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4	In the Matter of Consideration of Bells	:	DOCKET NO. 960786-TL		
5	Telecommunications, In Entry into interLATA s	c.'s :		<b>L</b>	
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#### PROCEEDINGS

(Hearing commenced at 9:05 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We're going to go ahead and begin. Counsel, could you please read the notice.

MS. BARONE: Pursuant to notice issued on August 1st, 1997, this time and place have been set for hearing in Docket 960786-TL, consideration of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s entry into interLATA services pursuant to Section 271 of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We'll take appearances.

MS. WHITE: Nancy White for BellSouth
Telecommunications, 150 West Flagler Street, Suite
1910, Miami, Florida 33130. Also appearing to
BellSouth is John Marks of Knowles, Marks and
Randolph, 528 East Park Avenue, Tallahassee, Florida
32301. Also assisting in the case today will be
William Ellenberg, Phil Carver, and Ed Rankin,
representing BellSouth Telecommunications, 675 West
Peachtree Street, Suite 4300, Atlanta, Georgia 30375.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You said Ellenberg,
Carver -- and you said one more.

MS. WHITE: Rankin. R-A-N-K-I-N.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Joe McGlothlin and Vicki

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Gordon Kaufman, 117 South Gadsden Street, Tallahasse, for the Florida Competitive Carriers Association.

MS. WILSON: Laura Wilson and Charles Dudley appearing on behalf of the Florida Cable
Telecommunications Association, 310 North Monroe
Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301.

MR. WILLINGHAM: William B. Willingham and Kenneth A. Hoffman, the law firm of Rutledge, Ecenia, Underwood, Purnell & Hoffman, 215 South Monroe Street. Suite 420, here on behalf of Teleport. Also appearing with us will be Michael McRae, in-house counsel for Teleport.

MR. MELSON: Richard Melson of the law firm Hopping Green Sams & Smith, P.A., P. O. Box 6526, Tallahassee, appearing on behalf of MCI Telecommunications Corp. With me is Tom Bond, 780 Johnson Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia, also on behalf of MCI.

MS. RULE: Marsha Rule, 101 North Monroe Street, Tallahassee, on behalf of AT&T. Also appearing will be Tracy Hatch and Mike Tye.

MR. SELF: Floyd Self and Norman H. Horton of the law firm Messer, Caparello & Self, P. O. Box 1876, Tallahassee, Florida. We're appearing on behalf of American Communications Services of Jacksonville,

Inc., as well as Metropolitan Fiber Systems of Florida and WorldCom, Inc. I'd also like to enter an appearance for Mr. Richard Rindler and Morton Posner of the law firm of Swidler and Berlin in Washington D.C. They will be appearing on behalf of MFS and WorldCom. And to keep things straight, Mr. Norman Horton will be addressing matters related to ACSI, and I'll be addressing matters relating to WorldCom.

MR. WIGGINS: Patrick K. Wiggins and

Donna L. Canzano, law firm of Wiggins & Villacorta,

501 East Tennessee Street, Suite B, Tallahassee,

32302, and Jonathan E. Canis of the law firm of Kelley

Drye & Warren, 1200 19th Street Northwest, Suite 500,

Washington D.C. on behalf of Intermedia

Communications, Inc.

Madam Chairman, I believe this is Mr. Canis' first time before the Commission as an attorney, and I'd like to sponsor him as a Class A Practitioner. He is admitted to the D.C. bar and other bars as well.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Alright.

MR. BOYD: Everett Boyd of the Ervin Varn Jacobs and Ervin law firm, 305 South Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, Florida, appearing on behalf of Sprint Communications Limited Partnership and Sprint

Metropolitan Networks, Inc. Also appearing is Benjamin Fincher, 3100 Cumberland Circle, Atlanta, Georgia.

MR. COHEN: Bob Cohen, P. O. Box 10095, Tallahassee 32301, representing Time Warner AxS of Florida LP, and Digital Media Partners.

MS. BARONE: Monica M. Barone, Beth
Culpepper, Charles Pellegrini appearing on behalf of
Commission Staff, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard,
Tallahassee, Florida 32399.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There are several preliminary matters. Ms. Barone.

MS. BARONE: Yes, Madam Chairman. We have several preliminary matters. And the first category would be addressing the pending motions before you. The second category would be miscellaneous administrative matters. Staff recommends that the Commission take up the motions first.

The three motions are reconsideration of your order granting FCCA's Motion to Compel, issued August 29th, 1997; AT&T's oral Motion to Compel Answers to its First Set of Interrogatories and First Request for Production of Documents to BellSouth, and finally the Joint Motion to Strike SGAT filed by AT&T, ACSI, FCCA, Intermedia, MCI and WorldCom.

Staff would recommend as Prehearing Officer that the Chairman take up the second first since you may rule on that and you can find out the status of the oral Motion to Compel from the parties at this time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. One of the things

I'd like to do, Commissioner Clark had a slight

scheduling problem this morning and I'd like for her

to be able to participate in the motions. Could we go

ahead and take some of the miscellaneous

administrative matters, because those won't require a

vote. I think she'll be here around 9:30. Let's try

to go through those and use that time efficiently, but

allow her the time to get here so she can participate

in some of the motions. We will, when we go back to

Category 1 motion's issues, we'll start with the

motion B, which is the one for me as Prehearing

Officer. But let's go to Section 2 in the

miscellaneous administrative matters.

MS. BARONE: Yes, ma'am. The Staff would recommend that the parties have an opportunity to bring up their preliminary matters at this time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

MS. WHITE: Yes. Nancy White for BellSouth Telecommunications. I have a couple of preliminary

matters.

First, I would like to ask the Commission to take official recognition of Part V, the General Service Provisions of the Florida Public Service Commission rules; that's 25-4, with the exception of the ones that have been repealed, and the rule 20-4.076 relating to pay telephone service. And I have copies of those if anybody wants them.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is there any objection to that? Seeing none, then we will take official recognition of the documents. Any others, Ms. White?

MS. WHITE: Yes. The second one is that I'd like the Commission to take official recognition of order number PSC-96-0082-AS-TP issued January 17th, 1996, approving the agreement between BellSouth and the FCTA, Continental and Time Warner, as well as order number PSC-96-0959-FOF-TP issued on July 24th, 1996, which was an order requiring filing of agreements between competitive carriers in the same geographic markets.

would have an objection to that second order because I believe that has been protested so I don't believe it's of any force and effect anymore.

MS. WHITE: I would disagree. It has been

protested but the part that was protested -- it was
merely protested what the Commission didn't do, not
what they decided.

They decided that interconnection agreements
between competitive carriers in the same geographic
markets should be filed with this Commission. What

was protested was the fact that the Commission did not order all interconnection agreements between incumbent local exchange companies to be filed.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Before we go into

argument, let's go ahead and get your list and then we'll go through them and see which ones there are no objections to.

MS. WHITE: That's it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Then as it relates to the first order that you referred, is there any objections to that being -- us taking official recognition?

MS. RULE: I have no objection -- this is Marsha Rule for AT&T -- but I would like to clarify that was dated 1-17-96?

MS. WHITE: Yes.

MS. RULE: So that was before the passage of the Telecommunications Act of '96?

MS. WHITE: That's correct.

MS. RULE: Thank you. No objection.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Then let's go ahead and address the second -- Ms. Kaufman, you have stated an objection because that particular order was appealed or there was a petition or a protest filed and it was issued PAA.

MS. KAUFMAN: Yes. Chairman Johnson, it's my understanding that that was issued PAA; that that order was protested and it's my understanding that when an order is protested, it no longer has any force and effect. So we would object to the Commission taking official recognition of it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And BellSouth's --

was protested -- that the order itself -- the substance of the order was not protested. What was protested was that they felt the Commission had not gone far enough. So they weren't objecting to what the Commission ordered. They were objecting to the fact that it did not cover a broader ground.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. But responding to Ms. Kaufman's argument that the entire order has no force and effect, and that the entire order has disappeared, how would you respond?

MS. WHITE: I'd argue that that's not the case. That the part concerning the filing of

competitive agreements in the same geographic area is still -- remains in effect.

MS. KAUFMAN: Chairman Johnson, the Association was not the party that protested that order. However, I believe the protest that was filed, it protested the entire order and the entire order is no longer of any legal effect.

#### CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Staff.

MS. BARONE: We're checking the status of the state statute and looking at the timing to see if the new law that is in effect applies to that order. If we could have one moment to check we will get back with you.

# CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. (Pause)

chairman johnson: Then while they're checking that, let's continue with other preliminary matters, particularly as it relates to taking official notice, and we'll come back, hear the Staff presentation on the legal effect, and make a ruling if necessary. Any other preliminary matters?

MS. WILSON: Yes, Madam Chairman. FCTA's rebuttal witness, due to a prior conflict, will not be available to testify on Monday, September 8th, so I'd just request some leeway for her to testify on the other day.

1	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm sorry, the witness?			
2	MS. WILSON: Witness Pacey. She's a			
3	rebuttal witness.			
4	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. You say she cannot			
5	testify.			
6	MS. WILSON: On Monday the 8th.			
7	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is that the date we set			
8	for her? Specific?			
9	MS. WILSON: No, we did not set a specific			
10	date for her.			
11	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So you just want us to			
12	know she's not available on that day.			
13	MS. WILSON: On the 8th, correct.			
14	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But she's available on			
15	the other dates.			
16	MS. WILSON: Any other day.			
17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We'll note that			
เธ	and accommodate that as we have with the other			
19	witnesses.			
20	MS. WILSON: Thank you.			
21	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other preliminary			
22	matters? Mr. Wiggins.			
23	MR. WIGGINS: Yes, I have a procedural			
24	matter on the treatment of confidential evidence in			
2	this proceeding			

We have a Late-filed Deposition Exhibit 17 for Mr. Scheye that we will wish to cross Mr. Scheye on. It's an audit report for which BellSouth claims a proprietary -- claims to be proprietary and confidential. We have no desire to oppose that classification. It is in that interim phase right now before they provide line-by-line justification, and it is covered by your order with respect to not violating the confidentiality of the report that binds and applies to counsel.

