calling rate of four or more calls per access line per month. Alternative Staff believes the Commission should consider other factors in addition to the calling data: subscriber's place of employment, where they worship, where they do their shopping, where the children go to school, where they receive medical and emergency 911 The Commission in other proceedings has used these criteria as well as the traffic data in providing The recommendation further provides that refunds ECS. would be made for that period of time between October 1, the stipulated reduction date, and January 1, '96, which is the recommendation that the ECS routes be placed in effect.

COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioners, we can go ahead and present you Issues 1B, 1C, and 1D, if you would like, or you can go ahead and -- you know, what is your

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pleasure here?

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioners, would you like to handle 1A and then move to B, C, and D, as necessary?

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have no problem with that.

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I have a question on the alternative recommendation on Issue 1A, and that has to do with allowing

traffic on these routes that they are carrying now.

interexchange carriers to continue to carry the same

that what we have done standard in the past or is this

different treatment?

MR. O'PRY: Commissioners, you did it in the Broward/Dade docket. You also approved it in the Palm Beach docket that was approved a couple of agendas ago. And in those proceedings, and it was done in the --Broward/Dade was done in this docket as a part of the settlement. The FIXCA objected to the traffic being local, and this was a means to come up with some agreement in order to settlement the matter in the 260 docket.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I guess the reasoning for my question is that I don't want to do anything in this issue which is going to jeopardize the decision that we made in the prior issue, and that is that these ECS routes, if approved, would become part of basic service. And by allowing interexchange carriers to

provide this service, does that run contrary to the prior decision that these routes would constitute basic service?

MR. O'PRY: Commissioner, while we did not call it basic service, it's seven-digit dialing; it's mandatory. It was a means to come up with a way to get a settlement in the 260 docket by not specifically calling it basic service. The proviso went on to say that it would remain in that status until such time as the Commission made a decision in the EAS rules investigation. That decision has not been made. Another reason is come January 1 you will have an opportunity for competition on these routes. You will have ALECs being certificated, AAVs by notification will become certificated ALECs. And this is the reasoning behind the alternative Staff recommending the January 1 effective date.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Are you saying, then, that there is no problem with approving your alternative recommendation and that running contrary to the prior decision to declare these services to be basic?

MR. ELIAS: I think that we made that policy change when we approved the settlement in the Dade/Broward docket. That order specifically -- CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask a question, though.

It seems to be that we are assuming that the term "local service" is equivalent to the new term "basic service." And I'm not sure that's correct. I'm not sure local versus toll has the significance it had under the new statutes as it did over the old statutes.

think perhaps that's -- realizing that there is going to be competition for what traditionally has been known as local service. And if someone wants to come in and be an ALEC and provide service between these routes at 20 cents a call, or 15 cents a call, or just include it as part of a free basic calling area, that's entirely up to their marketing strategy and their plans as to how they are going to compete in the market.

MR. ELIAS: I think that's what the Legislature envisioned, is the widest range of consumer choices available. And I don't see anything in the new law that would prohibit anyone from carrying this type of traffic.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And is it also true that calling this a basic service won't undermine the decision -- isn't contradicted or otherwise undermining a decision that people should still be able to compete on these routes?

MR. ELIAS: That is true.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And the significance of basic really is with respect to how they can -- whether or not they can increase rates and how much and the imputation requirements, is that right?

MR. ELIAS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Why do we get that far --

MR. ELIAS: I'm sorry?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: -- in terms of increasing the rates? If this is an agreement that we're ratifying, why are we worried about that portion? I'm sorry? You shook your head no.

COMMISSION STAFF: This is not an agreement that we are ratifying. I'm not understanding what your terminology is there.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, this is something that the Company has proposed, the Public Counsel has agreed to and they are bringing it before us.

COMMISSION STAFF: Yes, but you have other parties that say, "No, that it shouldn't be implemented." So, it's not an agreement. But what it is -- I think to get past the concern of basic/non-basic is that you also have the provision as far as access charges. And in the provision of the statute, it says no alternative LEC or LEC shall knowingly deliver traffic which terminating access charges would apply. And if you

determine this is basic and convert it to ECS, the access charges would not apply to it. So, I don't think you jeopardize your decision and what you have done in the recent ones based on that provision.

MS. SHELFER: Commissioners, my concern is this. When the determination was made in the Broward/Dade docket, we made no determination that it was local. making that determination, the long distance companies could participate, and they participated, maybe not effectively, which was the argument in this case, because they paid access charges. If this is determined to be basic, then if that precludes the IXCs from participating, then they would, in order to participate, would have to be ALECs and pay a different charge, the interconnection rate, which has yet to be established. But one of the arguments that the interexchange carriers made in this docket was that with the introduction of the 1+ docket and the reduction of access rates, that they believe that they could adequately compete; if competition were allowed to be fostered, that they would come down, and that the consumers would see the same result without precluding them from the market. Now, granted they could become ALECs, but then the decision is how is it going to be priced. Right now. With access rates being set at

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about approximately 7 cents a minute, it's very difficult for them to compete effectively on ECS routes. And so I guess my concern is if it is basic, then what does that do to the Broward/Dade where we said that IXCs can't compete? Can they no longer compete as IXCs?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I think we have got a recommendation that allowing IXCs to compete is not relevant to the determination of basic or non-basic. They have had a determination as to the old nomenclature of toll versus local, but it doesn't really apply. And that by approving the alternative recommendation, we're not jeopardizing the decision we made in the prior issue that these routes, if approved, would become part of basic service.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And if I understood

Ms. Norton's analysis, she stated that if we call this

basic, and they must compete, they must apply for

certificates and compete as ALECs.

