

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Resolution of) DOCKET NO. 950985-TP
petition(s) to establish) ORDER NO. PSC-95-1315-PHO-TP
nondiscriminatory rates, terms) ISSUED: October 27, 1995
and conditions for)
interconnection involving local)
exchange companies and)
alternative local exchange)
companies pursuant to Section)
364.162, Florida Statutes.)

Pursuant to Notice, a Prehearing Conference was held on Monday, October 9, 1995, in Tallahassee, Florida, before Commissioner J. Terry Deason, as Prehearing Officer.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. Jodie Donovan-May, Esquire, 1133 21st Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036, Mr. Kenneth A. Hoffman, Esquire and Mr. William B. Willingham, Esquire, Rutledge Ecenia Underwood Purnell & Hoffman, P.A., Post Office Box 551, Tallahassee, Florida 32302
On behalf of Teleport Communications Group, Inc.

Mr. Robert G. Beatty, Esquire, and Mr. J. Phillip Carver, Esquire, c/o Ms. Nancy H. Sims, 150 South Monroe Street, Room 400, Tallahassee, Florida 32302, and Mr. R. Douglas Lackey, Esquire, and Ms. Nancy B. White, Esquire, 675 West Peachtree Street, Room 4300, Atlanta, Georgia 32302
On behalf of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

Mr. Michael W. Tye, Esquire, 106 East College Avenue, Suite 1410, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, and Ms. Robin D. Dunson, Esquire, 1200 Peachtree Street, Northeast, Promenade I, Room 4038, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.
On behalf of AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc.

Mr. Donald L. Crosby, Esquire, Southeastern Region, 7800 Belfort Parkway, Suite 270, Jacksonville, Florida 32256-6925
On behalf of Continental Cablevision, Inc.

Ms. Laura L. Wilson, Esquire, and Mr. Charles F. Dudley, Esquire, 310 N. Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301
On behalf of Florida Cable Telecommunications Association, Inc.

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On behalf of Intermedia Communications of Florida, Inc.

Mr. Floyd R. Self, Esquire, and Mr. Norman H. Horton, Jr., Esquire, Messer, Caparello, Madsen, Goldman & Metz, P.A., Post Office Box 1876, Tallahassee, FL 32302-1876
On behalf of McCaw Communications of Florida, Inc.

Mr. Richard D. Melson, Esquire, Post Office Box 6526, 123 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32314, and Mr. Michael J. Henry, Esquire, 780 Johnson Ferry road, Suite 700, Atlanta, Georgia 30346
On behalf of MCImetro Access Transmission Services, Inc.

Mr. Richard M. Rindler, Esquire and Mr. James C. Falvey, Esquire, Swidler & Berlin, Chartered, 3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20007
On behalf of Metropolitan Fiber Systems of Florida, Inc.

Mr. Peter M. Dunbar, Esquire, and Mr. Charles W. Murphy, Esquire, Pennington & Haben, P.A., Post Office Box 10095, Tallahassee, Florida 32302-2095
On behalf of Time Warner AxS of Florida, L.P. and Digital Media Partners

Mr. Robert V. Elias, Esquire, and Ms. Donna L. Canzano, Esquire, Florida Public Service Commission, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850
On behalf of the Commission Staff.

Mr. Prentice Pruitt, Esquire, Florida Public Service Commission, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850
On behalf of the Commissioners.

PREHEARING ORDER

I. CASE BACKGROUND

The 1995 Florida Legislature approved substantial revisions to Chapter 364, Florida Statutes. Included in these changes are provisions which authorize the competitive provision of local exchange telecommunications service. Incumbent local exchange companies may elect to be price regulated, rather than rate base rate-of return regulated companies. The law requires incumbent

local exchange companies to interconnect with competitive providers of local exchange telecommunications service.

Section 364.162, Florida Statutes provides in pertinent part:

Any party who, on July 1, 1995, has an application on file with the commission to become an alternative local exchange telecommunications company shall have until August 31, 1995, to negotiate with a local exchange telecommunications company mutually acceptable prices, terms, and conditions of interconnection and for the resale of services and facilities.... If a negotiated price is not established by August 31, 1995, either party may petition the commission to establish nondiscriminatory rates, terms, and conditions of interconnection and for the resale of services and facilities.

On September 1, 1995, Teleport Communications Group, Inc. (TCG) filed a qualified petition with the Commission to establish prices, terms and conditions for interconnection with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. (BellSouth, Southern Bell or the Company). Section 364.162(3), Florida Statutes, requires the Commission to set non-discriminatory rates, terms and conditions of interconnection within 120 days following the filing.

The final hearing in this matter was set for October 23 through 28, 1995. On October 20, 1995, the Prehearing Officer issued an order granting TCG's and BellSouth's Joint Motion for Stay of Proceeding. See Order No. PSC-95-1300-PCO-TP, issued October 20, 1995. If necessary, the final hearing on TCG's petition will be rescheduled.

II. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

A. Any information provided pursuant to a discovery request for which proprietary confidential business information status is requested shall be treated by the Commission and the parties as confidential. The information shall be exempt from Section 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, pending a formal ruling on such request by the Commission, or upon the return of the information to the person providing the information. If no determination of confidentiality has been made and the information has not been used in the proceeding, it shall be returned expeditiously to the person providing the information. If a determination of confidentiality has been made and the information was not entered into the record of the proceeding, it shall be returned to the person providing the

information within the time periods set forth in Section 364.183(2), Florida Statutes.

B. It is the policy of the Florida Public Service Commission that all Commission hearings be open to the public at all times. The Commission also recognizes its obligation pursuant to Section 364.183, Florida Statutes, to protect proprietary confidential business information from disclosure outside the proceeding.

In the event it becomes necessary to use confidential information during the hearing, the following procedures will be observed:

- 1) Any party wishing to use any proprietary confidential business information, as that term is defined in Section 364.183, Florida Statutes, shall notify the Prehearing Officer and all parties of record by the time of the Prehearing Conference, or if not known at that time, no later than seven (7) days prior to the beginning of the hearing. The notice shall include a procedure to assure that the confidential nature of the information is preserved as required by statute.
- 2) Failure of any party to comply with 1) above shall be grounds to deny the party the opportunity to present evidence which is proprietary confidential business information.
- 3) When confidential information is used in the hearing, parties must have copies for the Commissioners, necessary staff, and the Court Reporter, in envelopes clearly marked with the nature of the contents. Any party wishing to examine the confidential material that is not subject to an order granting confidentiality shall be provided a copy in the same fashion as provided to the Commissioners, subject to execution of any appropriate protective agreement with the owner of the material.
- 4) Counsel and witnesses are cautioned to avoid verbalizing confidential information in such a way that would compromise the confidential information. Therefore, confidential information should be presented by written exhibit when reasonably possible to do so.

