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4	In the Mat	ter of : DOCKET NO. 990649-TP :	
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	ORAL ARGUMENT	
14 15		COMMISSIONER E. LEON JACOBS, JR.	
16	2		
17	DATE:	Friday, August 11, 2000	
18		Commenced at 2:10 p.m.	
19		Concluded at 3:19 p.m.	
20	I	Room 152	
21		1075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida	
22			
23		Official FPSC Reporter	
24		(850) 413-6736	
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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APPEARANCES:

FLOYD SELF, Messer, Caparello & Self, 215 South
Monroe Street, Suite 701, Tallahassee, Florida 32301,
appearing on behalf of AT&T Communications of the Southern
States, Inc.

RICHARD MELSON, Hopping, Boyd, Green & Sams,

123 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, on

behalf of MCI WorldCom and Rhythms Links, appearing

telephonically.

JOSEPH McGLOTHLIN, McWhirter Law Offices, 117 South Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, appearing on behalf of FCCA.

MICHAEL GOGGIN, BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., c/o Nancy Sims, 150 South Monroe Street, Suite 400, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, appearing on behalf of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

KIMBERLY CASWELL, P. O. Box 110, FLTC0007, Tampa, Florida 33601-0110, appearing on behalf of Verizon Florida.

JEFFRY WAHLEN, Ausley & McMullen, 227 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32302, appearing on behalf of ALLTEL.

APPEARANCES (Continued): JOHN FONS, Ausley & McMullen, 227 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, appearing on behalf of Sprint-Florida, Incorporated. SCOTT SAPPERSTEIN, 3625 Queen Palm Drive, Tampa, Florida 33619, on behalf of Intermedia Communications, appearing telephonically. KAREN CAMECHIS, Pennington Law Firm, 215 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32302, on behalf of Time Warner Telecom of Florida, appearing telephonically. BETH KEATING and DIANA CALDWELL and WAYNE KNIGHT, FPSC Division of Legal Services, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

2	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. We'll go on the		
3	record and call this to order. Counsel, read the notice.		
4	MS. KEATING: By notice issued August 4th, 2000,		
5	this time and place have been set for an oral argument and		
6	a status conference in Docket 990649. The purposes is se		
7	forth in the notice.		
8	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We can take appearances.		
9	I guess we can start on this end.		
10	MR. GOGGIN: Michael Goggin with BellSouth		
11	Telecommunications.		
12	MS. CASWELL: Kim Caswell for Verizon Florida.		
13	MR. SELF: Floyd Self of the Messer Law Firm on		
14	behalf of AT&T.		
15	MR. McGLOTHLIN: Joe McGlothlin for the Florida		
16	Competitive Carriers Association.		
17	MR. FONS: John Fons with the Ausley Law Firm on		
18	behalf of Sprint.		
19	MR. WAHLEN: Jeff Wahlen on behalf of Alltel		
20	Communications, Inc.		
21	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay.		
22	MS. KEATING: There are some on the phone, as		
23	well, Commissioner.		
24	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. We'll take		
25	appearance from the mhare		

MR. MELSON: Rick Melson with the Hopping Law Firm on behalf of WorldCom and Rhythms.

MR. SAPPERSTEIN: Scott Sapperstein on behalf of Intermedia Communications.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. There are others participating by phone or monitoring by phone, as well?

MS. CAMECHIS: Yes. This is Karen Camechis with Time Warner Telecom.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Very well.

MS. KEATING: And Beth Keating, Diana Caldwell, and Wayne Knight for Commission Staff.

commissioner Jacobs: Thank you. I tried to speed past that one. We're here on two motions, right, one by Sprint and one by Verizon? And then also we're going to take up, I assume, the request by BellSouth to modify today. Essentially, let's go through both motions first, and we'll do the parties' argument and the responses to that. I don't want to keep them too long, and then we'll cover BellSouth's position. Okay? So who would like to go first? Verizon.

MS. CASWELL: I have probably about five minutes. With its motion, Verizon has asked the Commission for two things. First, it has requested a bifurcation so that Verizon can go to hearing on a separate track from BellSouth. This will allow the

Commission to go forward with the BellSouth hearing but to delay Verizon's hearing. And I understand, no party opposes that bifurcation request, so I don't need to say anything more about that.

Verizon's second request is to suspend the proceedings, again, only as to Verizon until the issue of appropriate cost methodology is settled at the federal level. As you know, the Eighth Circuit has overturned the FCC's TELRIC methodology which underlies GTE's cost studies and proposed rates in this case. In practical terms, Verizon's suspension request would mean that proceedings would be delayed for Verizon until the FCC issues new pricing rules in the event that the Eighth Circuit decision is upheld in any appeals.

While Verizon understands that no party opposes a delay for Verizon, some of the ALECs at least have asked the Commission to set a new schedule for Verizon and probably for Sprint as well that would assure a decision in their cases by the end of July 2001. Under this approach, the Commission would proceed with the case and render a decision regardless of whether the cost standard was finally determined at the federal level. Verizon does not think this is the best course. The company is now reviewing its cost studies to determine how they should be changed to conform to the Eighth Circuit's opinion, but we

do not know how long that process will take.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But you are undertaking that analysis?

MS. CASWELL: Yes, we are analyzing them now, but it will take, I think, a substantial period of time. And, of course, we would comply with any Commission order to submit new studies on a delayed schedule, if that's what the Commission decides it wants to do. However, even if Verizon revises its studies in light of the Eighth Circuit's opinion, we will have to do that in absence of any valid FCC pricing rules. So there's a good chance that the Commission will go forward with the proceeding only to have to turn around and do it again when the FCC issues new pricing rules.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That's an interesting point. As I've been thinking through this, and that point being the relevance of the FCC's pricing rules --

MS. CASWELL: Right.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: -- could we come up with -- so long as you come up with a cost study that you think comports with the issue of the hypothetical, do we have to wait for the pricing rules?

MS. CASWELL: You don't have to wait. There's no -- I don't think, at this point, there's any real obligation for you to wait. The real issue is, what is

the most efficient thing for you to do? And I know the Commission has been frustrated of late with regard to some decisions at the federal level in the fact that it goes through a whole proceeding and then has to turn around and do it again at the end when the FCC rules.

And in this case, Verizon understands the Commission's frustration with being hamstrung with the FCC and federal court decisions. And, in fact, GTE went with the states up to the Supreme Court last year and tried to get a decision that the states could establish their own cost methodologies. And, unfortunately, the FCC won that battle. In its opinion of January of last year, the Supreme Court affirmed the FCC's authority to implement the local competition provisions in the Act. And with specific regard to pricing methodology, the Court said that, yes, the FCC can prescribe a requisite cost methodology, and then the states need to take that and establish the rates.

So in the end -- I mean, what's clear at this point is that the FCC can establish the cost methodology, and then you need to take that methodology and follow it. So if we need to go forward now, there's no assurance that what we do will ultimately comport with the FCC's ultimate rules. And that -- you know, unfortunately, that's the hand you've been dealt by federal regulators in the way

that they have interpreted the Act.