MS. NORTON: It's Staff's recommendation that under either, if they are determined basic or non-basic, it's still local, and they would still have to get ALEC certificates.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And then the issue will be one of interconnection rates as opposed to the switched

access fees that --

MS. NORTON: That was our logic.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Did you disagree with that,
Ann? Donna says, yes, you disagree with it.

MS. CANZANO: I don't want to answer for Ann, but I think for what is before us today, we would agree with that. I don't want to answer for Ann.

MS. SHELFER: Would you repeat that question again, please.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: If I remember what it was. I think that in part of Ms. Norton's example she stated that if we treat this as basic service, then the ALECs — or the IXCs can compete, but they must apply to be certified as ALECs, and they will be competing as alternative LECs. And that as such, they will be subject to the interconnection rates as opposed to the switched access rates. And you seem to focus your attention on there not being fair and open competition because of the switched access rates. So, I was getting a little confused there.

MS. SHELFER: I believe that they would have to become ALECs. Yes, I do believe that. You know, I've been in EAS for a long time, so I have trouble separating that out. But I guess my feeling is that the Commission has, in the past, required a qualifying

1 criteria for EAS or ECS in most recent years, I would 2 say since 1993, that required them to meet some kinds 3 of specific qualifying criteria in order to receive a 4 reduced toll rate, which, you know, is ECS. And in 5 this case, the issue is, is how to dispose of the 6 25 million, and is it appropriate to do it on routes 7 that we know have very little calling volumes on them, 8 you know, and is that appropriate? So, you know, when you're looking at competition and you are removing 9 10 these routes from, in my opinion, a highly competitive 11 market and placing them in an almost non-existent 12 competitive market that probably will be very 13 competitive in five years, but isn't now, I have 14 problems --15

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I'm sorry, what did you say, "probably will be"?

MS. SHELFER: They should be within five years. You know, with your new entrants, it may become competitive. And I don't have a problem with that on the routes that met some type of criteria. You know, what I struggle with are those that didn't, you know. And so you place them in an environment now where they are getting something that, in my opinion, they do not warrant.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Who is getting something

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that they don't want, the customers?

MS. SHELFER: They are getting reduced rates.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And they don't want reduced rates?

MS. SHELFER: Warrant. They do not warrant.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Oh.

MS. SHELFER: Oh, I'm sure they want reduced rates, yes. And the alternative -- well, my position, like in 1D, is to do it on the routes that warrant that, and that takes into effect 70 percent of Southern Bell's customers, you know, that show that they did have a significant calling, you know. So my only concern is those that didn't, being placed in a situation where they are getting something that they possibly didn't deserve, and that maybe other customers could benefit better from that that do warrant it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I want to make sure that I understood your recommendation as opposed to Mr. O'Pry's alternate recommendation. Your concern is — and I guess one of the things that jumped out at me is the notion that we have already done this for General Telephone of Florida. And to be consistent with that we should implement it here. But your position is that in the GTE case we went to hearing and we had information that substantiated the claims that,

because of educational, governmental, and all other requirements that bear on the notion of community interest, there was evidence that those existed.

MS. SHELFER: Absolutely. I believe that GTE -- CHAIRMAN CLARK: And the evidence in this case was not presented.

MS. SHELFER: No, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And your recommendation is limited to implementing this ECS plan for those routes that meet the same traffic requirements that we've required on other 25-cent plans.

MS. SHELFER; Yes, ma'am. And I believe that if Southern Bell had provided specific route evidence to support, like GTE did, where it said you had empirical evidence to support how many people work in this city, you know, travel to that city and education, you know, I just had nothing else to guage my decision on, other than the calling rates based -- you know, other than their blanket community of interest criteria. You know, to me, there just wasn't anything to support that statement, other than that the people wanted it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And you were concerned that this would be inconsistent with what we have done in other similar situations --

MS. SHELFER: Yes, where we did not have the

1 distribution --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: -- and that it has an adverse impact on competition that we need to be careful of?

MS. SHELFER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: In the alternative analysis, as I understand, your main concern is the community of interest and the criteria that we've always used. And that's understandable because you have been the community of interest goddess criteria woman for years, and you have done a great job.

Whereas, Mr. O'Pry is stating that although it may not meet the criteria that we have applied in the past, there are other criteria that could serve as precedent. And if I understood his analysis of GTE and the Dade/Broward settlement, that the criteria were not strictly followed. Is that your --

MR. O'PRY: Yes, as to GTE, not as to Dade/Broward, because that was stipulated to between the parties as a settlement in the Dade/Broward case.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So, it would be your position that we aren't bound by the criteria that has been stated.