- 5) At the conclusion of that portion of the hearing that involves confidential information, all copies of confidential exhibits shall be returned to the proffering party. If a confidential exhibit has been admitted into evidence, the copy provided to the Court Reporter shall be retained in the Commission Clerk's confidential files.

Post-hearing procedures

Rule 25-22.056(3), Florida Administrative Code, requires each party to file a post-hearing statement of issues and positions. A summary of each position of no more than 50 words, set off with asterisks, shall be included in that statement. If a party's position has not changed since the issuance of the prehearing order, the post-hearing statement may simply restate the prehearing position; however, if the prehearing position is longer than 50 words, it must be reduced to no more than 50 words. The rule also provides that if a party fails to file a post-hearing statement in conformance with the rule, that party shall have waived all issues and may be dismissed from the proceeding.

A party's proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, if any, statement of issues and positions, and brief, shall together total no more than 60 pages, and shall be filed at the same time. The prehearing officer may modify the page limit for good cause shown. Please see Rule 25-22.056, Florida Administrative Code, for other requirements pertaining to post-hearing filings.

III. PREFILED TESTIMONY AND EXHIBITS

Testimony of all witnesses to be sponsored by the parties has been prefiled. All testimony which has been prefiled in this case will be inserted into the record as though read after the witness has taken the stand and affirmed the correctness of the testimony and associated exhibits. All testimony remains subject to appropriate objections. Each witness will have the opportunity to orally summarize his or her testimony at the time he or she takes the stand. Upon insertion of a witness' testimony, exhibits appended thereto may be marked for identification. After all parties and Staff have had the opportunity to object and cross-examine, the exhibit may be moved into the record. All other exhibits may be similarly identified and entered into the record at the appropriate time during the hearing.

Witnesses are reminded that, on cross-examination, responses to questions calling for a simple yes or no answer shall be so answered first, after which the witness may explain his or her answer.

IV. ORDER OF WITNESSES

All parties have agreed to stipulate Mr. Smith's direct testimony into the record and waive cross-examination. Mr. Smith will be excused from appearing at the hearing for this matter.

Direct and Rebuttal testimony will be heard simultaneously at the hearing for those witnesses who have filed both direct and rebuttal testimony.

| <u>Witness</u> | <u>Appearing For</u> | <u>Issues #</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Direct</u> | | |
| Paul Kouroupas | Teleport | 1 - 10 |
| Timothy T. Devine | MFS | 1 - 10 |
| Alphonso J. Varner | BellSouth | 1 - 10 |
| Robert Scheye | BellSouth | 1 - 10 |
| Dr. Andy Banerjee | BellSouth | 1 |
| Mike Guedel | AT&T | 1 - 2 |
| A.R. Schleiden | Continental | 1 - 2 |
| *Jeffrey E. Smith | FCTA | 1 - 2 |
| Joan McGrath | Time Warner | 1, 2 |
| Dr. Nina Cornell | MCImetro | 1 - 10 |
| <u>Rebuttal</u> | | |
| Paul Kouroupas | Teleport | 1 - 10 |
| Robert Scheye | BellSouth | 1 - 10 |
| Dr. Andy Banerjee | BellSouth | 1 |

| <u>Witness</u> | <u>Appearing For</u> | <u>Issues #</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| John P. Kern | FCTA | 1 - 2 |
| Dr. Nina Cornell | MCImetro | 1 - 10 |
| Joan McGrath | Time Warner | 1 - 10 |

V. BASIC POSITIONS

TELEPORT: As a certificated alternative local exchange carrier ("ALEC") in Florida, TCG requires technically and operationally feasible and economically viable interconnection arrangements with BellSouth in order to ensure seamless integration of the companies' networks. Consistent with statutory mandate, TCG and BellSouth Telecommunications Inc. ("BellSouth" or "Southern Bell") have attempted to negotiate these arrangements in good faith, but have not reached a formal agreement on any such arrangements.

Accordingly, TCG requests that the Commission implement a reciprocal compensation arrangement for the exchange of local traffic between BellSouth and TCG based on a bill and keep mechanism, thereby allowing each carrier to fund its own interconnection costs. TCG recommends this arrangement be implemented for a start up period of not less than nine months during which carriers will measure traffic to detect any imbalance. At the end of the start up period, TCG and BellSouth can continue to operate pursuant to bill and keep. If, however, they believe traffic to be sufficiently out of balance such that a cash-specific mutual compensation arrangement would be more cost effective than a bill and keep mechanism, taking into account billing and measurement costs, they will continue operations under a cost-based, flat rate structured arrangement. In addition, both carriers will reimburse each other to reflect any traffic imbalances that occurred during the nine month period, thereby ensuring that no carrier is harmed by the arrangement.

TCG proposes a capacity-based, flat-rated port arrangement, should the Commission not implement bill and keep or should the carriers choose not to continue to operate under bill and keep after the start up period. Such an arrangement will fairly compensate each carrier for the costs they incur to terminate the other's traffic.

TCG has also described in detail the technical arrangements it seeks with BellSouth and requests that the Commission direct BellSouth to implement these arrangements with TCG and to continue

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the cooperative practices and procedures necessary to carry them out.

SO. BELL: Local interconnection arrangements will be significantly affected by the universal service issues being addressed in Florida Docket No. 950696-TP. Specifically, the manner in which the universal support mechanism is modified to include the required ALEC support, will affect the rate structure and level for local interconnection arrangements. BellSouth's local interconnection arrangements must also accommodate the unbundled network components and capabilities required under revised Chapter 364.

The appropriate interconnection arrangement for the exchange of local and toll traffic between ALECs and BellSouth is an arrangement which is based on the switched access rate structure and rate levels. The existing switched access interconnection arrangement incorporates all of the components necessary to accommodate local interconnection arrangements between ALECs and BellSouth. Because the toll access model can support local traffic, there is no need to develop new rate structures for local traffic only. Adoption of the switched access rate structure and rates will result in minimizing the arbitrage potential since the identical capabilities could be used for both local and toll traffic (which is likely to become indistinguishable shortly). The switched access model will also provide all the functionality required with any given technical interconnection arrangement (i.e., end office, tandem, etc.)