We do not know of any way to cross on this document by merely referring to a line or a page or a number; it's just not going to be effective. So when it comes time to cross, it seems unavoidable that we will need to request that all those not bound by that order, or by the confidentiality agreements, be sequestered from the room.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any response to that?

Staff, is that the process we generally -- when we're in this kind of a predicament where you can't go line, page and --

MS. BARONE: I'm sorry. I didn't hear the full discussion. But Mr. Wiggins did approach me earlier and told me about the late-filed deposition exhibit. And if it's -- it was my understanding that

he believed the entire exhibit to be confidential. this time that exhibit is protected by the order, protective order that was issued, and Staff will be bringing a recommendation to you. Therefore, under the statute, that information is protected at this time, also because of the notice of intent -- or the intent to treat it confidential that Mr. Wiggins has stated today. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So then the process for handling that, would we sequester those that are not bound by the confidentiality agreement?

MS. BARONE: Yes, ma'am.

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MR. WIGGINS: Chairman Johnson, this is not something that is done frequently, obviously, and it's something that no one enjoys doing given the Public Records Law. However, there is precedent for that in Commission history; it is done from time to time. And candidly, I --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Wiggins, when was the last time that occurred?

MR. WIGGINS: I think it was when Commissioner Gunter was still sitting on the Commission.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: It's been a long, long time, hasn't it?

MR. WIGGINS: Yes, sir, it has.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: You think there's no way you can conduct cross examination, have the witness read to himself a paragraph, sentence, or whatever and ask policy questions in relation to that without divulging any of the information contained therein?

MR. WIGGINS: No, sir. But I'm happy to provide the confidential exhibit to you or to the Commission or anyone else and have you review it, and if you have a different take on it, we'd be happy to explore alternative approaches.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'll get together with Staff and we'll review that information. But we're on notice as to your request and we'll try to handle that in the best manner possible.

MR. WIGGINS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes, sir.

MR. SELF: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I have just a couple of matters.

First, we advised parties last week that WorldCom's witness, Robert McCausland, has left the company and so, therefore, will not be available for the hearing. Instead, at the appropriate time, the company will be proposing to substitute Mr. Gary Ball.

If you look on Page 7 of the Prehearing Order that's where Mr. McCausland currently appears, so we will be at that time asking Mr. Gary Ball be substituted for Mr. McCausland. Mr. Ball will adopt the direct, the rebuttal, all of the exhibits, the deposition of Mr. McCausland, the deposition exhibits, as well as the discovery responses. Mr. Ball is familiar with the subject matter having testified in the Georgia 271 proceeding. So he'll be prepared to address all of the matters that have previously been addressed by Mr. McCausland.

## CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. SELF: In addition, if it's possible, I notice that he appears fairly late in the proceeding. We would ask, if possible, that Mr. Ball not appear until the last three days of the hearing, which would be the 10th, 11th, and 12th. If possible, we'd like to get him a date certain since we're having to drag him into this at the last minute, but maybe it will be better to see how things progress this week and Monday of next week before we specifically request to pin him down to a particular date.

noted. We'll try to accommodate that. You're right,
I think once we see how fast or slowly we're

proceeding we'll be able to -- if you coordinate with Ms. Barone, she can get back to me and we'll try to come up with a time certain.

MR. SELF: Thank you. One last matter that I have, at the prehearing conference when we discussed the subject of opening statements, it was suggested that some of the parties might be able to get together and present a consolidated statement.

Since then, there are seven parties, ACSI, AT&T, FCCA, Intermedia, MCI, Sprint and WorldCom have, in fact, agreed to pool the time that's available for the opening statement for them, and we'll be having four persons who will be making the consolidated statement on behalf of those parties. So at the appropriate time I believe that Mr. Wiggins will be the first speaker for that group.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. That will be fine.

MR. SELF: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Sir?

MR. HORTON: ACSI's witness has a schedule conflict next week. There's a hearing in another state and I wanted to request possibly we set a date certain for Mr. Falvey for next Monday the 8th, if at all possible. That would enable him to -- also be participating in the other jurisdiction. I had sent a

letter -- as soon as I learned that I sent a letter to Ms. Barone and other parties last week.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We'll try to accommodate the Monday the 8th. Let's see how things are going and get back with Ms. Barone and we'll see what we can do.

MR. HORTON: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other preliminary matters? Ms. Barone.

MS. BARONE: Madam Chairman, if the parties to do not have any preliminary matters, there are two things that I'd like to bring to your attention.

First, with respect to the request for official recognition of the order dealing with agreements, we've reviewed that order. It appears the order only encompasses one issue. That order was protested, therefore — and has no effect, therefore, I do not believe the Commission can take official recognition of an order that doesn't exist anymore. So I would recommend that you not take official recognition of that order.

Secondly, with respect to Mr. Wiggins'
late-filed deposition exhibit, I'd like to take a look
at the precedent on that before making a final
recommendation on how to handle questioning. I do

believe we should look to see if there's any way possible to ask questions without sequestering people from the room. So we would like to take a break to look at the precedent and be able to give you a decision on that as well.

If the parties don't have any other preliminary matters, Staff has a few we'd like to take up at this time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We'll go back then to the recommendation on the Commission taking official recognition of Order 96-0959. Ms. White.

MS. WHITE: Yes. I believe that the -Staff is correct, it encompassed one issue but it was
a broader issue, and that the other parties did not
protest what the Commission had done but rather what
the Commission had not done.

In the alternative I would ask for official recognition of an August 2, 1996, letter filed by BellSouth's Director of Regulatory Affairs with this Commission in Docket 960290 concerning BellSouth's compliance with Order No. 96-0959. And that order was filed with Ms. Bayo and is in the record of that docket.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Kaufman.

Ms. KAUFMAN: Chairman Johnson, as to taking

official recognition of the order that has been protested I think Ms. Barone is correct. There was one issue that was protested, the order no longer has any effect so we would object to official recognition.

As to the letter, I do not believe that a letter to the Commission Clerk is the type of information that's appropriate for official recognition, and we would object to that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other comments?

Seeing none, we will not be taking official recognition of the order that was protested, and, therefore, is not in existence; that is 96-0959. And with respect to the letter, I agree, I don't believe that a letter being filed with the Clerk is the kind of document -- unless you can cite to me by rule or statute -- that the Commission would ordinarily take official recognition of. So I'm going to deny the official recognition of both those particular documents. Any other -- Ms. Barone, did you have a comment?

MS. BARONE: No, ma'am. I just have some other things if you're ready for me to proceed.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes. Go ahead.

MS. BARONE: First of all, Staff has passed out an official recognition list to all of the parties

and to all of the Commissioners. Staff would like to 2 have that marked as an exhibit at this time. 3 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Which one? Okay. MS. BARONE: Official recognition list. 4 5 Consists of nine pages. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We will mark that as 6 7 Exhibit 1 and short title it "Staff Official Recognition List." 8 9 (Exhibit 1 marked for identification.) 10 MS. BARONE: Thank you. Second, Staff would also like -- you have a cover sheet before you, Madam 11 Chairman, and Commissioners, identified as SUB-CON, 12 BellSouth provided information to a subpoena that has 13 been deemed confidential. We would like to have that 14 marked as an exhibit at this time so that we can ask 15 questions throughout the proceeding. The description 16 l of the exhibit is "Confidential, Subpoenaed 17 Information Related to BellSouth's Responses to 18 Staff's Interrogatories." 19 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We will mark that 20 as Exhibit 2 and short title it "Confidential 21 22 Subpoenaed Information Related to BellSouth Responses to Staff Interrogatories." 23 (Exhibit 2 marked for identification.) 24 MS. BARONE: Thank you. And finally with 25

respect to the exhibits, Madam Chairman, the parties have agreed to move in Staff's exhibits relating to deposition, deposition exhibits and responses to Staff's interrogatories into the record by stipulation. Those are indicated in the Prehearing Order.

Staff would like to -- before witnesses are tendered for cross examination, Staff would like to have those exhibits marked at that time so that the exhibits will be properly marked and parties will be able to ask questions based on the proper identification. So before the witnesses are asked questions, we would like to mark those exhibits at that time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So this master list is just for us to be able to follow?

MS. BARONE: Actually, Madam Chairman, I don't think you need that master list.

MS. WHITE: Just as a matter of clarification, Ms. Barone, are all of the late-filed deposition exhibits being entered into the record?

MS. BARONE: Yes, ma'am. Yes.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are there any other preliminary matters?

MS. BARONE: No other administrative matters

that I'm aware of.

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I do believe you could address the status of AT&T's Motion to Compel.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. AT&T, I understand there was some discussion between AT&T and BellSouth on the Motion to Compel. Has there been any agreement reached?

MS. RULE: Yes and no. Marsha Rule for AT&T.

Ms. White and I have had an opportunity to discuss some of the information that might be provided given your indication on Friday that you consider the information that we sought to be relevant but voluminous. Ms. White offered to provide a list of items. However, AT&T is not willing to agree to, in essence, settle for those items given the scope of our discovery until we find what information BellSouth keeps in the normal course of its business, what reports it has and what it could produce. And I believe Ms. White has agreed, I'm sure she'll correct me if I've got this wrong, to respond to the interrogatories and document requests by informing AT&T what information BellSouth keeps. For example, what types of data, what types of records or reports are available. If the information can be generated,

how it would be generated? Have I got that right?