MR. O'PRY: I do not believe the Commission has, because in other areas for countywide calling, the Commission, in Escambia County used the similar

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criteria that I referred to earlier in arriving at community of interest in Escambia County. There have been numerous cases that the Commission has used other than traffic data in making a final determination of whether or not an ECS or an EAS route should be approved.

understand. In those instances, we have had evidence in the record that established what that other community of interest was; that the schools were there, some kind of information in the record that allowed us to apply these other non-numeric community of interest criteria and decide that there was that community of interest. In this case, I don't recall anything in the entire hearing that established that there was this other indicia of a community of interest in the record.

MR. ELIAS: There was testimony from Mr. Stanley (phonetic) that was very general in nature, that listed out the criteria that they looked at.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Right.

MR. ELIAS: There was no detailed information nor, to my recollection, did any party challenge the notion that there was a community of interest as stated by Southern Bell.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: What is the significance

of that, that no one else challenged it? I mean, wasn't the burden on Southern Bell to prove it?

MR. ELIAS: Certainly, there was, but just by point of information, that there was no information in the record to the contrary.

MS. SHELFER: Commissioner Kiesling, I would like to add that in a majority of the cases that Mr. O'Pry referred to happened prior to 1993, and most of them were in the context of a rate case where we were dealing with overearnings. There are at least two of those dockets still pending that involved interLATA routes that Judge Greene has either denied or -- there is one still pending where he denied it stating that these routes were implemented, in his opinion, without specific enough community of interest criteria and that they were discounted toll. And they are still pending, which we will be resolving in other dockets.

The other issue I would like to bring up is that the routes that Southern Bell proposed can be re-proposed come January 1. There is nothing to say that they can't come back in, file a tariff, and say, "We want to put ECS on these routes." I believe the issue here is whether or not the 25 million should be used to offset the cost of moving them from a, in my opinion, highly competitive toll market and placing

them in a much less competitive local market where their costs have been reduced by 25 million. Now, I understand they have got to reduce those somewhere, and this could be the place to do it. But if the Commission were to determine that this was not the time, they could do it on their own come January 1.

I'd also like to state that of the 36 additional routes that Southern Bell filed, their witness did state that it did not meet even their criteria.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Any more questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Where are we at this point?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, we're at one of two places.

I'll entertain a motion or we can take a break for ten minutes. We have a long day today, and I'm committed to taking reasonable breaks. And I'm willing -- if no one wants to make a motion at this point, we will take a ten-minute break and come back at five minutes after 11:00, and continue with this item.

(Brief recess.)

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll reconvene the agenda conference.

Commissioners, Sally Simmons has something she wanted to comment on with respect to the provision of basic service by ALECs. And there is another provision

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in the statute we might be well to be aware of.

MS. SIMMONS: Okay. Yes, thank you, Chairman Clark. I just wanted to bring to your attention a provision that I think is relevant here in the statute, and that is there has been a lot of discussion of IXCs being able to compete on these routes by obtaining ALEC certificates. And I just wanted to make you aware that the statute is pretty specific as to the basic service that an ALEC is to provide. It includes such things as operator services --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Why don't you give us the section number?

MS. SIMMONS: Okay. It's under 364.337(2), and it's on Page 37 of the version of the statute I'm looking at. This passage here is very specific in terms of the types of offerings an ALEC is supposed to provide as part of basic service. Now, it is possible for an ALEC to request a waiver of this portion. And I think that's important to mention here because if an IXC, for instance, wants to compete on an ECS route, they would go ahead and try to get an ALEC certificate. And given that, there could still be some difficulty in their minds because they would not necessarily want to provide all these various offerings that are part of basic service. And they would need a waiver, is my

understanding, a waiver in order to compete and provide, for instance, just the ECS portion and not the other portions of basic service. So, I just wanted to make you aware of that just to try to solidify the point about the IXCs being able to compete, and telling tell you a little bit more about how they would have to do that. So, that's all. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you.

Any further questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I will move the Staff alternative on the one we were -- what is it?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Issue 1A.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: 1A.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: There's been a motion and second.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Before we vote on that, I'm this it's important -- I'm going to support the motion, and let me tell you why, is that we are in a new era here. And when we had EAS rules, those rules were in an area where it was strict monopoly, and we were looking at imposing costs on all ratepayers by going to an EAS route. We don't have that here. We started utilizing ECS proposals and 25-cent plans which were more optional, and it did not impact the full body of ratepayers. But we did have some minimum criteria,

even for those. And I think that was appropriate. But I think it is obvious that we are going to competition, and I don't want at this point to be handcuffed and limit what I think we should be doing by trying to apply what some could call antiquated EAS rules to this new environment. And while those rules served a legitimate purpose at a given time, I'm not so sure that we need to be limited in what we consider to be an appropriate action at this time in a very unique docket, which is a docket in which we are trying to return overearnings to the customers. And for those reasons, I would -- the motion has already been seconded, but I would support the motion.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: There has been a motion and a second. All those in favor say aye.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Ave.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Opposed, nay.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Nay.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Nay.

