1	BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
2	FLORIDA	A PUBLIC SER	-	
3	Tn the Matte	er of	: : DOCKET NO. 981444-TI	
4	NUMBER UTILIZATION		:	
5	INVESTIGATION INTO CONSERVATION MEASUR	NUMBER	: : :	
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12	PROCEEDINGS:	ITEM NO. 1		
13	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN J	OE GARCIA	
14		COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON		
15		COMMISSION	ER E. LEON JACOBS, JR ER LILA A. JABER	C
16				
17	DATE:	Friday, Ma	y 5, 2000	
18	TIME:		at 9:30 a.m. at 11:20 a.m.	
19	DI ACE			
20	PLACE:	Room 148	ey Conference Center	
21		4075 Espla Tallahasse		
22	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR		
23		Chief, Bur	ion of Records & Repo eau of Reporting	rting
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4	Division of Communications.			
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6	FLOYD SELF, representing AT&T			
7	Telecommunications of the Southern States.			
8	CHARLES REHWINKEL and HOKE KNOX, representing Sprint.			
9	BRENT STRUTHERS, representing NeuStar.			
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Good morning. We are going to convene the special agenda. Should we have counsel read the notice or we don't need to do that in this case?

All right. Go right ahead, staff.

MR. ILERI: Good morning, Commissioners. February 29 agenda conference the Commission approved portions of staff's recommendation. The Commission approved to implement 1,000 number block pooling in the 954 area code using software release 1.4.; 561 area code, using software release 1.4; and 904 area code using software release 3.0. And in this order we stated that pooling implementation will start on May 1, July 1, and October 1, 2000, respectively.

The Commission also approved the recommendation of any unused and reserved NXXs in all of Florida's NPAs, requiring the industry to designate a pooling administrator, and mandated the number conservation measure procedures at the 1,000 block level.

Upon release, portions of the PAA order were protested by the parties. Therefore, staff brings this recommendation to address those issues raised by the parties.

Staff is ready to entertain any questions that the Commissioners may have regarding the issues as

recommended.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Staff, how do we handle parties here? Do persons get to speak here or --

MS. CALDWELL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. Well, then before we have got questions, do any of you have -- I know Ms.

Arvanitas is here also.

Mr. Self.

MR. SELF: Mr. Chairman, I'm Floyd Self for AT&T and MCI WorldCom. We support the staff recommendation. We have a number of people here who can answer any technical questions you have, and I think we would reserve any comments, except for any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay.

MR. GOGGIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm Michael Goggin.

I'm here on behalf of BellSouth, and we also support the staff's recommendation and have technical representatives here to answer questions, if there are any questions.

That's all.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Ms. Arvanitas, do you want to make any comments?

MS. ARVANITAS: Yes, I had a problem. In reviewing the staff recommendation, it was stated that I failed to make a claim for which relief can be granted. I believed I was very specific in my April 6th filing, and I

said, may I recommend to the Commission that we go back to rulemaking. In the last docket, the order for the last Docket 990373, we were supposed to go into rulemaking for the voluntary stipulation. The voluntary stipulation is a guideline or a road map to which number pooling, the number pooling implementation fall into place.

The voluntary stipulation doesn't just discuss, you know, what types of numbers, but it also discussed things which I believe was a major loophole for the State of Florida, and that was the, at first, nine months, but six months -- six months numbers.

In the last docket, 990373, which ended May 1999, we made mention, Charlie Beck and I, that there was no measurement of what one month of inventory is.

Therefore, theoretically the industry could say that they need 20 years of numbers wrapped around them. There is no definition. They, in essence, would not have to pool.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Ms. Arvanitas, before you go any further, I'm going to ask staff to answer every single question Ms. Arvanitas has. So let's make sure we are getting these down. And obviously I will ask the same of industry. Whatever she has a question with, I want to make sure its answered so we don't have to do this twice.

Go ahead, Ms. Arvanitas. I'm sorry for interrupting you.

MS. ARVANITAS: Okay. Then I watched while my comments were filed, they were not called a protest. And I was told by the Legal Department that my comments -- I did not say protest, I did not make mention to a specific PAA order from the Docket 990373. And the woman in the Records and Reporting discussed with the Legal Department women that if I felt that it was a protest, then I need to clarify myself. Of which I made a filing on April 13th. I believe I said protest five or six times. Once again reiterating that I would like to see the voluntary stipulation go before rulemaking as per the order.

Then I was told that, well, I didn't -- I failed to say what I -- I do not understand the clause fails to make a -- for which relief can be granted. Maybe I'm not an attorney, and I didn't expect to be an attorney when I spent \$200 a month in phone bills doing this number conservation docket, and doing these teleconference calls. But I believe I was very clear in a statement. And the relief that can be granted for the problem was please, you were supposed to go into the order for the voluntary stipulation, you do not -- and then I was told that the FCC order hadn't come out.

You know, we have an FCC order that just came out last month. So does that mean every time there is an FCC order the Public Service Commission of Florida is to

disregard a PA order? See, I'm not understanding that, and I would like somebody to clarify that for me.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Do you want to go ahead and give us all the questions you have on the issue before us today, so we don't get into a back and forth. You heard my instructions to staff and the companies. Clearly those are legal things, Ms. Caldwell will answer that. And then let's talk about what we have before us today, also.

MS. ARVANITAS: Okay. I'm reviewing Floyd
Self's comments. In his February 28th filing, he said
there is no new or urgent problem that requires immediate
Commission action today. And I believe you have been in
jeopardy relief in the three areas, 954, 904, and 561
since March of 1999. So, we have 1.4 software that is
available today. It is being used in what I believe -- is
it three different states? And they don't seem to have a
problem with pooling. Pooling is releasing numbers to be
shared so that the consumers do not have to go through a
jeopardy relief, either an area code overlay or an area
code split.

If you wait nine more months to wait for a software that -- it isn't in a box anywhere, it is on a conveyor belt with 30 percent software glitch, just so that the industry can save 50 percent labor costs because they believe 1.4 software is individual porting of numbers

and, therefore, their claim is they save money and, therefore, the consumers save money.

But actually by nature of the -- I believe the 1996 Telecommunications Act, Section 251 talks about what we call competitive neutrality. And I do not know how you can say for the ALECs and the CLECs, where you are going to restrain them with a lottery issuing, say six NXXs a month for the next nine months until you can do this number pooling with 3.0, you are restraining these ALECs and CLECs from growth.

I have been on the phone last week talking to some of the smaller cable companies up and down the east coast, and they -- and I guess the attorney representing them here today did not have an understanding that they are being impeded right now from growth because they do not have the numbers.

And I had a problem with Floyd Self's March 23rd filing that he only wanted to use the number 10 on his, I believe it was Exhibit 1. He only wanted to use the INC numbering guidelines dated February 28th, 2000, when actually in our FCC filing that just came out, 99-200 or rather 00-104, the FCC makes mention that there are state revisions. One of them most notably being utilization threshold as a measurement for usage, which I guess in Floyd Self they have decided that, in his words, any

subsequently modified INC guidelines shall not be utilized until they have been approved and become effective pursuant to the INC. So I don't believe that the Industry Numbering Committee makes the rules, and the FCC has said that those modifications will be implemented and they are expecting that.

I think the other thing that I had a problem with is the April 6th filing. As you can see, I was banging them out like the industry was. And this was a very, I think, gabberous for the Commissioner's filing. The April 6th filing of AT&T, Floyd Self, discussed on Number 9, the PA's order plan would -- purportedly would impair the joint petitioner's access to numbering resources.

So I do not know anywhere in any legal ramifications of the NANPA, FCC, and Public Service Commission they have communicated that these are the public's numbers, so there is not any document that gives the industry unbridled and unrestrained access to the public's numbers. Also, in that filing Floyd Self, the voluntary stipulation, he wants to clarify voluntary stipulation that you reviewed May 1999 in the 990373 docket, made mention of releasing contaminated -- qualified contaminated 1,000 block numbers, which are numbers that -- less than a 100 or less numbers in a 1,000

block. The number pooling administrator also gets to reclaim them.

Floyd Self's group has defined that they will only do uncontaminated numbers. From our number pooling subcommittee, of which I was on almost every number pooling subcommittee, we had very few -- because they made the industry compile data and so we were reviewed -- they had very few qualified contaminated numbers. So if right now we are making the rules for number pooling, then can I ask how many numbers exactly contaminated qualified or uncontaminated numbers do you have available to do pooling? Because if you don't have a definition of what six months inventory is, which I believe is a major loophole in the voluntary stipulation, then how can you get them to give up their numbers? Because basically this is sharing.

Also in Floyd Self's April 6th and April 11th filing he made some discussion of certain costs that he believes that they need a leeway for the 3.0 software, they need this time to prepare because they have certain things that they have to upgrade, their OSS, LSMS, SCP -- there are certain upgrades. Very specifically in the 99-200 of the FCC filing that just came out, it discusses in Number 216 that there are shared industry costs, carrier-specific, and it makes mention that we need to

distinguish between 1,000 block number pooling costs from other network upgrades, because of number portability.