With regard to unbundling, it is BellSouth's position that the existing ONA model and criteria should be used to the extent possible to determine the feasibility of unbundling network elements, components, or capabilities. BellSouth already offers many features on an unbundled basis, such as loops, interoffice transport and various forms of exchange access. BellSouth also plans to offer, on an unbundled basis, additional features, functions, and capabilities.

ATT: AT&T understands the issues in this case are the subject of continuing negotiations between TCG and BellSouth. To the extent that such issues can be resolved through negotiations, such negotiated arrangement should be filed with the Commission pursuant to Section 364.162(2), Florida Statutes, and this docket should be closed. To the extent that the parties are unable to resolve all of the pending issues, AT&T believes that they should resolve as many issues as possible [to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Section 364.162(2)] and that this docket should be used to resolve only the remaining issues.

It is AT&T's understanding that the issues that are most likely to need Commission resolution are those involving the appropriate interconnection rate structure, interconnection rates, or other arrangements for the exchange of traffic between TCG and BellSouth. AT&T submits that, initially, the best solution to this question may be a "bill and keep" arrangement whereby the compensation that one company offers to another for the completion of its calls is an agreement to complete the other company's calls in a like manner. Such an arrangement is simple to administer and can be implemented without the development of cost studies that would be required to establish and justify specific prices.

In the long run, if effective competition for local service does develop and some of the complications of measuring, billing, and costing are sorted out, it may be possible to develop a mechanism that includes actual billing at prices based on Total Service Long Run Incremental Cost (hereinafter "TSLRIC"). That is, the rates charged for call termination service associated with interconnection arrangements should be set at the TSLRIC that each company incurs in providing the service. If such a mechanism is established, participating companies should be permitted to recover the TSLRIC that they incur in providing call termination arrangements, but no company should be permitted to exact any additional mark-up from potential competitors simply for the right to do business in its territory.

CONTINENTAL: The appropriate compensation arrangement between Teleport or Continental and BellSouth is a bill and keep arrangement. This is the model used for terminating traffic between BellSouth and the facilities-based Independent LECs in Florida today. BellSouth's proposal, based upon the switched access charge model, will stifle full competition and is discriminatory as applied to an ALEC. No issues other than those interconnection issues raised in Teleport's petition and dispute with BellSouth should be addressed at this time.

FCTA: The appropriate compensation arrangement between Teleport and BellSouth is a bill and keep arrangement. This is the model used for terminating traffic between BellSouth and the facilities-based Independent LECs in Florida today. BellSouth's proposal, based upon the switched access charge model, will stifle full competition and is discriminatory as applied to an ALEC. No issues other than those interconnection issues raised in Teleport's petition and dispute with BellSouth should be addressed at this time.

INTERMEDIA: The best method of interconnection compensation is a bill and keep arrangement. This is the method that local exchange companies (LECs) use today for local interconnection with one another. Bill and keep is administratively simple, and allows competitors to choose a network architecture which is most efficient. In addition, bill and keep is most likely to produce the benefits of competition for consumers. In technical interconnection arrangements, Intermedia supports TCG's efforts to be treated as a co-carrier.

MCCAW: For local competition to develop, the competing local carriers must interconnect pursuant to rates, terms, and conditions that meet the technical and economic needs of each party. To the extent such rates, terms, and conditions cannot be negotiated, this Commission must establish nondiscriminatory rates, terms and conditions.

MCImetro: The appropriate arrangement for the exchange of local traffic between Southern Bell and any ALEC is mutual traffic exchange in which the parties have co-carrier status and compensate each other "in kind" by terminating local traffic from the other party without explicit compensation. The appropriate arrangement for the exchange of toll traffic between Southern Bell and any ALEC is the payment of terminating access charges by the carrier originating the traffic to the carrier terminating the traffic. All arrangements for termination of local traffic and other related matters should be tariffed. However, the tariffing of a specific arrangement negotiated by one set of parties should not preclude the tariffing of other arrangements that may be negotiated by other parties nor should it set a precedent for Commission action in the event another set of parties is unable to reach a negotiated agreement and petitions the Commission to resolve their dispute.

MFS: MFS believes that the most efficient, administratively simple and equitable method of compensation for terminating access is the bill and keep method based on the in-kind exchange of traffic between co-carriers. This is the only method guaranteed to preclude a price squeeze. MFS advocates other co-carrier arrangements, including the establishment of traffic exchange districts, tandem subtending, meet-point billing for the seamless exchange of traffic; and other arrangements that will permit competitive entry without undue barriers to entry while keeping ALEC service transparent to end users.

TIME WARNER: The best method of interconnection compensation, especially in a infant local exchange market, is a bill and keep arrangement. This is the method that local exchange companies (LECs) use today for local interconnection with one another. Bill

and keep is administratively simple, and allows competitors to choose a network architecture which is most efficient. In addition, bill and keep is most likely to produce the benefits of competition for consumers. In technical interconnection arrangements, Teleport Communications Group, Inc. [the alternative local exchange company (ALEC)] should be treated as a co-carrier, utilizing many of the mechanisms that are in place between LECs today. Finally, although some witnesses have addressed generic issues, the discussions in this case should be limited to those designated at the September 22 staff workshop.

STAFF: None pending discovery. Staff's positions are preliminary and based on materials filed by the parties and on discovery. The preliminary positions are offered to assist the parties in preparing for the hearing. Staff's final positions will be based upon all the evidence in the record and may differ from the preliminary positions.

VI. ISSUES AND POSITIONS

ISSUE 1: What are the appropriate rate structures, interconnection rates, or other compensation arrangements for the exchange of local and toll traffic between Teleport and Southern Bell?

TELEPORT: Bill and keep is an appropriate mechanism for a specified period, of at least nine months, during which TCG is in the start up phase of its operations. Then, if the carriers so require, they should exchange both local and toll traffic at a cost-based, flat rate, charged per DS1 port.

SO. BELL: BellSouth supports a local interconnection plan that includes the following components:

- * Compensation arrangements for terminating traffic on BellSouth and ALEC networks;
- * A default to the toll access model if local calls cannot be distinguished from toll;
- * Charges for local interconnection should be based on the switched access rate structure and rate levels (the level and components may vary based on universal service mechanism adopted); and

- * A transitional structure that will eventually merge all interconnection plans (local, toll, independent, cellular/wireless) into one common structure.

