PUC DELIBERATIONS - FEBRUARY 10, 2011

BEFORE THE MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

In the Matter of the Joint Petition for Approval of
Indirect Transfer of Control of Qwest Operating Companies
to CenturyLink

PUC DOCKET NO: P421,et.al./PA-10-456

OAH DOCKET NO: 11-2500-21391-2

February 10, 2011

CD TRANSCRIBED BY: Janet Shaddix Elling,

Registered Professional Reporter

adding that reference to underlying databases with the understanding that I think has been made crystal clear here through the questioning of Commissioners Pugh and Wergin that what this language does would give us the same level of access to flow-through and e-bonding. And with that understanding, I don't want to hold this thing up over language that I think at the end of the day we ought to be able to agree to.

CHAIR BOYD: All right. Okay. Anything else? No? Last call.

All right. Let's move on to deliberate, then.

Commissioner O'Brien.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Mr. Chair, Members of the Commission. The reason I did not particularly participate in fine-tuning this agreement is that I'm stuck further up the upstream. As Vice President Biden said to President Obama on the eve of health care legislation, this is a really big deal. Now, he used some modifiers that I'll avoid.

But this is a big deal. This is tens of billions of dollars. And by statute and law we are charged with the obligation to approve or disapprove

based on public interest. And I'm going to be coming back to public interest a lot in these comments. But the first contextual observation is a lot of money, a big deal.

The first contextual observation, and I'm going to have some contextual observations but I'm going to bring them back into this docket. The first contextual observation is that 30, 40 years ago a federal judge busted up Ma Bell. Congress and the FCC have kind of fine-tuned it, but it was that large it was considered to be in violation of the antitrust laws.

Now, I know that this merger has passed Department of Justice scrutiny, but we should not assume that because it's big, it's good. In this industry we have a record of big leading to higher prices, average service, and lack of innovation.

Can anybody doubt that in the last couple of decades we've had a revolution because of the competition in the marketplace? Prices have come down, we have a lot better quality, a lot more service options. So let's not say because this is a big deal and because we're going to create a third largest CLEC, that's something to embrace. It isn't.

So now what does that mean on this

Well, big will prevail. That's the nature record? 1 They have a lot of muscle. We heard and 2 of biq. have been -- we spent the last hour, 45 minutes, on 3 the operating system, critical to this enterprise 4 going forward with the competitors. We need to keep 5 in mind that the national policy was to allow these 6 CLECs to grow and thrive and compete. When you 7 bring a very large player into this market, that is 8 a real threat. Access charges for Sprint are of the 9 same nature and notice. So let's just keep that in 10 mind. 11

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A second observation is social compact. Minnesota is a northern liberal state. I know that we have newspaper stories about a \$6 billion budget gap, but, in fact, we are spending almost \$18 billion in this fiscal year. 75 percent of that goes to education and health care. That is a big investment.

We have to have a wage structure to support that investment because we have high taxes. Qwest had about 29,000 employees, of which 14,000 were union members. CenturyLink has about 20,000 employees, of which 3,700 are union members. They are in a culture that allows for limited investment in public education and health care, that has lower

wages, and with those two advantages they get more access to capital. Access to capital allows them to be the acquirer rather than being acquired. It's a fact.

Again, let's put it in context. We are about to begin the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. Some of the South viewed that as a War of Northern Aggression. Other commentators view that as a class of culture. I know slavery was a big issue, but slavery doesn't encompass all of that conflict, it was culture as well.

In the recent few years, Northern legacy industries have been moving from Minnesota to the South. Northwest Airlines is now headquartered in Delta -- in Dallas. Or excuse me, Georgia, Delta. Ford Motor is soon closing a plant while the South is building car plants. And now Qwest is going to Louisiana. Again, that's not a reason to approve or disapprove, but it's context. And we have seen cultural sparks that are -- that we are not used to.

The first would be the dust-up we had a couple of days ago on trade secret. Platitudes on mergers that you can find in any book are elevated to the status of trade secret. Now, they have the right to do that, but we should not lose sight of

the fact that we are dealing with hyperaggressive perspective. Investment reduction is advertised as enhancement. Again, they have the right to do that, it's a question of emphasis, but we're on notice of a culture clash.

The most troubling contextual observation that precedes my views on this is the lack of a record with respect to public interest. Ordinarily, of something this big, this important, we'd have public agencies, the Department of Commerce, attorney general, weighing in, putting on facts and records, challenging the assertion of public interest. That is missing from this record.

What we have is what other states have done. Not all, but others. The ALJ said it's okay, but, again, it wasn't a litigated fact. There wasn't a contrary view of public record -- or public interest. And the Department of Commerce says it's okay.

Well, I don't know. Here's the problem the Communication Workers were put into. Unions represent less than 7 percent of the American work force. I've been a labor relations lawyer for more than 40 years. They are struggling to maintain relevance. They had an offer pre-approval, and I

suspect they were afraid of what a post-approval position would be so they made a -- I suspect, I don't know this, a tactical decision to try to steer the bus rather than to challenge public interest.

In any event, unions don't represent the public interest in the full scope of what we have to do, they have an important part of it. The intervening CLECs do not represent the public interest, they have a business perspective they're trying to hold onto. But there is no organized institutional challenge to this significant merger and that's troubling to me.

Well, are there some public policy reasons to oppose this? Sure. Reduced investment in broadband, both as to the fact, but more importantly how it was presented. Lower credit ratings. Again, that's in the record, we have lower credit ratings in this new merged entity. Two of the three have failed, we're on notice, there may be failure. We have a legacy industry that is going to bear the burden of the \$600 million of synergy.