Network changes associated with number portability and the changes to the network for both 1,000 block pooling and number portability are similar.

Since July 1999, BellSouth has been charging query charges and end user charges to the consumer. They are called portability charges on your phone bill. They have been charging 36 cents a month. And basically the FCC in 192 question to 226 question makes mention that there are very specific costs that they will allow them to recover.

My only concern here is that last year, I have a little NANPA document off their NANPA website. And they say for the 3.0 software that software development per released 3.0 or the national pooling software has begun and will be completed and ready for testing by June 2000. This year, in the year 2000 we are told that it will be ready and implemented by July 2000. Now, two weeks ago NeuStar sort of has a problem. The poor software is on a conveyor belt, this is the software that is sight unseen. We have not seen it, it has not been implemented anywhere. And they are saying that there is going to be a three-week delay.

So if there is a three-week delay, and last year

you said that number pooling, 3.0 software is going to be ready June 2000; this year you say July 2000, but two weeks ago you say that it will be a three-week delay; then we are not looking then really at an implementation date, we are getting pushed off into, what, August. And so therefore the -- July, so that December 2000 is unrealistic for what the industry is saying for 3.0.

This is software that has never been used. I mean, maybe I -- I believe in God, but maybe I have a couple of atheists up and down the east coast. And in talking to the business community of which I have talked to Fort Lauderdale, Mayor Noggel (phonetic) and some of the other mayors, I have talked to the economic councils. You are impeding growth on these small companies, not allowing them to release numbers. You have been in a jeopardy relief period in the longest period of time. We are going to be well over a year, maybe a year and a half for three area codes not releasing numbers to them.

You are being open ended about costs that the industry says they need to be -- they need to have. OSS, some of these switch upgrades should have been taken care in the portability charges that they are already charging. So maybe what I should ask BellSouth is is there another reason beside they like 3.0 software that they believe they are going -- they want this nine-month period of time

not to have to do 1.4 software now.

Because if they are ready for portability, if they are charging for portability, then some of the costs that they have been bringing up in their -- of course you have read my filings -- their comments that they made all through our number pooling subcommittees, and that they are making now in Floyd Self's statement to the industry. We do not need to wait for them to do these upgrades. They should have already been done because they are charging -- they did an FCC federal tariff nationwide, and they are charging now in the State of Florida for what they are saying in the Floyd Self's documents that they need time to improve.

So, you know, basically my premise is we should go into the voluntary stipulation as per the last order. I am aware that there was an FCC order directly after that Public Service Commission hearing. However, there is also an FCC order that is released now before this hearing. Does that mean you disregard anything we have done for the last six months or any previous orders because there is an FCC order? So -- okay. Those are my two questions.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Very good. I thought there were more than two questions there, though, and --

MS. ARVANITAS: Well, you know, I don't get a word in edgewise.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I'm not criticizing you. I thought there were some very good questions there. You only phrased two of them as questions, but the rest I think bring up some questions about what we did and what the company has done.

Staff, do you want to take a crack at it? And those that the company wants to answer -- there were some specific questions, Mr. Self, you may want to address.

Mr. Goggin, you may also. Staff.

MS. CALDWELL: Commissioner, I would first like to address Ms. Arvanitas' point about staff's recommendation to move -- that the Commission dismiss on its own motion her protest for failure to state a claim. We recognize that Ms. Arvanitas termed her filings in terms of protest, but looking at actually what she was making comments on and protesting, we felt -- we looked at what the order actually ordered, and then we went back and looked at her comments and what she was protesting.

Some of the comments that she made went to the filing of the industry, so we addressed those in the second issue where we asked comments or response to the industry's filing. The other ones that we dealt with in Issue 1 was her point to go to rulemaking. And we felt that while the order in the 990373 docket has directed staff to initiate rulemaking, staff felt that it did not

require the Commission to go to rulemaking before doing any other procedures.

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In addition to that, if you read Chapter 120.54, Florida Statutes, the criteria for going to rulemaking, staff does not believe that we have met that criteria that we have to go to rulemaking. We feel that -- and finally we felt that we were not prohibited from the order in Docket Number 990373 from doing anything else with the number management procedures. So for those reasons, staff did not feel that this Commission was bound and required to go to rulemaking, and hence our recommendation to dismiss her request.

Because we are not required -- the failure to state a claim is the failure or the fact that we are not required to go to rulemaking at this time. That we can, in fact, vote on this procedure today and move forward with it. We are not prohibited at a later date to go to rulemaking. I think that was the legal question that I wanted to address.

MR. ILERI: Ms. Arvanitas has also raised the question regarding Floyd Self's letter on February 28th regarding the statement that it says, "No new or urgent problems requires immediate action today." And currently those area codes are in extraordinary jeopardy and we have rationing procedures going on, like we are distributing

six codes per month. And also last year our Commission --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Let me ask just a small, out of ignorance -- because we are in jeopardy -- and I guess Mr. Goggin or Mr. Self can answer this. Because we are in this jeopardy situation, does that mean the telecommunications companies who want to enter the market and do not have numbers and do not get allocated a number cannot enter the market?

MR. SELF: What it means, Mr. Chairman, is in order for a new entrant to get a number, that they are subject to the lottery that is being held in each of the NPAs that are in the extraordinary jeopardy situation. And so they can only obtain numbers if they get them out of the lottery.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Give me an example, Mr. Self, of how that lottery works. I think we are one of the fastest competitive or at least entrant markets in the country. And I assume that Broward County is probably one of the most competitive counties in the country. So what does that mean for Joe Garcia Telecom who gets a certificate and shows up for one of these lotteries?

MR. SELF: Well, I know, for example,

Trivergent, which is one of the companies that has signed
on to the offer of settlement, that they have been unable
to obtain numbers so far in the 904 other code. That they

had participated in two of the lotteries in the two prior months seeking numbers in the 904 NPA. And because they were not picked in the lottery they did not receive numbers, which means they have been unable to start

operations.

I can't fully speak for Trivergent and where they are in terms of their business plan or their process, but I know from talking to several of the folks at that company, obviously the inability to obtain the numbers has, in fact, caused them delay in actually entering the market. But I don't know where exactly they are in terms of their business plan, you know, whether they would have indeed entered operations and started offering service to customers two months ago had they, indeed, gotten numbers.

I also believe as a legal matter that under the rules that if you have a carrier who is indeed being denied access to the market because they cannot get numbers, I believe that under the FCC's requirements there are means by which you can seek to obtain numbers outside of that process.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Can you explain how that works?

MR. SELF: Not fully, but I believe that -- I think if you go back to the FCC's Pennsylvania order from two or three years ago, that there was some language in

that order that suggested, at least to me, that if a carrier was in the position where they were unable to obtain numbers in an NPA that was in extraordinary jeopardy that was subject to a lottery or whatever rationing was going on, that they would be able to petition outside of that process, if they indeed had a compelling immediate pressing need for numbers, and that they could obtain them that way.

And, in fact, I have talked with the Trivergent people in particular about whether they had explored that opportunity or not, and they said that they considered it and had not decided whether they actually needed to proceed on that basis yet.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Very good. Did you want to add something?

MR. ILERI: Actually I will make another addition. In addition to the rationing procedures, currently we have mandatory 1,000 block number management procedures in place since last year. And also in our February 29 agenda conference our Commission approved a recommendation of unused and reserved NXXs in all of Florida's NPAs. And I have some statistics in terms of how many NXXs have been returned. And basically like in the 954 area code, the number of NXXs returned is two, in the 904 it is three, in the 561 area code it is seven.

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For example, in the 561 area code the rationing procedures allow six codes per month, so it will extend the life for an additional month. In the 305 area code, there have been five returns, that means because of the rationing procedures by one per month, it will extend the life an additional five months if those NXXs are used in the Keys area.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. All right. There were more issues that Ms. Arvanitas brought up. Yes, sir. Why don't you identify yourself for the record.

> MR. STRUTHERS: Brent Struthers with NeuStar. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Good morning, Mr. Struthers.

MR. STRUTHERS: The one issue that you brought up, I just want to clarify for the record the dates for the software release 3.0, just so we make sure everything There was a slip in 3.0 availability while we were doing the testing. Internally, our vendor who provides us the software, we don't even officially have the software yet. Our vendor is still doing testing to work out all of the bugs. They have found some bugs. There was a four business week slip, which is basically a one month slip.

And to go through the new dates, I am assuming you just want the southeast region because that is where you are. The old date for general availability in the

southeast region was 12/4, December 4. The new date is January 22nd. That is when the carriers would be done testing, and according to the schedule now that is when 3.0 would be generally available for commercial use in this area.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Very good. Thank you.

MR. SELF: That is a good segue to me, Mr. Chairman. One of the points that Ms. Arvanitas made was her concern about the potential for a slip. And the revised plan that we filed with the Commission as part of the offer of settlement on April 11th did, indeed, provide that we would use the 3.0 software release starting on December 4th.