ATT: Initially, the best solution for the exchange of local traffic may be the "bill and keep" arrangement. Under this arrangement no dollars change hands. The compensation that one company offers to another for the completion of its calls is the agreement to complete the other companies' calls in a like manner.

However, if effective competition for local service does develop, and some of the complications of measuring and billing and costing are sorted out, then a better long term solution would include actual billing at prices set equal to the Total Service Long Run Incremental Cost (TSLRIC) incurred in providing call termination. This method would more likely ensure that each company is accurately compensated for the particular services that it provides.

The arrangements for the exchange of toll traffic could be accomplished in the same way. However, the LEC must make available to all toll service providers the same rates, terms and conditions that it offers any ALEC for the exchange or completion of toll traffic.

CONTINENTAL: The appropriate local interconnection arrangement is a bill and keep arrangement. This arrangement will prevent unreasonable discrimination between local exchange service providers as required by Section 364.16(3), Florida Statutes. Moreover, it is the only solution that will promote consumer choice among the widest possible array of telecommunications services.

FCTA: The appropriate local interconnection arrangement is a bill and keep arrangement. This arrangement will prevent unreasonable discrimination between local exchange service providers as required by Section 364.16(3), Florida Statutes. Moreover, it is the only solution that will promote consumer choice among the widest possible array of telecommunications services.

INTERMEDIA: The appropriate interconnection is bill and keep.

MCCAW: A bill and keep approach appears to be the most appropriate interim approach, and it may be a long term viable solution. If a minute of use charge is to be established, it should be set at cost without any further mark up or contribution.

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MCImetro: The appropriate arrangement for exchange of local traffic between Southern Bell and Teleport, or any other ALEC, is mutual traffic exchange in which the parties have co-carrier status and compensate each other "in kind" by terminating traffic from the other party without cash compensation. The appropriate basis for exchange of toll traffic is for the company originating the traffic to pay terminating access charges to the company terminating the traffic.

MFS: The appropriate interconnection "rate" is the bill and keep method of traffic exchange whereby traffic is exchanged on a mutual basis with in-kind as opposed to cash compensation.

TIME WARNER: The appropriate interconnection arrangement is bill and keep.

STAFF: Interconnection compensation arrangements between Southern Bell and Teleport should be consistent with the way Southern Bell interconnects and exchanges local and toll traffic with other LECs today.

ISSUE 2: If the Commission sets rates, terms, and conditions for interconnection between Teleport and Southern Bell, should Southern Bell tariff the interconnection rate(s) or other arrangements?

TELEPORT: Southern Bell should tariff its interconnection rate and other technical interconnection arrangements.

SO. BELL: Yes.

ATT: Yes.

CONTINENTAL: Yes.

FCTA: Yes.

INTERMEDIA: Yes.

MCCAW: Yes.

MCImetro: Yes, interconnection rates or other arrangements should be tariffed and should be available on a non-discriminatory basis to all parties similarly situated. The tariffing of one set of rates or arrangements should not create a presumption against the LEC's ability to offer and tariff alternative sets of rates or arrangements.

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MFS: Yes.

TIME WARNER: Yes.

STAFF : Yes.

ISSUE 3: What are the appropriate technical and financial arrangements which should govern interconnection between Teleport and Southern Bell for the delivery of calls originated and/or terminated from carriers not directly connected to Teleport's network?

TELEPORT: To facilitate delivery from/to carriers not directly connected to TCG, BellSouth should establish a meet point trunking and billing arrangement with TCG which apportions access revenues derived from third party carriers in accordance with Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF) guidelines.

SO. BELL: BellSouth has been analyzing the possibility of providing an intermediary function that would allow calls to transit from one carrier's network through BellSouth's network to another carrier's network. These situations may require certain "meet point billing" arrangements where each carrier would bill its portion of the interconnection arrangement to the other carrier. There can be many permutations involving both local and toll traffic, but these should be manageable. It should be emphasized, however, that all parties to such an arrangement must agree on both the technical and financial arrangements to assure a seamless configuration in which all parties are properly compensated.

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: BellSouth should provide intermediary tandem switching and transport to connect an ALEC's (i.e. Teleport's or Continental's) end user to the end user of another ALEC, a LEC other than BellSouth, interexchange carrier(s) or wireless telecommunications service providers, for the purpose of making local and toll calls.

FCTA: BellSouth should provide intermediary tandem switching and transport to connect an ALEC's (i.e. Teleport's) end user to the end user of another ALEC, a LEC other than BellSouth, or wireless telecommunications service providers, for the purpose of making local and toll calls.

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INTERMEDIA: To facilitate delivery from/to carriers not directly connected to TCG, BellSouth should establish a workable meet point trunking and billing arrangement with TCG.

MCCAW: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate arrangements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: MFS supports the mutual exchange of traffic based on traffic exchange districts ("TEDs"), tandem subtending, and meet-point billing. TEDs would be designed around existing LEC tandem switches; within each TED, all carriers and BellSouth should jointly establish at least one mutually acceptable location as a Traffic Exchange Meet-Point; all carriers would be permitted to interconnect at (or "sub-tend") the LEC tandem; and meet-point billing would follow established industry guidelines.

TIME WARNER: For intraLATA calls (both local and toll), the ALEC should be able to transmit traffic through the BellSouth tandems and end offices to other local service provider end offices that also subtend the BellSouth tandems. On local calls, bill and keep should apply.

On intraLATA toll calls, the intraLATA Modified Access Based Compensation (MABC) plan used between LECs in Florida today should apply. With MABC, the originating company bills its end user for the toll call, and pays the terminating company switched access charges. Where one LEC serves as an intermediary, the intermediary LEC is paid tandem switching and transport as well.

On interLATA toll calls, IXC traffic exchanged between the BellSouth tandem and the ALEC should be handled using industry Meet Point Billing procedures.

STAFF: No position at this time.

ISSUE 4: What are the appropriate technical and financial requirements for the exchange of intraLATA 800 traffic which originates from a Teleport customer and terminates to an 800 number served by Southern Bell?

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TELEPORT: To facilitate the delivery of intraLATA 800 traffic to BellSouth, BellSouth should compensate TCG for the origination of 800 traffic pursuant to TCG's originating switched access charges. If TCG elects to provide 800 services, it will reciprocate this arrangement.

