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              BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND
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                  TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
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   In re Application of US WEST, ) Docket No. UT-991358
    INC., and QWEST COMMUNICATIONS ) Volume II
   INTERNATIONAL, INC. for an
                                 ) Pages 60-196
    Order Disclaiming Jurisdiction,)
   or in the Alternative,
   Approving the US WEST, INC. -
   OWEST COMMUNICATIONS
    INTERNATIONAL, INC. Merger.
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                       A hearing in the above matter was
   held on November 23, 1999, at 9:32 a.m., at 1300
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   Evergreen Park Drive Southwest, Olympia, Washington,
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   before Administrative Law Judge DENNIS MOSS.
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                       The parties were present as
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   follows:
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                       AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF THE
   NORTHWEST, INC., NEXTLINK, NORTHPOINT COMMUNICATIONS,
   ADVANCED TELCOM GROUP, INC., McLEOD USA
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   TELECOMMUNICATIONS, and NEW EDGE NETWORKS, by Gregory
   J. Kopta, Attorney at Law, Davis, Wright, Tremaine,
    1501 Fourth Avenue, Suite 2600, Seattle, Washington
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   98101.
21
                       US WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC., by
   Lisa A. Anderl, Attorney at Law, 1600 Seventh Avenue,
   Room 3206, Seattle, Washington 98191, and James M.
    Van Nostrand, Attorney at Law, 600 University Street,
23
   Suite 3600, Seattle, Washington 98101.
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                       THE COMMISSION, by Sally G.
    Johnston, Assistant Attorney General, 1400 S.
   Evergreen Park Drive S.W., P.O. Box 40128, Olympia,
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   Washington 98504-0128.
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000	61 PUBLIC COUNSEL, by Simon ffitch,
2	Attorney at Law, 900 Fourth Avenue, #2000, Seattle, Washington 98164.
3	RHYTHMS LINKS, INC., by Angela Wu, Attorney at Law, Ater Wynne, Two Union Square, 601
4	Union Street, Suite 5450, Seattle, Washington 98101.
5	COVAD COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY,
6	METRONET SERVICES CORPORATION, and NORTHWEST PAY PHONE ASSOCIATION, by Brooks E. Harlow, Attorney at
7	Law, 4400 Two Union Square, 601 Union Street, Seattle, Washington 98101.
8	SBC INTERNATIONAL, INC., by Arthur
9	A. Butler, Attorney at Law, Ater Wynne, Two Union Square, Suite 5450, 601 Union Street, Seattle,
10	Washington 98101.
11	QWEST, by Gina Spade and Ronald Wiltsie, Attorneys at Law, Hogan & Hartson, 555 13th
12	Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.
13	WASHINGTON INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, by Richard A. Finnigan, Attorney at Law, 2405 S. Evergreen Park Drive, S.W., Suite B-3,
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Olympia, Washington 98502.

24 BARBARA SPURBECK, CSR25 COURT REPORTER

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JUDGE MOSS: Let's go on the record. Good morning, everyone. This is Dennis Moss speaking.

I'm the presiding Administrative Law Judge and we are convened here in the matter of -- or the matter styled In Re: Application of US West, Inc. and Qwest Communications International, Inc. for an order disclaiming jurisdiction or, in the alternative, approving the merger. Perhaps that's a short title. That doesn't sound quite right. Docket Number UT-991358.

I hear some people coming on to the conference bridge line, and momentarily we will take appearances and we'll find out who that may be. I will remind the parties that the notice of this proceeding indicated that those who wish to participate must appear in person, and I intend to stick to that.

18 Our basic agenda today will be to take 19 appearances. Then we will take up, at last count, 11 20 motions and the answers thereto. I'm sure you all 21 have been collecting the papers I have. We have quite a bit to get through this morning. My latest 22 23 filing I received -- apparent filing, I should say, 24 latest paper in this about two minutes ago, so 25 hopefully I have everything we need. And to the

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extent I don't, I'm sure you all will furnish it to me at the appropriate time. Once we conclude the motions, I'll have a few words about filing requirements that are not 5 being met in some instances, and I'm going to have a few words about ex parte contacts. Before we launch into the -- well, no, let's do launch into the appearances, and then I'll 9 pause between that and the motions to see if anyone 10 wishes to bring anything else to my attention before 11 we start on those motions. So let's do take 12 appearances, and we'll begin with US West. 13 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 On behalf of Applicant US West Communications, James 15 M. Van Nostrand, at the Law Firm of Stoel Rives in 16 Seattle. 17 MS. ANDERL: And Lisa Anderl, in-house 18 counsel for US West. 19 JUDGE MOSS: Thank you. Qwest. 20 MR. WILTSIE: Your Honor, for Qwest, Ronald 21 Wiltsie, of the law firm of Hogan and Hartson. 22 MS. SPADE: And Gina Spade, from Hogan and

Hartson. 24 JUDGE MOSS: And I didn't catch your name,

25 sir. Ronald --

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             MR. WILTSIE: Wiltsie, sir.
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             JUDGE MOSS: Wiltsie. Spell that, please.
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             MR. WILTSIE: W-i-l-t-s-i-e.
             JUDGE MOSS: This is your first appearance?
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             MR. WILTSIE: Yes, sir.
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             JUDGE MOSS: Better give me the address and
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   telephone and all that stuff.
             MR. WILTSIE: Certainly. It's Hogan and
   Hartson, 555 13th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.,
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   20004. And the phone number, sir, is 202-637-5629.
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             JUDGE MOSS: Facsimile?
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             MR. WILTSIE: 202-637-5910, sir.
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             JUDGE MOSS: And do you use an e-mail?
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             MR. WILTSIE: Yes, sir. It's
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   rjwiltsie@hhlaw.com.
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             JUDGE MOSS: And Ms. Spade, you have
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   previously entered an appearance?
             MS. SPADE: That's correct, sir.
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             JUDGE MOSS: All right. I'm just going to
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   go down my list here, and if we miss anybody, we'll
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   come back. The next one I have is -- do we have
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   anyone present for AT&T?
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             MR. KOPTA: Yes, Your Honor. Gregory
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   Kopta, of the law firm Davis Wright Tremaine, on
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   behalf of AT&T Communications of the Pacific
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Association.

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Northwest, Inc., and we might as well list the
   others. Nextlink Washington, Inc., NorthPoint
   Communications, Advanced Telcom Group, Inc., McLeod
   USA Telecommunications, and intervenor -- or
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   petitioner for intervention New Edge Networks, Inc.
             JUDGE MOSS: And that is one of the motions
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   we'll take up this morning. Now, let's see. I don't
   associate your name in my list with AT&T prior to
   today; is that correct?
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             MR. KOPTA: That's correct. Mr. Waggoner
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   is the primary attorney representing AT&T from our
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   firm, but since our firm is representing AT&T, I'm
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   appearing for them. The same thing for McLeod. Mr.
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   Trinchero, out of our Portland office, is the primary
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   lawyer for McLeod, but I'm appearing for them today.
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             JUDGE MOSS: Sure, that's just fine.
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   just want to be clear. All right. I'll try to skip
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   over those others you mentioned. Telecommunications
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   Resellers Association. Anyone present? Rhythms
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   Links, Inc.
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                      Angela Wu, Ater Wynne.
             MS. WU:
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             JUDGE MOSS:
                          Thank you, Ms. Wu. Let's see,
   we denied the Pension Equity Council intervention
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   status. Washington Independent Telephone
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00066 MR. FINNIGAN: Rick Finnigan. 2 JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, Mr. Finnigan. just note for the record these parties who are stating all your names have previously entered appearances, so we don't need the full information 5 from them. Northwest Pay Phone Association. MR. HARLOW: Good morning, Your Honor. 7 Brooks Harlow, for Northwest Pay Phone Association, 9 and we also represent Covad Communications and 10 MetroNet Services Corporation. JUDGE MOSS: Level Three Communications, 11 12 Inc. No one present. SBC National, Inc. 13 MR. BUTLER: Arthur A. Butler, Ater Wynne. 14 JUDGE MOSS: And for Staff. 15 MS. JOHNSTON: Sally G. Johnston, Assistant 16 Attorney General. 17 JUDGE MOSS: Went out of order, didn't I, 18 Mr. ffitch? Public Counsel. 19 MR. FFITCH: Simon ffitch, Surprised me. 20 Assistant Attorney General. 21 JUDGE MOSS: Thank you very much. And I 22 will ask, if we have appearances on the bridge line, 23 I will take those appearances now. Do we have anyone 24 present who wishes to enter an appearance on the

telephone line? Hearing nothing, I assume we have

l some monitors, based on the beeps I've been hearing, but that's just fine.

Okay. Does anybody want to bring anything to my attention before we launch into the motions? Any last minute submissions or -- all right, fine.

I have established an order for these motions that I think will work best today. There is some interrelationship among them, and I will first take up the joint applicants' objections to or petition for reconsideration of third supplemental order outlining scope of review, and that's dated October 21st, 1999.

I have answers by Staff, Public Counsel, AT&T, Washington Independent Telephone Association, Covad, in joint response with the Northwest Pay Phone Association and MetroNet Services, and Nextlink, in joint response with Advanced Telcom Group and McLeod USA. Did I miss anybody? Okay.

I have all that paper. I have read and considered the motion, or the objections, petition for reconsideration, I have considered the answers. I have sat with the Commissioners and discussed this matter at considerable length. And while I'm going to entertain argument on other motions this morning, I do not see, nor do the Commissioners see the need

1 for further discourse on this subject matter.
2 I do want to note first, in terms of the
3 form of the filing, it is not a proper petition for
4 reconsideration under WAC 480-09-810, which by its
5 terms applies only to final orders. This is not a
6 final order. The filing does appear to be a
7 procedurally proper statement of objections to a
8 prehearing conference order under WAC 480-09-460,
9 keeping in mind that one of the purposes stated in
10 the rule for such conferences is to formulate the
11 issues in the case.

Taking the filing in that light, the Commission finds the objections are not well-taken and will not modify its third supplemental order outlining scope of review, and I'll have more to say about that in a moment. Although the filing is not so styled, it arguably could be considered a petition for review of an interlocutory order under WAC 480-09-760.

Taking the filing in that light, the
Commission exercises its discretion to decline
review. Having discussed this matter with the
Commissioners at some length, I have a few words to
say about the applicants' objections and the
responses to the applicants' filing, and I want to

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1 convey those thoughts to you so that we might proceed 2 more smoothly on a going forward basis in this 3 proceeding.

First, as noted uniformly by the responses, 5 the applicants' objections spring from a faulty premise regarding the standard by which we review 7 mergers. The standard is as stated in WAC 480-143-170, entitled application in the public 9 interest. That section states, and I'm quoting, If 10 upon the examination of any application and 11 accompanying exhibits or upon hearing concerning the 12 same, the Commission finds the proposed transaction 13 is not consistent with the public interest, it shall 14 deny the application.

I'll note for the record that this was formerly section WAC 480-143-150, and that was recently changed.

18 As the Commission stated clearly in its 19 third supplemental order, quote, In order to approve 20 the proposed transaction, the Commission must 21 determine whether it is consistent with the public 22 interest. There is no bright line against which to 23 measure whether a particular transaction meets the 24 public interest standard. As we observed in another 25 recent merger case, quoting from that order in turn,

the approach for determining what is in the public interest varies with the form of the transaction and the attending circumstances.

And that last quote was from the order -third supplemental order on prehearing conference In
re: PacifiCorp and Scottish Power PLC, Docket Number
UE-981627, which was entered April 2nd, 1999. That
quote's on the third page.

Applicants in this case, however, focus on other language from our scoping order in the PacifiCorp and Scottish Power case, and argue that language establishes some sort of highly restrictive, quote, no harm, unquote, standard for the entire merger review process, a standard they contend -- apparently contend extends across industries and under all circumstances.

Specifically, applicants quote from the PacifiCorp/Scottish Power order the following: The standard in our rule (WAC 480-143-170) does not require the applicants to show that customers or the public generally will be made better off if the transaction is approved and goes forward. In our view, applicants' initial burden is satisfied if they at least demonstrate no harm to the public interest, end quote.

The reference to no harm is, by its own terms, nothing more than a clear statement by the Commission regarding the initial burden an applicant has in a merger case. Lest there be any doubt about 5 that, the Commission said in its third supplemental order in this case that, quote, Applicants' initial burden requires them to produce sufficient evidence to demonstrate no harm will result as a result of the 9 transaction. That is, the burden of going forward 10 with the prima facie case. Assuming applicants meet their initial burden, other parties who assert the 11 12 transaction as proposed is inconsistent with the 13 public interest, then must offer evidence to support 14 their assertions. If there is evidence to support 15 allegations that the proposed transaction is not 16 consistent with the public interest, the burden then 17 shifts back to the applicants, who bear the ultimate 18 burden of proof. 19 Finally, on the specific question of what 20 the public interest standard implies in this case, I 21 focus your attention again on what the Commission 22 says in its third supplemental order and has said, in 23 one fashion or another, in several prior cases, 24 quote, There is no bright line against which to 25 measure whether a particular transaction meets the

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1 public interest standard. The approach for 2 determining what is in the public interest varies 3 with the form of the transaction and the attending 4 circumstances.

5 That specific language was used in PacifiCorp/Scottish Power to emphasize that each 7 industry is different and each transaction is different. What any specific proposed transaction 9 may portend relative to the public interest varies. 10 The telecommunications industry is not the electric 11 power industry. Circumstances in these two business 12 sectors are vastly different at this point in 13 history.

There is, in the telecommunications sector, the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, and all that that requires. There is not yet a comparable law in the electric sector. The natural gas industry is in yet another condition relative to open markets and competitive initiative. Under these circumstances, it is neither possible nor desirable to create a one-size-fits-all model of regulatory review for merger transactions.

Having said that, I also wish to emphasize that the Commission does not intend that this proceeding should be, to use applicants' words,

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quote, a venting session for disgruntled customers or competitors, close quote. Nor will we allow the discovery process to be abused or used for improper purposes.

In connection with these suggestions by applicants and the statement that, quote, the Commission should not permit this proceeding to become a feeding trough in which intervenors, Public Counsel or Staff line up to see what concessions they can demand, close quote.

The Commission does not see that these proceedings exhibit such characteristics. We also observe generally that parties' motions are not an appropriate vehicle for venting ire in response to the rigors of administrative litigation and the participation in that process by counsel who zealously advocate their client's interest.

17 18 There is a difference between zeal and 19 In the conduct of advocacy before this stridence. 20 Commission or any venue, the one is entirely 21 appropriate; the other entirely inappropriate. 22 does not advance your interest to, as public counsel 23 put it, quote, use intemperate language. It does not 24 advance your interest to abstractly accuse your 25 opponents of improper motives or behaviors that would

violate the Commission's orders or otherwise run afoul of the law. As a final word here, I note that the Washington Independent Telephone Association 5 forwarded for the Commissioners' consideration in connection with the scoping order a similar order from the Colorado Public Utilities Commission 7 concerning the applicants' merger proceedings there. 9 Although there are a number of differences 10 in the law and policy of the two jurisdictions and 11 perhaps some analytical and even legal differences 12 with respect to the public interest standard as 13 applied in Colorado, there is an important parallel 14 between the Colorado PUC and what it is allowing and 15 what we are allowing, what this Commission is 16 allowing in review of this transaction in this state. 17 In relevant part, the Colorado order at page six speaks in terms of a two-step process for 18 19 issues to, quote, make their way in, close quote. 20 Quoting further, The Issue must have an effect, 21 positive or negative, on consumer and producer 22 welfare. Second, that effect must be potentially 23 caused by the merger. Throughout the Commission's 24 third supplemental order in this case, the Commission 25 is careful to make the point that the focus of its

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inquiry here is on effects that are somehow or another tied to the merger transaction. You simply don't have to look very hard to see that theme and understand that point from the 5 Commission's order. This does not mean that the scope of the issues is potentially any less broad than what the parties identified in our prehearing conference and what the Commission acknowledged in 9 its scoping order as, quote, proper subjects for 10 inquiry in this proceeding, close quote. 11 What it does mean is that, following a 12 fairly liberal approach to discovery, consistent with 13 the Commission's obligation to not let things go 14 beyond what is appropriate in that regard, the 15 evidence that ultimately is allowed into the record 16 in this proceeding will be limited to that which 17 demonstrably bears on or is related to the merger 18 transaction itself. 19 With that, we will turn to the motion of 20 joint applicants to amend protective order filed 21 November 5th, 1999, and the various pending motions 22 to compel. I'll note that there are developments in

this connection as late as this morning and

yesterday, when I found on my desk and reviewed the

applicants' general response to discovery issues in

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this case that discuss the establishment of a computer Internet website and some other matters that I'm hopeful will perhaps shorten our day, but may not. We shall see. 5 First we'll take up the motion of the joint applicants to amend the protective order, and I did find an answer yesterday, I guess, filed by AT&T, 7 Nextlink, Advanced Telcom Group. I will hear 9 argument on this. Who's going to argue for the joint 10 applicants? 11 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: I will, Your Honor. 12 JUDGE MOSS: Go ahead, sir. 13 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 This motion seeks to have the Commission modify 15 slightly a standard form of protective order to 16 recognize another class of confidential information 17 which is highly-sensitive, competitive information. 18 The motion recognizes that in a previous 19 merger proceeding, two or three years back, the 20 Commission created a new category of 21 highly-confidential data and recognized that not all parties to a proceeding would be given access to all 22 23 data; that, in that case in particular, the documents 24 at issue related to merger synergy savings, earnings

forecast, information that was included in financial

agency presentations involving the post-merger company and its strategic plans.