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As I said, the CLECs oppose an indefinite suspension and would have the Commission proceed with a decision for Verizon and Sprint by July of next year. this regard, they argue that competition will not develop in the absence of what FCCA calls correctly designed UNE rates. And, again, I point out that we won't know with any certainty how to correctly design UNE rates until we know for sure what the ultimate rules will be at the federal level. And more fundamentally, it's important to recognize that there are UNE rates in place today and that this Commission established those rates. They were not unilaterally imposed on the CLECs. In addition, the parties have stipulated to interim deaveraged loop rates. Under Verizon's suggested approach, all of these rates would remain in place until the pricing standard is clear and the Commission can proceed with certainty.

Additionally, I need to point out something that I think the parties may have overlooked. As a condition of GTE's merger with Bell Atlantic, the FCC imposed certain obligations designed to speed competition in Verizon's state territories. Among these conditions are promotional discounts on residential and advanced services loops and the resale discount for residential loops. Let me try to briefly explain these discounts which recently

took effect in Florida.

For resale of Verizon's telecommunications
services, this Commission has ordered a wholesale discount
of 13 percent. Under the FCC's merger order, however,
CLECs will get more than double that discount for
residential resold lines and associated services.
Specifically, instead of a 13 percent discount, they will
get a 32 percent discount off the retail rate. So that's
quite a bit deeper than this Commission has ordered.

For unbundled local loops used for residential or advanced services, ALECs will get a 25 percent discount off the established State rate. For example, this Commission set a \$20 rate for the two-wire analog loop in GTE's arbitrations with AT&T and MCI. The parties then stipulated to deaveraged rates so that the rate for Zone One for Verizon is now \$16.42. With the merger discount, that rate will be taken down to just \$12.31. With rates like that, I think it's extremely difficult to claim that competition will be stymied if the Commission doesn't set rates quickly.

To gain perspective on this discounted rate, it's useful to look at the respective two-wire loop rates Verizon and AT&T proposed in this proceeding. Verizon had proposed a \$28.41 rate, while AT&T proposed a rate of \$10.67. The \$12.31 rate is a whole lot closer to AT&T's

ideal than to Verizon's. There are various conditions as to when the merger promotional windows will end, but all of them are tied to competitive developments in Verizon's area. For the resale and residential loop discount, the default offering window is two years with the discount itself lasting for three years.

The advanced services loop discount window won't end until Verizon has deployed operation support system interfaces to handle at least 75 percent of advanced services preorder inquiries and orders. In short, these discounts could well be in effect until the pricing methodology question is settled at the federal level. So in this interim period, the merger conditions assure rates that are quite a bit lower for these key elements than the existing rates the Commission has ordered.

Finally, I need to address a point made by FCCA in its response to our motion. FCCA appears to believe the Commission can force Verizon to continue to support studies it filed before the Eighth Circuit issued its decision. As a matter of fundamental due process, if nothing else, that is incorrect. Verizon cannot be compelled to advocate any particular position in this or any other proceeding. It is very well known that Verizon has always opposed the hypothetical network standard embodied in the FCC rule that the Eighth Circuit has

overturned. And based on past arbitration decisions, I don't think this Commission would have adhered to that standard either if it had the choice.

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with the FCC's pricing rule only with the explicit understanding that that rule would remain in effect. Since that is no longer the case, GTE is well within its rights to withdraw those studies and to advocate an alternative approach in keeping with the Eighth Circuit's ruling.

In summary, GTE's preferred approach is a suspension of this proceeding as to Verizon until we know what cost standard is to be used to price UNEs. In the meantime, GTE would withdraw its cost studies and proposed prices, as well as the testimony associated with those costs and prices. At the same time, we would ask that all other parties' testimony addressing our studies and our testimony would be withdrawn or would be stricken as well. Verizon would not withdraw any of the testimony from the hearing that was held last month on certain issues. While Verizon would not present any witnesses in the BellSouth phase of the proceeding, it would still remain a party to this case and would file a posthearing statement on the issues that were litigated last month.

As I stated earlier, Verizon's less preferred

alternative would be to go ahead in the absence of new pricing rules by allowing the company an adequate period to file new cost studies conforming to the Eighth Circuit's ruling. And what we would suggest in this regard is perhaps a status conference in a few months to determine where we are in cost study development, and it might also be possible to reserve some tentative hearing dates toward the end of next year. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Any responses to Verizon's motion?

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Commissioner, we filed a response that addressed both motions, and if the other parties think well of it, perhaps we could hear Sprint and then respond.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Is that fine with Sprint?

MR. FONS: That's fine, Commissioner. It may be a little bit awkward because Sprint is going to be coming at this a little bit differently than Verizon. As you know, Sprint is participating in this proceeding both as an ILEC and as an ALEC. Sprint is very sensitive of the fact that we need to get pricing for unbundled network elements accomplished soon, and they need to be deaveraged to the greatest extent possible.

Sprint has approached this case from the very

beginning on a very balanced basis; that is, looking at both sides of the equation, and have filed cost studies and prices which we believe represent a fair, impartial, and compensatory manner of pricing unbundled network elements. This carefully balanced approach was capsized in July when the Eighth Circuit threw out one of the elements of the FCC's pricing methodology, and that is the hypothetical network. Sprint's cost studies, in particular, their loop cost study is based upon a hypothetical network. If there's any ILEC in this proceeding that has adhered to the FCC's rules and pricing methodology, costing methodology, it's been Sprint.

Because of the use of the hypothetical network, and since that's now been vacated by the Eighth Circuit, Sprint is in a dilemma. Sprint feels that it cannot go forward with its current cost studies with that rule being vacated because that's the heart and soul of our costing methodology. We could go forward, but as Ms. Caswell has indicated, we're running a risk; that is, if we go forward and the Eighth Circuit's decision is not stayed, or if it is ultimately approved or upheld, I should say, and if the FCC issues new rules, we have wasted an awful lot of time and effort. The prices will not then be appropriate prices, and we will have to go back to the drawing board.

It's Sprint's posture that we ought to wait and

see what happens, not indefinitely. Sprint has already committed to coming up with new costing in the April to June time frame with or without something final out of the FCC. We don't know at this point in time what that is. I mean, we're kind of just taking a step into the dark because we don't know what will replace the hypothetical network. If it's not a hypothetical network or a proxy, we're not sure how you would do your costing for a local loop.

So these are things that have to be worked on, things that have to be studied, and therefore, we believe that this proceeding ought to be bifurcated, and Sprint ought to be able to step outside of it as the ILEC, and then come back sometime next year and make a cost filing, a pricing filing in the springtime of next year, maybe as late as June, and then take it from there.

In the meantime, Sprint has on file an approved, an effective tariff for all of its rates, and those are not only unbundled network element rates, they are deaveraged to the greatest extent possible. So there's nothing that any ALEC can come and take those tariffed rates from Sprint. So in the meantime, while we're waiting through this, there's no disadvantage to any CLEC coming in and doing business in Florida.

