BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 DOCKET NO. 041464-TP 3 In the Matter of: 4 PETITION FOR ARBITRATION OF CERTAIN 5 UNRESOLVED ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH NEGOTIATIONS FOR INTERCONNECTION, 6 COLLOCATION, AND RESALE AGREEMENT WITH FLORIDA DIGITAL NETWORK, INC. 7 D/B/A FDN COMMUNICATIONS, BY SPRINT-FLORIDA, INCORPORATED. 8 9 ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT 10 THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING, THE .PDF VERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY. 11 12 PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 13 13 COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON BEFORE: 14 COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH "RUDY" BRADLEY COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR 15 16 DATE: Tuesday, August 2, 2005 PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center 17 Room 148 18 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 19 REPORTED BY: LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR Official FPSC Hearings Reporter 20 (850) 413-6734 21 22 23

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4	SUSAN MASTERTON, ESQUIRE, representing
5	Sprint-Florida, Incorporated.
6	JEREMY SUSAC, ESQUIRE, and KIRA SCOTT, ESQUIRE,
7	representing the Florida Public Service Commission Staff.
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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, I think that leaves the panel item, Item 13.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes. We're on Item 13.

Commissioners, I believe we need to decide Issue 1, which is the question of oral argument -- I'm sorry. Does staff wish to introduce the item?

MS. SCOTT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Please proceed.

Commissioners, Item 13 addresses staff's

MS. SCOTT: Kira Scott on behalf of Commission staff.

recommendation on FDN's omnibus motion for reconsideration of the prehearing officer's July 8th, 2005, order in Docket 041464-TP, petition for arbitration of certain unresolved issues associated with negotiations for interconnection, collocation, and resale agreement with Florida Digital Network, Inc., doing business as FDN Communications, by Sprint-Florida

Staff recommends that the panel deny FDN's motion for reconsideration because it does not meet the standard of review for such a motion. The panel's decision today will affect whether this case proceeds to hearing on August 4th, is delayed or bifurcated.

FDN has requested oral argument, and staff recommends

granting this request. The parties are present and, along with 1 staff, are available for any questions you may have. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Thank you. 3 Commissioners, I believe we need to decide whether we 4 5 are going to entertain oral argument, and I'd open it up for a discussion or a motion. 6 7 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Commissioner Deason, I'm interested in hearing oral argument. I would ask though if 8 we're going to come close to 15 minutes a side, could we maybe 9 take a five-minute break before we get started? 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Sure. Let's do that. We will 11 take a short -- we will take a ten-minute recess at this point, 12 13 and then we'll come back -- first of all, is there any 14 objection to oral argument from Commissioner --COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: No. No objection. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. We'll take a ten-minute 16 recess and then we will hear oral argument at that time. 17 (Recess taken.) 18 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We'll call the agenda back to 19 order. And we have had Item 13 introduced, and I believe the 20 Commission agreed to entertain oral argument. And, Mr. Feil, I 21 believe it's your motion. 22 MR. FEIL: Yes, sir. 23

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MR. FEIL: Thank you, sir. I should start by saying,

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You may proceed.

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Commissioners, that the best way to resolve this sort of issue is through negotiation. But, unfortunately, the posture of the case now is that Sprint really has little motivation to negotiate. If you approve the staff recommendation, they'll basically be home free and FDN won't have any ability to present its case.

We have contentious issues, FDN does, with other carriers like BellSouth. And I think much to BellSouth's credit they've come to the table, they've been negotiating with us recently on several issues, including the hot cut case, and we're hopeful of resolving a lot of those issues.

But getting back to the staff recommendation. The core issue raised by FDN's motion is whether or not FDN has the right under the Telecom Act to arbitrate all issues raised in the petition and in the response. The July 8th order of the prehearing officer denies FDN's ability to arbitrate Issue 34, which was identified in the prehearing order or order establishing procedure, excuse me, as "What are the appropriate rates for UNEs and related services under the agreement?"

Indeed, the July 8th order, as it's now been interpreted, forecloses FDN from even asking the Commission to consider the merits of FDN's arguments on Issue 34. Instead, Issue 34 is now in effect rewritten to say something closer to "Should the PSC impose the generic docket UNE rates on FDN?" This rewritten issue is -- or appears to be or have a predetermined

outcome because FDN, under the July 8th order and this staff's recommendation, is precluded from even presenting a case.