In that case, the Commission limited discovery or access to those materials to Staff, Public Counsel, and customers, and excluded those parties that were potential competitors or actual competitors of Puget Sound Energy, the surviving corporation.

What joint applicants are seeking in this proceeding is similar protection as to similar type of information. In particular, the data requests which come to mind ask for exactly that type of analysis regarding synergy savings, the post-merger plans of the new combined company, which we feel should not be put in the hands of competitors. And joint applicants have no problem whatsoever with Staff and Public Counsel having access to that information with their unique responsibilities to represent and find the public interest. It's just that access should not go beyond that.

that access should not go beyond that.

And in a decision as recently as within the last 10 days, the Commission also recognized in a complaint proceeding involving AT&T and US West this super-protection category of documents, which requires treatment above and beyond that provided by

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the standard form of the Commission's protective order. So our motion is to have those protections extended to similar type of material, Your Honor. JUDGE MOSS: Let me ask you if you have 5 identified at this point in time the specific data request responses to which you believe would fall into this category, and whether those data requests come exclusively from Staff and Public Counsel and 9 would come into the hands of various competitors only 10 by virtue of what I assume is the standard discovery 11 request by all parties, Please provide me your 12 responses to everybody else's data request. That was always my first data request, and I assume it's 13 14 everybody else's. 15

I need to understand which is the case, whether there are specific data requests from intervenors who are competitors that would elicit this type of response, or whether that all came from Staff and Public Counsel?

Staff and Public Counsel?

MR. VAN NOSTRAND: I don't know that we've done that exhaustive search, Your Honor, but we do know AT&T Request Number Four seeks that type of merger synergy savings analysis that was the subject of the super-protective order in the Puget Gas Company merger.

00079 1 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. 2 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: It was also asked by Staff and Public Counsel, but we don't have any problem, as I indicated, in making that information 5 available to Staff and Public Counsel, but it's also AT&T Number Four. 7 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Anything else? MR. VAN NOSTRAND: No, Your Honor. 8 JUDGE MOSS: Okay, thank you. I do have an 9 10 answer, as I mentioned, filed by AT&T, Nextlink and 11 Advanced Telcom Group. Mr. Kopta, will you be making 12 that argument? 13 MR. KOPTA: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. 14 don't have a problem with designating certain 15 information as highly-confidential. That's something 16 that the Commission has done as a matter of course in 17 many different proceedings. Our objection is to 18 preclude parties from having at least some access to 19 that information. The Commission, in past telecommunications 20 21 cases, has recognized heightened protection for 22 certain information and has restricted that 23 information to certain designated representatives of 24 parties, for example, attorneys and one expert

25 witness. That sort of protection has been more than

adequate to ensure that the information is not disseminated or otherwise left unprotected, even by the terms and conditions of the standard protective order that's been entered in this docket. 5 We have a very strong objection to only Staff and Public Counsel having access to certain information. Even if they are the only ones that have requested it, and as Mr. Van Nostrand pointed out, AT&T has also requested some information that US 9 10 West considers to be highly-confidential, Staff and 11 Public Counsel are separate parties and they 12 certainly are not looking out for the interests of 13 others in terms of having any reason to question the 14 designation, as long as they have access to it. They 15 are not looking out to make sure that other parties 16 have access to information that might be relevant to 17 their case or impact their interests in this case. 18 So if we're denied access completely to 19 information, we have no way of knowing whether 20 information that is germane to the issues that are 21 presented in this docket is available and what impact 22 that information would have on the issues that are to 23 be resolved in this case. 24 So at a minimum, we should have the 25 opportunity to review that information, to only have

certain parties or only certain representatives review that information if there is a legitimate reason for it to be treated as highly-confidential. And from our perspective, that would provide ample protection for highly-confidential 5 information. As we did in our response, we would 7 point the Commission to its orders in the generic costing and pricing docket as an example of this sort 9 of heightened protection that the Commission has 10 granted while still allowing parties to have access 11 to highly-confidential information. 12 JUDGE MOSS: Let us suppose that the 13 protective order were modified in a fashion that 14 would permit one representative, one counsel 15 representative, for example, to review material 16 designated as highly-confidential, and in the hands 17 of, say, Public Counsel or Staff, and then work with 18 Public Counsel and Staff if such information was 19 deemed by the intervenor to be of some significance, 20 yet Public Counsel and Staff have no intention of 21 putting that information in the record. Is that a 22 viable alternative? 23 MR. KOPTA: It may be. The concern that I 24 have is, as an attorney looking at numbers, I'm not 25 sure that I would be able to recognize the value of a

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particular set of documents, which is why the Commission has, as a matter of course, also included at least one expert witness, someone who knows enough about it to be able to say yes, this is what this 5 particular document means, whereas an attorney may not know that without someone to consult with, someone who's a subject matter expert in that area. JUDGE MOSS: All right. Another option 9 that I have used in cases in the past is to require 10 that the expert be someone other than an employee of the party. In other words, a consultant. And 11 12 furthermore, place limitations on that consultant in 13 terms of that consultant's future employment and 14 activities. 15

In the one recent case where I did that, I understand, from the trade press, that the party affected had a rather difficult time finding such an expert, so I recognize the potential problems. But is using an outside consultant for that review something that your clients would entertain, as opposed to having in-house people looking at this material?

MR. KOPTA: Well, I think that poses some difficulties, not only that you have described, but also whether or not my clients are intending to have

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an outside expert involved in this case. I don't think that they want to retain an outside expert purely for the purpose of reviewing data request responses, and it's my understanding, at least at this point, that none of my clients are intending to engage a third party expert in this particular proceeding.

So that's what it would, in fact, require to have access to the information by someone who knows something would be to go out and retain someone specially just to review data responses, and that's certainly an economic burden that is unwarranted. As long as there are restrictions even on the in-house person, that they can't be involved in the business side of the house, for example, or are subject to review by the other party to make sure that they don't have concerns that this person would be in a position they could use this information to the competitive detriment of the applicants. That sort of restriction, I think, would be appropriate. JUDGE MOSS: Require that they thereafter office in an isolated corner of El Paso, Texas. MR. KOPTA: Hopefully not to that extent. JUDGE MOSS: Are there any other intervenors who have a direct interest in this, and

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by that, I mean have outstanding discovery that might be the subject of this sort of problem? If so, I will hear from them. I don't want to just hear abstract argument, however. Is there anybody else 5 who wishes to speak to this subject, this motion? I would like to hear briefly from Public 7 Counsel and Staff whether they have any position on this matter and whether they might take some 9 exception to the suggestion that they might overlook 10 some significant piece of data that should be brought 11 to the attention of the Commission in the course of 12 this proceeding. 13 Let me -- I said that both to try to inject

Let me -- I said that both to try to inject a small element of humor in here, I'm such a humorous guy, but also to note the point that the Commission's interest in all of this is in having a full and complete record so that it can make an intelligent and informed decision in this matter. And frankly, it does not matter a great deal to the Commission whether the information comes through the voice of Public Counsel's witness, Staff's witness, or some intervenor witness, just so we get the information.

Another possibility, and I should have touched on this before, too, and I recall, I believe it was in the -- I don't know, it may have been the

Pacific Power merger, I'm not sure. But in any event, it was a case where the restrictions, such as has been suggested by the applicants in case, was imposed with the twist, if you will, that Public Counsel and/or Staff somehow aggregated the data and made that aggregation available, and that apparently was suitable.

I guess this would apply, for example, in the case of talking about merger synergies. While the companies may not wish to give the details of those merger synergies, they might be willing to have that information aggregated in some fashion, working perhaps with the parties who have full access to it. And that's another possibility.

And I'm going to make a decision here at some point about how we're going to go on this, so I'm just throwing that out and people may want to comment on it or not. Mr. ffitch, do you have anything to help us here?

anything to help us here?

MR. FFITCH: Thank you, Your Honor. I

don't know if it's helpful, but I'll make a couple of

comments. First of all, we do not object, as a

matter of principle, to the request of the joint

applicants. The Commission has issued modified

protective orders of this type in the past.

I guess it would be our view, however, that they should be only issued in appropriate circumstances narrowly drawn so as not to inhibit the ability of the intervenors to advocate their 5 interests in the case. And we would support, along those lines, I think, the discussion that's been had so far about trying to find a way to provide the information to them with protections, as opposed to 9 having the information simply not be available to 10 those parties, which leads to my next point, kind of 11 along the lines of whether we would spot the magic 12 information that an intervenor might care about. 13 I think that's actually an important point. 14 While Public Counsel's designated by statute as a 15 representative of the public, we certainly are not in 16 the role of looking out for or advocating for the 17 interests of individual intervenors who are actually 18 parties to the case. They know best what their 19 interests are and what information is important to 20 them. We're simply not in a position to do that, nor 21 should we be, I don't believe. I think that's a very 22 difficult burden to carry, to be not only looking out 23 for the general interests of consumers, but to be 24 sort of trying to imagine what other intervenors might care about in the case. I guess we'd be

reluctant to end up in that position. JUDGE MOSS: You'll bring us the smoking gun, but not necessarily the smokeless gun. MR. FFITCH: I think that perhaps that's 5 right. It is very difficult to put yourself in the shoes of the other parties. And even if that were an 7 appropriate role for our office, I think whether it's possible to perform that well is an entirely 9 different question. It's much better performed by 10 the party themselves with some reasonable access to 11 the information. 12 I think the only other question I have is 13 really -- is with regard to how this type of order 14 would affect us specifically and the relief 15 requested. By the terms of the motion, the language 16 that would be inserted in the order would only 17 require that information be available for inspection 18 and review at a mutually-agreed upon place and time. That's actually something of a burden on 19 20 We have a consultant who is in the Midwest. It 21 is better for us if we can get copies of the 22 information provided to us and to our consultant, 23 rather than to have to go to the location and review 24 the material. It's not even clear from this language whether we would be allowed copies of the

information. So we would like to have it be modified so that we can -- the information that's in this category would actually be made available to us in copy form. 5 I will say, by the way, that some information has been made available to us by the joint applicants through -- as a result of discussions with counsel, so those have been worked 9 out. Those arrangements have been worked out 10 cooperatively, so that hasn't been a problem or isn't 11 a problem right at this point, but this language here 12 might actually end up with us having somewhat less 13 access than we have right now to some of this -- to 14 this type of information. So I think those are all the comments I have on the motion, Your Honor. 15 16 JUDGE MOSS: Thank you. Ms. Johnston, do 17 you have anything that would help us forward here? 18 MS. JOHNSTON: No, I don't have anything 19 Commission Staff doesn't oppose some sort helpful. 20 of heightened protection. I will agree with Public 21 Counsel that such protection should be narrowly 22 drawn. In these sorts of circumstances, it makes it 23 very difficult for Commission Staff to incorporate 24 confidential information into testimony and exhibits, 25 much less super-protected information, and I think

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that makes it just that much more difficult for the Commission in an order to rely on information that has been designated super-confidential. The second point is I would concur with the 5 comments of Public Counsel that it's not Staff's role to, in essence, prepare the cases for intervenors in 7 a given case. Staff analyzes and evaluates the response to data requests in what I suspect may be a 9 different manner than perhaps intervenors. 10 And finally, I would just question why the 11 joint applicants saw fit to move for this sort of 12 amendment to the protective order at this late date. 13 Under the hearing schedule, we were required to 14 pre-file direct testimony and exhibits yesterday, so 15 this seems -- it's a bit late in the game. 16 JUDGE MOSS: Well, we've got the motion 17 before us and the procedural schedule has been 18 suspended and we're going to deal with that today, 19 too, so --MR. HARLOW: Excuse me, Your Honor. 20 While 21 Public Counsel and Staff was addressing the 22 Commission, I double-checked, and Covad 23 Communications has received one objection to one of 24 its own questions based on the highly-proprietary

objection, so rather than repeat Mr. Kopta's

arguments, we would basically concur in them. And clearly, we need access to the data we've requested. I can certainly conceive that my other clients might ask questions down the road that would receive a 5 similar objection. And perhaps I was a little JUDGE MOSS: 7 unfair to ask Mr. Van Nostrand the question. should ask, instead, what about your clients, Mr. 9 Kopta? How many data requests do you have 10 outstanding as to which this sort of objection has 11 been interposed? 12 MR. KOPTA: That's a good question. 13 Certainly, Number Four, I think we agree, is one that 14 would raise that, but given the generality of the 15 motion, there's really no parameters in which they 16 have suggested that there be some way to designate 17 highly-confidential from just confidential. And 18 that's another one of the concerns we have, is that 19 the applicants asked for basically unilateral 20 authority to decide what's highly-confidential and 21 what's simply confidential. 22 So at this point, I can't tell you. 23 They've objected to virtually all of our data 24 requests and included in virtually all of those

objections that there's some confidentiality to the

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   information. Whether it's run-of-the-mill
   confidential or whether it's highly-confidential, I
   don't know.
              JUDGE MOSS: Any final word?
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             MR. VAN NOSTRAND:
                                If I may have a brief
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   response, Your Honor?
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             JUDGE MOSS:
                          You may.
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             MR. VAN NOSTRAND: I guess, on the issue of
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   narrowly drawn, I think we have been fairly specific
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   in our requests as to types of information that we
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   would consider to be highly-sensitive and
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   competitively-sensitive, and I guess we view the
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   parties as having an ability to challenge that.
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              Certainly Staff and Public Counsel would
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   have access to the information. If anybody believes
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   that information has been incorrectly designated or
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   that that level of protection should not be afforded,
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   I think parties would have the right to challenge
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   that. I think some deference is probably accorded
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   the applicants in making that designation.
                                                It has a
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   tremendous chilling effect, I think, on the
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   regulatory environment to know that your most
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   sensitive strategic information is potentially
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   subjected to the eyes of competitors, and I think, in
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   light of that, some deference would be appropriate.
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I've had considerable experience in the last year when such a procedure was implemented in virtually all of the states in which the Scottish Power/PacifiCorp merger occurred, and the states 5 routinely put this measure in place. And I understand there was some question as to why certain documents were designated as they were, but it was not seriously challenged by parties, and I think it's 9 because of the chilling effect that you're subjecting 10 very sensitive information to the eyes of your 11 competitors. 12

And that brings me to the last point. And I think Mr. ffitch and Ms. Johnston both emphasized the point that Staff is not really in the shoes of looking out for the interests of every possible party to the case. I think that's precisely the point, that Staff and Public Counsel uniquely have a charge to represent the broad public interest, not necessarily to look out for the special interests of a competitor who may be using this proceeding for purposes other than advancing the broad public interest.

I think if I can try to anticipate what --24 speculate as to what the Commission was thinking, it 25 did recognize statutory parties as being a different

sort of creature when it allowed the super-protection in the Puget case, and I think it's because of that that they have certain unique rights under the law. Staff, in particular, has rights to audit and inspect 5 the company's books and records, so it has investigative rights which are broader than that of 7 So I think it's because they're competitors. charged with looking out for the broader public 9 interest that Staff and Public Counsel uniquely 10 should be given access to these highly-sensitive 11 documents. 12 On the issue that Mr. ffitch raised about 13 copies being made available, I think, in conferring 14 with my client, we won't necessarily need to abide by 15 the strict make available for inspection at a mutually agreeable place. I think my client would be 16 17 willing to make the actual copies available to Public 18 Counsel's consultant, if that would assist in the 19 process. Thank you, Your Honor. 20 JUDGE MOSS: Thank you. Why don't we take 21 a five-minute recess. We're off the record. 22 (Recess taken.) 23 JUDGE MOSS: Let's go back on the record. 24 During our recess, I've had an opportunity to debrief 25 the excellent arguments that have been presented on

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1 this motion.