Just by way of explanation, I think that this is -- I'm very concerned that this is anticompetitive. I think that we are best served if we stick by the rules that we had in determining when ECS was appropriate,

and I think the Staff's primary recommendation identifies those areas for which we should implement an ECS plan, and that there is evidence to support such a plan. I'm concerned that by voting for this plan on routes that did not meet that criteria, we are effectively taking these routes out of the competitive market. And there would be, in my opinion, likely to be greater benefits as a result. I'm concerned about its impact on our decision with respect to 1+ dialing, and I think it is too broad an implementation of ECS, based on the facts in this case.

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COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And just so that the record is clear, those are essentially the same thoughts that I had. My view is that this permits Southern Bell to essentially have a lock on the market that is going to result in a very anticompetitive environment. And so that's my reason for also voting against the alternative in Issue 1A.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So that the record is abundantly clear, I share the statements of Commissioner Deason with respect to the rules that we have applied. And to some degree, and in certain instances, we've consistently applied those rules. But I, too, am concerned that those rules may be a bit antiquated. And as we look at this issue in the

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context of a settlement agreement, and as we look at the fact that we are entering into a more competitive environment, I think that the benefits that are to be gained from implementing this plan are greater than the detriments to be lost. That to the extent that Chairman Clark is correct, and that there are some perceived anticompetitive aspects of this, I think the benefits are greater than what we might lose in this particular respect. And particularly since we've defined the services here as basic services, and as such they will be regulated and there will be a five-year cap on the rates. Therefore, the rates for this service will not be able to be increased. I feel very comfortable that this will be the best way to benefit the citizens of our state, and that we not tie ourselves to old rules as we enter into a new world.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Since I made the motion, I might as well state why. And, again, I am in agreement with Commissioner Johnson and Commissioner Deason and for the reasons they stated. But beyond that, what we are looking at, basically, is a new atmosphere and is a new climate. And I'm also gratified that Commissioner Johnson used the word "agreement," as I termed it.

Because I think we have to philosophically step back and look at the overall picture, and this is trying to

get money back in the hands of the ratepayers. And I think that the Legislature did not go to a competitive scheme, because the promotion of competition is inherently good. Competition isn't the bottom line, it's rates. And reduction of those rates is what people want, and this is reducing rates. And it is reducing rates in a new climate. And I think we are establishing a good precedent here. And I think the Office of Public Counsel has done a good job in trying to accomplish that for the people of this area of the state. So, with that --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me also say that I think that as to the question of it being anticompetitive, I disagree that this action is anticompetitive. We are entering an era where even local service, which was the bastion of monopoly for years, is going to become competitive. And these are the type benefits that we are going to see from that competition. If anything, by approving this action today, we are hastening the competition, which the Legislature wanted this Commission to promote. So, I do not see that the action is anticompetitive.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We voted on Issue 1A -
MR. O'PRY: Madam Chairman, could I take up one
housecleaning matter?

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes.

MR. O'PRY: Since you've approved 1A, just so the record will be complete, two of the routes have been approved for flat rate up here in a couple of agendas back, Trenton/Newberry and Key West/Big Pine Key, so they would come out of these 288 routes. Also, you approved a DeBary/Orlando ECS rate. The approval provided for -- the order was issued on 9-12-95, and said implement it in six months. This should be implemented January 1, '96.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: With that clarification, the primary Staff recommendation on 1A is approved.

MR. ELIAS: Alternate.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: No, alternative.

Now, the recommendation on 1B through D, is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move approval of Staff on 1B, and approval of Staff on 1C, and denial of Staff on 1D.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me just check for a minute.

Okay. Let's split it up and take 1B and 1C.

Without objection, Staff recommendation on 1B and 1C is approved.

And there is a motion to deny Staff on Issue 1D.

Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those in favor, say aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those opposed?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Nay.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Nay.

Now we are on to Technical Issue 2.

COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioners, if Southern Bell's proposal is approved, should the Commission allow competition on the extended service calling routes? If so, what additional action should the Commission take? Ms. Norton will present this item.

MS. NORTON: Commissioners, Staff had contemplated that -- well, we had analyzed this in the context of a non-basic service, but either way we recommend it. And given that you have approved these ECS routes that you state affirmatively that competition is to continue on these routes, we believe that the only way that the statute can be implemented effectively to promote competition is if you do not -- in order to do that, we need to, I think, put in or establish that there will be resale and/or local interconnection rates in place

on these routes. And if the parties cannot negotiate those themselves under the terms of the new statute, that you be aware that they may petition to you for a resolution of any disputes. And if you're clear on that, then I think that competition will be furthered in Florida, even with the approval of these ECS routes. The importance of this lies in the fact that the current rates that the competitors pay are higher than the ECS rates that you have just approved. And that's why putting in the alternative rates, resale rates, and interconnection rates are critical here.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I will move Staff on -- what is it, Issue 2?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask a question. The interconnection rates are not being determined here, obviously.