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The analysis, I maintain, should begin and end with the Telecom Act. Under Section 252, state commissions have the obligation to arbitrate all unresolved issues raised in the petition and the response.

The original issue is "What are the appropriate UNE rates?" That covers everything relative to UNE rates and that is the issue that's ripe for resolution.

The July 8th order and the staff recommendation simply avoid the responsibilities that the Commission is charged with under the Act. The Commission cannot foreclose and has not in the past foreclosed a litigant from presenting a case in a Telecom Act arbitration on the grounds that the same or similar issue was raised before in a generic proceeding or otherwise. The July 8th order and the recommendation on Page 6 reference a PSC decision in 1999 stating that the PSC could consider UNE rates in a generic proceeding. That the Commission can do so in a generic proceeding is a far cry from ruling that the PSC may only do so in a generic proceeding and, even further, from saying that a party has no right to arbitrate certain issues other than in a generic proceeding.

In prior pleadings filed on this subject Sprint cited a 2003 GlobalNaps arbitration order and a 2002 Supra arbitration order for the proposition that a generic docket

determination trumps the parties' ability to arbitrate issues.

Neither of those orders state that though. Neither say that

parties are foreclosed in subsequent arbitrations from raising

issues heard in generic proceedings.

Indeed, if you look at the GlobalNaps orders, issues were litigated in that arbitration even though the same or similar issues were just litigated in a generic proceeding.

The idea of issue preclusion is entirely new to this case and must be rejected under the terms of the Telecom Act and should be rejected under the circumstances of this case.

As a matter of fact, Commissioners, if you look at Item 14 on the Agenda, which was deferred today, you'll note from reading that recommendation there are a number of issues that'll sound familiar because they've been arbitrated before, including in generic proceedings or pending in generic proceedings.

assumptions used for rate setting in the generic UNE Sprint docket are at least four years old. Since that time the FCC has issued the TRO, the TRRO. The telecom landscape has changed significantly. Methods for provisioning service have changed and evolved. Mergers have caused major changes in the market and new technology has been deployed throughout telecom networks. All of these changes affect cost of capital, affect cost inputs and other aspects of a cost model used to establish

UNE rates. For the staff recommendation, FDN should have no opportunity to raise any of this, even in defense of Issue 34 as it's been reinterpreted by the July 8th order. And FDN has been denied all discovery where FDN has asked for current information from Sprint.

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FDN wants to arbitrate new going-forward UNE rates.

When Verizon recently asked to do so, Verizon was not precluded from doing so. When several carriers asked the PSC to consider hot cut rates for BellSouth, though some of those rates had already been set in a prior generic proceeding, the CLECs were not precluded from asking. And as I indicated before,

BellSouth is in good faith negotiating those issues.

In a prior June 14th pleading in this case, I would point out, Sprint said that if Issue 34 is not limited to whether the generic proceeding rates should be imposed, then, quote, Sprint would agree that the current procedural schedule is inadequate. In that instance, Sprint would propose to submit new cost studies addressing all of the new UNE rates to be incorporated into the FDN agreement. FDN favors doing just that which Sprint asked.

I want to address a few points in the staff recommendation briefly and the analysis that's contained on Pages 6 and 7 of the recommendation.

Staff indicates that the appellate process is the appropriate place for FDN to address its disagreement with the

Commission's prior determination. FDN filed a complaint with the Northern District Court of Florida, but there's nothing FDN can do if the court hasn't decided that issue in the two years or so that it's been pending. We want to arbitrate going-forward rates, and we believe the Act permits us to do so.

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There's been a passage of time of some three years since the Commission decided the case and circumstances have changed to render the Commission's prior determination stale.

The Commission staff points out that FDN's argument regarding the Telecommunications Act and its arbitration rights were considered in the order of July 8th. But if you look at that order, it is silent on the subject. It does not address the Telecom Act or FDN's rights under 252.

Staff makes an attempt to distinguish the Verizon and BellSouth hot cut cases, and in response to that attempt I'd say as follows. FDN can't help that the court took longer in our case to decide the arbitration -- or the generic determination than it did in the Verizon case. FDN would assert changed circumstances as Verizon has, but it was only as of the July 8th order that Issue 34 was recast, and FDN has been denied discovery on the subject in seeking to get current information from Sprint. And the issues in the hot cut case do include issues previously addressed by the Commission in the generic rate setting docket where BellSouth's rates were set.