I am persuaded that the protective order should be amended, and I have not drafted the specific language of that amendment, but the thrust 5 of it will be that intervenors whose discovery would require responses of information that the applicants deem to be highly-confidential will be allowed some limited access to that information, and by that, what 9 I intend is that the protective order will be amended 10 to require that those individuals will have access 11 only through one designated counsel, and that counsel 12 may be assisted by one designated outside expert. 13 Nobody in-house to the intervenor will be allowed 14 access to that information.

The reason for that is simply that no matter how well-intended an individual may be, if they are inside of an organization, they are subject to the stresses and pressures of the workplace and can inadvertently allow such information to influence decisions, and that simply is not a good idea. will require that sort of special handling and disclosure of this information.

To the extent any intervenor anticipates or 24 desires to use any such material, put that material in the record, then we will have an opportunity for a

1 -- I'll call it an in-chambers review, and that 2 review will take place with counsel, representatives 3 from the applicants present. We will discuss the 4 handling of this material that is appropriate to the 5 needs of the applicants to protect their 6 highly-confidential information.

The Commission itself is accustomed to handling the special requirements of confidential and highly-confidential information. I think the parties here have some experience with that in other cases, so I don't anticipate that we will have any problems in this regard. However, the important thing is that everything go through me, so that we don't have any inadvertent disclosure.

I want to emphasize that I take this very seriously. I take the matter of confidential information and its protection from disclosure very seriously, and I expect you all to take it with equal seriousness. And you will -- you know, the shoe is on the other foot, as often as it is the way it is now. I've been on both sides of it as an advocate. I've seen both sides argue it 180 degrees differently from one case to the next, depending on which side of the fence they're on, so keep that in mind.

MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Your Honor, could I get

one clarification? JUDGE MOSS: I'm not through yet. Why don't you wait until I finish and we'll see -- I probably will leave some things out and there will no 5 doubt be a need for clarification. I'm not as skilled as some of you thinking on my feet, but I 7 try. Any highly-confidential information that 9 would be provided to an intervenor only as a result 10 of that intervenor's blanket request, that is to say, 11 as a result of a request, Provide your responses to 12 everybody else's data request, need not be provided. 13 Highly-confidential information that would 14 be provided in response to a data request filed as of 15 this date by an intervenor must be provided subject 16 to the amended protective order and the 17 highly-confidential protections that I will draft 18 when I have a time to sit down and do that. wouldn't expect you to see that, by the way, before 19 20 next week. 21 And I want to emphasize here that I will 22 take a dim view of any data requests that are filed 23 by anyone at this point that seek to wire around what 24 I intend by that last requirement. I think it's pretty clear what I require by it. You ought to know

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by now what you need, and in fact, had it not been for the suspension of the procedural schedule, your testimony would have been filed yesterday, so I don't expect to see a rash of follow-up data requests that mimic what Public Counsel has submitted or Staff has submitted in an effort to wire around what I intend here.

If a party has sought information to date that would require the applicants to provide highly-confidential information to be fully responsive, fine. I'm going to give you access to that in this fashion. Otherwise, you're going to have to overcome a considerable bias I will have against allowing you to seek that information by way of follow-up discovery.

16 Parties may contest the designation of 17 material as highly-confidential if they don't believe 18 it is, and I will make the observation in this 19 connection, that having spent many hours as a young 20 lawyer in Washington, D.C. and those dim rooms in El 21 Paso and so forth, it's hard sometimes. It's hard to know. So I will handle that and we will discuss that 22 as we need to. I understand it's difficult sometimes 23 24 for one side to appreciate the highly-confidential nature of something that the other side thinks is of

that nature. At the same time, I expect the applicants to be diligent about not exercising overbreadth in that designation. Parties may contest the designation of 5 individual counsel or experts as potential reviewers of highly-confidential information, but only for good 7 cause shown. We have this one free shot at a judge rule in this state, which I find kind of peculiar, 9 where you can get a judge off the bench without even 10 stating a reason. Well, we're not going to have the 11 one free shot rule in this case for the experts and 12 for the counsel. If you have good reason, then you 13 bring that to my attention and I'll rule on it. 14 And now, Mr. Van Nostrand, what did I 15 overlook? 16 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Of course, Your Honor, 17 you overlooked nothing. Your further comments --18 JUDGE MOSS: You can get in trouble with 19 everybody else saying that. Flattery will get you 20 nowhere. 21 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: You covered that one 22 already, Your Honor. 23 JUDGE MOSS: Is there seriously nothing 24 that needs clarification? 25 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: No, you addressed the

00099 point I was seeking clarification on. Excuse me, Your Honor. MR. BUTLER: a question about this. 4 JUDGE MOSS: Yes, Mr. Butler. 5 MR. BUTLER: If I understand your ruling, if a party has not made an independent data request 7 that would call out this claimed highly-confidential information, even just that counsel for that party or 9 a designated outside expert would not have access to 10 it, is that the intent of the ruling? 11 JUDGE MOSS: That is correct. 12 MR. BUTLER: It is my understanding, based 13 upon the practice in multiple commission proceedings, 14 that the Commission desires that parties avoid 15 unnecessary duplication, and that is the reason why, 16 in fact, data requests are to be submitted to other 17 parties when they're made so that one need not ask 18 questions that have already been asked by other

parties.

Am I to understand, then, that it was the intent of Your Honor in this case that if you did not — if you relied upon that past practice not to duplicate a request from another party, that somehow now you're not entitled access to the information?

JUDGE MOSS: Well, you make a good point,

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but what I'm concerned about is that parties should have a sense of what it is they wish to advocate in the proceeding. Discovery is not a fishing expedition, and although it's often treated that way, 5 and the purpose of that blanket data request that I have described a couple of times now is often just 7 that. Let's see what's out there. And it does not impose a particular burden on the responding party. 9 My concern is that we not just have a sort 10 of a free look through the material. It ought to be 11 something that's focused, something that is required. 12 I need to be persuaded, and I was persuaded by some 13 of Mr. Kopta's comments that his clients, at least 14 through their Data Request Four, for example, have 15 identified some specific set of data that they 16 believe is required for their advocacy in this case. 17 I certainly cannot have that assurance with respect 18 to a blanket data request. 19 But at the same time, I understand your 20 point, that you may have interposed such a request, 21 in part, at least, in an effort to avoid needless 22 duplication. So in that connection, I think, as a 23 further element of this, I will give you an 24 opportunity to convince me that there is such data

out there that you need for your advocacy. I want it

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connected to a specific issue and what you intend to
   show. With that kind of a showing, then I will
   consider opening that up to you.
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             MR. BUTLER: Is there a date by which you
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   would want that?
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              JUDGE MOSS: Well, we're going to talk
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   about dates here in a little while, so we'll work
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   that out.
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             MR. FFITCH: Your Honor.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Mr. ffitch.
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             MR. FFITCH: One other -- I did have a
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   point of clarification, I'm sorry.
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             JUDGE MOSS: No, that's quite all right.
             MR. FFITCH: This is with regard to the
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   in-chambers review for the use of confidential
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   information, prior to the use of confidential
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   information in hearing proceedings, for example. And
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   you mentioned that that would be intervenors -- with
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   intervenors who wanted to use the information.
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   would just ask that that also be made available --
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   I'm assuming that would also be made available to
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   counsel for Public Counsel or all parties who needed
   to use that kind of information.
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              JUDGE MOSS: I think it's a good idea for
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us to have established a game plan for the use of

this information before we start, and so yes, it would be available to all counsel. And we might even have some kind of a joint conference and have breakout sessions, whatever we need to do. I'm 5 prepared to devote whatever my resources are required of this case to make it go smoothly and to protect the parties' interests with respect to confidential information. So yes, we'll do that. Of course, we 9 can do that more close in time to the hearing. Yes, 10 Ms. Wu? 11 MS. WU: I just would like to ask for 12 clarification. If the showing of a connection in 13 respect to the confidential nature of some of the 14 responses to data requests is something that applies 15 to anybody who wants to share that connection, or do 16 I need to request that specifically? 17 JUDGE MOSS: You would need to request that 18 specifically with respect to the case that you're going to put on, all right. I don't want you to just 19 20 sit down and read this stuff because you don't have 21 anything better to do with your time between ten 22 o'clock and midnight. 23 MS. WU: Not a chance. Thank you. 24 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Are we clear now on

this? Anybody else need some clarification?

perfectly prepared to provide it. And hopefully, when I sit down and write all this up, it will be understandable. I'm sure you all will tell me if it's not. It will probably precipitate another round 5 of motions and responses. All right. Seriously, though, if somebody does have a problem, if I draft it in such a way that it does 7 seem to leave a problem for someone, do let me know. I do want to do this consistent with the intent that 9 10 I'm trying to express here from the bench this 11 Okay, that takes care of item two of 11. morning. 12 The next matter we're going to take up this 13 morning is Staff's motion to compel, filed on 14 November 10th, 1999. We have applicants' initial 15 response, filed November 8th, 1999, and applicants' 16 second response, filed November 19th, 1999, and in 17 addition, applicants' general response to discovery 18 disputes. And finally, I have received a Staff 19 answer, I suppose reply, to the response. So we have 20 a few papers on this one. 21 I have not focused on this to the point of 22 having in mind the specific data requests and their 23 various elements. If we need to, we'll go through 24 them one at a time. We have a good 36 hours between 25 now and Thanksgiving, so we'll take whatever time is

required and get through this today. It's my intention to rule on the discovery request from the bench and get this process moving, which may give you some insight as to what we're going to do in terms of the schedule, but I haven't made any decisions on that yet, so I may be persuaded to expand that a little bit.

All right. Ms. Johnston, I guess we'll turn to you and say where do things stand? It's clear that you have been working with the applicants, and so I have indicated in the notice that you will be required to report. But in that sense, I only wish to hear where we stand today.

MS. JOHNSTON: Well, as of today, Your Honor, we need additional time to meet and confer regarding certain data request responses that Staff believes are inadequate, and I have communicated this to both Ms. Spade and Ms. Anderl, and they are amenable to meeting with Staff to work through these issues.

I did not want to leave the Commission with the impression that all matters concerning discovery have been resolved as among companies and Staff. That is why I filed with you this morning this letter concerning the incomplete responses, to the extent

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   that they bear on whatever hearing schedule is
   ultimately set in this matter.
              JUDGE MOSS: Looks like a pretty long list
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   to me.
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             MS. JOHNSTON: It does to us, as well.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Are you going to want me to
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   issue orders with respect to these?
             MS. JOHNSTON: No.
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              JUDGE MOSS: You just want additional time
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   to work with them?
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             MS. JOHNSTON: Yes.
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              JUDGE MOSS: And you're taking it on faith
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   that you're going to get what you need.
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             MS. JOHNSTON: If not, I will file a motion
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   to compel and march through them one-by-one.
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             JUDGE MOSS: All right. Let's hear from
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   the applicants. What are the applicants going to do?
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             MS. SPADE: We look forward to meeting with
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   Staff to try to resolve these and we are eager to
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   hear what the Staff's problems are with each of the
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   requests, and I feel that we can at least resolve
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   some of them by meeting and conferring.
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             JUDGE MOSS: How long is this going to
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   take?
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             MS. ANDERL: Your Honor, Lisa Anderl.
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might take longer to just get all the right people in one room than it does to actually walk through each of these. Bear in mind that we have provided responses to each of these questions, but they are simply questions which Staff believes the responses 5 are inadequate. We have had an opportunity, because 7 we have been talking to Ms. Johnston for a while about this, to review a number of the data requests. And as to many of those, we believe we just need to 9 10 sit down with Staff and explain that that is a full 11 and truthful answer.

And while we understand Staff would perhaps, in certain instances, like to see more, there is not more. And whether Staff is satisfied with that or not, I don't know.

16 On others, there may be, after discussion, 17 an opportunity to more fully understand what Staff is 18 seeking and provide some additional information. 19 We're available to meet, in fact, even today, if need 20 be, certainly next week. Four of the -- or five of 21 the data requests do require one of our witnesses to be present, and he's not here today, but I don't 22 23 think it would take more than a couple of hours, at 24 the most, in a room together to either reach 25 agreement or agree to disagree.

JUDGE MOSS: I wonder why those two hours have not been expended as of this late date? MS. ANDERL: Well, I think that some of the responses were only identified to us very recently, 5 today, as being inadequate. And others, we've been, I think, on all busy schedules, exchanging e-mails and voice mails between myself and Ms. Spade and Ms. Johnston seeking some greater definition from Staff, 9 in terms of what they were looking for in a 10 supplemental response or additional information, and 11 it just simply hasn't happened. 12 My concern, and this bears on JUDGE MOSS: 13 what happens to our schedule when we get to motions for continuance -- and by the way, to the extent you 14 15 all filed joint motions to compel and for 16 continuance, I'm treating the two matters separately, 17 so we'll get to the continuance as a separate item. 18 But my concern is simply that things are dragging on here. You did mention the difficulty --19 20 and what, are you proceeding in six jurisdictions on 21 this matter, something like that, not to mention the 22 federal jurisdiction? 23 MS. ANDERL: Nine. 24 JUDGE MOSS: Nine jurisdictions, plus the 25 federal. I understand the difficulties.

understand you now have received something like 2,400 data requests, and you have established a website and this sort of thing. I think those are appropriate and good steps to take. I gather from your filing 5 that that was a development of such recency that the parties have probably not had an opportunity yet to spend their evening hours perusing your website for valuable information in support of their cases, so we 9 don't really know at this point in time whether 10 that's going to satisfy a lot of need or whether it's 11 going to be, you know, just more fun than playing 12 Pokemon or something.

13 All right. Well, we'll return to this 14 point, then, at the time we take up the continuances, 15 but be thinking about this and be realistic. Let's 16 don't say, Okay, we can take care of this in a couple 17 hours. If those couple hours aren't going to be 18 available and the people necessary to be at that 19 meeting aren't going to be available for a week or 10 20 days, then, you know, let's be realistic and deal 21 with this appropriately, because, frankly, while I love sitting up here on the bench and doing my job, I 22 23 want to get through this and get this proceeding

24 moving, so I think we need to be realistic about

25 that.

As I understand, Ms. Johnston, what you're asking for today is that I defer a ruling on the motion to compel until such time as you deem it is again necessary to go forward in that fashion, 5 perhaps with respect to a narrower set of problems. MS. JOHNSTON: Yes. 7 MS. ANDERL: Well, Your Honor, may I just interpose a point of clarification? As to Staff's 9 formal motion to compel, US West has provided 10 responses. US West and Qwest have provided responses 11 to all of those. That motion to compel was as to 12 data requests which had not been answered at all. 13 And we believe, because we have answered all of them 14 now, that formal motion is moot. This letter is an 15 informal kind of development out of that motion and 16 other data request responses that have been provided, 17 so --18 JUDGE MOSS: This is the son of motion to 19 compel. All right. Do you agree the original 20 motion's moot? 21 MS. JOHNSTON: That's correct. 22 JUDGE MOSS: All right. The original motion, then, is denied as moot. I guess that's the 23 24 appropriate step to take. And we will expect 25 follow-up along the lines we have discussed this

1 morning and we will get back to the question of
2 scheduling when we talk about continuance and what
3 have you. So that takes care of Staff, I guess, for
4 now.

MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you.

JUDGE MOSS: You're welcome. Operating in reverse order, we turn next to Public Counsel. And I did have a paper that suggested to me there was a settlement in principle or understanding in principle or something to that effect. How do we stand, Mr. ffitch?

MR. FFITCH: That's correct, Your Honor. We're actually in, I think, a fairly similar posture as Staff. Maybe this is spawn of motion to compel. We had three areas. We had unanswered requests, we had a group that involved five years of data, and some synergies documents. Synergies documents have been provided, the five-year data, it appears, has been provided, and the late materials have been provided.

With regard to the late materials, we have now gone through those and found some additional questions about those responses. And I just spoke very briefly with Ms. Anderl before the hearing today to let her know that we did have some follow-ups on 00111 those, and I can give her the numbers of those today. I don't know that we need to put those on the record at this point. JUDGE MOSS: No, we do not. 5 MR. FFITCH: And I will try to confer with Ms. Anderl or other counsel, Ms. Spade, for Qwest, about those at this point. I think it will have to be probably next week, but I will give you those 7 9 numbers, or give counsel those numbers today, so they 10 know which ones we're talking about. 11 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. So again, we need to 12 get back to the subject in terms of timing, but, 13 otherwise, what would be the appropriate action here? 14 Do you want to withdraw your motion to compel at this 15 time or shall I declare it moot? 16 MR. FFITCH: I think the same ruling you 17 gave on Staff is probably appropriate. 18 JUDGE MOSS: I'll declare the motion moot. MR. FFITCH: I guess the only other thing I 19 20 would say is that, due to the timing of the 21 responses, we think that still factors into the 22 continuance issue, and we would address that at that

Absolutely.

indicate that to be the case. Northwest Pay Phone

I meant to

JUDGE MOSS:

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time.