Subsequent to that when we learned of the slippage in the availability of 3.0, we subsequently came back and advised the Commission that our commitment to the dates that were specified in the offer of settlement, which is December 4th for 561, I believe it is -- excuse me, it is December 4th for 954, February 2nd for 561, and whatever two months after that is for 904. That if 3.0 software was not available on those dates that the industry would implement the 1.4 software.

So our commitment to the Commission was to be firm with respect to those implementation dates. And, yes, we believe that 3.0 provides great benefits over the

1.4 software, but our commitment to the Commission is to implement whatever the software is that is available. And if come December 4th the only thing that is available is 1.4, that indeed that is what we are going to be implementing at that time.

additional cost if that happens? Because part of the -- I read over and over again in this recommendation it is your position and staff agrees that the 3.0 is a more efficient, more cost-effective mechanism to accomplish and that -- in fact, I'm reading directly from staff's recommendation. It says the joint petitioners assert that an interim implementation of software release 1.4 would only yield a marginal benefit at a great cost. So who pays the additional cost?

MR. SELF: Well, initially obviously it is going to be the carriers who are going to have to address that. And then in terms of the carriers recovering their costs, that would be addressed in the subsequent cost recovery proceeding that the Commission would, pursuant to the recommendation, deal with in a separate docket.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What is the magnitude of the cost?

MR. SELF: Well, we have some information in the offer of settlement in terms of, I guess, some preliminary

guesstimates as to what the order of magnitude is. I'm trying to find that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What I'm trying to determine is the incremental cost of having a transition period as opposed to just waiting until the 3.0 software release is available.

MR. SELF: Well, to be honest with you, the industry obviously would much rather wait for the 3.0. And if that means January 22nd, you know, obviously that is what we would much rather do because we think that is more cost-effective and more efficient. However, we felt that given where Florida was and the problems that we were facing here in terms of the area code relief and the exhaust that we needed to make a commitment to the Commission to implement number pooling as soon as we practically could.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What you are doing -- and also contained in this recommendation, and probably rightfully so, is the recognition that we have the obligation to allow cost recovery, and this is according to FCC order is my understanding.

MR. SELF: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So the burden falls to us to allow you to recover the costs. We need to know what the costs are going to be before we authorize you. We

don't want to write a blank check, particularly if the benefits are going to be small in relation to those costs, which I understand is your position.

MR. SELF: That's correct.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioner, we specified in the recommendation that one of the things that we will be interested in is auditing and monitoring, and then we are going to have a formal proceeding to determine what actual costs are involved in this administration of the area codes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That brings me to another point. And I hate to interrupt, but this is very important, also. I read in staff's recommendation when it comes to cost allocation issues and cost recovery, that according to staff that the joint petitioners are going to come up with options and present them to us and then we have to choose between those. Well, how much discretion do we have? Do we have the ability to deny cost recovery?

MR. D'HAESELEER: In my opinion, yes. And that is why we are going to have a formal proceeding. And if it turns out the companies say it is \$60 million, and we through our auditing and a lot of other means determine it is 1,000 or a million, that is what the cost is going to be. That is what we are going to recommend be recovered.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you are saying it is

within our discretion to determine what is a reasonable amount to have recovered and to put in the mechanism for that recovery?

MR. D'HAESELEER: For the permanent mechanism, yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: As long as it is competitively neutral. That is the only requirement, as long as it is competitively neutral.

MR. D'HAESELEER: That is my understanding.

MS. ARVANITAS: I could answer. That isn't quite correct. Mr. Deason, let me clarify, I believe what Walter has said. There is very specific costs for number pooling. Actually I'm holding up a new NANPA document that on their website they reiterate, beyond pooling administration there are work efforts and costs. They talk about software things, NPAC modification, CIS number portability administration center charges, NPAC user support services for pooling.

But I want to direct you to the FCC order that came out 99-200. When they are talking LSMS, SCP, SOA, and OSS systems, it is very specific they do not get a recovery. Number 208 specifies carrier-specific costs directly related to 1,000 number pooling. In the notice we tentatively concluded that it is competitively neutral for carriers to bear and recover their own

carrier-specific costs directly related to 1,000 block number pooling implementation and administration. These costs include costs associated with updates to the carriers' networks. In parentheses, including LSMS, SCP, SOA, and OSS systems, as well as each carrier's allocated portion of shared industry costs.

We had a six, eight month number pooling subcommittee, Levent Ileri asked Stan Greer, who was BellSouth's representative, what are the costs to number pooling. They said they are working on it. Finally, at the end of the docket in the last number pooling subcommittees, I said, what are the costs, when are you going to have the costs, because it is open-ended.

But I thank God for an FCC order, because it clarifies the greater majority in Floyd Self's three filings that he filed they wrote there virtually is not -- there virtually is no cost recovery. OSS, SS systems, these are infrastructures to a switch. If you do not understand equipment, you will not understand cost recovery. But it says, like in Number 216 of the FCC order, if -- I read all the orders. 95-116, which is a portability order. This 99-200 filing is Number 216 under the classification identification of costs. It breaks down costs into shared industry costs, carrier-specific costs directly related to 1,000 block pooling. The direct

majority of costs stipulated and stated by Floyd Self are carrier-specific, which it says in Number 208 that they will bear the burden because that is competitively neutral.

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Moreover, it says the greater majority of the costs that they want are borne for the portability charges, which as you know, BellSouth July 1st, 1999 did a federal tariff, that is nationally to the FCC, to allow portability in every state. If they were not LNP capable July 1st, 1999 in Florida, they were supposed to ask for a waiver. That is as per Charlotte in the common carrier bureau of the FCC.

If they are charging for portability, which they are, my brother has it on his phone bill in the 904 area code, since July 1999, then the costs being -- some of the costs being stipulated in Floyd Self's filing recommendations for the industry are excluded because they are already recovering these costs. So, once again, I want to ask why are we waiting for these costs to be implemented in the carrier? Is it because BellSouth still is not permanent number portability, is not LNP capable? I have asked it, I don't know how many other times you are going to ask it, but if they read the FCC 99-200 --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Mr. Goggin, do you want to answer the question?

MR. GOGGIN: Yes. There seems to be a bit of a misunderstanding about the difference between local number portability, which makes number pooling possible, and number pooling itself which requires different and additional modifications to OSS.

First, with regard to local number portability, BellSouth is local number portability capable in each of its switches in Florida. Secondly, the costs of local number portability have already been considered and a cost recovery mechanism has been adopted at the national level. The costs that we are discussing in this docket are costs that relate solely to the implementation of number pooling, not to local number portability.

To get more directly to Commission Deason's questions, there would be some differences in costs between implementing 1.4 first and then transitioning to 3.0 and implementing 3.0. In terms of the carrier-specific costs that would apply to BellSouth, the bulk of our costs would be for OSS modification. The OSS modifications that we would need to perform in order to implement 1.4 are virtually the same as the OSS modifications that we would need to do to implement 3.0. They would not need to be done twice.

There are, however, additional costs in terms of acquiring the NPAC software, testing the NPAC software,

and the costs of the pooling administrator that would be incurred for 1.4 that would be duplicated when we go to 3.0.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Mr. Goggin, let me ask you a question, since you are there. It may be a good point to ask you. Why is it that other carriers are doing this, though. It's just curiosity. New York is doing it in the 212, in the 718. These are all before January 1st, 2001. Chicago is doing it in the 847; Chicago is doing it in the 312, the 630, the 773, the 708. California is doing it in the 710 well after the first month of the new year. I'm sorry, they are doing it -- I'm sorry, this year also; 310, 716, 603. New York again in the 516; Maine in the 207; Texas in the 512; California in the 415, California in the 714, and California in the 909.

Why is it they are doing this? I mean, I just want to he understand. I'm sure that BellSouth is just smarter and brighter than these companies, but I want to understand. Or is it that they want the cost associated with doing it twice?

MR. GOGGIN: I would have to speculate as to how they are doing it, but I would imagine that most of these carriers have OSS systems as BellSouth does. Most of their OSS systems are probably used regionally as ours are. And it is likely that in implementing the first

number pooling trial for any of these carriers it took them a similar period of time as it is taking us to upgrade and modify their OSS to make number pooling possible.

For additional NPAs, obviously that time period would be much shorter because the OSS modifications would have occurred already. So, obviously I don't have in front of me the dates on which those companies were ordered to implement number pooling, and the dates by which they implement it. But I would guess that for the first implementation it took them a similar time period. As you know, this is the first state in which we operate that has taken the issue up.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right. Well, maybe I can ask

NeuStar or maybe staff has an issue. It is my

understanding that when you implement 1.4 you are

paying -- how does that cost go as opposed to 3.0? In

other words, which of the two is more expensive to

implement right now?

MR. STRUTHERS: I'm assuming you are asking NeuStar?

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yes.