MS. WHITE: Pretty much so. I think we limited that offer to the interrogatories and POD items that we had protested, we had objected to. So it wouldn't cover all of the interrogatories, the POD items, but the ones that we objected to. That was also made as an offer to try to compromise along with the list that we had given, and now I'm understanding that it will not compromise it so I feel kind of up in the air about this. I mean we'll be glad -- if we're going to do this we have to start people working on that. So I wanted it, hopefully, to be compromised before we did that. If that's not going to be able to happen then we'll do what we can.

entitled to know what records BellSouth has before we agree to accept less than a full response to our discovery. Ms. White's position, I believe, on Friday was they don't keep a lot of this information. And if that's correct, we're entitled to know that without getting into arguing the merits of our motion again. This case is about information and it's about BellSouth's ability to meet its burden of proof. If they don't have information that we're seeking and they are willing to state that in a response to an

interrogatory, that's helpful information to us. If they do have it, I'm not certain that I'm willing to compromise and say I don't need it in my case.

So before I can agree to accept the information Ms. White has proposed, I would like to know what information they have.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Ms. White, what was your --

that we will go through each interrogatory item, and POD item that we objected to and didn't provide anything, we will look at that item and say whether some type of report -- and I'm using "report" in a very broad sense -- exists. If it doesn't exist, then we will state whether the information can be obtained. And if the information can be obtained, we will state what it would take to obtain it. Because it might be a question of the raw data is there but the amount of manpower and time you have to throw at it in order to get the answer to their question might be very voluminous.

So we are willing to do that, and if we start now we can probably get that put together in a couple of days. So I mean, I guess, I'd be willing to say that we'll do that more right now.

MS. RULE: My understanding is that

BellSouth would continue to produce the information

that they did not object to. And we've received some

of it and my understanding is that there should be

more.

In addition, we would also like the regional information corresponding to the questions to which BellSouth did not object. As you remember, some of the objections were as to the non-Florida-specific information, but BellSouth agreed to provide Florida-specific information.

If that information -- first of all we would like to know what is available. We'd like the regional analog to the Florida information they've agreed to provide.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I will allow BellSouth and AT&T, to the extent that there was something that Bell did not object to, I would expect for them to start providing that information. If there's more specificity that you need, then you all need to work that out.

As it relates to Ms. White's suggestion that you're going to have your folks go through, and it may take a couple of days to determine what you have, what you don't and what it will take, that would be helpful

for me, too, because I stated to you before the filing was made on the 18th. It is a voluminous request, and I'm very sympathetic to the manpower needs that it would take and, therefore, I'll balance that in making my particular ruling. So that information not only would be helpful for AT&T, it would be helpful to me to assist in making a ruling on some of those issues.

MS. WHITE: We will get started on that with the hope we'd have it by Thursday morning.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think that's fair.

MS. WHITE: And the information that we did not object to, we are providing AT&T, and I believe some of that still may be coming in, but again because of the timing of it, it just didn't get in as fast -- get to them as fast as we would have liked.

MS. RULE: I think there's a missing category here. There's a category of information to which BellSouth objected completely to providing. There are other categories of information that BellSouth agreed to provide Florida-specific information but objected to non-Florida information. So I don't think we've addressed the non-Florida information. The category was not objected to, but the response -- they objected to providing responsive information. And I believe Ms. White and I are

talking past each other just a little bit. She's saying -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- that they'll provide the Florida information. But what I'm asking for today is also the regional information that corresponds to those categories.

the extent -- these were confusing discovery requests -- but to the extent that there were issues where BellSouth -- I guess she asked for Florida and regional, and if you objected to the regional information, what would be helpful for me, I'm assuming you object -- if the basis of your objection was that it was voluminous or that, you know, it would require a lot of manpower and the same responses to the other, if you could just provide that by Thursday, weighing that, too, and letting us know what it would take for you to pull that information together and then I'll look at that request.

MS. WHITE: That's the section Florida-specific and --

THE REPORTER: Could you turn your mike on?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That was for the

information where they had requested -- where they

said they would provide the Florida information but

not regional information. Okay. Is that clear?

1 MS. RULE: I think so. 2 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. I think we 3 are on --4 MS. BARONE: Madam Chairman, may I bring one 5 issue up, too? I do believe BellSouth was going to make a presentation and I'm not sure that the 7 Commission is aware of that. 8 MS. WHITE: Yes, and I apologize. That really should have been brought up as a housekeeping 9 matter. 10 11 In Ms. Calhoun's summary, our witness, 12 Gloria Calhoun, she will be putting on a demonstration of BellSouth's operational support systems: 13 specifically LENS, EDI and TAFI. That will be done 14 15 during her summary of her testimony and before cross examination. 16 17 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. 18 MS. WHITE: So when that time comes, you'll probably see lots of screens. The way I understand 19 it's set up is the audience will see the screen behind the Commissioners and the Commissioners will be able 21 to view it on their monitors. 22 23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. That will be very 24 helpful. Thank you.

Any other preliminary matters or can we go

back to the motions?

MS. BARONE: Madam Chairman, would you like us to take a break and look into the confidential information now, or would you prefer to move on with the motions at this point?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think we can go on through the motions.

Motion A is the reconsideration of order granting FCCA's Motion to Compel. That motion was argued and ruled -- it was all ruled upon on August 29th and argued on the 28th. I think Bell filed a Motion for Reconsideration for the full Commission.

MS. WHITE: Yes, orally.

Yes. FCCA has filed a Motion to Compel copies of and information relating to interconnection agreements between BellSouth and incumbent local exchange companies. We objected to that and we asked the full Commission for reconsideration of that.

Section 271 (c)(2)(b)(i) of the Act,

Telecommunications Act, requires that interconnection be provided in accordance with Section 251(c)(2).

251(c)(2) states that interconnection must be equal in quality to that provided by the LEC to itself or to other parties. It also requires that

accordance with the requirements of Section 251 and Section 252.

Essentially the FCCA is arguing that

Sections 251 and 252 refer to two different groups of interconnecters. 252 (A)(1) states that "When a request for interconnection is received under Section 251 an incumbent local exchange company may negotiate and enter into an agreement. BellSouth contends that it is these agreements that are to be filed and these agreements that are relevant to 271. It is obvious that the agreements referred to in the two sections are the same ones. It's obvious that the interconnecting companies are the same ones.

The incumbent local exchange companies must request negotiation of interconnection agreements. That's the way it has to be done. BellSouth's agreements with incumbent local exchange companies operating in different territories were not negotiated subject to Section 251 of the Act. These agreements were entered into at a time when the world was a different place. Incumbent local exchange companies operated in totally separate geographical areas, they did not compete with each other, they were all rate-of-return regulated.

Often agreements were entered into for

purposes of implementing Public Service Commission orders such as EAS. In short, the environment in that time was wholly different than it is today. The competing local exchange companies of today are not similarly situated to the incumbent local exchange companies of yesterday.

When the FCC ordered that Class A incumbent local exchange company agreements be filed it recognized this fact and allowed for a period of renegotiation for the incumbents. When this Commission ordered that a list of non-Class A incumbent local exchange company agreements be filed it appeared that it, too, recognized that a period of renegotiation should be allowed in order to allow negotiation under the Federal Act.

We believe these agreements are irrelevant to this case and irrelevant to whether BellSouth has met the requirements of Section 271. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you, Chairman. The discovery that the Association seeks in this matter relates to the arrangements which BellSouth has with incumbents, as Ms. White mentioned. It relates to the arrangements BellSouth has for originating and terminating traffic, for call completion and all kinds

of other services that they provide to and receive from other incumbent LECs.

And you didn't hear Ms. White say that they don't deal with incumbent LECs; that they don't originate and terminate traffic because they do. What she said is the information is irrelevant.

Now, I want to point out to the other

Commissioners that we had extensive argument on this

matter last Thursday, and Chairman Johnson did find

that this information was relevant, and we, of course,

think you should uphold her decision.

Now Bell's claim of irrelevance is based entirely to a prior order of this Commission, which we're already discussed a little bit, and which you have all recognized now is a legal nullity and is of no force and effect, just as Chairman Johnson recognized when she granted our Motion to Compel.

But to move to the substance, the protested order deals with an entirely different section than the one under which we are seeking discovery. It deals with Section 252(a)(1) which has to deal with what interconnection agreements have to be submitted and filed for your approval.

That has nothing to do with what we're discussing today. What we're discussing today is

whether BellSouth has complied with the 14-point competitive checklist. And the very first requirement of that checklist is that they provide nondiscriminatory interconnection. And that first point of the checklist refers to Section 251(c)(2). And if we take a look at subsection capital "C" of that section it says that the incumbent has to provide interconnection that is at least equal in quality to that provided by the local exchange carrier to itself or to any subsidiary affiliate or any other party. That's what the language of the law says.

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This language in 251(c)(2)(C) has been discussed by the FCC in their local competition order, it's been discussed in the recent Ameritech order, and there's no limitation put on that language such as BellSouth is asking you to do here today.

Subsection D of 251(c)(2) says that interconnection has to be provided on rates, terms and conditions that are just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory.

Now the only way that the Association and the other parties can determine if BellSouth has complied with that first checklist point is if they have information about BellSouth's arrangement with with other incumbents.

Commissioners, BellSouth is in a competitive market today with all local providers and its treatment of incumbent-to-incumbent traffic may be one of the most definitive tests of whether or not it is meeting the nondiscriminatory interconnection standard of the checklist.