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Association, motion to compel. MR. HARLOW: Thank you, Your Honor. spoke with the -- at least with US West's attorney a couple of times. In fact, we even scheduled a 5 meeting, which was then cancelled. I assume you don't want the details of our efforts, but I think 7 basically our inability to reach any agreement or get any more responses stems from our philosophical difference about whether the issues raised by the 9 10 Northwest Pay Phone in its discovery are 11 appropriately within the scope of this proceeding, and so unless counsel for US West has anything to add 12 13 on our status, I think it's appropriate for us to 14 argue that motion. 15 MS. ANDERL: I agree. 16 MR. HARLOW: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 applicants in this docket keep saying this is just a 18 merger of parents, trust us, we'll obey the law, repeating the mantra, if you will, that nothing will 19 20 change, as if that would make it so. But this is a 21 \$65 billion merger. There are big risks for the 22 companies, and big risks are undertaken only for big 23 rewards. 24

Mergers are all about change. Something will change. It's the Commission's job to find out

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what that is and whether those changes are indeed in the public interest. No question about it, Northwest Pay Phone Association has its own interests at heart, interests of its members. Equally, however, the applicants have their own interests at heart. Somewhere in the middle, hopefully, the Commission can decide whether those competing interests and the outcome of the merger will result in something that's in the public's broader interest.

And allowing full discovery is the best way that we can think of to force the applicants to put on a real case here, rather than a piece of trust-me type fluffs were the case.

Now, the Northwest Pay Phone Association is not in this docket simply because it likes to take potshots at US West. This is a call for help by the Pay Phone Association and its members. The pay phone industry is suffering today. Not all of its problems are caused by US West. Clearly, there are a lot of industry influences that are beyond US West's control.

JUDGE MOSS: Hello, on the conference bridge line? Do we have persons listening in on the conference bridge line? Would you please respond? This is Judge Moss.

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00114
                           I guess we'll just have to
             MR. HARLOW:
   talk over them, Your Honor.
              JUDGE MOSS: We have no appearances from
   this. We're going to take a five-minute recess.
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   going to have this thing turned off. Sorry to
   interrupt your flow, Mr. Harlow.
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             MR. HARLOW:
                          That's all right.
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              (Recess taken.)
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              JUDGE MOSS: Let's come back to order,
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   please.
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             MR. HARLOW: I'll back up a little bit.
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   The independent pay phone industry is here because it
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   needs help, and some of the problems the industry is
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   facing are perennial problems caused by US West that
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   we think are going to get worse because of the
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   merger, or potentially could be made better, again,
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   because of the merger. At the end, I'll try to tie
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   this back in to the Colorado two-part test that you
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   mentioned earlier this morning.
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             Two issues, essentially, that we've raised
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   in a number of data requests. Number one, our
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   services are priced at unlawfully high price by US
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   West. And secondly, US West, with over 70 percent of
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   the pay phone market, continues to cross-subsidize
   its pay phones. Although its costs are up and its
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l revenues are down, like the rest of the industry, US West continues to bid more and more for pay phone sites.

US West says this is not the time or place to raise these issues, but we've had three cases regarding pay phones covering almost an eight-year time span, starting with UT-920174, following through in UT-950200, and then most recently UT-970658. All of those dockets are addressed in the parties' briefs.

In both '92 and the 1997 cases, US West was found to be unlawfully subsidizing its pay phone division. In 1995, there was no specific finding, although the Commission did find that the subsidy was eliminated, at least temporarily, by a power rate reduction flowing out of that docket.

Clearly, complaint cases are not working here, Your Honor. We've had three traditional cases, and we think the subsidy continues. That's what our discovery goes to. If indeed the discovery proves that to be the case, then it's time for more serious action again, in the pay phone industry's view.

US West's mantra that it would continue to apply the law when the merger approves rings hollow to the Northwest Pay Phone Association. US West

l hasn't complied for eight years and they're not complying now, in our belief.

Now, US West tries to define the scope of discovery based on its theory of this case, its theory being that nothing will change after the merger, its theory being that they should be trusted. Therefore, under that theory of the case, obviously you don't need discovery. But the theory of one party of a case is not what determines the scope of discovery.

The purpose of discovery is to allow full, factual development to support or rebut the theories of both parties. That the Commission may reject our theory is irrelevant to the issue of whether we are entitled to present that theory bolstered by relevant facts obtained through discovery. We're entitled to discover whether the rates are lawful, we're entitled to discover whether US West is continuing to subsidize its pay phones after three cases that tried to wring out those subsidies from that pay phone division.

US West cites the pay phone order in FCC Docket Number 96128 in its response, and it's quite correct. The Commission cannot impose a separate subsidiary requirement on US West, and that is

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precisely why these issues must be taken up in the context of a merger docket. This kind of remedy is not available under federal preemption in a traditional complaint case.

Were the Commission to condition merger on a separate subsidiary, however, that would not be imposing a separate subsidiary. That would simply be incenting the parties to adopt a separate subsidiary as a condition of the merger. Only in the self-centered world of US West is this merger required or is it an absolute right.

If you assume, as we do, that the Commission can deny the merger, if it is not in the public interest, then clearly the Commission could instead condition the merger on actions that it cannot directly order in order to protect the public interest.

These arguments are really academic now.

What we need now is to get the discovery before we
will know if we can prove that subsidies are
continuing or that other unlawful actions are
continuing that should be curbed as a condition of
the merger.

To determine if the merger may, in fact, make such problems better or worse, that's the goal

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of our discovery. As you noted this morning, Your Honor, there's no bright line, which I think inherently, in and of itself, broadens the scope of discovery.

And then, finally, let me wrap up with the Colorado tax. And this is really the thrust of our discovery, it's the thrust of our motion to compel, but let me just tie it in directly to that two-part test.

10 Two areas. First of all, the power rates 11 being unlawfully high. A positive benefit, 12 potentially, of the merger is a flow-through of 13 synergies, of cost savings. As we've seen in a 14 number of previous dockets, synergies have been flown through to ratepayers and reductions of rates have 15 16 been a condition of merger. And indeed, in those 17 cases, determination of how to flow through what 18 rates are to benefit from these synergies is an issue that's commonly undertaken by this Commission. 19

We intend to argue that if there are rates that are actually so high they're unlawful under applicable law, that that is where those synergies should be flowed first, if they have become available as a result of this merger.

Secondly, as to the subsidy issue, we

believe that US West continues to subsidize pay phones to maintain monopoly power and a monopoly market share in the pay phone market, and that a natural result of the merger will be to extend that 5 monopoly into the public Internet terminal market. This, if you will, is tomorrow's version of the pay 7 phone. Extending an existing monopoly to a new 9 market, such as public Internet terminals, is clearly 10 a negative impact to the merger. It's caused by the 11 merger. The applicants' own actions in rolling out 12 Internet terminals and announcing that they tend to 13 focus their merger efforts in the future on 14 Internet-related activities indicates there's 15 substantial danger that US West will extend its pay 16 phone monopoly because of -- and it's supported by 17 the merger and its association with Owest. 18 Accordingly, given the broad scope of 19 discovery and the clear tie in with the issues this 20 Commission announced this morning that it intends to 21 look at, Northwest Pay Phone Association is entitled 22 to discover the information that it seeks. 23 JUDGE MOSS: Thank you. Response, Ms. 24

Anderl.

25 MS. ANDERL: Thank you, Your Honor.

Northwest Pay Phone Association here is, in US West and Qwest's view, seeking discovery on issues that are entirely unrelated to the merger. As we mentioned in our written papers, we believe that our objections are sustainable and well-taken, even under the Commission's stated scope of review in this docket.

The Northwest Pay Phone Association 9 premises its motion to compel on an assumption that 10 it is entitled to discovery which is equivalent in 11 scope and faces the same fairly low threshold for 12 propriety as in a civil case. I think that's an 13 incorrect interpretation and reading of the 14 Commission's discovery rule, and that view is 15 bolstered by the recent Commission decision in the 16 AT&T complaint case, where, in a footnote, the 17 Commission expressed concern about litigants' use of 18 the discovery rule as follows:

The Commission created data requests in WAC 480-09-480 to prevent the search for data in Commission proceedings from becoming as wide-ranging and burdensome as discovery in civil proceedings. It is apparent from this and other recent proceedings that the distinction has become blurred. In part, that results from a changing nature of Commission

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1 proceedings, which, in this instance, demonstrates 2 stronger similarities and issues to civil litigation 3 than to the traditional regulatory rate case 4 litigation that was common when the Commission 5 adopted the rule.

Further orders invoking the discovery rule should address the expected scope of discovery and the Commission may consider developing a policy or interpretive statement on discovery issues.

10 To the extent that NWPA premises its 11 entitlement to the data requested in this docket on a 12 scope of discovery or a threshold which is equivalent 13 to that which is proper in civil litigation, I think 14 that they're simply wrong. I believe that there is a 15 higher threshold and a narrower scope which is 16 appropriate, even under the Commission's 17 broadly-stated interest in reviewing the merger 18 proceeding.

In fact, the proper subjects for inquiry in this matter and the proper scope of admissible evidence, as Your Honor stated earlier, will be whether there are effects on producer or consumer welfare and whether the information is directly related to, tied to, or connected to the merger. I hope I've paraphrased you correctly.

And you further stated that evidence will be admissible if it demonstrably bears on or is related to the merger itself. I don't believe that NWPA's data requests would produce such information. 5 And in fact, if we need to go to the NWPA motion and review some of the specific requests, I think that 7 that would become clear. And I apologize, Your Honor. I thought I had it open. 9 JUDGE MOSS: That's all right. It will 10 take me a minute to find it, too. 11 MS. ANDERL: For example, Request Number 12 Three, Provide copies of all documents created or modified since January 1st, 1996, that discuss pay 13 14 phone services, as that term is used in 47 USC 15 Section 276, through a separate subsidiary. 16 JUDGE MOSS: Let me get on the same page. 17 MS. ANDERL: Sure. 18 JUDGE MOSS: Where are you? Is this an 19 attachment? 20 MS. ANDERL: Attachment A to NWPA's motion. 21 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. 22 MS. ANDERL: I'm about six pages back, five 23 or six pages back. 24 JUDGE MOSS: Oh, okay. So these are the 25 requests and the responses provided so far?

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             MS. ANDERL: Yes.
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                         Including objections.
             JUDGE MOSS:
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             MS. ANDERL:
                          Yes.
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                                You're at -- the
             JUDGE MOSS: Okay.
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   reguests are numbered. NWPA 001 hyphen --
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             MS. ANDERL: Yes.
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             JUDGE MOSS: Give me the number that you're
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   on.
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             MS. ANDERL: This one is NWPA USW 01-003.
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             MS. JOHNSTON: It's fax page seven.
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             JUDGE MOSS: Thank you, Ms. Johnston.
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   it. All right. Now, let's go back. Back up a
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   minute and let me focus on this a little bit.
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             MS. ANDERL:
                          Certainly.
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              JUDGE MOSS:
                          Okay. Go ahead and make your
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   argument on this point.
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             MS. ANDERL: The point with regard to this
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   question is that the information which would
   potentially be produced in response to it, besides
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   the fact that it's clearly overly broad and unduly
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   burdensome by asking for all documents created or
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   modified over the past four years, has no bearing
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   whatsoever on what the impacts of the merger will be
24
   on US West's or Qwest's provision of pay phone
25 services.
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Even leaving aside the fact that the FCC has preempted the Commission's regulation of the provision of pay phone services, except for a narrow area of public interest pay phones, which the 5 Commission could still potentially exercise jurisdiction over, so it seems to me -- well, and furthermore, and I was going to get to this in a 7 minute, but it seems to me that the argument that Mr. Harlow makes with regard to whether or not the 9 10 Commission could order a separate subsidiary, which 11 he agrees the FCC prevents the Commission from doing, and yet, on the other hand, impose a separate 12 13 subsidiary requirement as a condition of the merger 14 is a distinction that I cannot grasp. 15 How the Commission could impose as a 16 condition of what would otherwise be a lawful 17 transaction, a requirement which it would not be 18 allowed to order on its own under a showing of 19 identical circumstances, is certainly a mine field 20 that I can't pick my way through. I believe that the 21 Commission is preempted by the FCC's clear rulings 22 from requiring a separate subsidiary under any 23 conditions. 24 JUDGE MOSS: Well, I think you could agree 25 to do it that way, and we could say all right, but --

MS. ANDERL: The next request in line is a request for all of the telecommunications services that US West provides to its pay phone service division for that particular division's -- for a specific type of telephone, customer premises equipment pay phone, that that division uses.

And the next request similarly focuses on what type of telecommunications services are provided for non-millennium phones. In spite of Mr. Harlow's and my discussions on these subjects, I have been unable to understand how what US West does in connection with the provision of telecommunications services to its unregulated pay phone division has anything to do with the merger, particularly with regard to the time frames that are sought in these data requests and the very broad scope of information.

I think Mr. Harlow's very candid when he says that the Pay Phone Association is in this docket because the industry is in trouble. The industry is

1 not in trouble because of anything that US West has 2 done and it is not going to be in more or less 3 trouble depending on whether or not this merger is 4 approved or what types of conditions are placed on 5 the merger.

The industry is in this docket in order to seek to obtain an advantage through its positioning in this docket and seek to obtain an order either requiring reduced rates or requiring an order mandating a separate subsidiary, both of which it has been either successful or unsuccessful on in other dockets.

The industry has been decidedly unsuccessful in attempting to obtain a requirement that a separate subsidiary be created for the provision of pay phone services. The industry has been somewhat more successful in other dockets in advocating that rates be reduced. The Northwest Pay Phone Association successfully achieved a reduction in US West's PAL, or public access line rate, in a complaint proceeding that Mr. Harlow cited to you.

The industry advocated that the PAL rates should be reduced in US West's general rate case. The Commission declined to do that. US West's PAL rates are currently set and are presumptively lawful.

1 They are set at the one FB rate they are linked to 2 and set the same as the flat-rated business line 3 rate.

It seems to me that the attempt here to discover information that would enable Mr. Harlow or his clients to advocate that rates should be reduced are no more than an attempt to collaterally attack valid prior Commission orders establishing US West's lawful rates.

It is because we do not believe that they can collaterally attack US West's rates in this docket and because we now believe that the Commission can't, under any circumstances, mandate a separate subsidiary for pay phone operations that we believe that the information sought in these data requests is improper and outside the scope of the docket.

JUDGE MOSS: Thank you.

MS. ANDERL: That concludes my remarks.
MR. HARLOW: Brief reply, Your Honor. If
obtaining a level playing field in compliance with
the applicable law is an advantage, then yes, the
Northwest Pay Phone Association is seeking those
advantages. Make no mistake about it, applicants are
seeking a tremendous advantage in seeking to create a
\$65 billion telecommunications powerhouse.

The argument of US West puts the cart before the horse. You can't work backwards and assume an outcome, basically a final ruling, that is going to reject our legal theories in determining the 5 scope of discovery. The scope of discovery is broader than the final findings of fact that are 7 going to be made in this docket at its conclusion. The scope of discovery is much broader than that. 9 Evidence that may be obtained by the 10 parties and brought before the Commission may well 11 not be considered when the Commission ultimately 12 makes its conclusions of law, but, again, the cart is 13 before the horse. 14 What is our discovery going to show? Is it 15 even going to support our theories? We don't know. 16 We think we have reasonable cause to inquire into 17 those areas, and that we will find something. But what has US West got to hide here? If they are, in 18 19 fact, subsidizing their pay phone division, then we 20 certainly feel we can argue that an appropriate 21 condition, as opposed to imposition of a remedy, is a 22 separate subsidiary. 23 There are other remedies. The orders to 24 which US West cites, FCC Order 96388, paragraph 145 25 and subsequent paragraphs refer to the nonstructural

separations that the FCC -- and safeguards the FCC required, such as a cost accounting manual, which we have requested and been denied, such as a CEI or comparably efficient interconnection plan, which we have requested and our data requests have been denied.

Separate subsidiary is not the only remedy. Should the Commission disagree with our legal theory about whether it is, in fact, preempted from conditioning, as opposed to imposing a separate subsidiary, there are other remedies to which our discovery goes.