MS. NORTON: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You're just recommending that these routes be eligible for whatever rates that are determined in the future.

MS. NORTON: Yes, sir. What we are essentially saying is to let the terms of the new statute go forth here and that the mechanisms in place there, that you be aware that those are ongoing and that you will be ready to resolve any disputes should they be brought

before you, because this Commission does see the 1 benefits of competition continuing on these routes in 2 addition to the rates of ECS. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, in reading the recommendation, as I understand it, you're saying that 5 if the routes are determined to be non-basic, that's 6 your recommendation, but the Commission has already 7 determined these routes to be basic. 8 9 MS. NORTON: Yes, sir. And we had analyzed it in 10

MS. NORTON: Yes, sir. And we had analyzed it in terms of -- thinking in terms of the routes being non-basic. Our recommendation, however, is that whether you determined they were basic or non-basic, this should still go forth as recommended.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that is permissible under the new statute, as you interpret it?

MS. NORTON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I'm confused.

MS. CANZANO: I think Ms. Norton addresses that on Page 84 of the recommendation, "ECS as a basic service."

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: What page?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Then we don't want to move Staff's recommendation.

MS. NORTON: No, because the recommendation statement addressed it in terms of non-basic. I think

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the first sentence still applies, but the actual vote here needs to be in terms of a basic service, given your prior vote.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Because on Page 84, that's kind of like an alternative recommendation, that last paragraph there, "ECS as a basic service."

MS. NORTON: I guess, yes, you could term it that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Given the prior vote on basic versus non-basic, would your recommendation basically be, what is found on Page 84, the last paragraph under ECS as a basic service, would that constitute your recommendation or is that insufficient?

MS. NORTON: That would constitute the vote. I think it's also important to so state that we believe that carriers would need to get ALEC certificates, because that was not addressed in the case.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I guess I'm looking at the last sentence in that. I'm concerned because you interchange -- you use non-basic service or basic service, and then you change to local service, which I don't think are equivalent. It says --

MS. NORTON: I agree.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Your last sentence says, "Staff believes with the exception of imputation, all other aspects of competition, resale, interconnection and

negotiating rates, terms and conditions outlined in the statute and discussed above would apply to the provision of ECS, whether it was determined to be basic service or non-basic." Is that what the recommendation should be?

MS. NORTON: Yes. It was an evolution, and I'm sorry if it was not clear. We had analyzed it really, truly believing that this needed to be classified as non-basic. But thinking it through, it didn't change our recommendation, whether it was basic or non-basic. We still believe that IXCs need to get ALEC certificates. We still believe they need to get resale and local interconnection rates. So that the end result evolved to really be the same.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I guess now I'm coming down to why do we need to resolve this issue, anyway? It says, "If Southern Bell's proposal is approved, could the Commission allow competition on extended calling service routes?" I don't think that's an option. I mean, it's just a determination of who will provide it.

MS. NORTON: I think that the long distance carriers requested that issue just for the reason they wanted that to be clear. They were concerned that because several times approval of ECS did serve to foreclose competition, and they wanted an affirmative

vote by the Commission here. That was the original basis for the issue.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is the only concern here that if you called it basic service, in order to provide it you're going to have to get an ALEC certificate? Is that the only concern, or is the imputation also a concern?

MS. NORTON: Can you repeat your question, please.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, why is it necessary to make an affirmative statement on competition on the extended calling area routes?

MS. NORTON: I think because the current rates that the long distance carriers pay are higher than the ECS routes. And, therefore, if the Commission votes that competition should be continued, they are, in effect, saying that they will address the issue of the access rates or the current rates paid by long distance carriers are above the rates that the Commission has approved for ECS. I believe that's very much the concern.

MR. O'PRY: Commissioner, maybe I can help you here. If you go back to Page 34 of the recommendation, the alternative 1A, you have already voted that interexchange carriers, IXCs, may continue to carry the same type of traffic on these routes that they are not

now authorized to carry. So, I think you have already voted on that issue.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: They would be authorized to carry that traffic. Now, whether it's economic for them to do it, and whether any customers knowing the full ramifications, would want to subscribe to that is different matter.

MS. NORTON: Correct. I mean, that's the Dade/Broward situation today, as I understand it. The Commission authorized competition in concept and was going to deal with the problems with the access rates versus the ECS rates in the context of the ECS rules. That issue is still to be addressed. In order to not have it be a new problem now, Staff has recommended that parties go forward with negotiations for resale and interconnection rates. And if you do that and you approve that or acknowledge that that's what is needed to be --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I'm having a problem
-- realizing there is going to be local competition
come January 1, why does there need to be negotiations
on interconnection? If somebody wants to, they can
start their own local company and they can define what
they can -- if they want to provide local service
between Key West and Pensacola, they can do that, if

they want to call it local service, can they not?

MS. NORTON: Yes, sir, but all parties are instructed under the statute. They will still want interconnection rates, because I may subscribe to an alternative, but you may still have the local carrier and they need to have agreements in place as to how they are going to do that. So, that's why it's important to have those interconnection rates.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I understand it's important to have interconnection rates, but not for purposes of defining why it's going to constitute local in an ALEC's definition of what they consider to be local, is it?