Staff also has a discussion regarding the doctrine of administrative finality, and I think staff misses, misses the point on administrative finality. In that discussion, I would respond that the issue was recast as of the July 8th order, and that is why FDN is now seeking to have the opportunity to present evidence in support of its case and more tailored to the issue as recast.

Secondly, even if the doctrine of administrative finality attaches, staff doesn't cite the Sunshine Utilities rate case in which the First District Court of Appeals said, "Unlike the issues raised in prior cases, the issue of prospective ratemaking is never truly capable of finality." Everything needs to get revised or reviewed at some point in time, and four years is a lifetime in the telecommunications area.

Administrative Procedures Act. I'm not exactly clear for what proposition staff is referencing that for, but the provision states, "Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter," i.e., 120, "in implementing the Telecommunications Act of 1996 the Public Service Commission is authorized to employ procedures consistent with that Act." The Telecommunications Act does not state that arbitration of unresolved issues can be abrogated simply because they were decided in a generic docket of two, three or four or however many years ago. And this provision of

Section 120.80 does not say that Chapter 120 does not apply to matters involving the Telecommunications Act.

Another reason the Commission should not preclude FDN from arbitrating UNE rates in this proceeding is the public interest. According to the Commission's own 2004 telecommunications report, competition in Sprint territory is at 8 percent, which is below significantly BellSouth territory wireline competition figures and Verizon.

Per the discovery in this case where we asked Sprint to identify the number of UNE loops that were in its Florida territory, we've identified that FDN is basically half of the total number of UNE loops in Sprint territory. So in terms of facilities-based competition in Sprint territory, if your design is to encourage facilities-based competition, I would point out to you first that FDN is the chief competitor in Sprint territory.

And, secondly, if you look at a comparison of the wholesale rates, the UNE rates from that generic docket to Sprint's current retail rates, almost uniformly the wholesale rates that we have to pay are higher than the retail rates that Sprint's end-users have to pay.

I wanted to pass out to you, if I may, Commissioners, a brief analysis and then I'll finish up.

Basically what this example sheet shows,

Commissioners, is that with the exception of Zone 1, with the

example being there Maitland, the wholesale UNE rates that were approved in the generic docket are higher than the retail rates. And in Zone 1 -- unfortunately there are only four Zone 1 wire centers in Sprint territory: One of them is FSU and one of them is Shalimar in the Panhandle, which is not very big. Maitland is really the only example of a Zone 1 wire center where there's -- at least FDN has a competitive presence. So in short, not only is there not a lot of facilities-based competition in Sprint territory now, but, given these numbers, there's probably not going to be. So I would represent to you that there's a problem in Sprint territory and that it needs to be fixed.

We ask that you deny staff's recommendation, that you continue the hearing, or at least the Issue 34 portion of the hearing, to give the parties the opportunity to present cost cases, or alternatively at least give FDN the opportunity to present a case showing why the imposition of the generic UNE rate docket rates is inappropriate. Thank you.

MS. MASTERTON: Good morning, Commissioners. Susan Masterton representing Sprint.

FDN has asserted a variety of arguments in its self-styled omnibus motion, but the staff recommendation is correct that FDN has raised no issues either individually or collectively that meet the standard for reconsideration of the prehearing officer's ruling. And I want to emphasize that the

standard is whether the motion identifies a point of fact or law which was overlooked or which the Commission failed to consider in rendering its order. And that doesn't include new arguments that were made subsequent to the order being issued or made today through handouts, things that were not mentioned either in the original motion or in the motion for reconsideration.

First, FDN's motion identifies no point of fact or law that the prehearing officer overlooked or failed to consider in ruling on Sprint's motion to strike, and, therefore, on this point it should be denied. FDN's essential argument is that it has an absolute right to relitigate Sprint's cost-based UNE rates that were previously set by this Commission in a generic proceeding in which FDN intervened and participated. And, contrary to what Mr. Feil said, that issue was addressed in the prehearing officer's ruling.

If you look on Page 2 of that ruling, FDN's argument that it has a legal right under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to arbitrate the issues is noted. And then in the prehearing officer's ruling on Page 3, he rejects that, that argument, finding that FDN petitioned to intervene in that proceeding and that it took the case as it found it, that it participated and that it was bound by the outcome of that ruling. So contrary to what Mr. Feil said, that argument was addressed by the prehearing officer in his ruling. Therefore,

the prehearing officer fully considered FDN's argument and rejected it.