MR. STRUTHERS: I can't give actual numbers unless we have an in camera or something, but 3.0 is obviously a very large release. The costs for 3.0 overall

are probably much greater than 1.4.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But how does the base get -- how does the cost get assigned?

MR. STRUTHERS: 3.0 costs, these are impact releases and they are done with number portability, so they are spread among different carriers. Now, 1.4 was originally done for carriers in the 847 area code actually paid for by the midwest. As we move forward and more regions turn up 1.4, it has generally already been paid for. And the carriers in the midwest get, I guess, for lack of a better word, reimbursed for --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: For their costs. So it gets split up proportionately.

MR. STRUTHERS: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So as every state signs up for 1.4, the cost of 1.4 decreases to some degree.

MR. STRUTHERS: I guess you could say that, yes.
CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Walter.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Well, remember there is more than just the software, there is the operating systems. And Bell alluded to it that these costs for the operating system, whether you use 1.4 or 3.0, are basically the same. So it is really a differential in the software between the two versions.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I would think that there

would be somewhat of a lower cost in 3.0 because you are automating some of that process it sounds like, and you also -- it sounds like you are eliminating some steps, some manual steps from the process. That was why I was wondering why the cost for 3.0 would be so much greater. It sounds like there would be some reductions in 3.0 in terms of operations.

MR. GOGGIN: There may be some cost savings in terms of the on-going administration of number pooling because of the additional automation that would be made possible by 3.0 software. But the implementation of the EDR feature, additional automation itself would require modifications to the OSS that would not be performed if we were implementing 1.4. The marginal cost of that implementation over and above the 1.4 costs I am told is not great in proportion to the cost of --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I missed it. You said the additional implementation what?

MR. GOGGIN: The costs and the OSS modifications that would be required by 1.4 would be marginally greater for 3.0 because of EDR, at least for BellSouth. But given the relatively large costs associated with OSS to do number pooling at all under either version, the difference between 1.4 and 3.0 for those OSS costs is not proportionately that large.

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SEP.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Sir, you want to identify yourself?

MR. KNOX: My name is Hoke Knox, I'm with Sprint. And I guess I want to try to address part of this question that you are asking. In relation to looking at what NeuStar's costs are, that is just a small component of the costs to the carriers. You have to enlarge your SCPs in order to run and operate and release 1.4. The release 1.4 stores in its data bases, for every 1,000 block that you send down it stores one record for each individual telephone number.

In release 3.0, you are storing one record, which that is where the efficient data representation comes into play. And the cost of the SCPs is the driving factor in the cost to all the carriers. And if you look at the carriers around the room, if they have to pay for these additional SCP capacities, the cost to the industry and to the consumer goes up.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What is an SEP?

MR. KNOX: A service control point.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, SCP.

MR. KNOX: Yes, SCP. Service control point.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I thought you were saying

MR. KNOX: Sorry about that. It is the data

base that stores the LNP, local number portability, and the number pooling data for call routing. That data base would increase a thousand fold in size if we had to live with 1.4. Release 1.4 was a trial basis for the industry back when we developed the -- or started doing the pooling trial in Illinois and developed the process for that. We asked NeuStar to design to release 3.0.

NeuStar and the Illinois Commission asked that it be rolled out as soon as possible to try and get this trial off the ground to test it to see if it would work with local number portability. And NeuStar, if I understand correctly, and, Brent, correct me if I'm not correct here -- NeuStar and their vendors could not develop totally to release 3.0 on the initial phase, so we really had two phases of implementation.

The industry knew that if we went with 1.4 that the costs would be tremendous going forward in time. That is the reason we pushed the 3.0, release 3.0. And that is the reason they were pushing the FCC to make that the national standard.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: In these other areas where they have done pooling on the 1.4 -- I guess, you can answer this if you like, or maybe NeuStar -- in California, New York, which are pretty large, and Chicago, which are pretty large metropolitan areas, did they incur

that overhead expense?

MR. KNOX: They are incurring that overhead expenditure in those carriers that are operating in those areas.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: So they have had to increase those data bases pretty substantially?

MR. KNOX: Yes. They have to have those data bases sized to handle each one of those 1,000 blocks as those grow. Now, what they are hoping, when the conversion takes place from 1.4 to 3.0 that the process is to go back in and clean up and recover that data base space that is being used by 1.4. So there is some potential for clean up after the conversion from 1.4 to 3.0. But that is a step that we as an industry, we have not been through that process yet. We don't know how long that is going to take or what the extent of it is going to be.

But you can actually start clean in Florida if you go straight to 3.0 and not have to worry about that conversion process. It just makes it cleaner, it makes it faster, and you are at what we would consider the national release for the industry, and kick everything back to the FCC for recovery and all that.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. What happens if you take -- if you are using 1.4, and as the industry goes to

3.0, does it mean that you have got to scrap 1.4 and then 1 2 move --MR. KNOX: Well, what you do is you operate in 3 1.4. And then there is a process in which you migrate to 4 5 3.0 and you have duplicate data loaded in your SCPs for a short period of time. And then you move to the release 6 3.0 section of your SCPs, and you take out the 1.4 data. 7 It is actually duplicated. So you have to have enough 8 capacity in your SCPs during that transition period to 9 cover that. 10 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But you don't -- but you 11 have to do that? 12 MR. KNOX: Yes, if you do the transition, like 13 New York and California and Illinois is going to have to 14 15 do. 16 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: They are going to have to do that once 3.0 is distributed? 17 MR. KNOX: Yes. 18 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Ms. Arvanitas. 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question first, 20 I'm sorry. What is the cost of having that data base 21 capacity to transition? 22 MR. KNOX: An SCP mated pair runs in the range 23 of about \$8 million. 24

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I'm sorry?

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MR. KNOX: It runs about \$8 million per carrier, in the 8 to 10 range.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Ms. Arvanitas.

MS. ARVANITAS: Yes. I don't know if -- it's hard to follow this. Last year in May 1999 or June 1999, when they came up with 99-200 FCC order, they discussed cost and things. So if you don't understand 1.4, it is the software -- you have to individually port each number out that is going to be released from your 10,000 number switch, and it goes to your service control point, and that is how it gets pooled to the pooling administrator. So that pooling administrator now can give it to another carrier.

But, although I appreciate -- the reason why they like 3.0 is because EDR, which stands for efficient data representation, which it stores more with less space. I have never known the industry as newer technology comes in they lower a specific charge allowed to them by the Public Service Commission or the FCC and they lower that charge because the burden -- you know, they meet their economies of scale and their costs are less. Let me remind you, the FCC order that came out, Number 208, carrier-specific costs directly related to 1,000 block pooling, it lists SCP, which is service control point, as carrier-specific that these carriers have to absorb by

themselves. It is not something they can wrap up, lump together, and throw in the pile for the consumer.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Are SCP costs -- those costs recoverable or are they not recoverable?

Mr. Self, do you know? I'll toss it out to anyone that has an answer.

MR. KNOX: Are the costs recoverable? Yes, they are if we follow the LNP, local number portability rules that are identified in the FCC Order 00-104. The methodology that is being looked at by the FCC to recover these costs is identical to that of local number portability.

And the process is to include any direct costs for the carriers, to recover as they see fit under -- for the ILECs it is under price caps or rate of return regulation, they have to be allowed to do a cost recovery. But the other carriers, the CLECs or ALECs can recover the costs how they see fit. They don't have to put it in an end user surcharge.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioner Jaber.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Staff, let me get clarification from you on the order which I'm reading, as well. I thought that the FCC tentatively concluded that, and, in fact, part of what the FCC has to do, and I would imagine we would help them do is figure out what costs are

directly attributable to the number pooling. So I don't know that that issue has been fully decided. Am I correct? I'm looking at Page 96 of the order,
Mr. Cutting, in Paragraph 208 that Ms. Arvanitas was reading from.

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MR. SELF: Commissioner Jaber, if you look at the first sentence of Paragraph 209 of FCC Order 00-104, it says, "We conclude that requiring carriers to bear and recover their own carrier-specific costs is consistent with the competitive neutrality requirements of Section 252(e)(2)."

COMMISSIONER JABER: Uh-huh. I guess my point is I don't know that it is fully decided what costs are directly attributable to the implementation of the pooling. And from my standpoint, I welcome the opportunity to have a separate proceeding to look at the cost issues. I don't know that it needs to be decided prior to whatever we order that they implement. It is certainly something we need to keep in the back of our mind. But where I am today is just because we order them to implement one versus the other doesn't mean that they will get 100 percent cost recovery.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right. And I hope with that

-- because Commissioner Deason brings up the question that
I also had. I hope that in no way we are prejudging that

they are allowed cost recovery. We are going to have a hearing if they come in to ask for it and --

MR. D'HAESELEER: That is exactly right. And until these numbers are tested they are just numbers.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. Commissioners. Yes, Commissioner Jacobs.

important aspect of this has to do with something you brought up, Mr. Self, and that is the extent to which, number one, failure to do any kind of pooling before the end of the year has some kind of an impact on companies. And then in my mind that is what we measure to whether or not we do something now or as soon as possible with 1.4 versus going to the other.