The other side of this is, as I indicated in the

beginning of my remarks, Sprint is also appearing as a CLEC in this proceeding, and Sprint would like to continue as a CLEC in this proceeding. Consequently, there is testimony that Sprint has filed in this proceeding that is interwoven with both ALEC and ILEC testimony, and we will have to go through the process of taking out pieces of that testimony, and Sprint is agreeable with working with the parties to reach an accommodation on that. Indeed, I have sent all of the parties and Staff a matrix of the proposed changes that we would make to our testimony, the testimony that's already been filed, the direct testimony that was filed back in May, our rebuttal testimony in Phase One which was filed in the end of June, as well as the rebuttal testimony that we filed at the end of July. We have proposed certain pieces be left in, some pieces be taken out.

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As far as the Phase One proceeding, except for some specific pieces of testimony, Sprint will take out all of that testimony, the cost of capital testimony. It had very little depreciation testimony because Sprint was going to adhere to the depreciation rates that the Commission established in the USF proceeding a couple of years ago. With regard to the rebuttal testimony that Sprint filed on --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Let me make sure I'm

We covered most of those issues in the prior clear. 1 hearing; right? 2 MR. FONS: In the Phase One, right, but we'll 3 withdraw that testimony. Sprint is not going to stand on 4 that testimony. We'll refile all of our testimony with 5 any cost study --6 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Does that cause us any 7 concerns with the procedure from that docket, if they 8 refile testimony on depreciation and cost of capital? 9 MS. KEATING: That is one of the questions that 10 Staff had --11 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. 12 13 MS. KEATING: -- was exactly going to some of 14 the Phase One issues, whether there would be a need to 15 refresh the information if bifurcation does occur. 16 MR. FONS: Well, we'll refresh it entirely is 17 what our proposal is rather than trying to leave it in the 18 record. 19 MS. CASWELL: And, Commissioner, I would note 20 that we could go that way too. If Staff and the 21 Commission prefers that we withdraw that, we can do that and refile. 22 23 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. 24 MR. FONS: The remaining piece is the rebuttal 25 testimony that we filed on July the 31st as an ILEC, I'm

sorry, as an ALEC. I'll get it straight one of these days. But we filed rebuttal testimony on July the 31st as an ALEC, and we're in the process right now of going through that testimony and revising it in recognition of the fact that we will in this -- if our motion is granted, we will be withdrawing not only our testimony but also our cost studies. And, therefore, there may be pieces of our ALEC rebuttal testimony which relies upon the cost studies and prices that will no longer be applicable, and so we'll have to take that out if the Commission grants us leave to do that. And that's where we are, Commissioner.

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well, very well.
Mr. McGlothlin.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Commissioner Jacobs,

Joe McGlothlin for the FCCA. I would like to begin by
giving you the bottom line to our argument and position,
and then I'd like to explain how we got there because it's
important that you understand the reasons. They are far
different from the reasons that are given by the movants
here.

We believe there should be no delay in the September 19th hearings as they relate to BellSouth. We would agree with and consent to a limited delay in the hearings as they relate to Verizon and Sprint but not because we agree that the opinion of the Eighth Circuit

provides a justification or reason to delay. As a matter of fact, we strongly disagree with that assertion. We agree with a slight delay, because if we were to proceed on September 19th with BellSouth and then, as appropriate, set subsequent hearing dates for Verizon and Sprint, that type of bifurcation, limited bifurcation, is in core with our view of the most orderly procedure that would result in the most thorough examination and the most informed decision by the Commission in this important docket, but at some point, that delay no longer because constructive. It becomes injurious and prejudicial.

And the FCCA suggests that the outside date for a final decision in this docket as it relates to Verizon and Sprint would be a final decision no later than July 31st of next year and that it would include a ruling on any motions for reconsideration. We view that as something that should be doable by the parties and manageable from the standpoint of the Commission. But beyond that, we're simply pushing too far into the future for a decision that will help shape and define the nature and extent of competition in the local market in Florida.

I think it's helpful to provide a little bit of context here, take stock of exactly where we are in this proceeding. This proceeding actually was initiated by a petition that the FCCA and other parties filed in December

of 1998. In that petition, we asked the Commission to address those aspects of the framework in Florida that, in our view, were impeding the development of competition in the local market. And we alleged then and we continue to assert now that until the Commission revisits and prescribes cost-based UNE rates, there will be no meaningful competition in Florida in the local market.

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In May 1999, the Staff recommended that this docket specific to UNE pricing be opened. And since then, despite efforts of parties to streamline the case where there was a stipulation that had the effect of avoiding a Phase One/Phase Two approach for the purpose of expediting this decision, right now we're looking at an agenda conference of February of next year before we have the decision as it stands now. And if there's one thing that the moving parties and the new entrants agreed with, it is that if the Commission were to wait until all the dust settles on this issue; that is, wait out until we have answers as to whether there's going to be a stay or whether there's going to be an appeal, whether there is going to be a remand and lengthy rule proceedings, that delay will probably measure in terms of three or four years. And we simply think it's unacceptable to wait until the outcome is settled, if the delay is that long, if it means that we have to wait that period of time

before those things that are necessary to effective competition are in place in Florida.

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And I'd like to take this time to point out the essential difference between the motions and our position. Verizon maintains that the principal objective of the Commission in this situation should be, avoid at all costs, even if it means waiting four years, the necessity of having a second ratemaking activity. We think the priority is very different. We think that the Commission in this situation should take all actions necessary to address the UNE rates with the additional market experience and with the better data that it has available now and take measures to prescribe rates that will have the effect of making competition possible. And then if in three or four years, if this happens, there's a result coming out of the court case and the FCC activities that requires it, the Commission can adjust, make adjustments at that point.

And what type of adjustments would those be?

I'd like to make the point now that in the Eighth Circuit opinion, the essence of that opinion is a strong validation by the Court of the forward-looking cost methodology. One of the references is on Page 10 of the decision. The Eighth Circuit said, "Forward-looking costs have been recognized as promoting a competitive

environment which is one of the stated purposes of the Act." And a little later in the same paragraph, "Here, the FCC's use of a forward-looking cost methodology was reasonable." So as I laid out in our written response, what we're talking about here with respect to the impact of the Eighth Circuit opinion on this proceeding is a matter of detail and nuance. The Court approved the use of a forward-looking cost methodology. TELRIC is one example, and it's important that the Commission, among other things, go to hearing and take the evidence on the impact of the decision on its role in this case.

interesting point that I considered, and I'll ask the ILECs to maybe respond to this. Would you then support the idea that, number one, there are other costs and methodologies, forward-looking costing methodologies, that would not incorporate a hypothetical network that would be available for use in a cost model?