The threshold issue, which we can't even find out, is whether or not there is, in fact, cross-subsidization. And under the circumstances, we feel that we ought to get the discovery first and then sort out the legal theories. That's the way it's supposed to work, Your Honor.

it's supposed to work, Your Honor.

JUDGE MOSS: The difficulty I'm having, Mr.

Harlow, is not whether the cart is before the horse
or the other way around, but whether there is any
harness to potentially connect the two, and I have
not heard anything this morning that persuades me
that there is.

I simply do not see the nexus between the

discovery request that the Northwest Pay Phone has interposed and its statements of its purpose for intervening in this proceeding such as it has reason to believe US West is continuing to abuse its 5 bottleneck monopoly power, the local access lines and related services, and its monopoly revenue streams to stifle competition in the pay phone industry. I have a difficult time recognizing any 9 nexus between that purpose of participating in this 10 proceeding and the data requested through the data 11 request and the merger itself. Whether or not US 12 West and Qwest ever consummate this multi-billion 13 dollar transaction, if these are problems that the 14 Northwest Pay Phone Association is having, they will 15 continue, or not. 16 MR. HARLOW: Your Honor, if that indeed is 17 what the discovery proves out, then I think we can 18 argue, and you may yourself consider this to be a 19 weak nexus, but I think we're entitled to argue to

MR. HARLOW: Your Honor, if that indeed is
what the discovery proves out, then I think we can
argue, and you may yourself consider this to be a
weak nexus, but I think we're entitled to argue to
the Commissioners themselves that it's reasonable to
infer that not only will that continue, but that the
much larger entity, as well as an entity that has
announced its intentions to focus on and try to
capture the Internet market will extend that monopoly
and those practices to new areas, areas where

1 currently, since the market is just getting off the
2 ground, I mean, you've probably seen in your life
3 half a dozen public Internet terminals anywhere.
4 That's about all I've seen, and I go out looking for
5 them.
6 This market is just getting off the ground.
7 It should be wide open to competition. My clients.

It should be wide open to competition. My clients, our industry should be able to come in and be able to compete head-to-head and capture good, reasonable market share against US West and Qwest, but you're creating an entity that is leveraging its pay phone experience, leveraging its ability to control prices for access lines, leveraging its ability to control access — its prices for digital subscriber loops, which will be serving these public Internet terminals, which is an avowed target market, target industry of this merged entity. You're allowing that to continue.

And again, whether the Commission ultimately buys off on our theory of this case and says, hey, yes, this monopoly might get extended into Internet terminals or not, shouldn't -- you know, the fact that that may be a stretch for us to argue that shouldn't be determinative of the scope of discovery.

JUDGE MOSS: Would this --

MR. HARLOW: And there's also a legal I just want to add one more thing. apologize for cutting you off. There's a legal question in my mind whether or not the prohibition on 5 extending -- on requiring a separate subsidiary for pay phones would extend to public Internet terminals. 7 I think that's a matter best left to final briefing in this case. 9 While we think the public Internet 10 terminals are an area of concern to our industry, because they're a natural extension, there's no clear 11 12 preemption in any of the FCC's pay phone orders with 13 regard to separate subsidiaries for Internet 14 activities, such as public Internet terminals. 15 So I think there's a lot of room to craft a 16 remedy within the scope of those orders, and I think 17 we should be allowed the leeway to get the discovery 18 to work on those remedies in this case. 19 JUDGE MOSS: Now, we don't regulate 20 Internet, do we? 21 MR. HARLOW: You do not regulate Internet 22 service provision, which I think is more of a 23 forbearance issue than a jurisdictional question. 24 JUDGE MOSS: Would we have some regulatory 25 authority over public Internet terminal activity?

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MR. HARLOW: I think you would, and clearly you would over the provisioning of the access lines, the DSL lines. JUDGE MOSS: Some of the things that feed 5 into it perhaps, but not directly the --6 MR. HARLOW: DSL's arguably -- the rates 7 for it are arguably within the federal jurisdiction. But I think the applicants' claim of preemption is 9 way overly broad. This Commission has about a 10 three-page pay phone rule, WAC 480-120-137. This 11 Commission is still very active in regulating pay 12 phone issues, and the Commission has a lot of room, 13 both through direct regulation of the DSL lines and 14 other network services, as well as indirectly through its review of this merger, and in attempt to ensure 15 16 the public interest is protected, the Commission has 17 a lot of remedies that we can craft. 18 Again, the exact nature of those and where 19 we go with those will not be evident until we get the 20 factual background that we need for that through the 21 discovery process. 22 JUDGE MOSS: Ms. Anderl has something more 23 to say, I can sense it. 24 MS. ANDERL: I was struggling with myself.

I wasn't at all sure that additional response was

necessary. I did want to indicate, in response to an earlier remark by Mr. Harlow, that some of the data that they have requested from US West, such as the CEI, or comparably efficient interconnection plan, is a matter of public record and obtainable through the FCC, as is the FCC's order approving US West's comparably efficient interconnection plan.

Additionally, we've directed Northwest Pay Phone Association how to obtain the cost accounting manual that they seek, as well. I don't believe that they're reliant on US West for all of the data that they seek, if they, in fact, wish to advance some of their theories of the case.

I think that it is an enormous stretch that the potentiality of the provision of Internet terminals through DSL or a public access line somehow justifies the scope of discovery that NWPA seeks in this case. I similarly cannot see the connection, either, and I don't believe that Mr. Harlow has provided any additional support for the scope of investigation that NWPA wishes to engage in this docket.

And I guess, as an aside, I would just mention that there are a lot of things that could be taken up in this docket if Mr. Harlow's claim were

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1 correct.

Even though the Commission has a costing and pricing docket ongoing for unbundled network elements and collocation, I could make the same 5 arguments Mr. Harlow is making for the pay phone industry for other industries to say, Well, you know, we should consider physical collocation in this docket, even though the Commission is going to have 9 another proceeding on that, because it potentially --10 the provision of physical collocation potentially 11 impacts competitors and is enormously significant, 12 and what if the merger affects that. But that 13 doesn't make it right, and that doesn't make this the 14 place to do this. 15

JUDGE MOSS: All right. I think I've heard enough on this. What I'm going to do is take this one under advisement until the end of the day, and then I think we're probably going to go through some of these one at a time, and there may be some different rulings with respect to different data requests.

21 requests.
22 But in general, I would say at this point
23 that I'm failing to recognize the immediate nexus
24 between the discovery sought and the merger case
25 that's before us. I think that, based on the written

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pleadings and the argument that I've heard, there may be other venues that are more appropriate to the Northwest Pay Phone's advocacy. I notice that there's a good bit of discussion about the 5 deregulation of the pay phone industry, and the Internet is not yet subject to the degree of pervasive regulation that we are familiar with in the utilities sector, and to that extent, the antitrust 9 laws may become the appropriate vehicle for resolving 10 some of these problems and --11 MR. HARLOW: We've actually had one of 12 those cases, too, Your Honor. 13 JUDGE MOSS: Well, that may be the 14 appropriate way to proceed. This is not an antitrust 15 case, and although I find that particular area of the 16 law fascinating, I doubt I could convince the 17 Commissioners to let me indulge my academic interest by bringing that into this case. 18 19 So I will give this further thought and 20 we're going to take -- this is going to take a little 21 longer than we all would like, so we're going to take 22 a break at some point and give me an additional

opportunity to think about this and we'll return to

this at the end of the day, look at the individual

requests. I do see some room for requiring some

response here that hasn't been given. Looking, for example, at Northwest Pay Phone Association Request 001-002, which simply asked whether Qwest intends that the merged entity will continue to provide pay 5 phone service, as that term is used in 47 USC Section 276. Well, yes, no, or I don't know. It doesn't seem to me like there's a real problem answering a question like that, whether it means anything to this case or not, so -- ultimately, I should say. 9 10 Because I am sensitive to the comments you 11 make, Mr. Harlow, that the discovery process is 12 necessarily broader than the evidentiary process, and 13 I discussed that earlier in some of the remarks I made today that that is the case. On the other hand, 14 15 it should not be so far ranging as to clearly go 16 beyond the scope of anything we're going to give any 17 serious consideration to in this particular docket. 18 That's not to say that there might not be some other 19 docket or some other venue where these issues could 20 be aired, but I'll give some additional thought to 21 that. 22 Okay. Well, it's 11:30, so I guess we can 23 still have some time to move on to some of these 24 other matters and -- but being the lucky guy who gets to take breaks whenever I feel like it, I think I

00138 would like to take just a few minutes off the bench. I'm getting a little tired. So we'll take 10 minutes at this point and come back at 20 before the hour. 4 Thanks. 5 (Recess taken.) 6 JUDGE MOSS: We're on the record. What I 7 believe is the last in our set of motions to compel, we have the motion of AT&T Communications of the 9 Pacific Northwest, Inc., Nextlink, and Advanced 10 Telcom Group. I want to try to hear the argument 11 before we have any sort of a luncheon recess, and I 12 think we are going to need a luncheon recess and have 13 to reconvene, because we have several other matters of business to take up today, and we may need to go 14 15 through some of these in the same fashion I described 16 we're going to go through Northwest Pay Phone 17 Association. So let's hear the argument now. MR. KOPTA: Thank you, Your Honor. Before 18 19

MR. KOPTA: Thank you, Your Honor. Before
we get to that particular part of this, however, I
would note that the primary objection that the
applicants had to most of these data requests is that
it was beyond the scope of this proceeding.
And in fact, in our response to the motion

24 to compel, they argued that these may be -- the 25 motion may be moot because the Commission may

reconsider its scope order, and so I do not know whether that decision this morning has had any impact on the applicants' willingness to answer some or all of the outstanding data requests.

So I would think, at this point, it might be appropriate to see whether they are standing on their objections or whether they, in light of the ruling this morning, would be amenable to reconsidering and whether this might be something that would be better taken up in a week's time or whatever to allow them to make that evaluation and to provide additional information in response to our requests.

JUDGE MOSS: It strikes me that that conversation might best be off the record. So I'm going to give you five minutes to sit with US West counsel and determine whether there's been any movement on the basis of the discussion this morning about the scope of the proceedings. So we'll go back off the record for five minutes.

(Recess taken.)

JUDGE MOSS: Back on the record. We have had some opportunity for discussion off the record. AT&T, et al. and US West and Qwest had some

25 opportunity to discuss the status of the motion to

compel and discovery in light of the earlier discussion today, the scope of the proceeding and the decision by the Commission to stick with its original scoping order and not modify that order.

It seems that the most appropriate way to proceed, then, will be to forgo the argument on the motion to compel at this time and to give the parties an opportunity to work cooperatively to achieve the maximum degree of resolution possible, recognizing that there are likely to be some data requests as to which the parties continue to agree to disagree, and those objections will need to be taken up before me and decided.

This leaves us in a similar posture as with respect to the data requests of Staff and Public Counsel that remain less than fully satisfactorily responded to, in the view of Staff and Public Counsel, at least.

So I think what we need to do is go ahead and establish a procedure for resolving those points, and we'll fix a date next week, subject to the availability of a room, and I did not have time to check on the availability of rooms, but we'll go ahead and set a tentative time and date for another discovery conference, and if there aren't too many

1 people involved, then we can allow participation by 2 telephone.

The reason that I did not allow that today is that we have been experiencing some difficulty with too many participating by telephone, and it creates a lot of difficulty for our court reporters, because sometimes the equipment does not work as well as it might if the Commission had limitless resources to buy a new system. I'll send that page to the Commissioners. They also recognize the problem. They were in here yesterday when we had the difficulty.

So why don't we go ahead and do that, and I think we can probably press ahead, then. I think what we'll do next is go ahead and go through the Northwest Pay Phone Association request and get that resolved, and then we'll talk about the continuance in the schedule and a couple little points I want to make on process, procedure type matters, and then we'll be able to finish up. And hopefully no one will starve to death by that time.

So we're not quite ready for your argument

yet, but let's talk about setting a date next week.
When does Staff, Public Counsel, and your clients,
Mr. Kopta, think that -- and I would have to include

1 US West, Qwest. When can you all confer, get this 2 matter resolved, narrowed down to the maximum extent 3 possible and be available for some kind of a 4 discovery conference to make any final resolutions 5 that need to be made by me?

And I should mention that my schedule looks quite open next week. I don't have any hearings scheduled at all, so basically I'm free to do this whenever it's convenient for you all.

MR. KOPTA: Counsel for Qwest and US West and I discussed this and at least tentatively thought about being able to talk on Monday, the 29th, which would leave virtually any other day during the week to raise the outstanding issues.

So from our perspective, we obviously want to work with them and get this done as expeditiously as we can.

MS. JOHNSTON: Staff and the companies agreed to meet on Tuesday, and the companies also committed to responding to the data request outlined in this letter I submitted this morning by Friday next week.

JUDGE MOSS: Well, does that mean that we should postpone this until after Friday of next week and you see what you get?

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             MS. JOHNSTON: It would be my preference,
   Your Honor, to postpone until Monday, the 6th, if
   possible.
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             JUDGE MOSS: Public Counsel, do you wish to
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   wade in to our scheduling concerns?
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             MR. FFITCH: I'm intending to speak with US
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   West/Qwest right after we're done today about our
   outstanding concerns and then a follow-up after I
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   talk to my consultant. So we could present any
10
   outstanding issues at a discovery conference next
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   week or on the 6th, either one would be fine.
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   it's the next week, I would say Wednesday, Thursday,
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   Friday time frame would make the most sense. I would
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   note there is an open meeting on Tuesday, the 30th, a
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   capacity charge workshop, I think, on the 2nd, which
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   might conflict, be a conflict for a lot of the
17
   attorneys involved here.
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             JUDGE MOSS: There's probably an open
   meeting on Wednesday, the 1st.
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             MR. FFITCH: Well, I think it's been moved
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   to the 30th.
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             MR. KOPTA:
                         That's correct.
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              JUDGE MOSS: That's correct, it is the
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    30th, because I have a hearing that morning before
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the open meeting.

MS. JOHNSTON: I do have a conflict on Wednesday, the 1st. JUDGE MOSS: So it appears to me we're basically looking at either Friday, the 3rd, or 5 Monday, the 6th. I have to say it seems to me most sensible to wait until the 6th, and that way, we can 7 do this all at once, having paused expectantly. MR. HARLOW: Your Honor, if you wait until 9 the 6th, that might be advantageous for another 10 reason. Covad is working on a motion to compel, as 11 well, and it might be possible to tee up that issue 12 at the same time, so that would certainly be 13 efficient for the parties. All right. Here's what we're 14 JUDGE MOSS: 15 going to do. We're going to have to cut the 16 discovery off in this proceeding at some point in 17 time. We can't have an endless round of discovery 18 and motions to compel and responses and half-day, three-quarter-day hearings in this thing, so parties 19 20 should take that under consideration and raise that 21 again during our discussion with the motions for 22 continuance. 23 We're also going to have to take up the question of how long it's going to take to actually 24

produce responses. We're going to have to set a

1 deadline for that, too.

All right. Let's go ahead and set the 6th, and I will have to check about the availability of rooms and times and so forth, but I'll set that sometime on the 6th and we'll find a place.

Okay. So this brings us back, then, and most of the parties off the record indicated to me their willingness to press ahead in the thought that we could probably finish this by 1:30 or so. Does anybody have a strenuous objection to that? No indication of a strenuous objection, so we'll go ahead in that fashion.

So let's return, then, to the Northwest Pay Phone Association motion to compel, and we're going to take these up one at a time and see what we're going to do about them.

MR. HARLOW: Your Honor, I have a suggestion that may shorten that process of going one-by-one.

JUDGE MOSS: It will be welcome.