What I'm understanding is that both from the proposal and from staff's recommendation is that we are fairly comfortable that there will be adequate 1,000 blocks either that have not been contaminated or have very low contamination that will be available. And so until the time, and now we are saying -- I'm not prepared yet to accept going to January, but let's say we just say the end of December. What I understand to be the case is that a company like Trivergent would not be harmed. Is that a correct assumption?

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Mr. Self, you are here

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representing these carriers, so I would assume to some degree that is exactly what is being represented.

MR. SELF: I think it is going to -- it is going to depend upon the carrier's business plan. You know, when you want numbers and when you need numbers may be two different things. You certainly need numbers before your first day of service because there is a certain degree of testing that you have to do.

I would assume, based upon the discussion that I have had with Trivergent in particular, that if they felt that they were in the position where they really had to have the numbers immediately, they would have petitioned this Commission or the FCC, whatever the appropriate mechanism is, to attempt to obtain a number outside of the lottery process.

It is my understanding that -- and maybe there are others that know better, but it is my understanding that the number of carriers that have been seeking numbers through the lottery process in each of these NPAs have not been burdened up to this point by pursuing that process.

> CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay.

Commissioner, the MR. D'HAESELEER: recommendation states in there or alludes to, at least, an auditing process. And it is the staff's intent to go visit these companies and see if they are complying with

the Commission order and with this stipulation. So if
there are unused NXX codes, it would be our position to
recommend to you that they be reclaimed. And if they are
contaminating blocks of 1,000 that they shouldn't be, you
know, we will bring that all to your attention. But it is
our intent to go audit and monitor.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Is it feasible for us to do 1.4 in the three areas where there is extraordinary jeopardy now and then defer that are for the remaining areas until whenever --

MR. SELF: Well, that is a good question,

Commissioner Jacobs, and a point I wanted to clarify.

Based upon the plan that we have presented, assuming that what Mr. Struthers said indeed proves to be true, that 3.0 is not available until the middle of January, it is the carriers' intent and commitment under this plan if it is adopted to move forward in the first NPA on December 4th in Broward County, the 954 area, with the 1.4.

If indeed 3.0 is --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Let me stop you there for a second. You are going to charge me when you do that, right? Which is Commissioner Deason's point here, that I'm going to be charged either way, correct? I mean, Mr. Greer is shaking his head.

One way or another you are going to come before

us to recover costs if you do 1.4, correct?

MR. SELF: Well, I think that is going to be up to what each of the carriers want to individually do in the separate cost recovery proceedings.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But you have the right to come before us and ask for recovery?

MR. SELF: In terms of the costs that they are entitled to recover, yes.

and we have already missed that date, why not begin implementation today? I mean, you are telling me that in December we have already missed the date and you have assured this Commission that you are going to go forward, you have also told us that you have a right to recover. Why not do it then today? Begin today and 104 days from now we have got at least that area code much more efficient distribution than we presently have.

MR. SELF: Because the fundamental problem is the carriers aren't ready to roll out the number pooling today and --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: No, no, I understand. They need --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why don't we say that if you have to roll it out and can't meet the deadline it will not be a cost you can recover.

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CHAIRMAN GARCIA: See, because you are asking me to take a risk both sides. It takes -- and I think staff -- I think NeuStar can point that out, but basically they complained, but it takes about 90 to 60 days max once they decide to go to 1.4, correct? That is what it has taken?

MR. STRUTHERS: For 1.4 testing, and this is just our experience, the other carriers that have done it, not necessarily BellSouth or anybody --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: BellSouth is just as fast and just as smart as those other carriers. At least their commercials contend that.

MS. ARVANITAS: Right on.

MR. STRUTHERS: Our experience shows carriers have tested 1.4 in about a two-week time period, and it has taken -- the shortest dates I've seen go from Commission order to turn up of pooling have been California and New York, and both of those have done it in between four and four-and-half months with some Y2K quiet time thrown in there because they did it around the first of the year.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. So that begs the question, Mr. Self. You are telling me, or you are assuring us that we have already missed one deadline, which is the December deadline. That being the case, you

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know you are going to miss it, you know you are going to implement 1.4, why not begin that process now so that we save the remaining eight to seven months this year and all the distributions therein? And I guess BellSouth would have to answer that more precisely since they are the carrier, or I guess you can --

MR. SELF: Well, the point is all the carriers have to be ready when you start the pooling, and the carriers are working toward pooling. Yes, they are working towards 3.0, but if it is not available they are going to be ready to roll out the 1.4.

But the problem is there are other things besides simply testing the 1.4 software that have to be done. There are OSS systems that have to be upgraded and those have to be tested. And those systems -- all of those other support and related systems have to also be modified, updated, upgraded, and tested. And that is why in terms of the first NPA that you roll out for pooling in Florida, based upon everything that we have seen and the discussions that we have had, that we have been looking at the first of December in terms of when everybody is going to be ready to start pooling, whether it is 1.4 or 3.0.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Do the rest of you agree with that?

MS. ARVANITAS: I don't. I want to explain.

You know, I understand there are costs and there are software costs, but what they aren't making mention to and BellSouth keeps reiterating about their service control point, their SCP upgrades, yes, that is very labor intensive for them to do this, and it is something that I believe that is carrier-specific. However, then BellSouth has to make a commitment for the labor, to spend the money on labor.

And if they are in service hearings because it takes them extra four or five days to turn on a phone number, which is a simple tromp out to the field, turn on the phone so someone has new service, then how can BellSouth, except without making a financial commitment to labor, which is to hiring people, deal with the cost implementation of upgrading to a switch?

If they are not going to make the burden to hire people to turn on phone numbers in time for service hearings, and they are already in a service hearing, then what you need to get from BellSouth is what commitment do they have to order. You know, when you are going to be doing these software -- the provisioning for the software, the upgrading to the switch, which is kind of the hardgear, you need to pay them much more than you pay them to waddle out to the field and turn on a number in the field. So I do not know how you can procure from a

company and make them pay for something unless you make them implement.

Also I want to know if there is a -- there is a 50 percent savings for 1.4 because it does not have the EDR where it holds much more of the numbers. And that is why they like 3.0, it is a new toy, holds more numbers. And this SCP, service control point, for 1.4 they need to individually port each individual number from the switch to give back to the pooling administrator so he can give it out.

So if the industry wants the consumers, of which I have talked to Mr. Noggel, the Mayor of Fort Lauderdale, and some of the economic council, some of the other mayors and the commissioners and the legislators living in that area, what are they going to give the State of Florida? So we are going to go to 3.0 maybe in nine months. They have a third party agreement with NeuStar. So if NeuStar doesn't perform and provide software that works, they can sue NeuStar, but you can't. I mean, that specific performance kills me.

Are they going to waive all number pooling costs to the citizens of Florida, if the citizens of Florida and the CLECs and the ALECs who are being impeded numbers to perform and compete with BellSouth, what are they going to give the State of Florida if we wait for them? Because up

to this point all I have is about industry, industry, industry. Me, me, me. I'm a consumer, I felt like from the legal department they have tried very hard to shut me up. But do we even have numbers that we can pool back, because the voluntary stipulation is not definitive and you have a big loophole with the six months of inventory. If we are going to wait for 3.0, what is in it for the citizens of Florida, that is what I would like to know.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I'm not comfortable yet saying that they are entitled to costs. I thought the FCC made clear that companies have to also give us schedules of avoided costs that amount to the implementation of the number pooling. Avoided costs, I think they have to be very specific with respect to the incremental costs that might result through the implementation of 3.0. There are many, many things that the FCC has set as the elements of looking at the cost standpoint.

And I'm really trying hard not to tie costs to the date of implementation. I'm okay with considering the logistical problems in terms of determining what the date of implementation should be, but I don't think we have all of the information related to cost that we need today.

And, again, I go back to that is why that proceeding is important. Just because they have implemented number pooling doesn't mean that we give them 100 percent cost

recovery.

that.

As a matter of fact, implementing the OSS upgrades is something they may have had to do anyway. So, again, I just want to bring us back to the settlement proposal and not take us down to a road of costs, because I don't think they are entitled to all the costs.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think it is just like any other costs that we have to review to be passed on. They have to be legitimate, prudent expenses. And if they incurred an expense they could have avoided, or it is greater than they should have paid, they don't get it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me -COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think it's as simple as

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I disagree that we can just divorce ourselves from considerations of cost at this point. Because what we are being asked to do here is going to have an impact on cost. And when it comes time to determine what the appropriate cost recovery is, I think you cannot ignore that we made a decision which caused them to incur more costs than they otherwise would have.