MR. McGLOTHLIN: I think within the universe of available cost methodologies, there are variations on this forward-looking theme; one of which would be to modify the use of the hypothetical network in various degrees.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And that brings me to the next point, because in TELRIC, my question is -- and I guess you would answer it in the positive -- could you

modify the hypothetical issue in the TELRIC methodology so as to overcome the Court's concerns?

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MR. McGLOTHLIN: If the question is, can we do that based on the submissions that have been made in this docket at the September hearing, I don't think I'm sufficiently well versed in the technical aspects of that to give you an answer. But I would like to point this out, we have sponsored testimony of our witness, Joseph Gillan, who testifies in prefiled testimony, rebuttal testimony, that the real impact of the Eighth Circuit's decision in its disapproval of the specific TELRIC methodology is to prescribe the upper bounds of the UNE rates that can come out of this case because the relationships are such that if you substitute this different network for the hypothetical network involving the TELRIC, the way the numbers fall out is that necessarily the TELRIC is the highest of the possible outcomes. And so that should give the Commission some assurance that if it proceeds on the basis of the cost studies that have been submitted to date, it is not understating rates when it uses those tools. If anything, it is at the upper limits of what should be permissible, and it is the most conservative possible position to be in. And for that --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Verizon says quite the

opposite in their -- that they would say this is quite the -- it's exactly the reverse.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Yes. And we would be happy to get into that with them during the hearing when that arises as to who's right on that subject.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'll let you respond.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: So for these reasons, for the reason that the Eighth Circuit, if nothing else, validated the use of a forward-looking cost methodology, for the reasons that we have been asserting since 1998, Commissioner, that competition will not develop to any meaningful extent until the Commission addresses UNE rates, and because the alternative to a reasonable schedule is to experience a delay of some three or four years, we suggest that the best course of action is to proceed on September 19th to take testimony on the cost studies that BellSouth has submitted, and then in an orderly but expeditious way, set dates that will allow the Commission to treat Verizon and Sprint on a schedule that ends no later than July 31st of next year.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Staff, did you want to go and let the parties respond to FCCA first? Did you have any points?

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Before that, I would just like to point out, I'm aware that Mr. Melson is on the phone

and Mr. Self, to my right, have some comments --1 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry. 2 MR. McGLOTHLIN: -- they may want to add to 3 my --4 MS. KEATING: Yeah, I think there are some other 5 responses. 6 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Mr. Self. 7 MR. SELF: I think Mr. Melson is going next. 8 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Melson. 9 Thank you, Commissioner. I'll be MR. MELSON: 10 short. We, both WorldCom and Rhythms, essentially support 11 the FCCA position. We both believe very strongly that the 12 13 BellSouth portion of the hearing needs to go forward in 14 September, and are both willing to allow a bifurcation 15 provided that the GTE and Sprint cost studies come in on 16 some sort of timely fashion and don't get delayed 17 indefinitely as Verizon appears to suggest. Thank you. 18 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Mr. Self. 19 MR. SELF: Thank you, Commissioner. AT&T also 20 agrees with the comments that Mr. Melson and 21 Mr. McGlothlin have made. And I'd just like to add a couple of additional thoughts. Principally, going to the 22 23 issue of the timeliness and when do we have the subsequent 24 proceeding. The first thing I'd like to point out is, in 25 terms of the argument that the Eighth Circuit decision

isn't at least in part motivating the current situation, the mandate has not yet issued on that, and it won't for 45 days. So we technically have not gotten to the point where the rules have indeed legally been invalidated at this juncture, and we won't be at that point until the mandate issues. But even assuming the mandate does in fact issue, which is what will happen unless there are petitions for reconsideration, what we're motivated by in terms of having the proceeding with respect to Verizon and Sprint as soon as is reasonably possible is the fact that the Act makes very clear in Section 252(d)(1) that it's the State Commissions that are supposed to be setting the rates in these matters.

And with respect to the Commission's decision, excuse me, the Commission's obligation to set rates in thinking about what it was that I would like to tell you today, I was reminded of the Florida Supreme Court case in US Sprint versus Marks, July 16th, 1987, and that was in one of the toll monopoly area review cases. And in that case, the issue was the permanence of the toll monopoly areas. And for those that don't remember the case at that time, the Commission had determined that pursuant to a review that it had set several years earlier that the toll monopoly areas would in fact continue. And the Supreme Court affirmed that decision of this Commission. And part

of what they said was, and I'd like to quote from Page
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1109 is, "Whether the TMAs are permanent or temporary must
be analyzed within the historical context in which the
Commission's actions here have been taken."

And it seems to me that the issue before you today is a question of permanence versus temporary actions. And part of the argument that's really being made to you is, wait until we have permanent final rules on this subject, which as Mr. McGlothlin says could be two, three, or fours years from now, and I think it is very important for the Commission to keep in mind that under the Doctrine of Administrative Finality, that the Commission -- and this decision as well in the US Sprint case -- that this Commission has the obligation to set rates and to take action and to decide issues that are presented before it. And, indeed, changed facts and circumstances may occur; rules may change, statutes may change, policy considerations may change, a multitude of things may change downstream.

And under the Doctrine of Administrative

Finality, when you indeed have changed facts and

circumstances, that's your opportunity to come back and

deal with those changed facts and circumstances which may

or may not lead to a different decision at that time. But

the Florida Supreme Court and all of the cases on the

subject make it very clear that, to the extent that you adopt a policy, you adopt something that looks like a permanent action today that really in the administrative grand scheme of things, that action is permanent only until such time as there are changed facts and circumstances.

This Commission has an obligation to set rates. There are numerous carriers that either currently have arbitrations underway or are in the process of negotiating with these carriers and may inevitably end up before you on arbitrations. To the extent that you can set rates consistent with the Act, you have that obligation to do that. And, really, what I believe all of the ALEC carriers are urging you to do is to proceed on that basis and to set those rates. And waiting as Verizon has suggested for what could potentially be several years, and even in the case of Sprint, the ILEC, waiting for what could be late next year before you would have a hearing, which would be sometime in the mid 2002 time frame potentially before you have a final decision of this Commission, is really too long.

This Commission should set the policy. This

Commission should set the rates. And if the FCC, the

United States Supreme Court, the Eighth Circuit, Congress,

or whomever at some point downstream to change the rules

of the road, the Commission can deal with that at the time.

But these companies, these ALECs, are waiting and wanting to move forward with their business plans. And under the current price structure, they're effectively unable to do that. And if you truly want competition to occur, if you truly want to move forward in implementing the Act, then you should grant the requests of Verizon and Sprint for a bifurcation and a delay, but do not grant their requests for the length of the delay, and instead, as we've urged in the FCCA's document, get this matter moving forward and have a final decision by the middle of next year. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Goggin, I'm sorry, you had a response to one of the motions. Would you like to be heard?

MR. GOGGIN: Yes, please. BellSouth, first of all, has no objection to granting the motions to bifurcate that were filed by Verizon and Sprint provided that it would not in any way delay the proceedings with regard to BellSouth. We're not aware of any party to this proceeding that advocates delaying the proceedings with regard to BellSouth, but if granting the motion to bifurcate would result in such delay, then BellSouth would reluctantly oppose the motions.