MR. HARLOW: Let me just tell you what I'm going to suggest, and then maybe you want me to pause for a minute before I explain why I think it's an appropriate way to go. What I'm going to suggest is that we would withdraw our motion to compel as to all

data requests but Four, Six, Nine and 21, and proceed to discuss those remaining data requests. JUDGE MOSS: Okay. I better start taking better notes here. All right. And I also think 5 you're going to need to give me the full numbers, because you've got -- there are two that are numbered 7 Four, for example. MR. HARLOW: Okay. The proposal would be 9 that we would --10 JUDGE MOSS: Withdraw? 11 MR. HARLOW: These are the ones directed to 12 There shouldn't be two number fours, US West. 13 although there would be a number four directed to 14 Qwest. So we would withdraw, and this would be without prejudice, USW 01-004. No, excuse me, these 15 16 would be the remaining requests. USW 01-006, USW 17 01-009, and USW 03-021. 18 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. You're withdrawing 19 except --20 MR. HARLOW: We would be withdrawing the 21 motion to compel with regard to all requests, both US West and Qwest, except the ones I just read off. 22 Your Honor, Ms. Anderl's pointed out to me that 23 24 apparently we didn't have response to 03-021 when we

filed our motion to compel, so I guess I'd like to

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   orally amend our motion to include that request.
   Does the bench have a copy of that available?
              JUDGE MOSS:
                           03-021?
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             MR. HARLOW: You probably do not. We'd be
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   happy to let you have my copy.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Yeah, I don't have that.
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             MR. HARLOW: Staff has offered to run some
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   copies of that.
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              JUDGE MOSS: I'm going to want a minute to
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   look these over. Okay. So we're down to four data
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   requests. Does US West wish to continue to interpose
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   objections to responding to these data requests, or
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   does US West wish to have lunch at 12:30?
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             MS. ANDERL: US West --
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             MS. JOHNSTON: Choose your words carefully.
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             MS. ANDERL: US West wishes to continue to
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   interpose its objections, and we'd defer lunch until
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   1:30, Your Honor.
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             JUDGE MOSS:
                          Fair enough.
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             MS. ANDERL: While I appreciate Mr.
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   Harlow's willingness to narrow the scope of the
   motion to compel and limit the requested responses to
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   only four questions, my review of those four
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   questions does not find them in isolation any less
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   objectionable than they were in the large group.
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JUDGE MOSS: All right. Then we'll have some argument on each of them, and I think four is pretty manageable. All right. The first one, then, is Northwest Pay Phone Association Data Request USW 5 01-004, and the request asked US West to provide a list of all telecommunications services that US West provides to its pay phone service division for that division's Nortel "millennium" phones, including a 9 citation to the tariffs under which that service is 10 offered to US West competitors, the USOC of the 11 service, the retail price of the service, and - if the service is not offered under a tariff - whether 12 13 and under what terms and conditions the service might 14 be offered to the competitors. 15

US West objects on grounds of relevance, and the further extension of that objection appropriate in the discovery context, that it is not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

US West objects further that the data requested concerns CPE, which has been deregulated by the Telecommunications Act of '96, and is not regulated by the Washington Utilities and 24 Transportation Commission. Is that an objection based on jurisdiction? Are you saying this is

00149 something that's outside the scope of the Commission's jurisdiction to consider? MS. ANDERL: Well, it's more a relevancy 4 objection. 5 JUDGE MOSS: So it's part of your relevancy 6 objection? 7 MS. ANDERL: Yes. JUDGE MOSS: Okay. However, without 9 waiving that objection, US West states that its 10 telecommunications services are provided, and there 11 seem to be some words dropped here. Ms. Anderl, can 12 you help me out? 13 The first "under" should be MS. ANDERL: 14 deleted in that sentence. 15 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. So it should read, US 16 West states that its telecommunications services are 17 provided to all customers under either a contract or 18 tariff and that those contracts and tariffs are filed with the state Commission, that being this state 19 20 Commission, I presume in Washington, at least, or the 21 FCC, as required. Thus, the documents are equally 22 available to the Northwest Pay Phone Association. 23 So that would be a burdensome objection,

that it's no less burdensome for them to find this

information than for you?

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00150 1 MS. ANDERL: Correct, Your Honor. 2 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Mr. Harlow. MR. HARLOW: Thank you, Your Honor. First 4 of all, let me just kind of explain our rationale for 5 trying to narrow this down at this point in time. think, clearly, part of any discovery motion overall 7 is a weighing of the burden on the party that's the subject of the discovery against the relevance and 9 importance to the issues in the case, and so what I'm 10 trying to do by narrowing roughly 26, I think, 11 discovery responses down to four is to tip that balance considerably. 12 13 The kinds of things that are left in the 14 four remaining requests are the kinds of things that 15 are readily available to US West. For example, 16 number 21 is a cost study. US West is required to, 17 under federal law, prepare --18 JUDGE MOSS: Let's stick with --19 MR. HARLOW: Okay. I'm just trying to give 20 an example. These are things that are readily 21 available. This isn't data that US West should have 22 to go out and create or it shouldn't have to spend a 23 lot of time on it, so the burden is very reduced 24 here, okay. And what I'm trying to do is really go 25 to kind of the heart of our case. If we found

evidence that led us to believe we had issues that we should pursue further, then we might want to come back to the Commission and say, Look, here's the evidence we found, now we need to have these 5 follow-up questions, which are the other discovery requests that I've withdrawn for the time being. On the other hand, if it turns out that we're just, you know, spitting into the wind, if you will, there's nothing there for us to fight about, 9 10 we'll know that and we'll back off and we've saved 11 everybody a lot of hassle and time in the discovery 12 process by narrowing it to four. So that's the 13 reason behind my approach here. 14 As to Four, and I think we ought to take 15 Six together with it, it's the same question, only it 16 asks with regard to the non-millennium phones. 17 the reason that we ask that separately is that US 18 West has two different types of pay phones. We know 19 they're provisioned differently. We don't know for 20 sure what services US West provides to its pay 21 phones. And so this is really a means to test, by getting US West to tell us what services they provide 22 23 to their two types of pay phones, whether, in fact,

their statement is truthful, that we are getting those same services under the same terms and

conditions, either under tariff or contract. US West is correct that we can go and look at their tariffs and maybe their contracts ultimately, but those may be filed under 5 confidentiality designation. But they're not correct that we know for sure what services they're 7 provisioning to themselves. Some of these, for example, could include 9 operator services. Qwest, for example, has an 10 operator service division called U.S. Long Distance. 11 Network services, like access lines, screening 12 services, other ancillary services to access lines, 13 and these, in terms of the relevance argument, these 14 obviously do fit into our theory in this case, which 15 I hope you'll allow us to go forward with this 16 minimal amount of discovery and then perhaps, at some 17 later date, we may need a Commission decision as to 18 whether or not this evidence is admissible, but for 19 now I think this is a relatively modest request in 20 light of the showing that we have made of relevance. 21 JUDGE MOSS: Well, in terms of the burden, 22 do I understand that these are matters of public 23 record, or the fact that they've been filed with the 24 FCC or the state Commission doesn't mean a thing if 25 they're filed under confidentiality protection.

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MS. ANDERL: I do not. To the extent that there are contracts, I do not believe that they're confidential in a way which would preclude the Northwest Pay Phone Association from learning the 5 essential terms and conditions. 6 JUDGE MOSS: And those would describe the 7 services provided. Has this information been requested in other jurisdictions? MS. ANDERL: I'm not aware that it has. 9 10 MS. SPADE: I don't think so. 11 JUDGE MOSS: So this is not something you 12 likely would have already posted on your website? 13 MS. ANDERL: Oh, most certainly not. 14 fact, we do have a central effort to coordinate our 15 discovery responses and identify duplicates from one 16 state to another. I personally drafted these 17 objections. I don't know that they match up with any 18 question in any other state. 19 JUDGE MOSS: Is it something that could be 20 provided in that fashion? I haven't looked at your 21 website, either. I'm not sure I should, as I think 22 about it. I don't know the nature of the material there. Is this the sort of thing that could be made 23 24 available there if I decided it was an appropriate

subject, and I haven't gotten to that question yet.

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MS. ANDERL: If Your Honor orders us to provide these data request responses, we'll obviously provide them. And if they are in the nature of that which we would post on the website, they will be 5 there as well. 6 Would you scan those and put JUDGE MOSS: 7 them on the website or --MS. ANDERL: No, no, we would -- if we were required to respond to this data request, we wouldn't 9 10 actually provide the tariffs or contracts; we would 11 simply provide the information requested. That is, 12 the USOC, the name of the service, maybe a tariff 13 citation or something, but --14 JUDGE MOSS: Let's now get to the more difficult question for me, which is the relevance 15 16 question and the likelihood that it would lead to the 17 discovery of admissible evidence. 18 You referred to your theory of the case. 19

don't really understand what the theory of the case is. And again, it's important that I have some understanding of how this relates to the merger. Whatever services US West is providing today, unless that's somehow impacted by this merger, then the matter is not subject to consideration by the

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25 Commission. Because that's what the Commission cares

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about, what are the impacts or potential impacts of this merger. And to the extent the inquiry is not directed to a theory of the case, if you will, that is intended to prove something in that connection, then this would be outside the scope of admissible -or allowable discovery, so that's what I want to hear about.

MR. HARLOW: Your Honor, these two data requests are really the foundation for 21, which goes for the cost studies. If you just look at the Scottish Power order most recently, the Commission ordered rate reductions in that docket. It was part of a stipulation, but basically it was ordered as a condition of the merger. And I don't remember the exact number. It was several millions of dollars.

And I don't remember exactly how those rate reductions would have flowed through, to which ratepayers, but certainly not only Scottish Power, but a number of other cases illustrate that rate reductions are oftentimes a condition of merger approval.

And you know, you look around the table
here, and I don't know where Staff can argue those
rate reductions ought to go, but I suspect Public
Counsel may be looking for some residential ratepayer

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reductions, maybe AT&T will be looking for some reductions in access charges, and Northwest Pay Phone is going to be looking that those reductions be applied to PAL lines or services. 5 And in particular, we very strongly believe that some, and perhaps several rates are actually 7 unlawfully high. And it will be our argument in our final brief, if we get the evidence to support us 9 through discovery and if the Commission determines 10 there are synergies that need to be passed through in 11 the form of rate reductions, it will be our argument 12 that you ought to start first in applying those rate 13 reductions to rates that are unlawfully high, that 14 that's in the public interest to flow through those 15 rate reductions first to rates that are unlawful and 16 must be reduced to make them lawful. And actually, 17 that will turn out to be a very small number, and I'm 18 sure there will be plenty left over for Public 19 Counsel's constituents. That's the nub of our argument. That's 20 21 critical to determine where the rate reductions should be applied, if there are any. 22 23 JUDGE MOSS: Well, as the Commission said 24 in its scoping order that was the subject of some of

our discussion earlier today, this is not a rate

case. I do not see the Commission making a finding in this case that any given rate is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential, which will be the necessary finding as a prerequisite 5 for a rate adjustment. Given that --MR. HARLOW: Your Honor, I'm not intending that we try a full-blown rate case. For example, if 7 US West produces a cost study that shows that the cost of originating line screening is five 9 10 one-twelfths of one cent, which is what they filed 11 with the FCC, and the rate is \$2, and we can argue 12 that the new services test requires the rate be 13 cost-based, I can easily see where the Commission 14 might conclude that it would be appropriate to 15 flow-through a rate reduction to that service without 16 having to necessarily make the usual findings. 17 I don't think there was a finding in 18 Scottish Power, for example, that any particular rate 19 that was reduced was previously unjust and 20 unreasonable. Nevertheless, rates were reduced. 21 JUDGE MOSS: Well, as you observed, that 22 case was resolved by stipulation and settlement 23 agreement, which is something that may or may not 24 happen here. 25 MR. HARLOW: Right.

JUDGE MOSS: What about Nine? 2 MR. HARLOW: Nine -- excuse me. We've withdrawn 10, but I ask you to refer to it, because it asked US West to identify their manual, which they 5 do without waiver. They identified their cost allocation manual, or CAM, and they state it's on file with the FCC and is available to Northwest Pay Phone as a public document. 9 And I confirmed this with Ms. Anderl on the 10 break that the CAM that's publicly available simply 11 describes, if you will, the rules of how they will 12 account for their pay phones. The numbers, which is 13 what we need, are not in there, so that's why we 14 stick to Number Nine, which basically is -- we wanted to make sure we didn't call it the wrong thing. 15 But, basically, what 10 tells us we're 16 17 looking for is the allocations pursuant to their CAM, 18 their cost allocation manual. And that will get -and again, this is something they're required to 19 20 prepare under their nonstructural safeguards that the 21 FCC imposed, so we're not asking for them to create 22 something. All we're asking for them is to show us 23 the numbers. Indeed, I can narrow this further. 24 just need the most recent years. I don't think we need to go back in time as an initial matter. What

that will hopefully tell us is whether or not the pay phone division is being operated at a loss or not. And again, the relevance of that is whether or not it's in the public interest to allow them to 5 move into new Internet-based markets without some either additional nonstructural separations, which the state is permitted to order, or perhaps even structural separation. And I know that the bench is 9 having trouble with our concept here of ordering a 10 separate subsidiary as a part of this docket, but 11 again, what we've done is we've scaled this way back 12 to something that's readily available, can easily 13 come out, and the issue could be rendered moot by the 14 results. If the bottom line is a black number instead of a red number, then we're done with it. 15 16 it's a red number, then I think we need to take a 17 harder look at the public interest issues that I've argued at length earlier this morning. 18 19 JUDGE MOSS: Anybody need to say anything else on this before I rule? 20 21 MS. ANDERL: Not if --22 JUDGE MOSS: I'm just giving the 23 opportunity. I'm not saying I need to hear anything 24 further. 25 MS. ANDERL: If there were any chance that

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the ruling would not be favorable to US West, I'd like an opportunity to comment. Otherwise, I'd be perfectly satisfied to sit quietly. JUDGE MOSS: I think you'll find my ruling 5 satisfactory enough. All right. What I'm going to require is that to the extent this material requested 7 is publicly-available at this time, and the objection was one as to burden, that US West work cooperatively 9 with Northwest Pay Phone Association to make it least 10 burdensome on all concerned for the Northwest Pay 11 Phone Association to review that already 12 publicly-available information. 13 Other than to that extent, the data request 14 and motion to compel with respect to them are denied. 15 I fail to see the nexus between the merger and the 16 issues in this case. Northwest Pay Phone Association 17 will be free to argue on brief or otherwise as it 18 chooses, but in terms of the record that we're going 19 to have in this case, I don't see this sort of 20 material coming in. Clear enough, US West? 21 MS. ANDERL: Yes, Your Honor. 22 JUDGE MOSS: Clear enough? 23 MR. HARLOW: Does this mean we're going to 24 get a list of the services?

JUDGE MOSS: It means you're going to get

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whatever's publicly-available. If that's a list of the services or a set of the contracts. MR. HARLOW: I guess it's inherent, in my view, that we'll get a list of the services. 5 Otherwise, they can't tell us which publicly-available documents we need to look at. 7 JUDGE MOSS: Well, I'm going to let you all 8 work that out. 9 MR. HARLOW: Okay. 10 JUDGE MOSS: Okay. 11 MR. HARLOW: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 JUDGE MOSS: All right. Now, I believe 13 that concludes our business on the motions to compel, 14 which brings us to the question of scheduling, which 15 was initiated, I believe, by the Staff request for 16 continuance. I believe that was the first one. 17 was filed November the 4th. We have various 18 responses. We've subsequently had requests for continuance filed by Northwest Pay Phone Association, 19 20 Public Counsel, AT&T Communications and others, a lot 21 of paper back and forth on this subject. 22 What I draw from all of this is that no one 23 is really interested in postponing this proceeding 24 unduly, yet everyone is understanding that the parties have a lot of responsibilities, that they

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face a lot of obstacles in putting together a case, and that the adequate time must be provided for that to occur.

The Commission's concern is that it have the most excellent record it can have in order that it may make an intelligent and informed decision in this case.

With all that in mind, I have to tell you 9 that I have some doubts coming in that we could meet 10 the current hearing dates, January 18th through 11 January 25th. And with that doubt in my mind, I did 12 work with the Commissioners' support staff and 13 identified two other potential blocks of time for 14 hearings. And I asked that we do this for a couple 15 of different time periods, and so what I got was, as 16 possible alternative dates for the hearings, Monday, 17 January the 31st, through Monday, February the 7th, 18 except for Wednesday morning, February the 2nd, which 19 I gather is an open meeting. The other alternative 20 is Friday, March the 13th -- ooh, ominous day --21 through Friday, March 20th.

Now, I wonder if it would be useful for us to go off the record for 10 minutes or so and let you all confer among yourselves about what's going to be needed in terms of getting this discovery process

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completed, establishing a date for the end of discovery and responses to discovery, establishing a date for the Staff, Public Counsel and intervenor testimony, establishing a date for the applicants' 5 rebuttal testimony, and then a hearing date or set of dates, either on two alternatives I have mentioned, 7 or if you all somehow think you can do it within the existing schedule. 9 MS. JOHNSTON: May I ask a question? 10 JUDGE MOSS: Absolutely. 11 MS. JOHNSTON: Are there no available 12 hearing dates between the January and March dates you 13 referred to? 14 JUDGE MOSS: I asked for dates in January, 15 February, and March, and this is what I got. 16 MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you. 17 JUDGE MOSS: February must be a bad month. Isn't there some kind of NARUC thing in February? 18 19 MS. JOHNSTON: I think so. JUDGE MOSS: Yeah, I suspect that's 20 21 probably eating up a block of time in there. Did 22 somebody say something or --23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: March 5th through 24 8th is NARUC.