And contrary to FDN's position, the

Telecommunications Act does not require relitigation of

decisions made in generic proceedings. In fact, it supports

the prehearing officer's ruling that generic proceedings are

permissible and appropriate as a method of determining ILEC UNE

rates. And there's case law out there that also supports that

proposition.

motion for reconsideration as to why Sprint's UNE rates should not be included in the party's agreements related to the status of competition, deployment of additional facilities. As staff notes, it's procedurally improper to raise new issues in a motion for reconsideration, but, in any effect, several of those arguments are erroneous on their face. For instance, while UNE-based competition may not be increasing, you just need to look at a trade journal or financial reports to know that intermodal competition is increasing substantially in ILEC territories, and that ILECs face substantial risk as a result of -- in the challenge to be competitive to respond to that competition.

As far as the argument related to DLC deployment, the cost study upon which Sprint's UNE rates are based assumed 100 percent DLC deployment, so it really is irrelevant what's

happening in Sprint's embedded network today.

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FDN also fails to introduce any new point of fact or law that was overlooked by the prehearing officer in denying FDN's motion for postponement. FDN attempts to characterize this portion of its motion as a new motion for postponement based on what he interprets as the new scope of the UNE issue determined by the prehearing officer.

And I want to correct FDN's statements that they did not -- were not aware of what the scope of that issue was. throughout the negotiations the dispute between the parties was always the implementation of the generic UNE order rates, and that order required that those rates would not be effective, that they needed to be incorporated into agreements either through amendments or in new agreements in order to be effective. And Sprint's been trying, since that order was adopted, to implement those rates with FDN. That's been the entire substance of their dispute. And in the petition for arbitration Sprint made it clear, FDN agreed with Sprint's representation of the issue, and in our direct testimony we made it clear that that was the scope of the issue. So it's a misrepresentation that FDN did not know until Sprint's response to its recent pleadings that that was the scope of the issue.

Nevertheless, FDN has filed this motion for reconsideration of postponement and said that even if the issue is narrowed to that, they need more time to respond. The

prehearing officer considered that and ruled that, that no additional time was necessary, and FDN hasn't raised anything new, no point of fact or law overlooked by the prehearing officer in issuing that ruling.

FDN also appears to be asking the panel to rule on its motion to compel Sprint to respond to its first set of discovery. However, the prehearing officer has already issued a ruling on that motion, has granted it in part and denied it in part. And, in fact, Sprint has provided its responses to those discovery questions that it was required to respond to. So one would have to look at FDN's motion as another motion to reconsider the Commission, the prehearing officer's ruling on the motion to compel.

And, again, FDN has identified no point of fact or law that the prehearing officer overlooked or failed to consider in making that ruling, so that FDN's motion should be denied as it relates to compelling Sprint's responses to discovery.

Sprint's renewed request for postponement in all of the pleadings that it's filed do reveal FDN's -- I mean -- excuse me. I mean, FDN's renewed request for postponement reveals FDN's true purpose underlying this motion and all the other pleadings that it's filed in this proceeding, and that is to attempt to delay the resolution of this arbitration and delay the implementation of the UNE rates.

FDN first started out in its response to Sprint's arbitration petition saying, you know, you have to delay this, give us more time to negotiate, even though the parties initiated negotiations for the new agreement in July of 2003. So they'd been negotiating for over a year by the time Sprint brought the arbitration.

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Then at the Issue ID FDN argued, we have to postpone this because there's, you know, 70 issues that need to be resolved and we need more time to negotiate. However, the procedural schedule was put in place, and in that ensuing time within the schedule that was set forth the parties have negotiated the 61 original issues that were identified down to only 14 disputed issues that are, that are to be ruled on by the Commission today.

After FDN's efforts to just generally delay the arbitration failed, then FDN began filing motions asking -- such as the motion to postpone, the motion to compel, this motion for reconsideration, and a motion that I guess was actually filed today to supplement its rebuttal testimony in this proceeding. And the central theme of all of these motions has been to postpone a decision by the Commission as to whether the UNE rates that were previously approved by the Commission for Sprint should apply to FDN.

As Sprint has responded to staff discovery, over

70 CLECs have agreed to Sprint's Commission-approved UNE rates

today. By FDN's continued resistance to implementing these rates, FDN is getting a discriminatory UNE pricing compared to all the other CLECs that purchase UNEs in Sprint's territory.