Now, Bell has told you they are in the process of renegotiating these agreements. That's fine. That's well and good. However, BellSouth chose the timing of filing its interLATA application here. It has the burden of proving compliance with all checklist items, including of the nondiscriminatory interconnection item. If BellSouth can't prove that then obviously it's application before you today is premature.

Now, in closing, I want to suggest to you the same thing I suggested to Chairman Johnson, and that is, if you agree with BellSouth that they need not provide this information about their arrangements with other incumbent LECs, essentially what you're saying is that it is permissible for them to discriminate in regard to incumbents; that they can provide incumbents better terms, better quality, better rates than they provide to new entrants who are seeking interconnection. And we would suggest to you

that that turns the Telecommunications Act on its head.

We believe that Chairman Johnson was correct in finding this information relevant, and we think you should uphold her decision and require Bell to provide that information immediately to the Association and to the other parties. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. And --

MS. WHITE: Yes, just very quickly. I strongly reject Ms. Kaufman's assertion that to reject FCCA's Motion to Compel would be discriminatory. The bottom line is that these ALECs today are not similarly situated to the ILECs of yesterday, and the fact there are different options available; the fact that these agreements are being renegotiated and don't have anything to do with our 271 suit, or whether we've meet the 14-point checklist.

MS. KAUFMAN: Chairman Johnson, could I just respond to that?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Quickly.

MS. KAUFMAN: I think that if BellSouth chooses to renegotiate those agreements that is fine, but the Act says it has to provide nondiscriminatory interconnection and it doesn't make any distinction between them providing interconnection to other LECs

or new entrants. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. And 2 3 questions, Commissioners? COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move reconsideration 4 be denied. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Second. 6 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion and second. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all 8 those in favor signify by saying "aye." 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 10 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Aye. 12 13 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Aye. Show it approved 14 and the motion denied unanimously. 15 MS. KAUFMAN: Chairman Johnson, I just want 16 to bring up one point and that is we haven't received information yet, and in light of your ruling we would hope to receive it shortly. But we would reserve the right to recall some of BellSouth's witnesses when we 20 21 | receive the information if we determine that that is necessary. I don't know how quickly we'll be able to 23 get it. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We had a brief discussion 24

on that on either Thursday or Friday and I believe

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1	that BellSouth stated that if they had to provide the
2	information you could get it to us within 24 hours.
3	MS. WHITE: Yes. Because the full
4	Commission has ruled that we must provide the
5	information we'll do it as quickly as possible.
6	Preferrably this morning.
7	I don't want to get into an argument now
8	about whether any of BellSouth's witnesses will have
9	to be recalled. That might be the subject of an
10	argument, but I think we can deal with that when the
11	time comes.
12	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's try to expedite
13	getting the information. It's not that many
14	agreements, I understand.
15	MS. WHITE: It's agreements with the smaller
16	local exchange companies. I believe it's a box full.
17	Plus there are some answers to interrogatories.
18	MS. KAUFMAN: Chairman Johnson, I just want
19	to be clear that we not only asked for the agreements
20	but there are some data questions that we have asked
21	to be answered.
22	MS. WHITE: And BellSouth will be providing
23	answers to the interrogatories as well as the
24	agreements.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: To the extent that we

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need to handle the issue of recalling witnesses, we'll decide that at the appropriate time. But it looks as if BellSouth is doing everything they can to get it to us as quickly as possible.

MS. BARONE: Madam Chairman, the next motion deals with the Joint Motion to Strike the SGAT. And before we would go on to the merits of that, I believe BellSouth would like to express some procedural concerns.

MR. CARVER: Yes, Madam Chairman, Phil Carver for BellSouth.

Typically I would agree that this would be the appropriate time to argue a motion of this nature, but in this particular instance we have a problem.

And the problem is that this motion was served on BellSouth sometime between 4 and 5 o'clock last Friday.

On the face of the motion it doesn't state any reason for why it was served literally the last moment before the business day on which the hearing began, and it doesn't state why it wasn't served sooner.

I believe that the better procedure would have been for the motion to have been served seven or eight days in advance. That way BellSouth could have

filed a written memorandum in opposition and the Commission would have before it the ten-page motion that's been filed by the intervenors as well as BellSouth's response.

Because it was filed late Friday, we haven't had an opportunity to file anything in writing, so you have their side of the story; you don't have ours.

This is not a routine motion. This is a motion to, in effect, get rid of Track B. And it focuses on the SGAT but it's, in effect, a motion to dismiss Track B which is one of our two routes to 271 relief. And I believe it's extremely important.

For that reason I believe it's appropriate to give BellSouth adequate time to put together a memorandum in opposition, which we'll do as quickly as we can. And after we've submitted that, then it would be appropriate to argue the motion.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: What is adequate time?

MR. CARVER: We can have one to you, I

believe, by Thursday morning. That would give us two
day to work on it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any comments?

MS. RULE: I'd like to respond on behalf of the joint movants.

First of all, certainly advance notice is a

good thing, but I would like to point out that
BellSouth filed its revised SGAT substantially
changing some of the terms it purports to offer on
August 25th.

One of the objections we had to BellSouth's SGAT, among others, is that it has revised the terms and conditions that BellSouth wishes the Commission to approve. Had we filed our motion seven or eight days before we did, we would have predated the revised SGAT which in part prompted our filing.

Also I'd like to point out to the Commission that BellSouth still has not filed a SGAT. What you have before you is a draft Statement of Generally Available Terms and Conditions. Apparently BellSouth plans on filing its real SGAT sometime during the course of this proceeding. Given that that is apparently BellSouth's procedural posture, I don't think BellSouth has been prejudiced in the least by a motion filed on Friday afternoon, the 29th, addressing, in part, a revision filed on the 25th, and an SGAT that has not yet been filed. I would like to proceed with the motion.

MR. CARVER: May I respond briefly? It's true that there were changes that were filed to the SGAT and they were necessitated by the Eighth

Circuit's ruling. We obtained a copy of that and analyzed it and filed the changes as quickly as we could. What counsel didn't say, but I suppose is being implied, is that they couldn't have filed their motion earlier. And I disagree with that. Because of the ten pages of their motion about half a page is devoted to the changes to the SGAT.

At this point we're sort of sliding into the merits of the issue which I had hoped to avoid until we had an opportunity to brief it. But if you look at the remainder of it you can see that most of what they've raised are things they have known about a long time.

months ago. They argue that the issues are not broad enough to encompass a review of the SGAT and the issues have been as they have been for a year. They take issue with the fact that we haven't had two separate proceedings: one for SGAT approval and one for 271. The case has been in the procedural posture that it has been in for a year. I mean, these issues have been on the table for a long, long time. And if they wanted to address them procedurally, the appropriate way to have done so would have been to, as soon as the issues came up, to bring them before the

Commission. Instead of doing that, they waited until literally the day before the hearing began and they are asking you in effect to toss out the evidence because of procedural infirmities that they claim exist and that they are aware of, and that they neglected to raise before.

I just believe that under the circumstances that the minimum that fairness requires is that we should be able to file a written response and the Commission can see both sides before it rules.

MS. RULE: Commissioners, a brief response.

The Eighth Circuit's order has been out since July

18th. BellSouth found the opportunity to file

testimony regarding the effect of the Eighth Circuit

order, yet says it didn't have time to file a revised

SGAT until last week. The FCC's Ameritech order,

however, has been out since August 19th. We filed our

motion, which was based on the FCC's order, ten days

thereafter. I don't think that's untimely under the

circumstances. And I'd point out that I think I've

made a lot of my arguments and Mr. Carver has made a

lot of his, so there's probably not that much more

time to go ahead and hear the whole thing at this

point.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Chairman Johnson, I had

understood from Mr. Varner's testimony that the draft was as close as they could get at the time, and it was as a matter of trying to get it before us so that we would have time to look at it to meet the time frames of the FCC requirements. I think it's appropriate to give them more time to respond.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other comments?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I had understood there was not going to be that much of a change. I think Mr. Varner, in fact, said that what their change is going to consist of is mostly taking the word "draft" off it, if I recall his testimony correctly.

MR. CARVER: We anticipate that the final will be precisely like the draft. And it's true, the draft was filed in advance, because under the Act there's 60 days to approve the SGAT, and by filing the draft, that was one way to allow the Commission a longer review period. But it is exactly as it will be when filed in final form.

commissioner clark: And I also understood that while the testimony did address the changes by the Eighth Circuit, it was with the caveat that there had not been sufficient time to review the whole thing in depth.

MS. RULE: I would suggest that BellSouth

has changed its SGAT at a convenient time. It was able to proceed in Kentucky under circumstances similar to this where the Commission basically struck the Track B part of its proceeding, thereby removing its SGAT. So the shortness of time I don't think is an issue. It was able to put on a whole case in Kentucky after the Eighth Circuit's order.

It appears to me however that the real issue is that we have a moving target here again. BellSouth had every opportunity under federal law to waive the 60-day time limit and give this Commission as much time as it needed to look at the SGAT. It could have filed something firm. It did not. It instead revised its SGAT last week -- I'm sorry, I may be wrong on that -- August 22nd. It revised its SGAT shortly before this hearing and well after the discovery cutoff in this period. It has revised terms and conditions, some of them substantially revised, in spite of testimony of BellSouth's witnesses that there would be no such revisions. I think at a minimum -- okay, it was filed with the Commission on August 25th, and we filed our motion four days after that.

I think at the very least the Commission should decline to consider the revised SGAT. The parties have had no opportunity to conduct discovery

on it; there was no agreement by the parties that
BellSouth could do this; and BellSouth's own witnesses
testified under oath that they were not going to do
it. I would suggest that it's unreasonable to allow
consideration of the revised draft. And I would like
to argue the entire motion with regard to their draft
SGAT.