Now we can debate as to whether they get half of that larger number or all of that larger number, but it is a larger number than what it would be otherwise. So I

think we have to consider -- and I have not been -- I have asked the question several times and I have not been presented information which shows me what the incremental costs are versus the benefits. And if I can't be shown that, I cannot in good conscience vote to have higher costs without knowing what the magnitude is with the understanding that we have an obligation from the FCC to allow recovery. Appropriate cost recovery, but nevertheless cost recovery.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Just so I understand,

Commissioner Deason, before we leave that point. Your

point is we shouldn't have mandatory implementation of 1.4

at all if they missed the dates?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What I have seen here is that for one area code we are talking about implementing it seven weeks prior to what there has been a commitment from NeuStar to have it available. What are the additional costs, and what are the benefits of that seven weeks?

MR. SELF: May I respond to that, Commissioner Deason? Based upon some of the estimates and some of the information we have, we advised the Commission on March 23rd that the cost to the end user for the implementation of 3.0 only could be in the range of 20 to 25 percent of the level of the existing FCC-authorized LNP surcharge.

1.4, transition to 3.0, and the subsequent cost of pooling using 3.0 could result in a cumulative cost that would lead to a separate surcharge approaching 50 percent of the LNP surcharge. So, in other words, almost double.

However, the direct cost of implementation of

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you are saying that it is doubling the cost?

MR. SELF: Potentially, yes.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And that brings me -- I'm sorry, Commissioner Deason, were you through?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes.

MR. KNOX: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That was an interesting point. So that assumes that there is a doubling of effort in doing your OSS changes and all of your back office changes with regard to pooling.

MR. SELF: I don't think it is so much the OSS as much as it is the SCPs. And the cost of buying additional memory capacity because you have got that one-on-one relationship as opposed to one in a thousand which you get with EDR. Is that correct, Hoke, basically?

MR. GOGGIN: The other thing that would potentially effect the proportionate cost recovery is that if we implement 1.4 in Florida, at least from BellSouth's

standpoint it is likely to be the only state in which we

implement 1.4, because 3.0 will soon be available. And although there is a national number --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Wait, wait, wait. What do you mean it would be the only state it would be implemented?

You mean, in BellSouth's territory?

MR. GOGGIN: Right. So from our cost standpoint at least, whatever costs we incur for 1.4 that can be attributed only to 1.4 would not be spread among all of our states, it would be -- we would be asking to recover those costs in Florida only, because we would incur those costs in Florida only.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I thought NeuStar said it went -- it didn't go by region, but it went by number where you use it. Are you saying you would be proportionately charged for all the area codes in your region?

MR. GOGGIN: No, what we are saying is that the FCC has recently adopted an order that anticipates having number pooling nationally eventually. The standard, the national standard that will be used is 3.0. It stands to reason then that costs that carriers incur to implement 3.0 might be shared not only in the NPAs in Florida where it is implemented here, but also among other NPAs in other states where it may be implemented. If 1.4 is implemented only in one NPA in Florida, then the costs that the

carriers incur to implement 1.4 that can be attributed only to the implementation of 1.4 likely would be recovered only here and not in other states where that cost was not incurred.

So, this really goes to the question of our earlier statements about there being a relatively small incremental difference, at least in terms of our OSS costs, between implementing 1.4 and 3.0. The difficulty is that the difference in those incremental costs might be recovered only in Florida. So the potential effect in terms of the amount of costs recovered in Florida would be greater perhaps than it would be in other states.

MR. STRUTHERS: Chairman Garcia, let me quickly address at least NeuStar's piece of that. NeuStar, we would roll out the software on a region-by-region basis. I can't speak to how BellSouth or another carrier would ask for recovery for implementing 1.4 on a state-by-state or NPA-by-NPA basis. I have no control over that. We would roll out 1.4 on a region-by-region basis. So once it is rolled out, my understanding is it is available throughout the region.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: It was my understanding from the proposal that there is an agreement now that this region gets priority, is that correct? Didn't I see something where there was a premium paid for --

MR. SELF: To move up the original schedule by which 3.0 was going to be implemented.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: To be available in this region, right.

MR. SELF: But that would effect the whole country. That premium --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry, that was for everyone, not just for this region?

MR. SELF: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What contractual obligation is NeuStar under currently to provide 3.0? Is it the December 4th date?

MR. STRUTHERS: The date that we are under to deliver the software to the carriers, the original date was June 30th, whereupon the carriers would begin testing and it would be available around December 4th for this region. Because we have slipped four business weeks, we are charged penalties for every day we slip. So we are incurring penalties right now as we slip.

So right now there is no end date, I guess you would say. Right now we are going to deliver the product to the carriers on July 30th so they can begin their testing. The southeast region, according to the schedule now, would be done testing January 22nd. But for each day we slip we incur penalties and have to pay back the

carriers that amount of cost.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you are going to have 30 days -- you have already acknowledged there is going to be 30 days. Right now under your contract it is supposed to be provided June 30th, and you are indicating it is going to be July 30th?

MR. STRUTHERS: Right. The contract is all based on business days. So mincing words it is 20 business days, but essentially 30 days, or one month of slip.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Those provisions, I assume, weren't tied in any way to the prospect that you would have to implement 1.4. In other words, your penalty provisions don't anticipate recovery of your charges to transition from 1.4 to 3.0?

MR. SELF: I believe that is correct, yes. In terms of the contractual relationship with NeuStar that the carriers have, that is true.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask this question. If under the original schedule it would have been provided on June 30th, which would have allowed a December 4th implementation, and under the revised schedule it is approximately July 30th, or 30 calendar days, why do we then have to go out all the way to January 22nd for implementation, which is 49 days?

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MR. STRUTHERS: This is just my understanding, the carriers actually got together and recently put together the new schedule. The December 4th date was before Christmas holidays and New Year's, and this is just my understanding, I don't want to speak for the carriers. But because you have asked me the question I will try and answer it as best I can. My understanding was those holidays had to be taken into consideration in terms of work force that they would have available to do the testing.

So most of the regions -- the only region we have up front now before the holidays is the northeast. The southeast is now the third region, and they are out to January 22nd. So there was a month slip in there. But there was also time that was needed to put in now to make up for the lack of work force because of the holidays.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: What is the implementation date for the northeast?

MR. STRUTHERS: The northeast date is -- I think it is November 15th. I would have to double-check on my computer. It is either November 6th or the 15th.

MS. ARVANITAS: Can I ask a question while we are talking about implementation dates? So as Floyd Self says, if 3.0 did not arrive December 4th, according to their agreement to you, the Commissioners, that by January 22nd that they would do 1.4. Excuse me, they already said it is going to take 60 to 90 days to -- you have to buy -- you know, you got ready to do 3.0, it can't be implemented, it isn't going to work, it isn't going to work for you with the dates of the contract you did to the Commissioners, therefore how did they feel in six or seven weeks they can implement 1.4 then?

We are not talking about an end of January for 1.4 if they can't implement 3.0 December 4th. We are talking about somewhere in February. I don't see an end date to this maybe. I'm a realtor. I want everybody to wait nine months because I'm going to buy a Mercedes, so don't buy a house. And I want to charge you a 20 percent commission. That is nice, but people aren't going to wait for me, I'm a service industry.

MR. SELF: Mr. Chairman, that is not what I said, and that is not what the commitment of the industry is. The commitment is we will pool in the 954 area code starting December 4th. If 3.0 is not available on December 4th, then on December 4th we will pool with 1.4.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Which basically guarantees that we are not going to having to change area codes in those three areas, correct?

MR. SELF: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And, Commissioners, I think

that there is a value there. Again, I think there is a tremendous value in these areas not going to ten-digit dialing. One of the horrors that I have had to face here is having to go to ten-digit dialing in Dade County. By giving this assurance we know we don't go to a new area code in at least these three area codes because of slippage on the 3.0.

And I wish that -- you know, we are clearly going to look at these costs and make sure that we are not attributing them -- I mean, that we are going to attribute them correctly, but I think there is a benefit to taking those costs to make sure you don't have to go to ten-digit dialing.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Are you saying that a slippage from December 4th to January 22nd is going to require an additional area code?

MR. GOGGIN: Mr. Chairman and Commission Deason, if I might. The Commission currently has a number of dockets open to consider area code relief, three of which include these area codes. If I understood Mr. Garcia's question correctly, what our answer would be is that no additional area codes would be necessitated by doing pooling according to the plan that we have proposed as opposed to doing it in some other way or at some other time. I don't think that we can commit that no new area

codes would be needed in those three areas in those dockets. All three of these area codes are currently in jeopardy, and my understanding --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Now you are worrying me, because --

MR. GOGGIN: Well, what I understand those dockets purpose to be is to determine what sort of area code relief should be adopted for those three --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I understand, I understand.

But this is a bigger overriding question. Now, I'm willing to go down this road with you, or at least I was until a second ago. Now you are worrying me, because I have looked at numbers, for example, a prime example here that I think George did it, I don't know if it is in the rec. I don't remember. But in the 874 area code in Chicago, they were in jeopardy as late as 6/1/98. That area code is still in place and they don't have ten-digit dialing, and that has been quite awhile, and they are not looking at making any change. That is a two-year extension from where they were. I'm expecting that if we are going to pay this premium of one month, it is precisely so we don't run out.