In conclusion, despite FDN's confusing array of arguments and motions set forth in its omnibus pleading, FDN has failed to meet the standard for reconsideration that this Commission consistently applies; that is, FDN has failed to identify any point of fact or law that the prehearing officer overlooked or failed to consider in its rulings on FDN's motion for postponement, Sprint's motion to strike or FDN's motions to compel. Therefore, the Commission should deny FDN's motion for reconsideration, and the hearing in this matter should go forward as scheduled on August 4th. And I'll be happy to answer any questions. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Feil.

MR. FEIL: Just a few things in rebuttal. The Commission's holding a generic docket does not permit the Commission, nor does any order where the Commission initiated a generic docket say that that is being done in abrogation of a party's right to arbitrate any issue under the Telecom Act. So the fact that there is a generic docket relative to rates or any other issue that parties may want to arbitrate before or subsequently doesn't really make a difference because that is not, again, an abrogation of parties' rights to arbitrate in individual interconnection agreements pursuant to the Telecom

Act.

Ms. Masterton mentioned intermodal competition.

Well, you know, if intermodal competition is all that's going to be available to customers in Sprint territory and they won't have wireline competition, then the Commission will be facing the prospect of reporting to the Legislature that that is the case.

We're not asserting here an absolute right to relitigate. We're asserting a right to arbitrate the UNE rates. The issue as framed in the order establishing procedure issued May 5th was, "What are the appropriate UNE rates?" The plain meaning of that issue is, encompasses -- at least in FDN's reading of the plain meaning of that issue is the arbitration of the UNE rates.

Ms. Masterton talked about Sprint's efforts to implement the generic docket order. FDN filed a court action. I can't help it if the court hasn't resolved that issue over the last two years. Sprint has known for some time that to the extent that it believes that the Commission's generic determination was a change of law under the existing interconnection agreement, then Sprint could have filed to arbitrate an amendment to include that change of law into the parties' existing interconnection agreement.

Sprint, in the two years that have passed, never sought to do that, and yet Sprint is blaming the delay on us.

Moreover, during that same time period Sprint signed letters of -- letter agreements extending the current agreement until a new agreement was put into place.

With respect to the fact that -- or the allegation that 70 CLECs have signed off on this new rate, well, I would say that my response to that would be I'm sure that those CLECs are not providing the same level of facilities-based service in Sprint territory that FDN is. Moreover, none of those CLECs participated in the generic proceeding or are participating in the appeal or in the arbitration, with the exception of KMC.

And in terms of the procedural schedule, yes, we've abided by the procedural schedule ever since it was put in place. But what we haven't been able to get from Sprint is any discovery relative to the cost study or the cost information, even current cost information to prove up our case. That's why we're asking for a continuance of at least Issue 34.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Commissioners, questions?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: This is to staff initially. My understanding from FDN's presentation is that it is your position that this Commission has granted similar requests to Verizon recently and to BellSouth prior to that.

In the staff analysis it does say that this matter before us can be distinguished from the Verizon decision, and I'd like you to elaborate on how the Verizon decision is distinguishable from this one.

MR. SUSAC: Yes, Commissioner. Both those are distinguishable -- first, I'd like to point out the Verizon docket, 050059, I believe, is distinguishable because they let the appellate process run. They let the proper review of the courts go forth, the order came down. And, secondly, it's distinguishable for -- they also pointed out in their petition that the change in circumstances coming from the triennial review should change their cost of input, cost of capital inputs and their depreciation inputs. They're very specific and particular with their petition based on changed results and they let the appellate process run.

Here you have a different matter. FDN has an appeal pending. Excuse me. We don't know what the court will do. It would not be wise at this, at this juncture to go ahead and arbitrate these rates.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask staff a question. The wording of Issue 34, when that was first put forward what was the understanding as to the scope of that issue, or was it not defined?

MS. SCOTT: I believe, I believe that the scope of the issue as stated -- there wasn't much discussion as to really whether or not there was a difference between the parties on that issue. It was -- everybody understood it as how it was stated at the time, which was what are the appropriate UNE rates in this, for this interconnection

agreement that they're negotiating? Not until FDN's motion for postponement later on was there any difference in opinion. So at that point though --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Was there an Issue ID conference in this case?