MR. CARVER: Suffice it to say, we don't agree with any of those characterizations but I think counsel now is arguing the merits. And since the request is not to take up the merits at that time, I'd like to wait until we have had an adequate opportunity to file something and then I can respond fully to the motion at that point.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioners, BellSouth has requested time to provide a written response to the motion, joint motion that was filed on Friday.

They requested until Thursday morning?

MR. CARVER: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thursday morning. Is there any discussion or is there a motion on it?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move we allow them time to respond and the date would be Thursday morning.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion and a second. Any further discussion? All those in favor 2 3 significant by say "aye." COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 4 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Aye. 6 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. 7 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Aye. Show it approved 9 unanimously. Ms. Rule. 10 MS. RULE: Two questions: Was that Thursday morning to serve the response or Thursday morning for 11 you to hear it? 12 13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thursday morning to serve the response. 14 15 MS. RULE: Are you going to set a time certain to hear the motion? 16 l COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think we can decide 17 at that time when we're ready to hear it. MS. RULE: Pardon me? 19 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: After we've received it 20 21 l on Thursday morning, we'll let the parties know when we will rule and take argument on the substantive 22 motion. 23 l MS. RULE: We'd like some time to review the 24 25 response.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So would we, so it won't 1 be Thursday morning when we get it, but it may be Thursday afternoon. MS. RULE: We'd also like to reserve the 4 5 right to recall any witnesses that may have completed their testimony before that time if your ruling 7 changes the posture of the case. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'll consider that at 8 the appropriate time, but thank you for putting us on notice. Any other preliminary matters? Ms. Barone? 10 MS. BARONE: No, ma'am. If you would like, 11 we could go ahead and take that break and review the 12 law on the late-filed confidential information. 13 Okay. How long do you CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: 14 think that will take? Ten minutes. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry, wasn't that 16 Witness Scheye? The first witness is Mr. Varner. 17 MS. CANZANO: That's correct. 18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Why can't he proceed? 19 I'm not against taking a break, but. It's the same 20 Staff that's going to be crossing Mr. Varner that is 21 going to be working on --22 MS. BARONE: Yes, sir. 23 I would add one thing, only that MS. WHITE: 24

there's an a lot of what BellSouth considers to be

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that I mean information regarding ALECs, what they are doing, how they are doing it, where they are doing it. It may be that this situation that Mr. Wiggins has described may not be the only one to come up in this case, so it probably wouldn't hurt to have a procedure in place before we start, in case it comes up before Mr. Scheye's testimony.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Then we will take a --

commissioner clark: Ask I ask a question first? I would like to know if there's someone here that has a copy of transcript from the July 15th agenda conference that is referred to in Mr. Varner's testimony? Does BellSouth have a copy of it?

MS. WHITE: We have one.

MS. BARONE: Madam Chairman, may I bring up one other issue? I believe Ms. Rule just stated a concern about recalling witnesses based on your ruling on the Motion to Strike the SGAT.

One alternative, or one avenue the parties could take is to go ahead and ask the questions regarding the SGAT, that they would, and should the Commission make a ruling in favor of AT&, T that testimony could be stricken at a later date or not be

1	used in the analysis, so parties are not foreclosed
2	from asking questions at this point.
3	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is there any response to
4	that?
5	MS. WHITE: I have no objection to that. I
6	think it would be a good idea.
7	MS. RULE: That appears reasonable.
8	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioners? Okay.
9	Thank you for bringing that up. I think that will be
10	the best way to handle that then.
11	MS. WILSON: Madam Chairman, one additional
12	thing. I think the last time the Commission took such
13	action with respect to confidential information in a
14	hearing was in the BellSouth cost allocation manual
15	docket. I think that Docket 890190, for your
16	information.
17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Then we'll
18	take the ten-minute break and we'll begin with the
19	Staff recommendation on that issue, after which we
20	will begin the opening statements.
21	MS. BARONE: Thank you, Madam Chairman.
22	(Brief recess taken.)
23	
24	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: If everyone could settle
25	down we're going to go back on the record.

1 Ms. Barone. 2 MS. BARONE: Yes, Madam Chairman. I'm pleased to announce that that was a productive break. 3 4 BellSouth has agreed to waive 5 confidentiality on that document, so we do not have the issue on how to handle it during the proceeding. 6 MR. WIGGINS: Intermedia would like to thank 7 BellSouth for that courtesy. 8 MS. WHITE: BellSouth says you're welcome to 9 Intermedia. 10 MR. WIGGINS: And that's it for 11 friendliness. 12 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It's over. (Laughter) 13 MS. WHITE: One thing before we get started, 14 before we do the opening arguments, would it be 15 appropriate to swear the witnesses in? 16 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That would be fine. 17 would be fine. If they are here -- a lot of them 18 stepped outside. 19 MR. MARKS: Commissioners, while they are 20 coming in, we have just passed out the agenda 21 transcript that Commissioner Clark requested. We 22 23 don't have copies for every party so we would request that they share it. And if that's inconvenient for

some parties, of course, we'll attempt to get some

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additional copies.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. On the oral arguments, Bell, have you decided how you're going to allocate your time?

MS. WHITE: Yes. We will save five minutes for our response.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. The witnesses are present? If you could stand and raise your right hand.

(Witnesses sworn collectively.)

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. You may be seated. Then we'll proceed to the oral presentation.

John Marks and I'm appearing on behalf of BellSouth in this matter. And we appreciate this opportunity to make an opening statement, which we understand is obviously rarely done. And frankly, it's probably rarely done for good reason. The Commission typically doesn't need to have the parties provide an overview of what's important in a particular case. However, BellSouth welcomes the opportunity to outline what it believes is most important in this particular matter, because there has been quite a bit of dispute and controversy among the parties about what is truly determinative in this issue, or in this particular

case.

I think we have to look at the primary overriding issue, and that is competition, and whether new entrants into the telecommunications markets in Florida can, or will be allowed to compete. In other words, whether BellSouth has opened its markets and whether the IXCs, the interexchange carriers, are prepared to compete with BellSouth in their market. Everything else before this Commission in this case is important only to the extent that it relates to this central question.

Now, during the course of the next two weeks you'll hear a lot about Track A and Track B, the two paths that are outlined for BellSouth to accomplish its goal that are outlined in the Act. You'll hear about these as a means to demonstrate that the market is open, either through actual competition or the availability of tools to compete. We will provide some additional information through Nancy White with regards to Track A and Track B when she gives her presentation to you.

Obviously BellSouth cannot determine its competitors' business plan. If they chose not to compete, that's their decision. BellSouth, however, should not be punished for that decision. This is

especially true if BellSouth has done its part to open the market. BellSouth's primary obligation is to provide them with the capability to enter the market.

You'll also hear over the next two weeks something about the 14-point checklist. Now that is nothing more than a means to demonstrate that the market has been opened by providing tools of competition to any company that may wish to enter the market.

The information and data will demonstrate very clearly that BellSouth in all instances has complied with the checklist, and in most instances, far exceed what is required.

The decisions you make in this proceeding can hasten a time when the Citizens of Florida benefit from increased long distance competition. BellSouth's entry into the long distance arena will have the effect of accelerating the development of competition in the local market. It will spur the interexchange carriers to enter the local market so they, too, can offer a full range of telecommunications services.

Again, I want to emphasize that Ms. White will give you some additional information with regards to both Track A and B and the 14-point checklist.

But what should this Commission consider

during the course of this proceeding? First of all, we must clearly understand the nature of this proceeding. It is not a rate case, it's not a Show Cause proceeding. It is not rulemaking. It's not an investigation of any wrongdoing. And although some parties may like it to be, it's not an inquisition. It is a fact-finding, information and data gathering proceeding to aid this Commission in its consultative role to the Federal Communications Commission. As such, this Commission should not get bogged down in the intricacies and minutia of the rules of evidence. This Commission should get as much data as it possibly needs in order to fulfill its role as it relates to the Act.

Now, during the course of this hearing you will hear a wide range of arrangments and positions by parties that oppose BellSouth's entry into long distance. I want to discuss briefly why you should be extremely cautious and not follow some of the approaches that some of them will advocate.

First, a number of parties, I'm sure, will quote to you extensively from FCC orders. Relying on these orders in this proceeding would be inappropriate. When Congress enacted the Telecommunications Act it clearly had in mind a

process that would involve both the various state commissions and the Federal Communications Commission, each playing a crucial role in the process.

Judging by recent decisions, the FCC may not see it this way. But the Act clearly sets out rules for both regulatory bodies. And the Eighth Circuit, based on your challenge and independent initiative to protect the interest of the people of Florida, has recently endorsed this interpretation of the Act.

I mention this because you will be asked by some supporters to rigorously and religiously follow the FCC's recent ruling in the Ameritech order. I suggest to you that if you do this, the result will simply be to limit your role in this process to little more than attempting to predict and mirror the FCC's views.

This is not what Congress had in mind.

Instead, Congress intended a process in which this

Commission would act independently to make

recommendations based on what you believe is happening
in the state of Florida and what you believe is in the

best interest of the Citizens of the state of Florida.

This Commission has consistently shown that notwithstanding what other Commissions, including the FCC, may believe or actions they may take, you will

use resources at your disposal to address those issues that impact Florida's citizens.

If you give into the request of certain parties that you follow the FCC's decision, then you will effectively abdicate this important opportunity and responsibility.

Obviously BellSouth does not believe that you should follow these parties to convince you to do this. Especially at a time when the FCC's recent Ameritech order is not even final and the inevitable legal challenges to this order have not even begun.