SO. BELL: It is BellSouth's position that, during at least the initial phase of local exchange competition, the traffic at issue in this question will be minimal. While BellSouth provides minimal intraLATA 800 services, ALECs may opt not to provide a comparable service, further reducing the potential volume of traffic. There will also be a need for procedures to be established for the exchange of data in both directions for billing purposes between the two parties involved. Given the minimal amount of traffic involved, it is BellSouth's opinion that the parties can resolve this issue.

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: BellSouth should compensate an ALEC (i.e. Teleport or Continental) for the origination of 800 traffic terminated to BellSouth pursuant to the ALEC's originating switched access charges. The ALEC will provide to BellSouth the appropriate records necessary for BellSouth to bill its customers. At such time as the ALEC elects to provide 800 services, BellSouth should reciprocate this arrangement.

FCTA: BellSouth should compensate an ALEC (i.e. Teleport) for the origination of 800 traffic terminated to BellSouth pursuant to the ALEC's originating switched access charges. The ALEC will provide to BellSouth the appropriate records necessary for BellSouth to bill its customers. At such time as the ALEC elects to provide 800 services, the ALEC should reciprocate this arrangement.

INTERMEDIA: BellSouth should compensate TCG for the origination of 800 traffic pursuant to TCG's originating switched access charges. If TCG provides 800 services, this arrangement should be reciprocal.

MCCAW: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate requirements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this

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and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: New entrants have no ability to route 800 numbers to the appropriate local or long distance carrier. BellSouth should therefore be required to do a database dip and route TCG 800 number calls to the appropriate carrier.

TIME WARNER: The company originating the 800 call should send the originating call record to the 800 number owner in order for them to bill the end user. 800 calls originating from the ALEC would be routed to its signal control point (SCP) where a query is launched to the service switching point (SSP). A bill record should be generated by the SSP provider which will be sent to the 800 number owner, so it can bill the 800 end user customer. The ALEC should bill BellSouth originating switched access charges and an 800 query charge. Depending on the contractual arrangement, there may also be a charge for record provisioning.

STAFF: No position at this time.

ISSUE 5a: What are the appropriate technical arrangements for the interconnection of Teleport's network to Southern Bell's 911 provisioning network such that Teleport's customers are ensured the same level of 911 service as they would receive as a customer of Southern Bell?

TELEPORT: TCG will translate basic 911 calls to the appropriate emergency answering position directory number, as provided by BellSouth, and route the call to BellSouth at the appropriate tandem or end office. When a municipality converts to E911 service, TCG will connect Feature Group D trunks to the appropriate E911 primary and secondary tandems, and forward 911 calls to the appropriate tandem, with ANI. BellSouth should provide the appropriate homing arrangements.

SO. BELL: The ALECs must provide their own facilities or lease facilities from BellSouth that will connect the trunk side of the ALEC's end office to the BellSouth 911 tandem serving the calling customer's Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP). The trunks must be capable of carrying Automatic Number Identification (ANI) to the 911 tandem. The trunk facility must conform with ANSI T1.405-1989 (Interface Between Carriers and Customer Installations - Analog voice Grade Switched Access). The trunk interface between the ALEC end office and the BellSouth tandem may be either a 2-wire analog interface or a digital DS1 interface. A minimum of two trunks are

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required, additional trunks may be required depending on the volume of traffic.

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: An ALEC's customers must have the same level of access to reliable 911 service as the LEC providers. For basic 911 service, BellSouth should provide a list consisting of each municipality in Florida that subscribes to Basic 911 service. The list will also provide the E911 conversion date and, for network routing purposes, a ten-digit directory number representing the appropriate emergency answering position for each municipality subscribing to Basic 911 service. Each ALEC should arrange to accept 911 calls from its customers in municipalities that subscribe to Basic 911 service and translate the 911 call to the appropriate 10-digit directory number as stated on the list provided by BellSouth and route that call to BellSouth at the appropriate tandem or end office. When a municipality converts to E911 service, the ALEC should be required to discontinue the Basic 911 procedures and begin the E911 procedures.

For E911 service, the ALEC should connect Feature Group D trunks to the appropriate E911 tandem, including the designated secondary tandem. If a municipality has converted to E911 service, the ALEC should forward 911 calls to the appropriate E911 primary tandem, along with ANI, based upon the current E911 end office to tandem homing arrangement as provided by BellSouth. If the primary tandem trunks are not available, the ALEC should alternate route the call to the designated secondary E911 tandem. If the secondary tandem trunks are not available, the ALEC should alternate route the call to the appropriate Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) tandem.

FCTA: An ALEC's customers must have the same level of access to reliable 911 service as the LEC providers. For basic 911 service, BellSouth should provide a list consisting of each municipality in Florida that subscribes to Basic 911 service. The list will also provide the E911 conversion date and, for network routing purposes, a ten-digit directory number representing the appropriate emergency answering position for each municipality subscribing to Basic 911 service. Each ALEC should arrange to accept 911 calls from its customers in municipalities that subscribe to Basic 911 service and translate the 911 call to the appropriate 10-digit directory number as stated on the list provided by BellSouth and route that call to BellSouth at the appropriate tandem or end office. When a municipality converts to E911 service, the ALEC should be required

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to discontinue the Basic 911 procedures and begin the E911 procedures.

For E911 service, the ALEC should connect Feature Group D trunks to the appropriate E911 tandem, including the designated secondary tandem. If a municipality has converted to E911 service, the ALEC should forward 911 calls to the appropriate E911 primary tandem, along with ANI, based upon the current E911 end office to tandem homing arrangement as provided by BellSouth. If the primary tandem trunks are not available, the ALEC should alternate route the call to the designated secondary E911 tandem. If the secondary tandem trunks are not available, the ALEC should alternate route the call to the appropriate Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) tandem.

INTERMEDIA: TCG's customers must have the same level of access to reliable 911 service as do LEC customers. ICI takes no position as to how TCG and Southern Bell should work together to ensure this level of service.

MCCAW: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate arrangements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: BellSouth should adopt the proposal agreed to by NYNEX and MFS in New York.

TIME WARNER: An ALEC's customers must have the same level of access to reliable 911 service as the LEC provides. Achieving the high level of 911 service should be a synergistic effort between the local 911 coordinator, the incumbent 911 tandem provider(s), and the ALECs. The incumbent tandem provider should designate a single point of contact for coordination of installing, testing, and ongoing 911 and E911 operations. All parties should work together toward deploying redundant, reliable, standard facilities. ALECs should be able to utilize the same type facilities as are in place from other end offices in an effort to maintain standardization. Alternate routing and overflow situations should also be a synergistic effort between the ALEC and the incumbent tandem provider delivering the high level of 911 access desired.