JUDGE MOSS: Oh, okay. Well, so that is

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   obviously not the problem, then. NARUC is not the
   problem. For whatever reason, these are the dates I
   got, so these are the dates we have to work with
 4
   today.
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             MS. JOHNSTON: Okay.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Okay. So does my plan sound
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   like a good one?
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             MS. ANDERL:
                          Yes.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Okay. Let's go off the record
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   for about 10 minutes.
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              (Recess taken.)
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              JUDGE MOSS: We're back on the record, and
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   the parties have had an opportunity to work toward
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   schedule. I understand that Staff has a schedule to
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   propose.
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             MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you, Your Honor.
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   Staff, Public Counsel and the intervenors propose
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   that they file their direct evidence on January 10th,
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   2000, that the joint applicants submit their rebuttal
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   testimony in evidence on February 7th, and that we
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   hold evidentiary hearings March 13th through the
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   20th. And the remainder of the schedule, public
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   hearings will be determined after a consultation with
   Public Counsel, and of course, we could set briefing
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dates at your discretion.

JUDGE MOSS: I'm interested in hearing some proposed dates for cutting off discovery requests and responses to discovery. MS. JOHNSTON: I would propose Friday, 5 December 17th, but I have not addressed that with any of the parties in the proceeding. MR. KOPTA: One of the concerns that we have is we don't know what kind of rebuttal testimony 9 the applicants are going to file, and we may need or 10 want the opportunity to file discovery based on that 11 testimony. So what we would propose is, certainly in 12 preparation for filing our testimony, we would have 13 no problem with a December 17th deadline, and then, if you would also say for testimony that's directed 14 15 specifically to the testimony that's filed by the 16 applicants in rebuttal, that one week after that for 17 propounding discovery to the applicants directed 18 specifically to that testimony. 19 MS. JOHNSTON: May I ask a question? 20 week after the filing of the rebuttal? 21 MR. KOPTA: Yes. 22 MS. JOHNSTON: I would request two weeks. 23 MR. KOPTA: That would be fine. I was just 24 trying to give the maximum amount of time. JUDGE MOSS: So Staff, then, is proposing a 25

00166 December 17th date to cut off discovery requests or to cut off responses, finalize responses? I wanted two dates. 4 MS. JOHNSTON: That would be requests. 5 JUDGE MOSS: You would want to have up 6 until December the 17th to propound discovery. 7 MS. JOHNSTON: May I have just a moment, 8 Your Honor? 9 JUDGE MOSS: Sure. 10 MS. JOHNSTON: Your Honor, I would propose the discovery cut off December 17th for the first 11 12 half of this proceeding, and then the second 13 discovery cutoff date of February 25th for discovery 14 of the joint applicants' rebuttal case. 15 JUDGE MOSS: That would make responses due, 16 under the current process, on 12/24 and on March 5th or something, I don't know how many days in February 17 18 this year. Twenty-nine, it's a leap year, so March 4th, which is a Saturday. Oh, well. Okay. So that 19 20 will take us up to Christmas Eve. 21 MS. ANDERL: I think the 27th, actually. 22 JUDGE MOSS: Well, under the discovery rule 23 it would be 10 days, but under the agreement of the parties in the current prehearing order it's a

seven-day turnaround.

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              MS. ANDERL: Seven business days.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Is it?
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              MS. JOHNSTON: Yes.
   JUDGE MOSS: I don't know why we even bothered to change it. Comes out the same way.
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    Let's not get into that. All right, does anybody
 7
    else have a proposed set of dates?
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              MS. ANDERL: Yes, Your Honor.
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              JUDGE MOSS: All right. Let's hear from
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    the applicants.
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              MS. ANDERL: Let me just sketch out what we
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    discussed and then allow counsel for Qwest to
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    supplement if I omit anything. Our proposal is that
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    the parties, intervenors and Staff and Public Counsel
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    would file their testimony no later than December
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    23rd this year, earlier, if they should so agree, and
    that US West and Qwest, joint applicants, would file
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    their rebuttal testimony on January 10th, and that
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    the hearings could go forward beginning January 31st.
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              That seems reasonable to us, based on the
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    extent of continuance that the parties had previously
    asked for, which was essentially only about two weeks
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    after they got their final discovery responses. We
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   believe that we will be able to provide discovery
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   responses to those that we are ordered to provide or
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agree to subsequently provide in the current ones that are at issue certainly no later than the 13th, probably earlier than that if we get a ruling from Your Honor on the 6th. 5 And I believe that that allows a reasonable amount of time for the parties to finalize testimony that should already be well in the works. I would note that the discovery responses from Staff and 9 Public Counsel that led to the motions for 10 continuance initially have been responded to. I 11 understand there are some issues outstanding that 12 we're going to continue to discuss with them, but an 13 extension for the other parties until January 10th 14 seems much broadly beyond the scope of what was 15 originally requested. 16 Additionally, it seems reasonable to us 17 that a discovery cutoff a week from today for 18 propounding additional requests might be an 19 appropriate way to go, given that the parties have 20 already had over two months, or almost exactly two 21 months to the day, to propound discovery requests on 22

the joint applicants' initial filing.

JUDGE MOSS: So you'd cut off discovery 24 requests on November 30th?

25 MS. ANDERL: Yes.

MR. WILTSIE: Your Honor, for Qwest, we agree, given the motions for continuance that are presently before you, where everyone was basically asking for just two weeks or, in some cases, three 5 weeks, that the January 31st date is the most appropriate. To delay this hearing another essentially two months would severely handicap the 7 applicants in making this merger come to closure. This is one of several states where this merger is 9 10 pending and we're attempting to get all the states closed as rapidly as possible. To delay until March 11 12 will risk putting Washington in the last batch that 13 will come to closure. 14 The record will be fully developed or 15 should be fully developed by the end of -- by the 16 middle of next month. We would anticipate that most 17 of the data requests have already come in. They've 18 been at this for two months. There shouldn't be much 19 more to hit us with, and accordingly, we should be 20 able to hit all the deadlines, as Ms. Anderl has 21 stated. 22 JUDGE MOSS: Does anybody else want to be 23 heard? 24 MS. JOHNSTON: I just would like to say one 25 thing, Your Honor, and that is that I don't think --

I don't think the companies should be permitted to have it both ways. They should not be permitted to come in here and say that time is of the essence, a ruling on the merger is urgent, yet at the same time 5 flaunt the Commission's discovery rules and not -just flatly not comply with discovery requests. And they have failed to comply with discovery requests not only of Staff, but also of 9 Public Counsel and also each of the intervenors. 10 They made an early commitment for a seven-day 11 turnaround time, and not once, in Staff's experience, 12 has that date been satisfied. I don't believe, in 13 fairness to the Commission Staff's case, that Staff's 14 case should be compromised in favor of the companies. 15 That's all I have. Thank you. 16 JUDGE MOSS: Mm-hmm. Mr. Kopta, I believe 17 you had something to add? 18 MR. KOPTA: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 19 We agree with Commission Staff that the schedule that 20 the applicants have proposed is not workable. As far 21 as my understanding is, there are still the vast 22 majority of data requests that we have outstanding, 23 and I'm not sure whether US West and Qwest are able 24 to represent that they would actually be able to

provide responses on the 13th, as they've

represented, but even if they can, a lot of that information is information that's needed to develop testimony.

And in addition, there are major filings in another docket before the Commission that are due on the 15th, which effectively leaves very little time to be able to put testimony together for the intervenors.

Another issue is the roughly three weeks between the rebuttal testimony on January 10th and the start of the hearings on the 31st. There have been instances in the past in which a great deal of rebuttal testimony has been filed and would require additional discovery, and that simply doesn't allow enough time to digest that amount of testimony and propound discovery to adequately prepare for hearings that start three weeks after the testimony is filed

that start three weeks after the testimony is filed. I will also note that the March date for hearings is one week after -- or the following week after hearings in Utah, and so there's already at least one other state proceeding that's going to be along the same path that the joint parties have proposed. And I fail to see any prejudice to the applicants by having Washington on the same timeline as another state, as opposed to having it going

through the problems of getting everything done by the end of the first week of February. MR. HARLOW: We support the Staff schedule. I think, if history has proved anything, it's that we 5 always tend to underestimate the time these proceedings are going to take. 7 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Your Honor, I have a brief response. 9 JUDGE MOSS: Go ahead. 10 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: I just want to know, 11 when Staff originally made the request for a 12 continuance, I think US West and Qwest responded with 13 a reasonable proposal, which indeed needs to be 14 slipped in light of the fact that we're not going to 15 have responses to the discovery requests completed 16 until the 10th. 17 But if you look at requests for continuance 18 filed by virtually all of the parties, they asked for 19 a filing date for their testimony two weeks after the 20 responses were provided. If indeed US West files its 21 responses on the 10th, two weeks, the 24th, move it up to the 23rd, so it's not filed on Christmas Eve, 22 23 but that -- the 23rd date for filing testimony 24 virtually grants the requests for continuance that

were made by AT&T, Public Counsel, Northwest Pay

1 Phone Association to slip it and give them another two weeks. It's a month continuance which they didn't even ask for in their original request. I mean, it seems like the response of the 5 applicants was reasonable in agreeing that a continuance was necessary, and now, if the Staff schedule is adopted, they'll be given a continuance 7 far beyond what any party has asked in their written 9 pleadings. 10 MS. JOHNSTON: The fact of the matter is, 11 Your Honor, the responses -- adequate responses or 12 responses at all have not been provided, so the fact 13 that Commission Staff, in its early motion for 14 continuance, requested a much shorter period of time 15 within which to file its prefiled direct testimony 16 and exhibits is irrelevant. 17 JUDGE MOSS: But if you had two weeks after 18 the time you received all your responses to your 19 satisfaction, that would be consistent with your 20 original motion for continuance, wouldn't it? 21 MS. JOHNSTON: That would, Your Honor. 22 JUDGE MOSS: And wouldn't that be adequate 23 time, given the current state of your preparation? 24 MS. JOHNSTON: That would be adequate time, 25 but as I stated in my request for continuance

initially, it is a very, very large assumption that we will have completed discovery by any date chosen.

JUDGE MOSS: Right. Well, I'm going to take care of that assumption. Here's what we're going to do. All first round data requests are to be completed and in the hands of the applicants by November the 30th.

All responses to those data requests and any other outstanding data requests, with the caveat that there may be some additional discussion on the 6th that will lead to some rulings on motions to compel and so on, so forth, all those responses must be in hand to the requesting party by December the 10th.

If that occurs, then the Staff, intervenor and Public Counsel testimony will be due -- frankly, I guess the 24th is a holiday, since the 25th falls on a Saturday, so let's do go with the date the 23rd.

on a Saturday, so let's do go with the date the 23rd
Rebuttal testimony will be due on January
the 10th, and the hearings will commence on January
the 31st, and we will keep blocked out that period
through February 7th, with the reminder that
Wednesday morning, February 2nd, will be unavailable
to us because of the Commission's open meeting.

Now, if the first round discovery is not

satisfactorily completed by December the 10th, the Staff, intervenor and Public Counsel testimony date will be slipped to January the 10th, the applicants' rebuttal will be slipped to February the 7th, and the hearings will be held in the March 13 through 20 period.

I recognize that, in doing this, I'm opening the door slightly to gamesmanship, but I caution you to not do that. I've been at this a year or two, and I think I'll recognize it if that's what's going on. So I want you all to exercise the highest degree of professionalism in dealing with this.

This is serious business. There's a lot of money involved here, there's a lot of parties interested in this and quite seriously interested in this, and let's all give it the serious attention that it deserves and not just play at being lawyers.

It is preferable to me and preferable to the Commission, I believe, to the extent I can speak for them without having consulted them directly on

the specific point, that we move this proceeding along and try to get these hearings at the end of January and beginning of February, if we can. That is going to require US West to perhaps give a little

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where it might prefer to advocate a bit more ardently to be sure that these parties, other parties are satisfied in the discovery process.

It is going to require these other parties 5 to be realistic in the realization of their expectations of what they can hope to learn through the discovery process. And I want you all, again, to just exercise the highest degree of professionalism. 9 I've seen all of you before, I think, and I think you 10 are some of the finest lawyers that appear here. And 11 I'm sure you're up to this, and so I want you to --12 again, I'm just encouraging you, trying to encourage 13 you to proceed in this fashion.

And my interest and my only interest in all of this is seeing to it that the Commission receive a well-developed record and benefit from the highest level of advocacy that you all can muster, and if that means we have to adjust the schedule yet again, we'll do so.

But I think it is in everyone's best interests to try to make the extra effort, and it is an extra effort, and that's why I'm spending time and all of your money emphasizing this. Is everybody clear on the schedule I've set and the conditions under which I've set it?

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00177
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              MR. FFITCH: I have a question, Your Honor.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Yes, sir.
              MR. FFITCH: What would be the discovery
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   cutoff timelines following the filing of rebuttal?
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              JUDGE MOSS: I will confess that the
   post-rebuttal testimony process of discovery is a
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   little bit novel in my years of experience. I know
    it's something done here at this Commission. As I
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    understand that process, and I'm asking for help
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   here, that is to permit you to flesh out your tool
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   box for purposes of cross-examination. Is that the
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    basic purpose of that discovery?
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              MR. FFITCH: Yes, Your Honor.
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              JUDGE MOSS: So it seems to me that you
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    would need to have that completed say at least three
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   business days in advance of the hearing in order to
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    benefit fully from it.
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              MR. FFITCH: Yes.
              JUDGE MOSS: And I actually can recall
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    circumstances where discovery has been delivered
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    during the course of hearings and has been disruptive
    and led to their delay. And that's not just here. I've seen that in other jurisdictions, as well.
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              Why don't we require that all data
25 responses be due under the seven-day rule that we
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00178 have currently in place at least three business days in advance of the first hearing date, whatever that turns out to be. Is that workable? If it's not, 4 tell me. 5 MS. JOHNSTON: That's fine, Your Honor. 6 MR. FFITCH: That sounds fine. So that 7 there would be no -- you have to count back from that 8 9 JUDGE MOSS: Yeah, you'd have to count back 10 from that and make sure you propounded your request 11 in sufficient time. Of course, I would expect you to 12 propound them as early as you could, so that that 13 would give the applicants the opportunity to have the 14 maximum amount of time to respond. But certainly, 15 then, if we're talking about a seven-day rule, we're 16 talking three business days before the beginning of the hearing, you would need to do that at least 10 17 18 days before. 19 MR. WILTSIE: Your Honor. 20 JUDGE MOSS: Yes, sir. 21 MR. WILTSIE: I would request that, within 22 three days after receiving our rebuttal testimony 23 that they propound their data requests. We don't

want to be both preparing for the hearing and

responding to data requests right up to the very end.

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00179 They should be able to get their data requests out the door -- three business days would be fine. I'm not sure where our dates --JUDGE MOSS: How about that? 5 MS. JOHNSTON: I disagree. Particularly, as I stated at the opening prehearing conference in this matter, it's been my experience that the rebuttal cases filed by US West are extraordinarily 9 larger and more substantial than the opening. And in 10 this case, we have a mere 10 pages of testimony and three witnesses stating that the merger's a fine 11 12 idea. So without more, I am very concerned that the 13 rebuttal case be just that, and be limited. 14 MR. KOPTA: Your Honor, if I might point 15 16 Martin Luther King Day, so if you count back 10 17

MR. KOPTA: Your Honor, if I might point out, looking at the calendar, the 17th of January is Martin Luther King Day, so if you count back 10 business days, we'd have to propound discovery by the 14th. If their testimony is filed on the 10th, it's essentially within four days after receiving the testimony at the end of the day on the 10th, which is when I would certainly anticipate receiving it.

JUDGE MOSS: All right. I think we'll stick with my plan. And it seems to yield about the

stick with my plan. And it seems to yield about the same net result anyway, thanks to somebody who can

25 count in the room.