In the mid '80s I think many of us recall the Lousiana decision; in the mid '90s we now have the Ameritech order, and as some would finally say, it seems like deja vu all over again.

Secondly, a number of parties are going to ask you to make your decision not on real world or actual experiences, but rather on their opinions of what their experiences might be when they decide they want to begin actually competing in Florida.

This is somewhat ironic because the parties that take the position that Track A is BellSouth's only entry vehicle, also are ignoring the sort of real and actual experience that is central to using Track A to demonstrate that the market is open.

Now, as you listen to the testimony over the next few days and the next two weeks or so, certain patterns will begin to emerge. Those who complain the most about BellSouth -- what BellSouth has offered, have the least experience using these offerings to serve actual customers. Those who complain the most about BellSouth's systems have manifest the least commitment, so far at least, to entering the market and to competing.

The parties who complain the most are also the parties who have the most to lose if BellSouth is allowed to enter long distance and compete in their markets.

By now it is obvious that the parties I'm referring to are MCI, AT&T and an organization that represents them both, FCCA. Collectively they will spend a great deal of time during the next two weeks with a great deal of detail raising ostensible problems.

The question the Commission should ask is this: Is there anything that BellSouth could do that would cause the AT&T and MCI witnesses to take the stand and tell you that BellSouth has met the checklist, and that BellSouth should be allowed to enter the long distance markets that they currently

dominate? Don't be swayed by the biased conclusions of parties without any real world experience.

Instead, rely on the facts and the data presented.

BellSouth will present five witnesses.

Collectively they will address all of the issues in this matter. Specifically, Mr. Varner will address the framework through which BellSouth will apply for authority to provide interLATA services and how the process works.

Mr. Scheye and Mr. Milner will talk about
BellSouth's Statement of Generally Available Terms and
Conditions, and will describe specific elements of the
statement. Ms. Calhoun and Mr. Stacy will address the
status of operational support systems and performance
measures.

BellSouth must satisfy the checklist requirements in order to qualify for interLATA authority. These witnesses will explain how BellSouth has done just that.

Now, I've mentioned some real world experiences, and so let me also mention this as well: BellSouth will admit that there are some complaints from some parties with real world experience. And although BellSouth obviously disagrees -- obviously doesn't agree, rather, with all of their conclusions,

we do agree that their comments need to be listened to and addressed because they are at least making the effort to try to compete and to bring the benefits of competition to consumers in Florida.

However, as you listen to them talk about things that in some instances are fairly negative, I believe there are two things you should focus on as well, because they are very important and should not be overlooked along the way. Listen to what these parties don't complain about.

In the prefiled testimony, you can see that the matters who complain about absolutely everything BellSouth offers are those who have chosen so far not to compete. The parties who have entered the market or are trying to enter the market may have some complaints, but they will also tell the you in many instances they haven't experienced problems, or problems have been alleviated with a great many of the items that BellSouth has offered.

What they tell you is right about our offerings is just as important as anything they may say as to what they think is wrong about BellSouth's offerings, and this should also be considered.

Finally, you will hear from parties who have had some actual negative experiences, but in many

instances they relate to older situations that no longer apply. I won't sit here this morning and tell you that every checklist item that BellSouth is currently offering was perfect from the first instance.

I will tell you, however, that a lot of the problems have been worked out, and BellSouth continues to work them out on an almost daily basis, and many of the complaints of parties about things that they have experienced six months or even three months ago simply no longer apply.

So as you listen to their testimony, it is important also to consider whether they are telling you about recent experiences that reflect the current situation or about historical problems that no longer exist. And with this, I'm going to ask my colleague, Ms. White, to provide you with some additional comments.

MS. WHITE: Thank you, John. Mr. Marks has given you the overall framework of BellSouth's case.

Now I'd like to talk about some of the specifics. The first item to talk about is the Track A versus Track B dichotomy.

You've heard a lot at about. You've seen several motions based on it, including one that will

probably be argued later this week. BellSouth's goal is to provide long distance service to customers in Florida. BellSouth's way of meeting this goal is through Track A.

interconnection agreements with ALECs. BellSouth does that. Track A requires that BellSouth provide local access and interconnection under those agreements.

BellSouth does that. Track A requires that this local access and interconnection be provided to ALECs who are unaffiliated with BellSouth. That's the case here.

Track A also requires that an ALEC provide service to residential and business customers. That is happening in the state of Florida. Several companies are providing service to business customers. Media One and Teleport are providing service to residential customers.

The last prong of Track A is that the ALEC must offer service exclusively over their own facilities or predominantly over their own facilities. In Florida, Media One offers residential service specifically over their own facilities. Teleport is providing service to a reseller who is providing residential service specifically over Teleport's

facilities.

Under the Act BellSouth must also show that it is providing the 14 checklist items, either actual provision of these items or making the items available. You will hear testimony that BellSouth has met these requirements.

For example, you will hear testimony that there are over 7,800 interconnection trunks in service in Florida, specifically 7,828. BellSouth is providing unbundled network elements. For example, there are seven physical collocations in progress in Florida. There are 34 complete virtual collocations in Florida with 24 more in progress.

BellSouth has provided access to its operational support systems, both for unbundled network elements and resale, and you will hear Ms. Calhoun talk about that.

BellSouth has opened up access to its poles, ducts and conduits to ALECs. Non-ALECs in Florida have executed license agreements to get that access. There are over 1,300 unbundled loops in Florida; some provided with associated transport, some provided with number portability.

There are ALECs who have ordered switch ports in Florida. You will hear evidence that

BellSouth has provided nondiscriminatory access to 911.

There are over 88 trunks, 911 trunks in service in Florida, and seven ALECs are using the E911 and 911 update capabilities that BellSouth has provided. There are over 156 ALEC trunks between BellSouth and ALECs providing directory assistance, and there are 31 ALEC trunks for other operator services.

Thousands of customers of ALECs, whether being provided with resale or facilities-based service have obtained White Page directory listings from BellSouth. BellSouth has assigned over 130 NXX codes in Florida to ALECs. ALECs have placed orders for Signaling System 7, as well as other types of signaling.

There are over 2,700 numbers in Florida that are being ported today. Dialing parity is available both in the local sense and the intraLATA sense in Florida. And you will also hear testimony that there are literally thousands of orders, thousands of services being resold by BellSouth to ALECs who are in turn providing them to customers in Florida.

Finally, BellSouth has negotiated performance measurements with AT&T that we feel meet

the standard of what needs to be done in order to measure our performance to ALECs.

In short, BellSouth believes that you will agree that it has met the requirements of the Act, and that the citizens of Florida deserve another choice for long distance service. We also believe that BellSouth's entry into the long distance market will spur competitors to offer residential service.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Mr. Wiggins.

MR. WIGGINS: Good morning. Pat Wiggins for Intermedia. My task this morning in the next four minutes is to provide an overview of what it takes to state a valid claim for relief under Section 271, because that's what Bell is here to do; state a claim for relief under 271 so they can do long distance.

And if you understand what it takes to state a valid claim for relief under 271, then you will understand that BellSouth's entire case this next two weeks, all of it can be summed up in one word, and that word is "premature."

Now, the FCC will ultimately make the decision whether or not they have relief, and the FCC in the Ameritech order has sent us back to school, as it were, on what it takes to state a valid claim for

relief.

Now, although that order is over 200 pages long, I have been able, with compression techniques, to boil it down to three basic lessons. Basic lesson Number One: To provide nondiscriminatory access to -- excuse me -- to state a valid claim for relief, the BOC must provide nondiscriminatory access to all entry strategies, not just one.

The Telecom Act would open the local market, and would open the local market by allowing CLECs any one of three strategies to enter the local market; the use of their own facilities, the use of unbundled network elements, the use of resale services. But the BOC must fully support each one of these; all of them. not just resale, not just UNEs, but also facilities; and not just singularly, but in any combination that the CLEC would like.

And while we're at it, for resale, for example, not just simple resale, but also complex, and not just voice, but also data. And while we're at it for UNEs, not just single unbundled network elements, but combinations, including the UNE platform; not just voice, but also data. And with facilities, everything that is necessary to implement, fully implement, approved interconnection agreements.

And the key here is this: Any CLEC wishing to enter the market must be able to use a combination of any of these and any of the subcomponents, any of the items that it wishes to use based on its business considerations, not on whether they're available.

Basic Lesson No. 2: To provide these requisite support for facilities, UNEs and resale, the BOC must provide the necessary OSS functions for all of them; all of the functions, not just some of the functions. This means that the BOC must provide access to all OSS functions for resale, not just for simple, but for complex, and not just for voice, but also for data; and all OSS functions necessary, not just nor UNEs, not just for singles, but also for combinations, also for voice and also for the data.

In Capistrano they say "One swallow does not a spring make." In Tallahassee we should say "One OSS function supporting one retail product under one entry strategy does not an open market make."

The third basic lesson is that any BOC that would say that they are providing support for these three entry strategies and nondiscriminatory access to these OSS functions must show it with operational data. No paper claims allowed. It's as if the FCC borrowed a line from the movie "Jerry McGuire," and

said "Show me the data."

BellSouth will not be able to show you the data in this proceeding. And the reason they will not be able to show you the data is because they don't have it. And the reason they don't have it is because they're not yet there. They're making progress, but they're not yet there in providing nondiscriminatory access to each of these entry strategies, to each of these elements; and because they're not yet there, this whole proceeding is premature.

Thank you.

MR. HATCH: Commissioners, my name is AT&T.

I'm speaking for AT&T as part of the collective -
COMMISSIONER DEASON: When did you change
your name, Mr. Hatch?

MR. HATCH: I'm sorry. Let's start again.

Of course my clock is running, so I'm going to have to hurry.