The other point that we wish to make, which is a relatively narrow one, is we're somewhat concerned about Sprint's apparent desire to rely in part on the cost studies that it now claims it cannot defend in order to, as an ALEC, attack BellSouth's cost studies. Sprint has proposed providing revised versions of its rebuttal testimony and redacted versions of other testimony, which we understand would include information from its cost studies, but it would be used in order to discuss BellSouth's cost studies, and they have proposed that that testimony be allowed unless it can be shown that the inputs are hypothetical network based. And yet in its motion, Sprint claims that its cost studies are based entirely upon the TELRIC methodology, including the use of a hypothetical network with the exception of two items, vendor costs and labor rates. For that reason, BellSouth requests that the Commission strike any testimony provided by Sprint which relies upon the cost studies that Sprint has asked to withdraw.

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In the event that the Commission should not condition the granting of Sprint's motion on the striking of such testimony, BellSouth would like to reserve the right to file additional rebuttal testimony after having reviewed Sprint's revised rebuttal testimony, which is yet to be filed, or to move to strike those portions of such

rebuttal testimony which we believe improperly rely on withdrawn cost studies.

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I guess there is one other observation that we would like to make. You asked before the parties to address whether other forward-looking methodologies may be used. Our limited observation here, I have not read the testimony of FCCA's witness at this time, but I understand that he is arguing that TELRIC represents the upper bound of cost-based prices and that the Eighth Circuit's decision would result in, I guess, lower cost-based prices. And that, to us, is rather surprising when one considers that the CLECs argued that the TELRIC rates, the TELRIC rules should be upheld because only through the use of a hypothetical network could you get lower rates. were arguing at the time that the abandonment of the TELRIC rules would certainly result in higher rates. if they are now arguing that the abandonment of the TELRIC rules will necessarily result in lower rates, we find that astonishing.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. Mr. Wahlen.

MR. WAHLEN: I hate to interrupt the flow of all of this, but I came with a long presentation for Alltel which would require me to repeat everything that Mr. McGlothlin and Self and Melson said, and so I won't do that. But I will say that Alltel is not opposed to

bifurcation. They're not opposed to a reasonable delay, and we think the schedule suggested by the FCCA is 2 reasonable, and then that's our piece in it. 3 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Thank you. I'm sorry, I 4 probably get you out of order. 5 MR. WAHLEN: That's okay. No problem. 6 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Staff. 7 MS. KEATING: I'm not sure if there are any 8 others on the phone that may have wished to respond. 9 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Sapperstein, I think, 10 was on the phone. Did you want to respond, 11 12 Mr. Sapperstein? MR. SAPPERSTEIN: I concur with the comments of 13 14 all of my colleagues. 15 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And, I'm sorry, from Time 16 Warner. 17 MS. CAMECHIS: Commissioner Jacobs, this is 18 Karen Camechis with Time Warner Telecom. We also concur 19 with the FCCA and AT&T and would not oppose bifurcation as 20 long as Verizon and Sprint proceeded by the middle of 21 2001, with the hearing at the end of 2001. 22 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. That, I assume, 23 takes care of all of the parties' positions on the two 24 motions. Is there anyone else that needs to be heard on

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that? Okay.

Staff.

MS. KEATING: We've just got some clarification questions, I think. It sounded to me like -- with regard to the Phase One issues that the parties might be willing to just defer consideration of all the Phase One issues for Sprint and GTE to a later proceeding as well rather than having them addressed.

MR. FONS: Go ahead.

MS. CASWELL: Go ahead. We could go either way, but I would ask that, you know, if we do that later treatment of the inputs in a different case, that we could also rely on some of the testimony that's been submitted in Phase One unless we're going to totally re-litigate the issues. I guess I'm not sure how it would work.

MS. KEATING: Frankly, at this point, Staff isn't either. But one of the concerns that we've had is that if you do bifurcate for Sprint and GTE, just taking up Phase Two issues later on could result in some of the information that's been filed in Phase One being somewhat stale.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: So you'd follow the idea that Mr. Fons proposed, you would be in favor with that?

Okay.

MS. CASWELL: And I think we would be fine with that too, if you wanted to do it all over again. I mean, I agree that some of it might be stale, but --

MR. FONS: Let's talk about the issues in Phase One so that we make sure that we're on the same page here. My recollection is that there were several issues. There was Issue Five which talked about signaling networks and call-related databases. There was Issue Six which says under what circumstances, if any, is it appropriate to recover nonrecurring costs through recurring rates.

Sprint filed testimony on that issue in Phase One, and Sprint would like to continue maintaining that testimony in this proceeding. That's an issue that's not going to go away by Sprint withdrawing its cost studies and prices.

The only issues -- and there's another issue having to do, subject of the standards of the FCC's third report and order, should the Commission require ILECs to unbundle any other elements or combinations of elements?

If so, what are they, and how should they be priced? We believe that that particular issue should remain in this proceeding, and Sprint is not prepared to withdraw its testimony on that issue.

Then there's, finally, when should the recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges take effect? We believe that issue should stay in the proceeding, and Sprint is not prepared to withdraw its testimony on that. The only two issues Sprint is willing to withdraw its testimony on, I should say three issues, is Issues 7B, C,

and D, and that is depreciation, cost of capital, and tax rates. Sprint will withdraw its testimony on those three 2 issues that were set forth in Phase One. 3 MS. KEATING: And that's the position of both 4 Sprints? 5 MR. FONS: Well, in this case, it would be 6 the -- yes, it will be the position of both Sprints, but 7 it will only be applicable to Sprint, the ILEC, on the 8 issues that are withdrawn. The issues that are remaining 9 enter Sprint, the ALEC. 10 11 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Touche. Do you have 12 anv --13 MS. KEATING: Let's see. Some of our other questions were: With regard to the matrix specifically 14 15 that Sprint has filed, one of our concerns is that it may just be a little bit confusing --16 17 MR. FONS: It may be? MS. KEATING: -- to pull some and not pull the 18 rest. And, frankly, I think it would be Staff's 19 preference if Sprint would just pull it all and then 20 refile what needed to be --21 22 MR. FONS: We can do that. What was intended to 23 be, these are the pieces of testimony that would remain.

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We can certainly refile them. It will take us a bit of

time to do the cut and paste that would be required to

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refile them, but we will be prepared to -- we'll do that if it's an accommodation of the Commission, of course.

But we wish to identify what we intended would remain so that BellSouth would have a complete picture of what we're doing because they appear to be the only party that's raising any questions with regard to this.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Commissioner, taking these items one at a time, I believe the FCCA would have no objection considering the -- what has been referred to as the Phase One issues of Verizon and Sprint in the bifurcated case as long as the overall time schedule remains acceptable.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. It occurs to me that I had said I would allow Sprint and Verizon to respond to Mr. McGlothlin. I will do that after Staff is done here, if that's okay.