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MS. SCOTT: Yes, there was, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Was there a discussion at that point that FDN anticipated a full arbitration with cost studies and basically a replication of what took place in the generic docket?

MS. SCOTT: No, I do not believe that was discussed. Only the language of the issue, there was some tweaking to it. Other than that, there wasn't an elaborate discussion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Further questions?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: This is to FDN. Why do you believe that the Commission would have conducted a UNE rate generic proceeding, if it was not to establish UNE rates on a go-forward basis?

MR. FEIL: I think that the Commission can, with the parties' participation, hold a generic proceeding, but I don't think that a generic proceeding can be used as a pretext for abrogation of rights under the Act. True, it's not all that common now here in 2005 where an individual carrier will say, I want to arbitrate rates. Back in probably 2000 or before it took place probably more often with, say, AT&T and BellSouth

where rates were arbitrated in the context of an individual carrier-to-carrier arbitration.

But I'm not saying that the Commission exceeds its authority if it approves an issue in a generic proceeding. FDN has participated in generic proceedings. What I'm saying is just because there's a generic proceeding, doesn't mean I'm forever foreclosed of arbitrating any issue decided in the generic proceeding. And as I indicated when I made my presentation, the Commission sees issues more than once. I mean, it's not uncommon. I mean, if the only difference here is that it's a rate rather than a transport obligation, then there's, that's really not a difference.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Feil, what obligation do you and your client have, if you do not wish to be bound by a generic UNE rate proceeding, what obligation do you have to, if any, to show that those generic rates are no longer applicable and that there have been changed circumstance and to put parties on notice that that is your position and that they're -- and that we need to proceed accordingly?

MR. FEIL: Well, in terms of what we've done up to this point, as I indicated, we filed the court action, which the court has not acted on. After Sprint had indicated that it wanted to implement the UNE rates via amendment or otherwise, we filed a motion for stay with the Commission to the degree that a stay was indeed necessary, and that motion has never

been ruled on.

In terms of the issue itself, Issue 34 --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, the fact that it hasn't been ruled upon, does that in essence mean you've been granted your stay because there's not been any -- those rates have not been implemented; correct?

MR. FEIL: Right. I think you can make that argument. Yes, sir. Or that it is effectively not necessary or not ripe until, until the time comes.

With respect to Issue 34 itself, as Ms. Scott said, there was not a great deal of discussion through the Issue ID process of what either side intended to do relative to that issue. I mean, Ms. Scott seemed to indicate that FDN didn't say, we're going to arbitrate the rates to the nth degree, but nor did Sprint say that FDN is foreclosed from arbitrating the rates or even asking for the cost study. In each instance where we've asked for the cost study there was never any written response from Sprint. And in terms of the discovery we've served on them, they've objected, haven't responded and thus far haven't been compelled to answer that discovery.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Did you review the Verizon petition which you referred to in your pleading?

MR. FEIL: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Was it your opinion they were very specific about two issues being depreciation and cost of

capital and set forth reasons in their opinion why this Commission should entertain a review?

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MR. FEIL: I think that the Verizon petition does do that. But, again, that's not an abrogation of a party's right to -- or a generic proceeding such as Verizon has should not be an abrogation to an individual carrier's right to arbitrate.

Moreover, to the extent that Verizon claimed the TRO changed this input or that input, that's the same TRO that was issued after the generic docket in the Sprint proceeding.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Did you make that claim anywhere in this proceeding up until the point you filed your reconsideration?

MR. FEIL: Not in the pleadings, no, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MR. FEIL: But we did in our direct testimony indicate that the information input into the cost model was some four years old and, therefore, stale. That is in our direct testimony.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Any further questions?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, a comment. The standard for, for reconsideration is, is somewhat static and very high.

And I listened very carefully and I'm having a little difficulty determining what the possible mistake of fact or law might have been as it relates to the prehearing officer's ruling, and that is the reason why we're here. We're here, and

we've had some discussion about the merits of this case, but we're here primarily to give consideration to reconsideration of the prehearing officer's ruling. And I've been trying to listen and decide where the mistake of fact is or where the mistake of law is, and I haven't quite heard either of those questions be answered.

I guess my question would be of the two parties, at this point is it possible for you all to continue to negotiate?