271 requires that BellSouth provide nondiscriminatory access to unbundled network elements in accord with Sections 251(c)(3) and 252(d)(1). Now more particularly 251(c)(3) requires that the provision of those unbundled network elements be on rates, terms and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory.

The section further requires that BellSouth provide unbundled network elements in a manner that allows requesting carriers to combine such elements in order to provide telecommunications service.

You will hear a lot with regard to the UNE platform. Those are combinations of elements as a critical portion of the entry strategies that Mr. Wiggins previously talked about.

The Act defines network elements as facilities or equipment used to provide telecommunications services, including the features, functions and capabilities. Network elements also include subscriber numbers, data bases, signaling systems, information sufficient for billing and collection. That is a critical part of this case. In addition, it also provides that information used in transmission and routing of telecommunication services are also a part of the network elements.

Among the UNEs that you will hear talked about and particularly are going to be at issue here are the loops, ports, local switching, common transport, tandem switching, dedicated transport, access to 911 and DA data bases, call completion services, databases and associated signaling necessary for call routing and call completion.

You heard BellSouth earlier suggest to you that you should not get bogged down in the details, and I would submit to you that the devil is in BellSouth's details.

The question that you have before you is to determine whether BellSouth is providing unbundled network elements. For 271 purposes, "provide" has now been defined by the FCC in its Ameritech order. That is the pole star by which you must assess BellSouth's case and its argument that it is providing unbundled network elements.

BellSouth must demonstrate that it is presently ready to furnish each item in quantities that competitors can reasonably demand in acceptable levels of quality.

As Mr. Wiggins said to you, paper promises are not acceptable. BellSouth must provide empirical evidence demonstrating that it can provide UNEs both singly and in combination in order to show 271 compliance. Absent commercial usage demonstrating the actual provision of these elements, BellSouth must provide, at a minimum, carrier-to-carrier testing leading to genuine operational experience. Without this, you cannot assess whether BellSouth is, in fact, capable of providing what it says it offers.

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The evidence in this case will show that
BellSouth has failed to provide unbundled network
elements consistent with the standards in the Act.
The evidence will show that there is no commercial
usage to for the bulk of the UNEs. The evidence will
show that BellSouth has failed to adequately provide
UNEs in combinations. The evidence will show that
BellSouth has conducted virtually no
carrier-to-carrier testing of UNEs.

In particular, in AT&T's case, the evidence will show that AT&T's attempt at testing UNEs with BellSouth has demonstrated and shown clearly that BellSouth cannot adequately provide and bill for UNEs. You heard Ms. White say that they are providing UNEs today. You heard her mention ports. You heard her mention loops. What you did not hear her mention was local switching, common transport, tandem switching, dedicated transport. BellSouth has not shown that they can or will or are capable of providing those things today.

Absent any such showing, BellSouth's 271 application is simply premature.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: I'm Joe McGlothlin for the FCCA. Commissioners, you may remember a movie and a TV series entitled "Paper Chase." In this proceeding

BellSouth has brought you something very close to that. Call it "Paper Case."

BellSouth filed 86 binders in support of its petition. Many times those binders served to paper over the shortcomings of its effort to open its network to competition. On the surface the words on paper say all is ready, but like a layer of wallpaper over damaged plaster, many times the veneer of words doesn't bear close inspection.

One place where the problems show through is in BellSouth's inability to support the unbundled network element or UNE platform. The platform consists of a combination of several core unbundled network elements; the network interface device, local transport, local switching, operator services, and signaling.

with those elements a new entrant can provide a variety of services in competition with BellSouth. Joe Gillan will testify that ensuring that a competitor has the ability to use that platform is an important part of this Commission's job of verifying that BellSouth has supported all three avenues to competition; resale, facilities and unbundled network elements.

He will testify that while all three avenues

are important, the platform offers the most potential for competition based on creative services and price in the near term. He will also testify that as BellSouth is required to develop the systems necessary to support the platform, of necessity it will also develop the parallel systems necessary to support resale and interconnection.

Accordingly, the status of the platform provides a good litmus test with respect to BellSouth's progress in its efforts to open its network to local competition.

Mr. Gillan will testify that the heart of the platform is the unbundled switch. Yet as Mr. Hatch said a minute ago, the evidence in this case will show -- in fact, the evidence in this case will show that BellSouth elsewhere has admitted that BellSouth cannot even render a bill for the switching component of the platform configuration.

Specifically, BellSouth's automated billing system cannot generate a bill that reflects the competitor's usage of the unbundled switching function.

In short, BellSouth cannot provide the fundamental, critical switching function as an unbundled network element, either by itself or as part of the platform.

Mr. Gillan will describe how this cripples the new entrant's ability to offer local service through unbundled network elements.

And my time limits don't allow me to do anything more than glance at the reasons why that's the case, but I invite you to talk to Mr. Gillan about that, because it's an important aspect of this proceeding.

Based on its prefiled testimony, look for BellSouth to try to escape that predicament in a number of ways. BellSouth may try to suggest that it has no obligation to offer the platform at all. Compare that with Paragraph 160 of the Ameritech order in which the FCC spelled out that obligation in unmistakable terms.

BellSouth may say it is hard at work on the problem and will find a way to accommodate this need. Compare that response with, again, the explicit admonition by the FCC in Paragraph 55 of Ameritech that paper promises of future compliance are insufficient.

BellSouth may say that its switching is so important the competitors should provide it themselves, and as you hear that or read that, remember it's Congress, not we, that made the

unbundled switching a mandatory part of the Section 271 checklist.

Finally, BellSouth may offer -- and this is one of my personal favorites -- may offer to prepare bills that include this usage data by hand. Compare this offer to Paragraph 140 of the Ameritech order in which the FCC said the standard regarding a provision of usage data is equivalency of access.

In the end you will see that all of BellSouth's attempts to avoid the impact of this shortcoming have one thing in common: Each flies in the face of a clear requirement of the Act or of an order or rule of the FCC.

Thank you.

MR. MELSON: Commissioners, Rick Melson representing MCI. I won the arm wrestling match, so I've got a disproportionate share of our pool, 21 minutes.

I'm going to adress a couple of related topics. First I'm going to talk about the operating support systems that Bell makes available to its competitors and give you some detail as to how I believe the record is going to show that those systems don't provide the required parity with Bell's own systems.

And, second, I'm going to discuss performance measurements and data, what's needed to show that BellSouth is providing interconnection, UNEs, resale, OSS functions on a nondiscriminatory basis, and how the record is going to be totally inadequate to make that showing.

I'm going to begin briefly with the legal framework. As the FCC said in the Ameritech order, the duty to provide access to UNEs and the duty to provide resale, which are two of the methods of entry that Mr. Wiggins talked about, both include the duty to provide nondiscriminatory access to OSS functions.

So in order to determine if Bell meets the checklist Item 2 on network elements and checklist Item 14 on resold services, you have to look at the OSS systems that support those methods of entry and whether that performance is at a parity with BellSouth.

I say "at a parity." There are actually two tests. If BellSouth offers a retail service that is analogous to what a new entrant offers, for example, in the resale situation, the requirement for parity is that Bell provide equal quality, accuracy and timeliness. That applies essentially to ordering, preordering, provisioning, and maintaining resold

services, because those all have analogs in Bell's own retail services.

Where the function Bell provides is not analogous to something that it provides itself, such as ordering and provisioning UNEs, the test is a; little different. It's whether the BellSouth's OSS systems provide an efficient competitor a meaningful opportunity to compete. And the way you determine this is to look -- in part, is to look at performance standards.

You have to see first if there's specific standards in place to measure BellSouth's performance and to measure the performance that it offers to competitors; and, second, you have to consider whether those standards meet the nondiscrimination requirements of the statute.

I'm going to move away for a minute from the legal requirements and look at some of the things that the record is going to show about the difference between the OSS functions provided to ALECs and the OSS functions that BellSouth uses itself.

The record will show that for preordering and ordering services BellSouth relies on providing the competitors with two different systems: LENS for preordering, EDI for ordering. This contrasts with

the BellSouth customer service representative who uses a single system for both the ordering and the preordering process. That's not parity.

The record will show that an ALEC can only order the top 30 resold services on an electronic basis through the EDI ordering interface. It has to submit manual orders for other services. A BellSouth rep can order all retail services on an electronic basis. That's not parity.

The record will show that a BellSouth representative can easily access customer payment history information. An ALEC can't access that information at all, even though MCI's right to get that information was specifically arbitrated by the Commission. That's not parity.

The record will show that if an ALEC uses

LENS for preordering to obtain the information

necessary to move to the other system and place an

order for new service, the ALEC has to repeatedly

validate the customer's address at every step in the

process.

When a BellSouth representative moves through this preordering and ordering process, the address is validated once and it carries over from step to step. That's not parity.

The record will show that when a LEC uses the LENS preordering mode to obtain a telephone number assignment to use in the EDI ordering process, the ALEC has to go to a separate number assignment screen and choose a number in a process that requires several physical steps. In the Bell systems a telephone number is automatically assigned as soon as the address is validated. That's not parity.

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The record will show that when an ALEC places an order for a resold service, it has to indicate whether the customer is subject to city and state taxes. When a BellSouth representative places that order, the system automatically fills out that tax information based on the customer's address. That's not parity.

The record will show that when an ALEC customer wants to choose WorldCom for intraLATA toll and LCI for interLATA toll, the customer rep has to click repeatedly through a random selection of IXCs to get the information that's necessary to complete that order. A BellSouth representative simply types in the first few letters of the name, and all the necessary information pops up on the screen. That's not parity.