MR. FONS: That's fine.

MS. CASWELL: Okay.

MS. KEATING: I think our greatest concern at this point is just working out what dates, if any, would be, you know, set for a future proceeding, and that would be up to whether you decide to grant the bifurcation and what openings there are on the Commission calendar.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Who would like to go first? Since Verizon went first before --

MS. CASWELL: Yeah, just briefly. It's the CLECs' position that an indefinite delay until we know what the costing standard is would be injurious and prejudicial to the CLECs and that competition would not be possible in the interim. There are a couple of assumptions there upon which that premise rests that we would vigorously dispute. And the first one is that competition can't develop in the interim because there aren't rates set that are reasonable or cost-based. We would dispute that.

We want to remind you once again that there are existing UNE rates and that this Commission set those rates. We didn't like them either. We think they are too low, but the Commission believes they are reasonable, and those rates are in place today. Those rates will become even more favorable, and I would say much more favorable, with the merger discounts that Verizon is obliged to give. So, again, we dispute the premise that competition can't develop in the interim.

I think also that the four-year time line -while nobody knows how long it will take, I think four
years probably is a little extreme. And based on, you
know, past remands, it probably would be in the
neighborhood of two, maybe three years.

Secondly, the CLECs seem to assume that the

rates are going to go down, and I don't think anybody can make that assumption at this point. Despite what Mr. Gillan says, Verizon would echo the remarks that Mr. Goggin made. We don't believe those rates -- we don't believe his premise that the Eighth Circuit decision prescribes the upper bounds of UNE rates. And Mr. Gillan's testimony is counterintuitive as well as contrary to some of the things CLECs have said in the past. I also think Mr. Gillan's testimony downplays the amount of work that would need to be done to the cost studies and to the prices to conform them to the Eighth Circuit's decision, and it appears to me that he believes the Staff should do that work.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Let me touch on that for a moment. You indicated that you are taking on the analysis of what needs to be done to yours. Contrast what -- and you're saying that you reviewed Mr. McGlothlin's analysis and his is superficial, for lack of a better term.

Explain that to me, would you?

MS. CASWELL: Well, in terms of FCCA's

Mr. Gillan's testimony, I haven't studied that testimony
in any great detail. I did read it. We're still
analyzing that testimony, as well as the Eighth Circuit
decision, but it seems to me that the position that the
Eighth Circuit now prescribes the upper bounds of the UNE

rates is just not true. If anything, those rates are going to go up, not down, because if we're not using a hypothetical network, then we believe the rates will tend to rise instead of fall. So, I mean, we would dispute that basic premise that Mr. Gillan seems to be operating under.

And also, you know, from reading his testimony, I don't know who he thinks is going to do the revisions to the studies or the prices, but it would appear that he thinks Staff should do that, and I think he's downplaying the amount of work that would need to be done to the studies and the prices. So, you know, again, I think he's sort of glossing over some very difficult issues that are presented by the Eighth Circuit's opinion, and that's about all that I have. Thank you.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Well, I can't leave it that
Ms. Caswell suggesting that Mr. Gillan --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm going to allow

Mr. Fons to respond also. Do you want to wait until he's

done before you respond?

MR. McGLOTHLIN: All right.

MR. FONS: No. Go ahead, let him respond. I would like to have the last word on this. Yes, go ahead, Mr. McGlothlin.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: No.

MR. FONS: I'll take my turn at bat, and then we'll let it go at that, I hope. Going back to where we started from, Sprint is in this proceeding both as an ILEC and a CLEC, and the cost studies that Sprint has proposed and has filed in this proceeding are cost studies that looked at both sides of the equation and relied entirely upon the FCC's rules and orders and used a hypothetical network.

That hypothetical network doesn't exist in reality. It depends upon the use of state of the art in a configured network that takes advantage of suddenly a network falling out of the sky. It's not the way a network is normally built, and that is incrementally over time. I'm not going to get into the issue of whether TELRIC will produce prices that are higher or lower. What I'm going to -- what I want to say is that to try to come up with the cost of providing a local loop without using some kind of surrogate, some kind of proxy is very, very difficult.

I've been in this business for more years than

I care to admit and never has the local exchange industry

or any industry been able to tell anybody what it costs to

provide a particular service or product. That's why you

use total service long-run incremental costs, you look

into the future, but in order to do that, you've got to

have some investment that you've got to look at. And it's that whole question, where do you come up with the amount of dollars that you've got to spend to provide your network? Are you going to look at what's on the books? If you do that, then the CLECs say, no, you're using embedded costs. Well, if you don't use embedded costs and can't use the books, then what do you do?

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All I'm saying is that this is not a simple This is not something for us to just look at process. what the FCC rules required, the studies that were done pursuant to those rules, and then turn around and say, well, we'll do it the other way. There is no, quote, other way that we can do it right at this moment. We are searching for that. Hopefully, we can come up with something that will make that available to us. So to say that we can do this in the blink of an eye or come up with a schedule that says, well, within the next three weeks come up with a new cost study, or three months, certainly not three years. The best estimate we can give you at this point in time is the estimate that we set forth in our motion, and that is maybe in the April to June time frame we can come up with another cost study.

And it may be in that interim time we'll find out more about what is going to happen to the Eighth Circuit decision, and it may be that in the April to June

time frame, or even in an earlier time frame, we may find out that we can use the hypothetical network again, which will make things very easy, then we refile our study. But if we don't have the hypothetical network, we're kind of groping in the dark to say what is it that we can do, and ultimately will it past muster? Will it pass the muster of this Commission and of the FCC under whatever rules it might give out?

So it's not as Mr. Gillan -- and with all due respect to Mr. Gillan, he's entitled to his opinion. It can't work that way. It's a much more difficult process.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Do you agree that there were two issues: One is to whether or not there is some way to arrive at an imputation, if you will, into the present models, something that can be imputed in the present models that will overcome this issue of the hypothetical network?

MR. FONS: I'm not sure that it can because what the hypothetical network does is gives you the amount of investment that's required to provide all of these facilities and all of these services. And unless you can come up with some quick and dirty way of doing that, it's a difficult chore when we've got to come up with a process that will pass muster.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. McGlothlin. First of

all, let me make sure, he's going first again.

MR. FONS: I have one more point to make --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry.