MS. NORTON: I don't understand.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Are you talking basic or local?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I guess, basic because we have to start using the new terminology. An ALEC, they are not confined by -- and maybe this is an issue we are going to have to address in the future. But as I understand it, or as I would envision it, an ALEC is not -- they can define what they want to as constituting what has generally been known as local service. If they want to say, you know, for \$50 a month this part of your local calling is anywhere in

the State of Florida, and that's what you pay. I mean, if that's what they want to market, and that's what they want to promote, and if they have got the facilities to do it, I assume they would be allowed to do that. The ALECs are not being limited to what they can offer by what we have historically determined is local and toll, are they?

MS. NORTON: I agree with that. I guess the way that we were looking at it here, is we have defined -you know, your vote today was to define these routes as basic routes, basic service routes. Under the statute, there are certain very particular criteria that apply to basic service, including provision of 911 and operator services. And I'm not sure that anybody contemplated carriers doing all of that, when they have traditionally been just providing long distance transport is what they have been providing. don't think that you were contemplating that they were taking on a lot of necessarily -- or assuming that they would be taking on all of these other things in order to continue to be able to provide this transport. carrier wants to continue to provide the transport between, say, Miami and Key West, then I believe it was your intention that they be allowed to continue to do All that we were suggesting here was because the

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LEC rates now for that are going to be 25 cents a call,
that we needed to re-look at the rates that the new
local competitors would have to pay for that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The rates they would have to pay --

MS. NORTON: They would have to pay the LEC to terminate those calls, because there would still be --competition will go in for these -- these are re-defined as local. Right now these are toll rates and the system is well-established. Well, on January 1st the rules change, but some of the facilities and the activities of the carriers are not going to change that quickly. Eventually, maybe some of them will want to provide more basic local services, but that won't happen January 1st. And was it your intention that they have to be on board January 1st to provide all local services, all basic local, all aspects of basic local service?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I guess I'm confused on the issue. We are going to have to determine at some future point what the interconnection is going to be and what the rates are, okay? We are not doing that today.

MS. NORTON: No, sir. And the statute provides for actually the parties to negotiate that out. It's

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not necessarily something that you, yourself, would determine.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And there is a good chance we won't get that, that they will come to an agreement outside.

COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioners, you have got a

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> petition before us by TCG that you will be -- you have got hearings on in the latter part of October to address interconnection for TCG. There are other, you know, parties that are negotiating with companies for interconnection arrangements as we speak. They will take probably what comes out of that hearing as kind of an indication of where the Commission is directing, as far as interconnection rates. You know, we don't have to make that -- as you said, that decision is not before us today. And, you know, come January 1, there may be competition on these routes or there may not be competition on these routes, but it's going to be up to the competitors as to whether or not there is

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you a further question, and maybe it goes in line with what Commissioner Deason is talking about. Come January 1, I'm an ALEC. I want to provide service. defining this as a basic service, that doesn't

competition on these routes or not.

necessarily mean that they have to provide this
particular service, because that will be the choice of
the consumer. And I can offer a package like
Commissioner Deason said, 50 bucks, all of Florida, go
for it. Which is still higher than the basic service,
but that will be your choice, whether to stay with your
local carrier, in this case Southern Bell, or whether

to sign up with Joe Garcia Telephone Company.

COMMISSION STAFF: It would be my guess,

Commissioner, that many of the ALECs that come in may
not even be providing basic service. They are going to
more specialized aiming at particular markets and going
at niche markets to begin with. There is nothing that
requires them to provide basic service.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Sally, what was the point that you made about how basic service is defined very broadly, and in order to not provide that broad list of things that are included in that definition, an ALEC would have to come before the Commission?

MS. SIMMONS: That's correct. The statute under 364.337(2) defines what all is supposed to be included in the basic service that an ALEC provides. But it also goes on in this passage to talk in terms of how the ALEC could request a waiver of certain portions of this statute. And I see nothing here that would

preclude an ALEC from requesting a waiver so that they would only have to provide a portion of basic service and not necessarily all of it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let's look at the issue. We are on Issue 2, is that right?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes, we are.

MS. NORTON: Correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. The issue, I think, is very clear.

MS. NORTON: I think this can be --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And I think we are saying,
"Yes, we cannot allow other carriers to provide the
calling on these routes." And, obviously, regardless
of what we do today, come January 1, they can do it
under the title of an ALEC. The question is, do we
want to define this under the old terminology as a
local service and hence not open to IXCs for the period
of time until there becomes competition for local on
January 1. That's the way I read the issue. I think
that was the reason the issue was put in this
proceeding. Now, if I'm not interpreting the issue
right, tell me where I'm wrong.

COMMISSION STAFF: I believe you're interpreting it correct. However, I think our recommendation could, you know, be clarified to help, you know, reflect your

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vote in previous issues. In that last paragraph in the recommendation statement, instead of "local service," may need to just read "basic service," everywhere it reads "local service."