The record will show that LENS and EDI, the systems offered to the ALECs, offer almost nothing in

the form of realtime edit checks. In other words, the system generally doesn't tell the rep that you've left something out or you've formatted it wrong, or what you put in that field doesn't make sense. What that means is it's only after that order is submitted and the BellSouth downstream systems look at that and reject that you find out a mistake has been made.

In contrast, BellSouth, the customer rep gets realtime edit checks on all of these types of problems, so that the chance of having that order rejected once it's been submitted is almost zero. That's not parity.

What happens when the order is rejected? In BellSouth the rejection comes back electronically to the customer service rep in the case of a business service, or it comes back electronically to a problem solving group in the case of a residential service. For ALECs, the rejection comes back manually via a fax from the local customer service center. That's not parity.

The record will show that an ALEC can't view a summary of a pending order or make any changes to a pending order. BellSouth representative can do both. That's not parity.

Commissioners, that is not a complete

summary of the differences between the OSS that

BellSouth provides to ALECs and the OSS it uses

itself. There's not the time to do that, even though

I got a disproportionate share of it, but it is enough

to get a flavor of the differences.

The bottom line is the lack of parity in access to OSS functions. Because of that lack, an ALEC can't process even a simple resale order as quickly and as efficiently as the BellSouth customer service representative handles an analogous retail order.

During Ms. Calhoun's summary, you're going to seem a demonstration of LENS and EDI and you're going to see that they're pretty. But like my mother said, it's not pretty that counts, it's what's inside. And if you'look at what's inside LENS and EDI, it doesn't hold a candle to the systems that BellSouth uses for itself.

I turn now to performance measurements, which is the way you determine whether Bell is meeting the parity requirement, not only with OSS, but with all of the other checklist elements it provides. And the purpose of those measurements is to provide an objective way to determine whether parity is being met.

Now, performance measurement has two parts. First, what are you going to measure and, second, what is the standard you have to meet to judge satisfactory performance.

Remember, if Bell provides -- uses something analogous itself, the test is parity. If there's no specific analog, then the FCC said that the measurements have to ensure that there's nondiscrimination and a reasonable opportunity to compete.

How does BellSouth's case stack up against these tests? I submit not very well. First, with regard to the things to be measured: As you heard in Bell's opening, Bell proposes to measure a number of items that were negotiated in its AT&T agreement.

Those are things such as percentage of rejects communicated in less an hour, percent of appointments met, percent of trouble reports within 30 days. While those are important measurements, they're not enough to paint a complete picture of relative performance.

There are a number of other things you have to know to determine parity, things that BellSouth does not propose to measure.

The record will show that BellSouth does not

propose to measure average installation intervals, either for resale or for loops or for local switching. BellSouth does not propose to measure the percentage of orders rejected. BellSouth does not propose to measure the percentage of orders that require manual intervention. BellSouth does not propose to measure internal and external call completion rates. Yet all of those things would be important measurements if you were trying to determine parity.

After you decided what you're going to measure, the second question is, what's the standard. The record will show that BellSouth and AT&T have agreed on what is to be measured, but they haven't agreed on the standards. In fact, Bell has not proposed any specific standards in this case.

Instead, it proposes a methodology to be used to establish a range of performance which would be considered acceptable. And I submit to you the record will show that that methodology does not produce a satisfactory way of measuring parity.

Finally let's talk about data. What empirical data has BellSouth provided to show that it's meeting the obligation of parity today? The answer is almost none. While Bell has been capturing some limited performance data since April or May, the

first real comparative performance reports are not due until mid-September.

Now, even if those were to miraculously appear here during the first week of the hearing, the Staff and the parties won't have had a chance to look at those reports or to examine the underlying data; and without empirical data, BellSouth can simply not meet its burden of proving parity.

In summary, two points: The record will show that the OSS functionality that Bell provides to the ALECs is not at parity. It's inferior in terms of quality, accuracy and timeliness to what BellSouth uses itself. It will show that BellSouth does not have the empirical data necessary to prove that it's providing service at parity. And, finally, even the performance measurements that they've proposed aren't sufficient if you had that data to show you whether you've got parity or not.

Thank you.

MR. WILLINGHAM: Commissioners, my name is
Bill Willingham. I'll be appearing on behalf of
Teleport Communications Group, which we will commonly
refer to as Teleport and TCG for brevity purposes.

Commissioners, BellSouth's petition must be denied unless BellSouth demonstrates that the

interconnection and access that it provides to competitors in Florida satisfy each of the 14 requirements set forth in the competitive checklist.

The testimony and exhibits that BellSouth has prefiled simply do not demonstrate compliance with the checklist. The primary concern to TCG, which is a facilities-based competitor, is that BellSouth's testimony and exhibits do not address the interconnection issues that are unique to facility-based ALECs, such as TCG.

As demonstrated by the prefiled testimony submitted by TCG and other intervenors, the quality of interconnection services that BellSouth presently provides to its competitors in Florida is inferior to the service that BellSouth provides to itself and to other parties.

As Mr. Melson discussed, the performance measures proposed by BellSouth generally are not adequate. They apply to end-to-end interconnection services that BellSouth provides to competitors at resale -- BellSouth's services, they generally do not demonstrate compliance with the checklist.

BellSouth's proposed performance measures are lacking in sufficient detail in terms of the preordering process, order provisioning, maintenance

and repair, billing and many network operation functions, including but not limited to the frequency and source of call blockage that are vital to facilities-based competitors such as TCG.

Until BellSouth provides performance
measures that provide a comparison of the
interconnection service that any one ALEC receives
from BellSouth to the interconnection services that
BellSouth provides to other LECs, ALECs and to its
retail customers in the same rate center, the
Commission cannot determine whether the services
provided by BellSouth satisfy the checklist.

Moreover, it is evident that BellSouth is not in compliance with the checklist. The interconnection service that BellSouth provides to TCG does not satisfy the first checklist item, which item requires BellSouth to provide interconnection that is at least equal in quality to that provided by the local exchange carrier to itself or to any subsidiary, affiliate, or any other party to which the carrier provides interconnection.

As demonstrated by the prefiled testimony of Mr. Frank Hoffman and Mr. Paul Kouroupas, in the real world BellSouth does not provide interconnection to its facility-based competitors that is at least equal

in quality to the interconnection that BellSouth provides to itself, its subsidiaries or its affiliates.

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Among other problems, TCG has experienced an inordinate amount of call blockage. The result of this blockage is that TCG's customers cannot receive calls from BellSouth's end use customers.

TCG is powerless to cure this problem, which is a function of BellSouth's failure to properly size its network to meet TCG's needs.

Obviously, TCG operates at a serious competitive disadvantage if its customers cannot receive calls from the largest local exchange provider in this state.

Congress has mandated that this Commission verify the compliance of BellSouth with each and every item in the checklist. TCG submits that the evidence prefiled by BellSouth in this proceeding is not sufficient to provide a basis for a finding of compliance with many of the checklist items, and that the evidence provided by the intervenors unequivocally demonstrates that BellSouth is not in compliance with the first checklist item.

Therefore, TCG respectfully requests that the Commission deny BellSouth's petition.

MS. WILSON: Commissioners, I'm Laura Wilson representing the FCTA. In this proceeding FCTA is representing and has submitted discovery on behalf of nine certificated telecommunications companies, including Media One Florida Telecommunications and Media One Fiber Technologies.

FCTA's main position is that BellSouth has had qualifying requests for interconnection and, therefore, must proceed under Track A. However, BellSouth has failed to demonstrate that the requirements of Track A are met. BellSouth has failed to demonstrate the presence of facilities-based or predominantly facilities-based competition for residential and business local exchange service; has not demonstrated that it has an interconnection agreement that is fully operational as to all 14 checklist items.

With respect to the presence of facilities-based competition, BellSouth Witness Varner's testimony contains broad assertions about the existence of competition, but with no economic underpinnings.

FCTA's rebuttal witness, Dr. Pacey, will present objective, economic criteria for the Commission to utilize in determining whether a

competitor is actually functioning in the marketplace.

The evidence will demonstrate the lack of competition especially in the residential market, significant obstacles experienced in interconnecting with BellSouth, and the lack of meaningful performance standards for facilities-based competitors.

For these reasons, BellSouth's entry into the interLATA market is premature.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's only about a minute left.

MR. COHEN: Thank you. I won't rehash the reasons we're here, Madame Chairman and Commissioners. You know why.

Time Warner is just beginning to offer services to its business customers predominantly over its own facilities. At this time, Time Warner is still negotiating performance standards with BellSouth, but based on Time Warner's real world -- we have heard the term, real world -- the real world experiences in another state, in Tennessee, BellSouth is unable to meet the essential provisions contained in its interconnection agreement with Time Warner.

In order to satisfy some of the 14 checklist items, BellSouth must have a fully operational interconnection agreement. BellSouth has not been

able to meet one of the most fundamental provisions of the BellSouth/Time Warner agreement, and that is the firm order commitment -- which we'll hear, an FOC, with a facilities check. Until BellSouth can provide this service and many other services, we submit that this matter is prematurely brought. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. BellSouth.

MS. WHITE: I'll be very brief. Mr. Marks warned you that some of the parties would urge you to blindly follow the FCC in its recent proclamations, and I think that the opening statements of the intervenors has shown that they've done just that.

Essentially what they are asking you to do is close your mind to the evidence you will hear over the next two weeks and put FCC filters in your ears. The bar is whether BellSouth has met the requirements of Section 271 of the Act.

This Commission must look at all the facts with an open mind, not at the sound bites of the attorneys for the parties, but the facts. To do that, you need to hear the witnesses, and that's where we think we need to go now.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. I think, then, we're prepared for Bell to call the first

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witness.
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