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STAFF: Southern Bell should allow Teleport to interconnect its network at Southern Bell 911 hub sites for participation in the State's emergency network. Interconnection should meet Southern Bell's technical guidelines and parameters to ensure network integrity.

ISSUE 5b: What procedures should be in place for the timely exchange and updating of Teleport customer information for inclusion in appropriate E911 databases?

TELEPORT: TCG will provide daily updates to the E911 database. BellSouth will work cooperatively with TCG to define record layouts, media requirements and other procedures. To the extent that BellSouth is compensated by the municipalities to maintain the E911 databases, BellSouth should share revenues associated with TCG's customers.

SO. BELL: Procedures must be in place to handle transmission, receipt and daily updates of the customer telephone number and the name and address associated with that number. At least three data files or databases are generally required to provide data for display at the Public Service Answering Position (PSAP).

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: In order to ensure the proper working of the system along with accurate customer data, the ALEC should provide daily updates to the E911 database. BellSouth must be required to work cooperatively with the ALEC to define record layouts, media requirements, and procedures for this process.

FCTA: In order to ensure the proper working of the system along with accurate customer data, the ALEC should provide daily updates to the E911 database. BellSouth must be required to work cooperatively with the ALEC to define record layouts, media requirements, and procedures for this process.

INTERMEDIA: BellSouth should provide on-line access for immediate updates of the E-911 database.

MCCAWE: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate arrangements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other

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parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: BellSouth should provide on-line access for immediate updates of the E-911 database.

TIME WARNER: BellSouth should have the same standards for TCG as it does for itself. The ALEC should use the existing method in place today for transfer and update of correctly formatted E911 datafiles according to an agreed-upon protocol and predetermined schedule.

STAFF: Teleport will provide the appropriate customer information, as per Southern Bell guidelines, for inclusion into the E911 database. Southern Bell will incorporate this information into the database within 24 hours of receipt.

ISSUE 6: What are the appropriate technical requirements for operator traffic flowing between Teleport's operator services provider and Southern Bell's operator services provider including busy line verification and emergency interrupt services?

TELEPORT: TCG and BellSouth should provide each other with busy line verification and emergency interrupt services pursuant to tariffed rates.

SO. BELL: A dedicated trunk group, either one way or two way, is required from the ALEC's end office to the BellSouth Operator Service System. The trunk group can be the same as that used for Inward Operator Services (busy line verification and emergency interrupt services) and Operator Transfer Service.

Busy line verification and emergency interrupt services are currently tariffed in the Access Service Tariff. BellSouth would expect ALECs to tariff a similar service for BellSouth.

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: BellSouth and an ALEC (i.e. Teleport or Continental) should mutually provide each other busy line verification and emergency interrupt services. BellSouth's services should be tariffed.

FCTA: BellSouth and an ALEC (i.e. Teleport) should mutually provide each other busy line verification and emergency interrupt services. BellSouth's services should be tariffed.

INTERMEDIA: TCG and BellSouth should provide each other with busy line verification and emergency interrupt services pursuant to tariffed rates.

MCCAW: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate arrangements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: Because ALECS and BellSouth should be able to interrupt calls in emergency situations, BellSouth should provide LEC-to-LEC Busy Line Verification and Interrupt ("BLV/I") trunks to one another to enable each carrier to support this functionality. ALECS and BellSouth should compensate one another for the use of BLV/I according to the effective rates listed in BellSouth's federal and state access tariffs, as applicable.

TIME WARNER: There are three scenarios for an ALEC to provide Operator Services. The ALEC could self-provide, hire a third party vendor, or hire BellSouth. In either the first or second scenarios, the only connection to BellSouth from the ALEC would be an inward trunk from the ALEC local switch to the BellSouth Operator Services switch so an ALEC operator could contact a BellSouth operator when a local ALEC customer requires busy line verify/interrupt of a BellSouth line. Conversely, if a BellSouth subscriber has a need for verify/interrupt of an ALEC line, an inward trunk arrangement needs to be made available to the ALEC operator provider. The ALEC's operator service provider should be able to verify/interrupt ALEC lines without connecting to BellSouth. If the ALEC selects BellSouth as the provider, operator services trunking would be required between the ALEC local switch and the BellSouth operator switch to perform all operator services functions.

STAFF POSITION: The technical requirements for traffic exchange between Teleport's and Southern Bell's operator services provider should be equivalent to those requirements and arrangements between

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Southern Bell and other operator services providers. Busy line verification and emergency interrupt service should be purchased under tariff or contract.

ISSUE 7: Under what terms and conditions should Southern Bell be required to list Teleport's customers in its directory assistance database?

TELEPORT: BellSouth should include TCG's customers in its directory assistance database at no charge in return for securing the value of TCG's customer list towards its universal listing of all users of the public switched network.

SO. BELL: If an ALEC desires to list its customers in BellSouth's directory assistance database, BellSouth will provide this service as long as the ALEC provides BellSouth with necessary information in the format specified by BellSouth to populate the database. To the extent that additional costs are incurred to store ALEC directory assistance information, ALECs should be required to absorb them.

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: BellSouth should include an ALEC's (i.e. Teleport's and Continental's) customers' primary listings (residence and business listings) and yellow page (business) listings in its directory assistance database at no charge.

FCTA: BellSouth should include an ALEC's (i.e. Teleport's) customers' primary listings (residence and business listings) and yellow page (business) listings in its directory assistance database at no charge.

INTERMEDIA: BellSouth should include TCG's customers in its directory assistance database at no charge in return for securing the value of TCG's customer list towards its universal listing of all users of the public switched network.

MCCAW: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate arrangements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this

and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: The Commission should require BellSouth to list competing carriers' customers in their directory assistance databases and should require all carriers (both LECs and ALECs) to make their directory listings available to one another. In general, all LECs should be required to update their directory assistance databases with data provided by competitors on at least as timely a basis as they update these databases with information regarding their own customers.

TIME WARNER: Both parties, the ALEC and BellSouth, benefit from a combined listing in the BellSouth database. BellSouth maintains a comprehensive, accurate database for its subscribers, as well as all consumers, and the ALEC is able to make its listings universally available as well. Although BellSouth incurs costs for entering and maintaining the ALEC data for Directory Assistance (DA) purposes, BellSouth receives revenues for use of that database. In addition, there is value for all consumers in having a universal database. BellSouth should be required to carry the ALEC listings in its DA database at no charge to the ALEC for these reasons.