MS. NORTON: And truly, Commissioner, you know, the answer in the issue, "Yes, there shall be competition." There is nothing else specific in this case that you need to do.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think based on what we have heard, the issue should be simply, "If the Southern Bell proposal is approved, should the Commission allow competition on the extended calling service routes."

If we limit it to that, why is it necessary to take up additional action?

MS. NORTON: The reason that issue was put in there, if you recall, was because of the problem with the rate levels. And right now the wholesale rate is higher than the ECS rate. And that was what the carriers wanted you to understand and address.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: But we are not addressing it. I mean, we are not fixing that problem. I guess there is a difference between saying you can compete and setting up things that will effectively preclude you from competing.

MS. SIMMONS: I guess the difficulty is here in

1 this docket we are talking about how carriers can compete, but the fact of the matter is that the additional action is going to be taken elsewhere, not in this docket. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So why are we addressing it? MS. SIMMONS: The answer to the second portion of Issue 2 can simply be, "No additional action needs to

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

that simply.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there any concern with that? Okay. Now, the issue will remain as phrased, but the Staff's recommendation is now that we should say, "Yes, the Commission should allow competition on the routes and no additional action in this docket is required." Is that your recommendation?

be taken in this docket." And I think it can be solved

COMMISSION STAFF: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Commissioners, is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move approval of Staff's modified recommendation.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And I withdraw my first one, and I will go ahead and second that one.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. There has been a motion and a second.

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I would like to say that I'm taking as a given the Commission's decision in this. And that to the extent I vote on that, it's the majority has spoken, and I think this is consistent with what the majority has spoken. And it's not what I would have -- well, actually, it may be regardless of the fact that you implement less routes, I think it's still appropriate to vote that they should be allowed competition and nothing further is allowed.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let me just get some clarification from Ms. Norton. It appears that it is Staff's concern that when we say competition is to continue, but when you look at the fact that the wholesale rates are higher than the ECS rates, it's like, well, how is it really going to happen. And are you stating that it's Staff's view that in the future we probably will have another proceeding because we have determined that we want competition?

MS. NORTON: No, we just wanted acknowledgement that you recognized that the local interconnection and resale negotiations will resolve this problem or ought to resolve this problem.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. Got you.

MS. NORTON: And if they cannot resolve them, you do expect them to come before you for resolution, and

1 that's what we were seeking. 2 CHAIRMAN CLARK: There has been a motion and 3 second. All in favor, say aye. 4 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 7 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Ave. 8 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Opposed, nay. 10 Legal Issue Number 3. COMMISSION STAFF: Commissioners, you've basically 11 already answered -- Legal Issue Number 3 is if it is 12 not part of basic telecommunications service, does the 13 plan violate imputation requirements. The alternative 14 1.5 recommendation is apparently what you have already approved by your previous votes. If you want to just 16 17 go ahead and --CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a motion on the 18 19 alternative recommendation? COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move Staff alternative on 20 21 Legal Issue 3. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 22 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection? Without 23 24 objection. COMMISSION STAFF: On Legal Issue 4, does the 25

1 proposal violate any other provisions of the revised 2 statute? Ms. Canzano will present the item. 3 MS. CANZANO: It is Staff's position that Southern Bell's ECS proposal does not appear to violate any 4 5 other provisions of Chapter 364. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Move Staff. 7 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second. 8 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection, Legal Issue 4 9 is approved. 10 Technical Issue 3. COMMISSION STAFF: Issue 3 is when should tariffs 11 be filed and what should be the effective date. 12 13 Norton. CHAIRMAN CLARK: Why is it December 1st? 14 MS. NORTON: As opposed to? Well, actually --15 16 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Right away. MS. NORTON: -- I think now since you have 17 approved the tariff as filed, they don't need to 18 It was to cover all the various possibilities, 19 refile. the CWA proposal, and those --20 COMMISSION STAFF: Also the petitions for 21 reconsideration would have been expired by that time, 22 That's the reason we picked December 1st. 23 would have everything settled out by that time, 24

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hopefully.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But if we approve the tariff that's filed, can't it begin and then we have the motion after?

COMMISSION STAFF: Yes. That's just basically to refile pages by that date. The tariff becomes effective on January 1st by the vote. It was just, you know, a ministerial type decision as far as what date to have the tariffs refiled.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let's back up. The tariffs were filed to become effective January 1st?

COMMISSION STAFF: No, the tariffs were filed to become effective October 1st, with a phase-in schedule. But with your approval of the recommendation in Issue 1A, the alternative, you have approved it to be effective January 1st, with the refund mechanism in place from October 1st to January 1st. So, the tariff pages are going to have to be refiled, anyway.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, maybe we need to reconsider that.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, I'm not sure it wasn't -it was at least not absolutely clear to me that we were
voting January 1st.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, absolutely not.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: So, I think maybe in lieu of revisiting it, we'll visit it here and make a

determination of when is appropriate.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: When I say, "reconsider," I'm talking about reconsider on our own motion.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes, to put the effective date to what the tariff stated, which would be October 1st, correct?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And I want some input from Staff as to what is the problem with that.