MR. GREER: Commissioner, I think what Mr. Goggin was trying to say is that at some point down the road you are going to do an area code relief whether you

have got pooling or not, but at some point down the road.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right. I agree at some point down the road we are going to run out. But I expect that with 3.1 being put in place, or the reason we go to 1.4, there is some tangible benefit. I'm willing to even give that up and simply go -- give that up if there is no tangible benefit. But if there is a tangible benefit for the people of Fort Lauderdale, then I'm willing to accept that.

MR. SELF: It is our expectation that adoption of the pooling on the schedule that we are talking about will lengthen the life expectancy of the current area codes. That is the expectation.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: The current ones in jeopardy.

MR. SELF: The current ones that are in
jeopardy, that is correct.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That means that this

Commission -- because I want to make sure of this, and I

think it has been a brave position of this Commission that

we get in the middle of these area code things, and we

take the rap, and we stand there in public and we get

accused and we are fine. And I have played that role and

I have played it with the FCC by being the bad guy. I

don't have a problem with that.

MR. GOGGIN: Correct. As a resident of Broward County and as a member of the industry, I feel comfortable in assuring you that this number pooling will have beneficial effects and will extend the life span of this NPA. I just didn't want to imply that it would alleviate the need for ever having area code relief.

But what I don't want is that these assurances

place us in the same place. Because then we are going to

have to put blame squarely on someone, and I know it isn't

this Commission. I mean, we have gone the extra mile to

try to solve this. You are giving us assurances that the

someday down the road, but certainly not in the very near

presented itself in some of the dockets that are currently

future the way we were looking at it or the way that it

open before this Commission, correct?

people of Broward County may have to look at something

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioner Deason, was your question answered?

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioner Clark.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No. And I don't think the question was understood. My question is this, I am looking at this whole debate on an incremental basis. I have no doubt that implementing pooling, regardless of whether its 1.4 on December 4th or 3.0 on January 22nd, it is going to extend the life of whatever area code is out

there.

My question is this, if we implement 1.4 on

December 4th, do we get incremental benefits to the extent
that it is going to have some marginal benefit in great
excess of the cost of waiting until January 22nd? And the
reason I ask that question is that from the Chairman's
question I got the impression that if we don't do it

December 4th, we are going to have to go ahead and
implement ten-digit dialing; whereas if we go ahead and do
that December 4th, then we can extend that out
indefinitely. And I don't think that is correct, and I
want that explained.

MR. SELF: I don't believe, and we have got a room full of experts here that can follow up on this. I don't believe that waiting the seven weeks, or whatever, approximately seven weeks from December 4th to January 22nd would make a material impact on the life expectancy of those NPAs. In other words, if you waited the seven weeks and adopted 3.0 on January 22nd, I don't think the life of the NPA would be materially different than if you adopted 1.4 on December 4th.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: One more question. If we, Mr. Self, adopted --

MR. SELF: They all agree with me.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Trust me, all of them were

shaking their head behind you. It was like a wave. The question, though, is that being the case, if we remove that requirement from you and we simply go forward without needing to do that, I just want to make sure, there is no -- you don't see any benefit to doing that? I mean, it is a one-month period, so let's --

MR. SELF: I mean, personally, I think there is a greater benefit of waiting the month and doing 3.0. You save the potential 1.4 cost recovery issues. We have had carriers return codes. I know AT&T has returned codes in those areas.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Staff, you would agree with his comment on this?

MR. ILERI: It is the first -- I would like to make a point regarding exhaust dates of those area codes we were talking about.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right.

MR. ILERI: The 561 area code will exhaust in the fourth quarter of 2002, which will be October 2002; 904 in the second quarter of 2002; and 954 in the third quarter of 2002. These are based on the '99 COCUS December survey conducted by NeuStar.

And staff's concern is that if you do it in January 22nd, what will happen to the other dates that the solution is referring to like February 5th and April 2nd.

Are we going to extend them as well, or are we going to keep them as the same dates?

MS. ARVANITAS: They are bumping all the dates.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That is a question?

MR. GOGGIN: Well, a couple of things. First of all, I would assume that we would need time to -intervals between the MSAs. And the FCC's order granting
number trialing authority anticipates that there will be
one MSA at a time that would be implemented. I don't know
if we would need exactly the same intervals between
implementation in each of the MSAs that is currently in
the plan.

But I also wanted to get back to your question, Commission Garcia, and also your question, Commissioner Deason. I don't think that we can right now give you exact numbers, Commissioner Deason, that would allow you to measure the added cost versus the benefit of starting early. The reason that we committed to do 1.4 on December 4th, 3.0 was not available, is that we do recognize something that I guess staff has expressed, that what if you agree today to do 3.0 on January 22nd, and a month from now NeuStar comes in and says it is going to be another month.

That's why we were willing to commit to do 1.4 as of that date. Whether it is 1.4 or 3.0, that is the

earliest date we believe is feasible. If the Commission were to go to the January date, speaking for BellSouth, we would certainly be willing to commit to have that be a hard deadline. If 3.0 slipped, we would go with 1.4.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: The problem, Commissioners, is we are the ones running all the risk. The Florida people are running all the risk all the time for this problem.

And I understand we are running a cost on the other side.

And, Commissioner Deason, I am more than happy to move the date to January 22nd simply -- but at what point does either the ineptitude of NeuStar --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I think you raise a good question. How much risk is the company willing to take? Do you want -- if we slip it to January 22nd, and it is not met, will you just rely then upon your contractual obligation with NeuStar and sue them and recover your cost. And that would be your cost, because I guess they would be liable for that because we wouldn't allow you recovery of 1.4 if we went to January 22nd. Are you willing to take that risk?

MR. GOGGIN: I have not reviewed the industry's contract with NeuStar in 3.0. I'm not certain that there would be a great deal of equality between the damages that might be payable by NeuStar and the costs that might be

incurred for implementing 1.4.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioner. I'm sorry,
Commissioner Clark, had asked, I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: How soon -- if we found out that they were again slipping the date, how much in advance of December 4th would we need to know to require you to meet the December 4th deadline? In other words, if we said at this point we are going to go with January 22nd, thinking that 3.0 is going to be available, and then they tell us it is not going to be available, would you be able to meet the December 4th date with the 1.4?

MR. GOGGIN: I would have to confer with our IT people. But I imagine if that condition were built into the order that we would continue at the pace that we are going now against the eventuality that we would be required to implement 1.4 as of December 4, as we have committed to do.

To your more precise question as to how much advance time would we need to know that we are doing 1.4 as opposed to 3.0, I can't answer that at this point.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You know, I think that would be worthwhile knowing. And I guess I would ask

NeuStar, at what point are you reasonably -- 99 percent sure you are going deliver a product on the date you have

committed?

MR. STRUTHERS: It is a tough question because you never know because you are always in testing, but we are -- once we get the product from our vendor, it should be fairly -- 90-plus percent, we should be pretty sure that it is bug free.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: When is the product due -MR. STRUTHERS: We should get the product from
the vendor I believe on June 22nd. Once we get to that
date --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Surely that will give you enough time. If at that point it is not delivered, we can relook at the December 4th deadline.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Or alternatively, we hang tight to the January 22nd deadline and say keep going at the pace you are going now and you should have in your dates cushions in terms of -- I mean, I would like to think that when they proposed their December date to us they put in a 60-day, 90-day cushion for themselves.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Mr. Criser, you wanted to say something?

MR. CRISER: I suppose I have been invited to say something.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yes.

MR. CRISER: We have been trying to assess what

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

we think is in play here. And I do believe -- I agree with the statement that we don't see a significant difference in benefit that we lose. I guess I'm saying that as a positive and trying not to make a negative statement.

We do think if we go to January with the 3.0 -I have a little bit of -- I guess my concern is I'm trying
to understand where the commitments are at the other end
of the table. But I do believe it is worth us accepting
the risk of the conversion from 1.4 to 3.0 if we go with
the January date. Us, I'm speaking on behalf of
BellSouth.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Can I ask a question?
CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Absolutely, I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: When we have discussed risk we have been talking about exhaust dates. And when we have talked about this previously, it was my understanding that the real risk here is a more prolific contamination of 1,000 blocks. Isn't that the real risk here?

MR. SELF: No, sir. And the reason for that is two-fold. One, this Commission a year ago in connection with the voluntary measures required at least the carriers that signed on to that, which is everybody that is here plus some that are not here today, to manage 1,000 blocks

in a way that they would preserve uncontaminated blocks for eventual pooling.

Second, in terms of the new FCC order, and this Commission's decision to make those voluntary measures mandatory in the PAA order for all carriers, all carriers now have more restrictive requirements for managing those blocks. In other words, their number assignments must be done in such a way as to preserve blocks for pooling.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And that is the point that we are going to be auditing, is that correct?

MR. SELF: Yes.