STAFF: Teleport's customers should be listed in Southern Bell's directory assistance database; however, staff has no position at this time regarding the terms and conditions.

ISSUE 8: Under what terms and conditions should Southern Bell be required to list Teleport's customers in its universal white and yellow pages directories and to publish and distribute these directories to Teleport's customers?

TELEPORT: BellSouth should provide the following to TCG at no charge in return for securing the value of TCG's customer list: (1) print TCG's listings in its white and yellow pages; (2) distribute its directories to TCG's customers; (3) recycle TCG's customers' directories.

SO. BELL: As a general matter, it should be noted that yellow page directories are not "universal" because there are several competitive "yellow pages" in existence. BellSouth, however, does intend to list ALEC business customers in BellSouth's yellow and white page directories, as well as ALEC residence customers in BellSouth's white page directories. It is also BellSouth's intention to distribute yellow and white page directories to ALEC

customers. White page listings for individual customers will be offered at no charge. Additional listing options (e.g., design listings) and the provision of directories outside a customer's service area will be provided to ALEC customers under the same terms, conditions and rates offered to BellSouth customers.

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: BellSouth should include an ALEC's (i.e. Teleport's and Continental's) customers' primary listings in the white page and yellow page directories, distribute directories to the customers of each and recycle all customers' directory books at no charge. BellSouth and the ALEC should work cooperatively on issues concerning lead time, timeliness, format, and content of list information.

FCTA: BellSouth should include an ALEC's (i.e. Teleport's) customers' primary listings in the white page and yellow page directories, distribute directories to the customers of each and recycle all customers' directory books at no charge. BellSouth and the ALEC should work cooperatively on issues concerning lead time, timeliness, format, and content of list information.

INTERMEDIA: Without charge, BellSouth should print TCG's listings in its white and yellow pages, distribute its directories to TCG's customers and recycle TCG's customers' directories.

MCCAW: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate arrangements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: The Commission should require BellSouth to list competing carriers' customers in their White and Yellow Pages directories and should require all BellSouth to distribute these directories to TCG customers at no charge.

TIME WARNER: The consumer advantages of a unified white pages directory cannot be overstated. Because of the small size of new entrants, the benefits for consumers of one directory, and the absence of efficiencies in separate directories, BellSouth should

be required to provide certain listing services to all end users regardless of their local telephone service provider. BellSouth should provide a single line white page listing for the ALEC's customers at no charge to either the ALEC or the end user. For business customers, BellSouth should also provide a single line yellow page listing at no charge as well. BellSouth should be required to ensure accuracy and timeliness in these listings. BellSouth should provide a user guide/informational insert to be published in both the white pages information section and the yellow pages sections, at no charge to the ALEC or its end users. BellSouth should deliver directories to all customers at no charge to the ALEC or its end users. BellSouth will benefit by having more names to sell to its yellow pages affiliate, and BellSouth will have the opportunity to sell yellow page ads to the ALEC's customers.

STAFF: Southern Bell should list Teleport's customers in its universal white and yellow page directories; however, staff has no position regarding the terms and conditions.

ISSUE 9: What arrangements are necessary to ensure that Teleport can bill and clear credit card, collect, third party calls and audiotext calls?

TELEPORT: TCG and BellSouth should bill and clear intraLATA credit card, collect and third party calls (calls where the recording company is different from the billing company) through Centralized Message Distribution Service (CMDS) provided by BellSouth.

SO. BELL: All ALECs entering the market in the BellSouth region have two options for handling their non-sent paid traffic. First, they may elect to have another Regional Bell Company (RBOC) to serve as their Centralized Message Distribution System (CMDS) host. CMDS will provide ALECs with the ability to bill for their services when the messages are recorded by a local exchange company. This would include credit card, collect and third-party calls.

The second possible scenario is that the ALEC may elect to have BellSouth serve as their CMDS host. The only requirement for this option is that the ALEC have Regional Accounting Office status (RAO-status), which means that it has been assigned its own RAO code from Bellcore. When BellSouth provides the CMDS host function, BellSouth will send CMDS all messages that are originated by an ALEC customer that are billable outside the BellSouth region. BellSouth will also forward all messages that originate outside the BellSouth region from CMDS to the ALEC for billing where

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applicable. This service will be provided via contract between the two companies.

As for audiotext calls, N11 service is the only service currently offered by BellSouth in its General Subscriber Service Tariff specifically tailored for audiotext customers. It should be noted that BellSouth does not jointly provide N11 service with any other carrier anywhere in its service region.

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: Continental adopts Teleport's position on this issue for purposes of the resolution of the interconnection dispute between Teleport or Continental and BellSouth.

FCTA: FCTA adopts Teleport's position on this issue for purposes of the resolution of the interconnection dispute between Teleport and BellSouth.

INTERMEDIA: TCG and BellSouth should bill and clear intraLATA credit card, collect and third party calls through BellSouth's Centralized Message Distribution Service.

MCCAW: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate arrangements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: Consolidated billing should be required where appropriate by providing for a single master bill for each wire center for calls provided by BellSouth's interim number portability service, that will enable TCG to re-bill its end users for collect, calling card, third-party billed and audiotext calls. Carriers should also be required to enter into mutual billing and collection agreements.

TIME WARNER: If the LEC has a billing and collection arrangement with an IXC to bill end user toll traffic on the local telephone bill and the new entrant also has billing and collection contracts with that IXC, then the LEC who receives the call detail from the IXC when a ported number is involved should be required to "clear" that traffic to the ALEC, which will bill the end user. The cost

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for this should be shared among BellSouth, the ALEC, and the IXC, as part of number portability.

STAFF: No position at this time.

ISSUE 10: What arrangements are necessary to ensure the provision of CLASS/LASS services between Teleport's and Southern Bell's networks?

TELEPORT: TCG and BellSouth should provide LEC-to-LEC Common Channel Signalling to one another, where available and including all signalling parameters, for all traffic in order to enable full interoperability of CLASS features and functions.

SO. BELL: Full Signaling System 7 (SS7) connectivity is required between end offices to ensure the provision of CLASS/LASS services between BellSouth and an ALEC. BellSouth plans to unbundle SS7 signaling in its Switched Access Service tariff and ALECs will be able to purchase this connectivity as an unbundled service.

ATT: Pending the receipt of rebuttal testimony and completion of discovery in this docket, AT&T takes no position on this issue at this time.