MS. NORTON: Actually, the voting part was to be in this issue on the effective date. And we had recommended January 1st, because that is when ALECs may then actually begin to compete. And we thought that it was more appropriate to allow them all to be effective at the same time, and that would further the competitive aspect of this. In between, the stipulation calls for, or provides for any time an effective date that is different from the one prescribed in the stipulation, that that customer credit -- which you should be familiar with, we have done this before -- be implemented on customer bills on a monthly basis until the permanent rates are put in place.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: How would you calculate that credit?

MS. NORTON: It's shown in the recommendation, the

specifics of that credit.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, just explain it to me briefly right here, right now.

MS. NORTON: Okay. \$25 million is at issue, one fraction of the 25 million gets credited on the customer bills, pro rata, according to rate levels on basic local exchange service each month until the rates go into effect.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I guess we're changing a rate for a long distance call. How are you going -- I don't understand how you're going to credit the accounts.

MS. NORTON: Because of the dollar amounts.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: No, no, the mechanics of it; do you have to have made a call that's covered on an ECS route?

MS. NORTON: No, because until these go in, the stipulation just calls for the dollar amounts to be implemented according to the --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay.

MS. NORTON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Do we have to reconsider the thing, or can't we just, on our own motion, just say effective date October 1st?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, that would be in conflict with what you voted on in the previous issue.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: It's confusing to me as to why the Staff put it in one issue and has a separate time for making the tariffs effective.

COMMISSION STAFF: No, the tariffs are still effective January 1st in both issues. That's not inconsistent. We just had them filed December 1st, as far as that is the date we wanted to see them.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The tariffs as filed by Southern Bell had an effective date of October the 1st or January 1st?

COMMISSION STAFF: Had an effective date of October the 1st. However, the implementation schedule was 60 days after the order for the first phase to be implemented, and then another 60 days before the second part was implemented.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's sort of beyond what my concern is. This has happened in another case where we inadvertently voted on a timing issue when it was a separate issue, and it was sort of incorporated into another recommendation. We voted on that recommendation and then when we get to this one, it seems that we have done something — it shouldn't have been broken out as an issue or it shouldn't have been included in the previous issue.

MS. SIMMONS: Yes. Commissioners, I would grant

you we should not have it in both places. I apologize for that confusion.

MS. NORTON: Our recommendation to have it implemented January 1st goes to the fact that ALEC certificates will not become effective by statute until January 1st. And we thought it was appropriate to defer implementation of any ECS routes until the competitors have an opportunity to obtain their certificates. And we believe that time should be allowed for negotiations to get the resale and interconnection rates in place prior to the ECS coming in.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But negotiation may even be better if this is already established and the companies can look at the history and know exactly what they are looking at, right?

COMMISSION STAFF: The Company can't --

MS. NORTON: The incentive is not for Southern
Bell --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm sorry?

COMMISSION STAFF: The Company cannot implement it before then, anyway, before January 1st.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: When is the earliest the Company can physically implement the ECS proposal?

COMMISSION STAFF: January 1st for the first phase

of it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Is that what their tariff says?

MR. ELIAS: I believe it says 60 days from the Commission's vote or the order. And because you have got the requirement pursuant to the stipulation to make refunds effective October 1, 1995, or beginning October 1, 1995, that's why the consideration of the effective date and the Commission's decision on the substance is not easily separated.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Bob, in his analysis back in Issue 1A, or whatever it was, or maybe it was Julian, they did tie the issue of when this should be effective to their whole argument of there being a competitive market, and why this would be a fair thing to do. Because as of June 1st, theoretically, there will be ALECs in the market. And then, theoretically, there will be that opportunity for real competition. But since our settlement agreement says October 1 as the date to which the reductions should occur, then for those three months we give all the customers a general reduction in rates. I do remember reading that in the other section, although it might have been in the wrong section. I agree with the analysis, and I would leave it at the June 1 effective date.

1	COMMISSION STAFF: January 1.
2	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: January 1 effective date.
3	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Are you moving Staff
4	recommendation on 3?
5	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a second?
7	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second. That's with the
8	understanding that January 1st is the earliest, anyway.
9	Regardless of when local service competition develops
10	or not develops, that's the earliest that Southern Bell
11	can implement the rates.
12	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: With that understanding.
13	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection, Issue 3 is
14	approved.
15	Issue 4.
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move Staff.
17	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
18	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Without objection, Issue 4 is
19	approved.
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 1 2 STATE OF FLORIDA) 3 COUNTY OF LEON I, JANE FAUROT, Court Reporter, do hereby certify 4 that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the 5 time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes 6 7 were thereafter translated under my supervision; and the 8 foregoing pages numbered 1 through 79 are a true and correct 9 record of the proceedings. I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, 10 employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor 11 relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or 12 financially interested in the foregoing action. 13 DATED THIS ____ day of October, 1995. 14 15 16 17 JANE FAUROT 100 Salem Court 18 Tallahassee, Florida 32301 (904) 878-2221 19 20 21 22 23 24 25