MS. ARVANITAS: I would like -- you know, up until this time I'm listening to this, but there is no auditing in place. I talked to New York Public Service Commission Greg Pontennod (phonetic) six months ago, they do auditing to see which numbers are live, which numbers are dead. They do a breakdown of utilization thresholds. Okay.

There is nothing in place, there is no cost analysis. There is nothing that can make these companies with their relationship with NANPA -- they are not supposed to contaminate. Qualified contaminate is I've got a 1,000 block, less that 100 numbers, that is a 10 percent qualified contaminant.

In our voluntary stipulation, it made reference

to 10 percent qualified contaminated and uncontaminated or pure 1,000 blocks who you haven't taken any vanity numbers out to be given to the pooling administrator. In these men's agreement they modified it in April to say they will only do uncontaminated numbers.

Now, you are telling me you want to dismiss my motion that we have not gone into rulemaking with a voluntary stipulation. However, you are going to modify the voluntary stipulation document from May 1999 and pick and choose and decide what parts of it -- read the voluntary stipulation, 10 percent qualified contaminated numbers and uncontaminated will be given to the pooling administrator.

You can't decide in your documents we are just going to do uncontaminated numbers? If I can't go into rulemaking with the voluntary stipulation, you can't pick what kinds of numbers you have to give back to pool. That pooling is sharing.

Also, I want to remind everybody I can guarantee you how a lot more numbers that will materially impact our exhaust if, in fact, we have a very specific measurement of six months of inventory. In the 99-200 ruling, MediaOne brought up, and it is being asked, the question has been posed out, MediaOne feels CLECs should be 25 percent qualified -- the ILECs should be 25 percent

qualified contaminated because Section 251, it is not competitively neutral with ILECs like BellSouth and GTE to have a mass amount of numbers and then, therefore, they aren't having to pool back. They have already amassed their inventories.

So one of the things that is going before the FCC is MediaOne has posed they want a 25 percent qualified contaminated level for ILECs, like BellSouth and GTE. And they want CLECs, which are cable companies who don't have the inventory, because how NANPA assigns numbers is first-come/first-served, which actually if you are reviewing it is not competitively neutral.

I bet if we went into voluntary stipulation rulemaking, and we got very specific what six months of inventory is, because we would know what one month of inventory is, that we would prolong the area code. And I want to remind everybody, I did a 99-200 response they filed. And in it I have a formula which I think I would help and I would be glad to give the Commissioners a copy.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioners, any questions?

A motion?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have one. Maybe I'm prepared to make a motion. I need some further clarification. What we are acting upon is an offer of settlement, or a stipulation, or however you want to

characterize it. We have had discussion here today which indicates, if I understand the discussion, that it may be preferable to not require implementation of 1.4 software release on December 4th, with the understanding that it would wait until January 22nd with the full anticipation that 3.0 would be available. And if it were not available, 1.4 would be implemented, but the costs would be absorbed at least for BellSouth, that is the indication.

Now, we are talking about a modification to a stipulation which has been signed by numerous parties.

Normally if we have a stipulation we either accept it or reject it. We don't modify it. It is up to the parties to modify it. So where do we stand procedurally?

MR. SELF: Commissioner Deason, I think if you made that modification, I think I am authorized on behalf of the parties to say that we would accept that.

MR. GREER: Commissioner, I also think that it says that we would go through a cost proceeding. I think that is what the carriers have committed to. And essentially BellSouth's commitment is we wouldn't seek recovery of that in the cost proceeding, I would think.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The increment cost of implementing 1.4 would not be sought in cost recovery?

MR. GOGGIN: Yes. So I don't think it is really

modifying the stipulation itself, or the settlement 2 itself, because the settlement essentially says we will go to a cost proceeding to deal with cost. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, but the stipulation 4 5 definitely has the December 4th date in it, does it not? 6 MR. GOGGIN: Yes, it does. 7 MR. SELF: So I think to that extent, based upon what I have been told, we would be authorized to accept a 8 motion along the lines like you just outlined as a 9 modified plan. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is staff comfortable with 11 that? 12 MS. ARVANITAS: You can't -- they have a motion 13 before you. It is accept or deny. They can't ask you to 14 modify it for them. Roberts Rules of Order. Aren't we 15 16 out of order here? You have to accept or deny what they 17 have. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: You are out of order right 18 19 now. Okay. We have a motion on the floor, and --20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is the staff comfortable with the procedure we are following? 21 22 MS. CALDWELL: Yes, we are. 23 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Second. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Do you want to say something? 24 25 I'm looking at you, sir.

1 MR. KNOX: No.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, is there any commitment from Sprint for their portion of transitional costs?

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I was hoping you would say it, that's why I looked at you.

MR. STRUTHERS: Chairman Garcia, I will make one commitment on NeuStar. I know you have got the first three area codes. Should you go forward and do pooling in other area codes, we will endeavor to meet any time frames you have. If you have six in a quarter, seven in a quarter, we will try to meet that.

We are not limited to three NPAs per quarter by any means. So we will put on staff if we need to put on staff to help you meet your deadlines.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Charles.

MR. REHWINKEL: Charles Rehwinkel with Sprint.
Yes, we are okay with what Mr. Self has said.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Very good. We have a motion, it has been seconded.

MS. CALDWELL: I have a question. Are you voting on the entire recommendation or are you voting per issue?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: My motion is all issues with the understanding of the modification, the very

narrow modification that we are making to the stipulation are the parties are exceeding.

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MS. CALDWELL: All right. I need to make one correction on Issue number 3, which is the close the docket issue. And staff recommends in the first sentence, whether or not -- the staff recommends that whether or not the Commission approves staff's recommendation in Issue 2, rather than Issue 1, this docket should remain open. And then when we discuss Issues 1 and 2 in the second sentence, it should only read Issue 2.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Very good. With that modification made to the modified motion --

MR. GREER: Commissioner, I hate to stop the gavel, but I would like to know the implementation dates for the 561 and 904. Are you leaving them at the breakdown of March or February?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I understood that they were February 2nd and April -- or thereabouts, April the 2nd. I heard February 2nd, and then approximately two months later for 904.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: The same dates.

MR. GOGGIN: February 5th and April 2nd.

MR. ILERI: Commissioners, I would just like to point out that the FCC did not address the specific times in terms of intervals between MSAs, so we don't have to be

two months apart.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: They can move them up.

MR. ILERI: Correct.

MR. GOGGIN: Speaking on behalf of BellSouth, we are ready and able to commit to implementing in 561 and 904 on the dates that we committed to in the offer of settlement and moving only the 954 dates.

MR. SELF: Yes. I believe the FCC order talks about a reasonable period of time between the implementation. And I think if everyone agrees that going from January 22nd to February 5th is a reasonable period of time, then that should be a reasonable period of time.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That is two weeks.

MR. SELF: Right.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay.

MS. CALDWELL: One other thing. Issue 3, Issue 1 would be a final agency action rather than a PAA.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All right. We have a motion, that motion is still seconded.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: There is one brief point.

While I accept the representations that we have adequate management provisions in place to ensure that we are going to be okay in terms of timing, I think there is a very clear need to say that this is premised upon adherence to those provisions and that we will have noncontaminated

blocks available up through this time frame, and that is a 1 very important underlying assumption. 2 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It is required presently, 3 right? 4 MR SELF: That is correct. 5 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It is required already. 6 MR. SELF: And also there will be pooling of 7 uncontaminated blocks, as well, based upon a schedule that 8 everybody works out. So both the contaminated and the 9 uncontaminated will be pooled. 10 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Before we vote this out, Mr. 11 Self, I would like to ask you and Levent and Kevin Bloom 12 to get together when we vote this out, just so that we can 13 explain to the public what was done here today. 14 MR. SELF: Yes, sir. 15 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We have a motion and a second. 16 No other comments. All those in favor signify by saying 17 18 aye. (Unanimous affirmative vote.) 19 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Opposed? Thank you very 20 much. The motion passes. 21 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I would like to say --22 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: This hearing is closed. I'm 23 sorry, Commissioner Jacobs. 24 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: -- that I think it is

important to say that when we last were here on this issue, there was a great divergence. And I think it is important to recognize the effort that was put in to bring some resolution to this. And I congratulate the companies on that. MR. SELF: Thank you, Commissioner. (The special agenda concluded at 11:20 a.m.)

STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 2 COUNTY OF LEON 3 4 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, FPSC Bureau 5 of Reporting, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the Special Agenda Conference in Docket No. 981444-TP was heard by the Florida Public 6 Service Commission at the time and place herein 7 stated. It is further certified that I 8 stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct 9 supervision; and that this transcript, consisting of 77 pages, constitutes a true transcription of my 10 notes of said proceedings. 11 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a 12 relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with 13 the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. 14 15 DATED THIS 11TH DAY OF MAY, 2000. 16 17 JANE FAUROT, RPR FPSC Division of Records & Reporting 18 Chief, Bureau of Reporting 19 20 21 22

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24