MR. FONS: -- and that's with regard to what

Mr. Self talked about, administrative finality. With all

due respect, I think he's turned administrative finality

on its head. Administrative finality is a rule of law

that applies to when the Commission must give up control

over an item so that it can ultimately be appealed to the

courts.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Mr. McGlothlin.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: I'm going to be very brief and very narrow on my last remarks. I just wanted to point out, it's fine for Verizon and for Sprint to dispute Mr. Gillan's assertions, and that is an evidentiary matter that will be played out at the appropriate time, but it is unfair and unwarranted to suggest that Mr. Gillan has but through his testimony imposed some huge additional burden on the Staff because it's nowhere in his testimony, and if there's anything to be gleaned from the testimony, it is that in his view the Eighth Circuit validated the forward-looking cost methodology, which means that the Commission can go forward now and, if necessary, adjust later and is far better than waiting three years, even if Kim is right on the outside projections, before we get

into this necessary business of designing rates. 1 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Anything else, Mr. Wahlen, 2 Mr. Self? Mr. Melson? 3 MR. MELSON: No. 4 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And Mr. Sapperstein and 5 6 Ms. Camechis? MR. SAPPERSTEIN: No, Commissioner. 7 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Nothing else. 8 anything else? 9 MS. KEATING: We don't have any more questions 10 on the motions. 11 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. It sounds that no 12 13 one has really disputed that all of the models do rely on the hypothetical, and so that can be taken as a given. 14 And it can be taken -- and the Court's decision speaks for 15 itself as to the continual legal validity of that 16 17 approach. I'm very interested in to what extent the 18 studies as filed have any validity, for the arguments I've 19 heard today seem to indicate is that as filed, they all 20 rely on the hypothetical and, therefore, have no or at 21 best very limited validity. That's about all I think we can -- we have clarity on at this point. 22 23 I will not render a ruling from the bench today, but we will have one forthcoming very quickly. We'll rule 24 on the motions for bifurcation and for suspension and 25

BellSouth's motion to strike, which, I guess, was raised today here. 2 MS. KEATING: I think it was a hypothetical 3 motion to strike. 4 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: It depends on the ruling 5 of Sprint's -- regards to Sprint's motion. 6 MS. KEATING: And I would suggest waiting until 7 there's an actual filing. 8 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. 9 MS. CASWELL: Commissioner, can I just also ask 10 for clarification? In your ruling, you also rule on 11 the -- whether the Phase One testimony remains in or out. 12 Would that be a part of the --13 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes. 14 MS. KEATING: I think that should be a part of 15 that. 16 17 MS. CASWELL: Okay. And I think the testimony dates are coming up pretty quickly, and I know you said a 18 ruling would issue quickly. Would we be able to expect 19 that sometime maybe -- would you estimate early next week 20 or later next week? 21 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: At minimum, by the middle 22 of the week, I would think, unless we're -- unless 23 something out of the ordinary comes up. 24 MS. CASWELL: Okay. Thank you. 25

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Having heard arguments on the motions, we will now turn to BellSouth's -- I guess this is a motion to modify your testimony. You can go forward, Mr. Goggin.

MR. GOGGIN: Commissioner, I'm at a bit of a loss. I didn't realize the notice for today's emergency oral argument did not encompass this issue. I note that in the order of modifying procedure issued July 24th, BellSouth was ordered to file status reports on the modifications of its cost studies on July 26th and August 1st, along with a final list of changes BellSouth intends to make on August 7th and to submit the changes to its cost model on August 16th.

BellSouth has filed the status reports and the final list of changes it intends to make, and intends to file the changes to its cost model on August 16th in compliance with the Commission's order. Also, in the order of modifying procedure --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Hold on just a second. Staff.

MS. KEATING: I just wanted to clarify, there is not a motion on the table from BellSouth, but this was noticed also not only as oral argument but as a status conference --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay.

MS. KEATING: -- with the idea being that we would be checking on the status of --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. So we can approach it from that perspective.

MR. GOGGIN: That's what I was attempting, is to give the status, which is we -- in conformance with the modified procedural order intend to file the modifications on the 16th as we have been ordered to do and to comply with the other time lines and rulings that were made in that order.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay.

MR. SELF: Commissioner Jacobs, can I comment on the status too?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Go right ahead.

MR. SELF: I have no objection to what

Mr. Goggin has said, and I'm at a slight disadvantage also
because I've not been that intimately involved in this
issue, but I have participated in a couple of conference
calls regarding these things. And it's my understanding
that some of the changes based upon the preliminary review
at least that the -- some of the AT&T witnesses have had
of the status reports that BellSouth has been filing, that
some of the items being changed go beyond the matters that
had been the subject of some discussions with AT&T and
BellSouth, which my understanding is, that was part of or

at least the original motivation for some of these changes.

And our witnesses are very concerned that given the fact that this information is going to be produced on the 16th, which is Wednesday of next week, and then given the fact that your order, I believe, talks about testimony being filed a week after that, that that may be extremely difficult to meet. To some extent, how quickly we can respond is going to be dependent upon the full and complete content of the filings. Part of our problem is, even if we get the stuff electronically on Wednesday and get it conveyed out, rerunning the model in some instances -- I understand that our process of doing that, changing the inputs and those sorts of things, that it may take as much as a week in order to do those kinds of manipulations.

So I'm not here asking for anything today, but rather simply to state for the record that based upon the preliminary review that some of our folks have had of the filings that BellSouth has been making, it may be very difficult in order for us to provide any testimony, let alone anything meaningful, within the current time schedule. And I just wanted to put you on notice that it may be necessary for us to ask for a couple of more days after we have had a chance to see what it is that they

have fully and completely filed.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Anyone else want to comment?

MR. GOGGIN: For BellSouth, I don't anticipate that the modifications that would be filed would require more time than is set forth in the order for the other parties to respond, but certainly if they felt that they needed more time and the additional time asked for is not unreasonable, I don't anticipate that BellSouth would have any objection to that.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Go ahead.

MS. KEATING: Can we ask just a couple of questions? One of the things Staff is curious about is, who exactly for BellSouth is going to be filing revised testimony?

MR. GOGGIN: Are you talking about revised testimony in connection with the revised testimony that has yet to be filed by Sprint?

MS. KEATING: Correct.

MR. GOGGIN: I don't know that any revised testimony would necessarily be filed. Not having seen the testimony that Sprint intends to file, though, we would like to reserve the right to do so in light of the fact that the original schedule was set up so that the ALECs would file on the 31st and we would file later in August

on the 21st. 1 MS. KEATING: Okay. I'm sorry. I spoke too 2 3 quickly --MR. GOGGIN: I'm sorry. Go ahead. 4 MS. KEATING: -- without actually listening to 5 your response. I'm sorry. Who is going to be filing 6 revised testimony for BellSouth to support the revisions 7 to the cost study? 8 MR. GOGGIN: The witnesses who supported the 9 cost studies that are modified I anticipate would be the 10 ones filing testimony in support of their revisions to 11 those. 12 MS. KEATING: But you don't know exactly who 13 that is at this point in time? 14 MR. GOGGIN: No, I'm afraid I don't. 15 MS. KEATING: Do you have any idea of how 16 17 extensive the revised filing and revised testimony is going to be? 18 MR. GOGGIN: First of all, let me say, I'm at a 19 bit of a disadvantage. I'm returning from vacation, and 20 21 the attorneys who have been primarily responsible for this 22 case are on vacation. MS. KEATING: We have no pity. 23 MR. GOGGIN: I know you have no pity. 24 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: She's in rare form. 25

MR. GOGGIN: This is by way of explanation rather than a plea for pity. Of course, any pity that you should gratuitously send our way, we would gladly accept. I will get that information to you as soon as possible, and if you think it appropriate, we will share it with all the parties.