MR. FEIL: Commissioner, I think it's possible. But the problem is in terms of the relative leverage between the parties where we are here on the eve of the hearing with FDN having no information via discovery or the cost study and the staff recommendation suggesting that we should be shut out from even making our case, Sprint has, you know, very little motivation to, to come down and meet us somewhere in the middle on Issue 34.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, I don't, I don't think that staff is, is implying that you should be shut out. What staff is dealing with purely is the legal situation, that is a mistake of fact or law. And, you know, I've heard it stated that, you know, this was considered by the prehearing officer conceptually.

But my question is is it possible for you all to continue to negotiate and avoid, you know, arbitration is the issue? Negotiation is the other option.

MS. MASTERTON: Yeah. I mean, can I respond on behalf of Sprint?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes.

MS. MASTERTON: And you're talking specifically about the UNE rate issue. I mean, we are always open to negotiation, and we've had some discussion with FDN along those lines. I guess the problem that we're faced with is that these rates, you know, apply to everybody. And FDN, unless, you know, they have some uniqueness to FDN as to why they should have a different rate, it's difficult for us -- I mean, it's discriminatory, in fact, for us to agree to a different rate for FDN just because they don't like the rates that were approved by the Commission. So, I mean, we're somewhat limited in our ability to completely negotiate new rates just because those are the rates that were approved by the Commission and the rates that are in place for every other CLEC.

But, but, you know, we are open to discussion with FDN on their unique circumstances and what we might be able to do, you know, to address that.

MR. FEIL: And, Commissioner, we, too, are open for discussions. But part of the problem is that you have an arbitration hearing that's supposed to start on Thursday, which -- and we have this pending matter before you today, which -- so in terms of getting something done, you know, now, it's not likely to happen.

And with respect to Ms. Masterton's response that it would be discriminatory, the timing of installation of UNE rates is always going to be discriminatory because not everybody is going to have the same rate on the same day. To the extent FDN and Sprint negotiate a rate of X, Sprint is certainly free to offer that rate to any of the other carriers it wishes to offer it to.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Both parties have compelling arguments, but I still can't, in my mind, sort through this discussion and determine where the mistake of fact or law is.

MR. FEIL: Commissioner, if I may, with respect to the mistake of law, the chief thing, it seems to me, is that the July 8th order says that if you had an issue decided in a generic proceeding, that means that you do not have the right under the Telecom Act to arbitrate that issue even though the Telecom Act says you have that right. I mean, that is the chief mistake of law that we believe the July 8th order makes.

MS. MASTERTON: I just want to say, I mean, I think, I think Mr. Feil is misrepresenting what the order said. I don't think it said you can never do it. It just said in this case there was a generic proceeding, FDN did participate as a full party, took the case as it found it, in fact, has appealed it and is awaiting a ruling on that appeal and, therefore, in this instance is not entitled to relitigate the case in this arbitration. And, in fact, you know, in the direct testimony

that FDN filed, that was all they did. Every point they raised, and we filed this in our motion to strike, was an identical point to a point that was ruled on in the generic docket and that is the subject of the appeal. And so I think that the prehearing officer's ruling was much narrower than FDN represents it and was correct as a point of law.

MR. FEIL: BellSouth's rates are on appeal, but they're also being litigated.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Further questions or a motion?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Ouestion?

issue that we had before us earlier today, I am finding some of the discussion and the argument interesting. Actually I'm enjoying the discussion. But I am not persuaded that the legal threshold for the granting of a motion for reconsideration is met in this instance. And I am also persuaded by the fact distinguishing this matter from the Verizon case that we heard previously, recently, that had already gone through the appellate process; whereas, this one has some issues pending before the appellate court. So I'd like to go ahead and make a motion in support of the staff recommendation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Second.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Moved and seconded. All those in favor, say aye.

1	(Unanimous affirmative vote.)
2	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Show that the motion carries.
3	And that disposes well, do we have any other
4	issues on, on 13?
5	MR. FEIL: Issue 3.
6	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Issue 3. We certainly are not
7	going to close the docket at this point. We have the hearing
8	day after tomorrow. So without objection, the docket shall
9	remain open. And I believe that's the last issue on Item 13
10	and that's, Item 13 is the last item on today's agenda. Thank
11	you all.
12	(Agenda Conference concluded at 11:46 a.m.)
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1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON)
3	
4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically
7	reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said
8	proceedings.
9	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative
10 11	or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
12	DATED THIS 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, 2005.
13	
14	Linda Boles
15	允INDA BOLES, RPR, CRR FPSC Official Commission Reporter
16	(850) 413-6734
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