CONTINENTAL: BellSouth and the ALEC (i.e. Teleport or Continental) should provide LEC-to-LEC Common Channel Signalling (CCS) to one another, where available, in conjunction with all traffic in order to enable full interoperability of CLASS features and functions. All CCS signalling parameters should be provided including Automatic Number Identification (ANI), Originating Line Information (OLI) calling party category, charge number, etc. All privacy indicators should be honored. BellSouth and the ALEC should cooperate on the exchange of Transactional Capabilities Application Point (TCAP) messages to facilitate full interoperability of CCS-based features between their networks. CCS should be provided Signal Transfer Point to Signal Transfer Point.

FCTA: BellSouth and the ALEC (i.e. Teleport) should provide LEC-to-LEC Common Channel Signalling (CCS) to one another, where available, in conjunction with all traffic in order to enable full interoperability of CLASS features and functions. All CCS signalling parameters should be provided including Automatic Number Identification (ANI), Originating Line Information (OLI) calling party category, charge number, etc. All privacy indicators should be honored. BellSouth and the ALEC should cooperate on the exchange of Transactional Capabilities Application Point (TCAP) messages to facilitate full interoperability of CCS-based features

between their networks. CCS should be provided Signal Transfer Point to Signal Transfer Point.

INTERMEDIA: TCG and BellSouth should provide LEC-to-LEC Common Channel Signalling to one another, where available and including all signalling parameters, for all traffic in order to enable full interoperability of CLASS features and functions.

MCCAW: No position at this time.

MCImetro: MCImetro takes no position on the appropriate arrangements for Southern Bell and TCG, except that they should not set a precedent for arrangements between Southern Bell and other parties. MCImetro is still negotiating with Southern Bell on this and other issues and reserves the right to petition the Commission for relief in the event it does not reach a satisfactory arrangement.

MFS: ALECs and BellSouth should provide LEC-to-LEC CCS to one another, where available, in conjunction with LATA-wide traffic, in order to enable full inter-operability of CLASS features and functions. All CCS signalling parameters should be provided, including automatic number identification, originating line information, calling party category, charge number, etc.

TIME WARNER: There should be full interconnection interoperability between LECs and ALECs for CLASS/LASS services. The ALEC's point codes (end office addresses) need to be translated in all BellSouth end offices that support CLASS features. Likewise, the point codes of BellSouth end offices need to be translated in the ALEC's switch. In addition, both signal transfer point (STP) pairs (the ALEC's and BellSouth's) must be translated to allow an exchange of messages between end offices. Finally, BellSouth should offer unbundled elements of its signal control point (SCP) for use by ALECs.

STAFF: No position at this time.

VII. EXHIBIT LIST

| <u>Witness</u> | <u>Proffered By</u> | <u>I.D. No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| Kouroupas | Teleport | (PK - 1) | August 7, 1995 letter from Mr. Scheye re: Interconnection Negotiations |

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| <u>Witness</u> | <u>Proffered By</u> | <u>I.D. No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| Kouroupas | Teleport | <u>(PK - 2)</u> | August 24, 1995 letter from Ms. Montano to Ms. Detlefs re: Directory Listings |
| Kouroupas | Teleport | <u>(PK - 3)</u> | August 31, 1995 letter from Ms. Montano to Mr. Scheye re: IXC Connectivity |
| Kouroupas | Teleport | <u>(PK - 4)</u> | August 31, 1995 letter from Ms. Montano to Mr. Scheye re: 976/Audiotext calls |
| Kouroupas | Teleport | <u>(PK - 5)</u> | August 31, 1995 letter from Ms. Montano to Mr. Scheye re: Meet Point Arrangements |
| Kouroupas | Teleport | <u>(PK - 6)</u> | The Economics of Interconnection by Gerald W. Brock, April 1995 |
| Varner | BellSouth | <u>(AJV - 1)</u> | Proposed Issues |
| Varner | BellSouth | <u>(AJV - 2)</u> | Negotiation Items |
| Scheye | BellSouth | <u>(RCS - 1)</u> | E x i s t i n g Interconnection Arrangements |
| Scheye | BellSouth | <u>(RCS - 2)</u> | Description of E x i s t i n g Interconnection Arrangements |
| Schleiden | Continental | <u>(ARS - 1)</u> | Clemons' Letter of August 17, 1995 |
| Kern | FCTA | <u>(JPK - 1)</u> | Resume of John P. Kern |

| <u>Witness</u> | <u>Proffered By</u> | <u>I.D. No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Cornell | MCImetro | <u> </u> (NWC - 1) | Academic and Professional Qualifications of Dr. Nina Cornell |
| McGrath | Time Warner | <u> </u> (JM - 1) | Resume |

Parties and Staff reserve the right to identify additional exhibits for the purpose of cross-examination.

VIII. PROPOSED STIPULATIONS

None.

IX. PENDING MOTIONS

None.

X. RULINGS

1. Continental's Oral Motion to Intervene in this docket is hereby granted.

Pursuant to the Order Establishing Procedure, Order No. PSC-95-1084-PCO-TP, issued August 30, 1995, the petition filed by Continental will have its own schedule that will be established by the Chairman's office, and therefore will not be part of the hearing for the issues pertaining to Teleport.


2. Continental's Motion for Leave to File Prehearing Statements Out of Time is granted but only to the extent it addresses issues specific to Teleport and not issues specific to Continental.

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Based on the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by Commissioner J. Terry Deason, as Prehearing Officer, that this Prehearing Order shall govern the conduct of these proceedings as set forth above unless modified by the Commission.

By ORDER of Commissioner J. Terry Deason, as Prehearing Officer, this 27th day of October, 1995.

 ASST TO
J. Terry Deason, Commissioner
and Prehearing Officer

(S E A L)

RVE/DLC

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by this order, which is preliminary, procedural or intermediate in nature, may request: 1) reconsideration within 10 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.038(2), Florida Administrative Code, if issued by a Prehearing Officer; 2) reconsideration within 15 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code, if issued by the Commission; or 3) judicial

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review by the Florida Supreme Court, in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility, or the First District Court of Appeal, in the case of a water or wastewater utility. A motion for reconsideration shall be filed with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting, in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code. Judicial review of a preliminary, procedural or intermediate ruling or order is available if review of the final action will not provide an adequate remedy. Such review may be requested from the appropriate court, as described above, pursuant to Rule 9.100, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.