MS. KEATING: I think that would be helpful,
particularly for Staff. We have just one other thing that
we have had kind of a concern about. Because of the
Court's decision with regard to the models and the
hypothetical network, if the Commission does proceed with
BellSouth, we're concerned as to whether the Commission is
required to consider the Eighth Circuit's decision in
rendering its final determination with regard to
BellSouth. So would the parties be, I guess, essentially
stipulating that we can proceed with BellSouth, and that
as the Eighth Circuit's decision applies to BellSouth,
that would not be a contested issue?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'd like to get some assurance of that. Of course, we can never force you to waive unless you were voluntarily doing it, but --

MS. KEATING: I mean, it just seems pointless to go ahead in that direction and then that be the first point on appeal, you know, if the parties are really looking to go forward at this point in time, including

BellSouth.

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MR. GOGGIN: I guess our position on this would be that certainly to the extent that the Eighth Circuit's decision becomes final in the sense that the mandate issues, that would effectively vacate the FCC's pricing rules. We believe that the cost studies that we have submitted comport with those rules. In the absence of pricing rules from the FCC, we think there would still be an obligation on the part of the Commission to establish cost-based rates much in the same way that the Commission was required to establish cost-based rates in arbitrated proceedings when the pricing rules had been vacated before.

So we believe that the Eighth Circuit's decision certainly would apply in the sense that the FCC's rules would no longer be operable, but we do not view that as an impediment to having this Commission hear this matter and make determinations and establish rates.

MS. KEATING: And so?

MR. GOGGIN: Let me give a very concrete example. To the extent that the decision that the mandate issues and an objection is made to our cost studies on the basis that they do not comport with the FCC's vacated rules, I imagine that our response would be one that, yes, they do; and, two, that even if they didn't, that would

not prevent the Commission from, nevertheless, establishing the rates that we have sought because that is not a basis for rejecting them. Now, the Commission itself might decide for other reasons to reject them, but we would not view that as a basis for rejecting --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I think that's the bottom line. You're going to support your position and your testimony on that, and once we make a decision be it based on that, you know, it speaks for itself. And if we wind up in front of a court and the Eighth Circuit decision comes in -- is brought in to challenge our decision, then we will have to deal with that at that time, but it sounds like we're moving forward, and you're going to support your testimony --

MR. GOGGIN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: -- in this proceeding.

MS. KEATING: I just want to let the other parties -- whether they had a different view of it.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: May I try to address your question? FCC's position is as follows: The Commission is not legally prohibited from proceeding now. While the status of the Eighth Circuit's opinion is in play with respect to rehearings and mandates and remands and as a technical matter the validation of the forward-looking cost methodology means that the Commission has the tools,

we're supposed to go forward now, and it should go forward now and make a decision. And in the event that ultimately the FCC prescribes different rules that require tension, the Commission can adjust at that time.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Let me ask a question to you. Let's say the FCC does come out with some methodology that differs from what they have now. Again, in search of a forward-looking costing methodology and what we have here has that same objective; i.e., based on this hypothetical issue, wouldn't we -- would it -- it would appear to me that we could come back and look at our proceeding and make some assessment as to what extent we differ on remand. I would argue for that.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Yes. I'm not suggesting that it's going to be automatic, that we're going to do anything differently, but at that time, you would make that assessment.

me, of course, is that what I hear here today is that there is no rescue for such a cost study; that if the cost study was based on the hypothetical, anything different would require a total redo. And I guess that's what we have to -- that -- quite frankly, I don't know whether I want to or not, but I'm more and more inclined that we may want to get some kind of analysis of that in this

proceeding, I mean, just kind of dig into that question a little bit. And it sounds like Mr. Gillan has to some extent.

I can tell you that I would be very interested in what that would be and what it means and how we assess that, but I can't prejudge it, of course, but it sounds like a very interesting point that we may want to address here.

MR. MELSON: Commissioner Jacobs, if I might, this is Rick Melson for WorldCom and Rhythms. I think part of our position was that BellSouth's cost study as filed never complied with the FCC's TELRIC rules to begin with. So while I think Sprint's study is more clearly based on a hypothetical network, I'm not sure we would agree with the basic premise that Mr. Goggin set out that his study complied with the former rules. Be that as it may, I think we agree with the FCCA and the other parties that we can go forward at this point and that the uncertainty created by the Eighth Circuit decision will get resolved at some point. That's something that need not trouble us particularly in September.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Now -- thank you,

Mr. Melson. One point I wanted to go back to as to

BellSouth, your recommendations. There is a standard -
and I assume that these are being proposed basically to --

as either errors or omissions to your testimony that you're going to just supplement your existing model and testimony that supports it. That was, I think, the gist of Ms. Keating's question to you.

The concern I have is to what extent it may cross over the line a bit and act as bolstering or additional testimony. I don't have the wherewithal to make that determination, but I'm going encourage that that analysis be made. And I'm sure the parties will, but I want to make sure that we're very clear on that as to these changes. And that probably will have to be done by the time you file -- I mean, by next week when you file your study.

But I'm sure your position would be that none of it is, but what I'm saying here is, you know, that's an issue that I will be looking to have resolved, I guess is what I'm saying. I'd like to get that issue resolved.

MR. GOGGIN: I anticipate that the testimony will be -- the revised testimony, to the extent that it's submitted, will be submitted for the purpose of explaining the modifications rather than bolstering any argumentative testimony that may have been submitted before.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay.

MR. GOGGIN: I am confident that to the extent that we inadvertently overstepped those bounds, our ALEC

friends will promptly point that out. 1 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. Now, so are 2 we -- it sounds like, Mr. Self, if there are any 3 additional concerns, you will raise those in terms of 4 timing and so forth? 5 MR. SELF: I would assume -- I would hope by the 6 end of next week, we would let you know where we are on 7 that. 8 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. So we don't really 9 10 have an order that needs to come out with regard to these modifications at this point. Very well. Anything else to 11 come before us today? 12 MS. KEATING: None that we're aware of. 13 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Well, we should 14 15 have an order before you by the middle of next week, and we'll proceed from there. Thank you. The hearing is 16 adjourned. 17 18 (oral argument concluded at 3:19 p.m.) 19 20 21 22 23 24

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STATE OF FLORIDA) 1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 2 COUNTY OF LEON 3 4 I, TRICIA DeMARTE, Official FPSC Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the hearing in Docket No. 990649-TP 5 was heard by Commissioner E. Leon Jacobs, Jr., Prehearing Officer, at the time and place herein stated. 6 It is further certified that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this 8 transcript, consisting of 57 pages, constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 9 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, 10 attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or 11 counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. 12 13 DATED this 15th day of August, 2000. 14 15 FPSC Official Commission Reporter 16 (850) 413-6736 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25