I will say this, as well. And to accommodate your concern, Ms. Johnston, and that is that, as with respect to anything in one of these proceedings, if you come to me with a petition -- or 5 I think of them as motions, but I think we usually call them petitions or requests in our procedural rules, and demonstrate some good cause, then we will take that matter up. If we get a 4,000-page rebuttal case in here and you have four days to get through 9 10 that and propound discovery, I might find that an 11 unreasonable burden to have been imposed on you. 12 So we'll see what happens, is all I can say 13 about that. I agree that that's a risk in these 14 cases. The Commission has not yet devised a set of 15 procedural rules that will perhaps reverse this trend 16 toward parties putting their case in chief on in 17 rebuttal, but I think that handwriting is probably on 18 the wall, because it's beginning to happen more and more, and frankly, it makes life very difficult for 19 20 everyone. But we'll take that up if it's a problem. 21 MS. JOHNSTON: Thank you. 22 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, given the short timelines here, would we ask that Your Honor require 23 24 that the rebuttal testimony be submitted to the parties in an electronic format, so those of us that

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have clients that are located out of state aren't prejudiced by the slowness of the U.S. mail? JUDGE MOSS: That's not going to be a problem for you, is it, looking at the applicants 5 here? 6 MS. ANDERL: It should not be, Your Honor. 7 JUDGE MOSS: We require that you file that testimony here electronically or submit it 9 electronically so that we can put it on our computer 10 and I could read it on the train on the way to 11 Seattle, if they ever build it. 12 MS. ANDERL: Yes, Your Honor, there are 13 some isolated documents that exist in hard copy only, 14 and sometimes scanning them in proves to be more 15 troublesome than it's worth. Absent that, we can do 16 it electronically. 17 JUDGE MOSS: I think the primary interest 18 will be in the actual testimony itself and the 19 exhibits, to the extent that can be readily found, 20 but some will probably have to be a day late. 21 MR. FFITCH: I hesitate to bring this up, 22 but --23 JUDGE MOSS: Well, then, don't. Go ahead. 24 MR. FFITCH: The prehearing conference 25 order specifies that witness and exhibit lists be

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00182
   provided three days before the hearing.
              JUDGE MOSS: Yes.
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             MR. FFITCH: Three business days.
   appears to me that if that's the same day that -- the
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   last day for us to receive discovery, those two are
   related, and we may not have time to prepare those
   lists and get them filed that day.
              JUDGE MOSS: Suppose you could do it 24
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   hours in advance?
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             MR. FFITCH:
                          Of the hearing?
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              JUDGE MOSS: Mm-hmm.
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             MR. FFITCH: That would be easier to
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   handle. I know that we've worked on that kind of
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   basis before. So you're saying that the witness list
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   and exhibit lists would be due 24 hours in advance of
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   the hearing?
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              JUDGE MOSS: That should give me adequate
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          Those things are primarily for me.
                                              They help
   time.
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   me manage the case from the bench. And I do
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   appreciate the efforts that parties take to put those
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   things together, and I spend a lot of time with them
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   so that we can come in here and rip through this
   material in the most efficient way possible. And {\tt I'm}
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   prepared to deal with that in the 24 hours preceding.
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So what I'm suggesting is, let's see, if we

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1 end up in hearing on the 31st of January, that's a
2 Monday. If you could get those things to me Friday
3 night, that would work for me. I can take care of my
4 task over the weekend and be ready to go Monday
5 morning.
6 MR. FFITCH: There was one other component
7 to that, which I didn't mention, but there's
8 cross-examination exhibits, too, that were subject to
9 that same rule, the three-day rule. I guess I might
10 suggest that we request perhaps a rule under which

10 suggest that we request perhaps a rule under which 11 those exhibits are only due for the first day of 12 witnesses, and maybe a rolling 24-hour period to make 13 those available. 14 JUDGE MOSS: That is probably workable.

JUDGE MOSS: That is probably workable.
What, of course, the purpose of that is is that we -there's been a trend in American jurisprudence for
quite some years to try to avoid surprise at hearing.
So although some parties have criticized my practice
in this regard, because they like surprise at
hearing, I get to decide, and I don't like surprise.
So the point is that you want to share

those exhibits to the extent possible. And I realize we'd make exceptions if it came up, but sometimes something comes up at the last moment or a witness does something on the stand that causes you to want

to create a demonstrative exhibit or that sort of thing, I'm flexible about that. But what I want is to have, to the maximum extent possible, everybody knowing what's going to happen, so I don't hear 5 somebody say, Oh, they just gave me this 60-page thing and I don't have time. You know, what that does, that leads to delay, because I'm going to do everything I can to protect the parties' due process rights. And I have to agree that if you see a 9 10 60-page exhibit for the first time 10 minutes before a witness is on the stand, it's sort of hard to do 11 12 effective cross-examination. So that's the purpose 13 of that. I think a rolling 24-hour rule would work. 14 And again, I expect the parties to proceed 15 in good faith and professionally, which means if you 16 have it ready two days in advance, go ahead and give 17 it to them, but you know, you won't have to burn the 18 midnight oil to do that, necessarily, if we have a 19 rolling 24-hour. 20 So I'll see if I can think of some elegant 21 way to amend the prehearing conference order and the 22 process in the case to describe these things we're 23 talking about. I think we can work that out. 24 MR. FFITCH: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 JUDGE MOSS: Anything else?

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             MS. ANDERL: Yes, Your Honor.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Go ahead.
             MS. ANDERL: Just a clarification that the
   joint applicants will be permitted to propound
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   discovery requests to Staff and Public Counsel and
   the intervenors after they file their testimony, and
 7
   a suggestion that we may wish to establish a cutoff
   for that, as well.
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              JUDGE MOSS: That's certainly a
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   possibility.
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             MS. ANDERL: Although we wouldn't
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   necessarily advocate a cutoff. In fairness, it seems
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   as though --
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              JUDGE MOSS: I think balance demands that
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   we establish some dates.
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             MS. ANDERL: Precisely.
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              JUDGE MOSS: So if the Staff, intervenor
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   and Public Counsel testimony is filed on December the
   23rd, it seems to me December the 27th might be a
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   good day for that. No, it wouldn't.
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             MS. JOHNSTON: I was going to suggest the
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   25th.
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             JUDGE MOSS: All right. So we'll have the
   applicants' data requests -- how long are we giving
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   these folks after rebuttal? Four days; is that
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00186 right? Is that what we decided it worked out to be? MR. KOPTA: Yes. 3 JUDGE MOSS: But you know, I mean, come on, it's the holidays here. We'll have to give you --4 5 why don't we say by -- would by the 30th give you enough time, do you think? That would be for filing 7 those. 8 MS. ANDERL: The 30th is acceptable to the 9 applicants. It would afford us enough time to 10 propound requests. 11 JUDGE MOSS: Right. And then the responses 12 would be expected under the current rule by January 13 the 7th. Boy, I wonder if we need to build in a 14 couple days for the millennium bug here. We are 15 actually operating at this Commission under a 16 quideline that says we will not issue orders, 17 schedule hearings, or other critical dates from 18 January 1st through January 10th. I say at the 19 Commission. My division is operating under that 20 guideline. 21

And so what I think I will do, then, in keeping with that guideline, is say that the responses to discovery propounded by December 30th by applicants will be due by the 11th.

25 MR. WILTSIE: Your Honor, that would put it

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   past the date for our rebuttal testimony.
              JUDGE MOSS: That won't work, then, will
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    it?
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              MR. WILTSIE: We could slip the rebuttal
 5
    testimony.
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              JUDGE MOSS: We do have room in here to
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    slip the rebuttal testimony...
              MS. JOHNSTON: That gives us no time to
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    conduct discovery of the rebuttal case, Your Honor.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Well, it gets tight, doesn't
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        Well, it's your discovery.
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              MS. ANDERL:
                           Your Honor, if --
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              JUDGE MOSS:
                           You want to try to do it in
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    two days?
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              MS. ANDERL: Well, the reality of it is is
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    that the attorneys aren't the only ones who have to
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    think up these questions. We have to get the
    testimony to our witnesses, et cetera, et cetera. My
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   thought is if we would be permitted some sort of a
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   supplemental filing if we got data request responses
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   that we felt we needed to include in our testimony or
   some sort of a deal with it if it comes up sort of
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    solution, rather than trying to formalize something
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   now.
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              JUDGE MOSS: Well, I also -- you know, at
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the same time, I have to give -- well, I guess we'll just have to not worry about this millennium bug thing. Under the normal rule that we're following, the data responses would be due by the 7th if they 5 were propounded by the 30th. MR. KOPTA: Actually, that's not quite 7 accurate. It would be the 10th, if you're talking about seven business days. The 31st is a holiday. 9 JUDGE MOSS: Be that as it may, I'm going 10 to make them due on the 7th. 11 MR. FFITCH: Those are the --12 JUDGE MOSS: These will be responses by the 13 intervenors, Staff, and Public Counsel to any data 14 request propounded by the applicants by the 30th. 15 MR. KOPTA: Your Honor, may I interject 16 that --17 JUDGE MOSS: You may. MR. KOPTA: -- if we get data requests at 18 4:55 on the 30th before a holiday, effectively we 19 20 don't really get them out till the 3rd, so you're 21 giving us basically five business days to respond. 22 JUDGE MOSS: That is what I'm doing. 23 MR. KOPTA: May we ask that the applicants 24 have that same period of response after their 25 rebuttal testimony?

JUDGE MOSS: I don't see any reason for that. We're shortening this because we're trying to work with a compressed schedule. This is -- if something comes up and it just is impossible to do, 5 well, it's impossible to do. But it just requires 6 hard work. And that's part of this. 7 MR. KOPTA: I understand. I'm just asking that applicants also respond within five business 8 9 days to discovery propounded to them. 10 JUDGE MOSS: I'm asking that everybody work 11 diligently to respond as quickly as they can to all 12 discovery. And I don't expect any party to hold back 13 and file and submit everything at once. It's going 14 to be an ongoing, rolling thing. I would suspect 15 that the day after some data requests are filed and 16 maybe two days later, some responses can begin being 17 provided, if that is workable. 18 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Your Honor, in response 19 to Mr. Kopta's specific concern, we could move that 20 to noon on the 30th, so that it wouldn't be -- I 21 mean, it is a problem when a crunch of data requests comes in at 4:55 on the day. If that would help, so 22 he could at least --23 24 Okay. High noon, which time JUDGE MOSS:

zone, Mr. Van Nostrand?

00190 1 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Pacific. 2 JUDGE MOSS: Pacific. Is that Pacific standard or Pacific daylight? 4 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Whatever is prevailing 5 at the time. JUDGE MOSS: I don't know. Pacific time, 7 PT, all right. Twelve noon in hand. Okay. Anything else? Everybody's getting hungry. All right. Are we set on the schedule now? Appears that we are. 9 I mentioned I had a couple of other things 10 11 to bring up today, and I'm going to do that quickly, 12 and then we'll be out of here. 13 MR. KOPTA: May I ask one other scheduling 14 question, not for this particular schedule, but for 15 the discovery conference on December 6th, have we set 16 a time for that? 17 JUDGE MOSS: Yeah, I'm going to have to see 18 what I can find in way of a room and whatnot. hopeful that we'll do it at 9:30 in the morning, but 19 20 it may be that we have to do it at 1:30 or some other 21 time, depending on the availability of space. Of course, you all are going to resolve all this and 22 23 we're not going to have to have that conference 24 anyway.

MR. KOPTA: If I win the lottery, then that

00191 will resolve it for me. MS. WU: That's a 10 to 15 million chance 3 to one. 4 JUDGE MOSS: That's probably about as 5 likely as you all resolving all this discovery. All right. A few words about filing requirements. 7 want to remind the parties that the Commission does not accept filings by facsimile, except by prior arrangement. The reason for that is that even though 9 10 we're moving toward an electronic world, we're not 11 there yet. When you file something by facsimile, it 12 creates quite a bit of difficulty for our Records Center staff, who must then pause what they are 13 14 doing, make the appropriate number of copies that you 15 are required to file, and distribute those according 16 to the distribution guidelines of the Commission. 17 This is burdensome for them, especially when the 18 thing is going to come in in a timely fashion the 19 next day. 20 It's all well and good to send me a 21 courtesy copy by facsimile, but don't be filing 22 things by fax, except by prior arrangement. Because 23 it does cause them problems, they're very nice 24 people, and I get along with them well, and I don't like to be in the middle of it. So please follow

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1 those requirements. I have also seen a couple of filings come across my desk unsigned, and I don't know what's happening about that, but that's the way they're 5 coming to me. And if they're being filed and they're signed and so forth, fine, there's not a problem here. But if you all are filing documents without 7 signing them, that is going to be a problem, I think, 9 because the Records Center shouldn't be accepting 10 them. So I want to caution you to be diligent about 11 that, be careful about that. These are minor things, 12 but the Commission does have rules about these things 13 and can refuse to accept them. 14 MR. KOPTA: May I interject something at 15 16

this point? It's been my experience that when that's happened, it's because we have e-mailed down an electronic copy and also messengered down the original.

JUDGE MOSS: Like I said, as long as you're getting a signed one in, that's fine. I'm just telling you what comes to me. So when I see that, it causes me to want to say something to make sure that everybody's being diligent about following the rules, so that no one's due process rights are compromised by their own act or failure to act. So those are

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00193
   just a couple of points.
             Oh, I need to rule on the motion to
   intervene. The Commission has considered the motion
   to intervene by.
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             MS. JOHNSTON: New Edge.
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              JUDGE MOSS: -- New Edge Networks, Inc.,
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   has considered the applicants' response thereto, and
   the petition is denied.
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             Now, I have a few words to say about ex
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   parte contacts. The Commission's ex parte contact
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   rule is WAC 480-09-140, entitled ex parte
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   communications. Although I have a copy here in front
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   of me, I'm not going to read that into the record.
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   Basically, what that rule forbids is that once a
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   matter is a formal adjudication before the
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   Commission, then -- and prior to its final
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   determination, no party to the proceeding or counsel
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   for a party or other person on behalf of a party
   shall discuss the merits of the proceeding with the
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   Commissioners, the presiding officer, or the
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   Commissioners' Staff, assistants, assigned to advise
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   the Commissioners in the decisional process. And
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   then there's some exceptions with notice and things.
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             When there is such correspondence or
25 communication, it is my obligation, as the presiding
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officer, to disclose that on the record, and give parties an opportunity to respond to it if they feel necessary. Of course, communications on procedural aspects are exception. And finally, the Commission 5 may prescribe appropriate sanctions, including default for any violation of the related administrative procedure or provision which was cited in the rule. So you all can go read the rules 9 yourselves later. 10 There have been several communications

received in the context of this case. I do not -- I have not determined that these really necessarily, I should say, violate the ex parte rule, which is written fairly narrowly in this jurisdiction, but I do want to put these on the record, disclose these on the record, and copies can be made available to you.

16 17 These were all filed with the Commission 18 and are available in the file for this docket. Two 19 of these letters are anonymous, which my personal 20 belief is the Commission should not accept anonymous 21 documents for filing, but it does. They are 22 obviously matters that would be of no significance to 23 the determination of the case, just by their very 24 nature. They are unreliable.

One of them is a letter dated September

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14th, 1999, directed to the Chairwoman of the Commission, Ms. Marilyn Showalter. That document shows a file stamp of September 15th, of this Commission. I'm not going to put the contents of it 5 into the record. To be blunt, I think it is a matter of no consequence, but here it is. You may get 7 copies if you wish.

The other is also anonymous. I believe it came in as part of the material that was submitted by the Pension Equity Council, whose intervenor status was denied. Somehow it came to me as a single sheet without a file stamp, but somehow landed on my desk. Again, a matter of small consequence.

The other document, which is more -- which 14 15 is arguably more squarely within the ex parte rule 16 and a violation or potential violation of it is a 17 letter that was received by the Commission November 18 1st, 1999, addressed to Chairwoman Marilyn Showalter 19 from Joseph P. Nacchio, Chairman and Chief Executive 20 Officer of Qwest. The letter, I think, in its 21 substance, is probably innocent enough and harmless 22 enough, but it does make direct reference to the 23 merger proceeding, which was at that time a docketed

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24 adjudicatory proceeding.

So this sort of communication should not

occur, and I just -- again, this is a matter of public record, it's in the Commission's files, and anybody who wants to can look at it. I'm not suggesting that there need be any sort of response to 5 it or that parties need to deal with it in their testimony or otherwise; I just wish to remind all the 7 parties that the Commission does have this rule, takes it seriously, and we want to be sure that we 9 don't have any problems in this regard down the line. 10 So that's all I have to say about that. Do we have 11 any other business to conduct today? 12 MR. FFITCH: Your Honor, if we wish to 13 request a copy of any of those documents, can we do 14 that through the Records Center? 15 JUDGE MOSS: Yes, or I am perfectly willing 16 to make the copies that I have here available to you 17 right now and somebody can make copies of them. That 18 might be easier for you or you can certainly request 19 them through the Records Center, whichever is your 20 preference. 21 Anything else? With that, I thank you all 22 and hope that you have a hearty, healthy lunch and 23 happy Thanksgiving. We're off the record. 24

(Proceedings adjourned at 1:40 p.m.)