In the 1930s, Willie Sutton was robbing banks. He was asked why he was robbing banks and he replied, That's where the money is. That's where the savings are. They're here. And we're going to

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see those synergies in increased cost and reduced service. But, mostly, we don't have a sufficient record.

Now, I'd like to talk about the elephant in the living room, something that hasn't been articulated. We have a challenged business model. Qwest is losing 10 percent of landlines a year. so they hire investment bank or bankers, probably more than one, to get out and see what they can We haven't looked at all the deals they looked at, we've looked at the first one. they're going to merge with a company that's got the same phenomenon, losing business lines, and somehow that is going to create economies of scale. Economies of scale don't address the root cause of They don't. They simply postpone it. this problem.

The elephant in the living room is a suspicion that we have to do this deal 'cause something bad will happen if we don't. Well, where is the record evidence on this? There isn't any. We operate as if there is urgency to this, we gotta get it done, we have to do it, it's time sensitive, we're going to be hyperaggressive on every issue. With what record?

In my view, deals that are inexorable,

that are compelling, move at a deliberate pace and the speed of pace and the urgency is not something that comforts me, it is a red flag.

I believe we have three options. Reject it, the public policy is conclusionary, is not supported in the record and we should not allow it to go forward on this big of a transaction. A second option, we could use our prior precedent, we could bring in experts. We could give the parties the opportunity to cross-examine our experts and present their own experts and develop a public policy record. A third option would be to table this for a while and allow at least the new commissioner to take a look.

I think that when we are about to lose a legacy industry, we should at least have some minimal public record to support that beyond other states have done it and Department of Commerce says it's okay and the other parties that have intervened have cut their deals with the exception of a few CLECs.

That is not public policy, that's not how it should be formed, and I have substantial reservations as to the wisdom of this transaction.

Thank you.

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CHAIR BOYD: Comments?

Commissioner O'Brien, do you want to offer a motion based on your feelings or would you rather wait?

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Well, you know, as I sat here this morning I saw people jumping into the deal without really -- I mean, it's kind of fun to put together the finishing touches on a 19, 20 billion dollar deal. And I couldn't get into that 'cause I wanted to make sure that we had the right public interest in mind.

So I am always trying to find consensus, and I suspect that -- that we haven't had a lot of questions or -- or interest in public -- in looking critically at public interest. I think that others have reached different conclusions and I want to be respectful of those conclusions, so I prefer to wait and see whether I can find some other support for my thoughts.

CHAIR BOYD: All right. Appreciate that. Commissioner Pugh.

COMMISSIONER PUGH: Mr. Chair, I'll address the concern actually that I had.

In questioning on Tuesday I was -- the representative from the Department of Commerce,

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whether or not the new commissioner had, in fact, reviewed this matter and was aware of the position that the Department was, in essence, advocating for approval before us. That was of some concern. And I almost asked on Tuesday to see if they could get a letter saying he was okay with it, coming back today.

But today there was further information and that is with the development of the OSS issue, which I find to be very important, and how that is shaping in -- it appears to be shaping in the best way possible for CLECs in the states that act latest on the issue.

Now, granted, many of the states that have approved this are CenturyLink states that didn't have a Qwest presence previously, in any event, but Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Minnesota have shared certain commonalities with issues facing Qwest. I know several years ago Qwest sought forbearance on certain issues before the FCC, and Minnesota posed that request along with Arizona, Washington and Colorado, I believe, not Oregon. So we did have common interest in certain issues.

Arizona is going to conclude their ALJ

report in a couple of weeks, so in terms of waiting for something to develop, I don't know that we have a deadline of February 10th in which to act. I might be open to setting our decision back awaiting further comment from the new Commissioner of Commerce and perhaps watching to see the exact language that develops in at least Arizona, but perhaps Arizona, Washington and Oregon, in that they're all kind of going to happen in March, well before the June closing.

So with respect to that issue, I might share some interest in what Commissioner O'Brien is -- has presented. And I'll reserve comments on anything else until we see what the rest of the panel feels like on that issue.

CHAIR BOYD: Thank you. Others?

really not there on delaying and there are actually several reasons. While it might seem as though it's been a hurried decision, there has been -- there is, in fact, a very large record associated with this docket. Many hearings, of course all the briefs and rebuttals and surrebuttals and objections and all the other words that come in there. And there has been -- there really hasn't been anyone along the

way or any agency or any entity that has said do not let this merger go forward. The ALJ didn't go there, the FCC didn't go there, the Department of Justice didn't go there, numerous states didn't go there, albeit there are differences between states, so I don't -- I don't weigh our judgment on what another state does. I weigh it on what's good in Minnesota, and I think that goes to the ALJ's record.

And I -- I see the public interest having been discussed throughout the record with the ALJ. As you look at each point that the ALJ makes a recommendation or a conclusion, she addresses the public interest in nearly every one. And so while I have concerns, there is no doubt about that, I will freely and quickly say I have concerns, I don't think that they are concerns that would warrant not moving ahead. I think with some of the things that we've done this morning and perhaps a couple of suggestions as we go through the issues, I do see us having as complete a record as we probably could get. So that's where I'm coming from.

CHAIR BOYD: Commissioner O'Brien.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Before CWA withdrew they entered evidence in the record that

the CenturyLink acquisition of Embarq resulted in a number of serious operational, service-affecting problems in North Carolina. Including workers being dispatched to incorrect locations for service, workers being dispatched for service with insufficient or incorrect information, longer out of service periods, longer delays of initiating service, differing and confusing software that dispatches and assigns technicians, systems do not appear to be interconnected or coordinated, negative impacts on work flow, inefficiencies in the new systems, consumer frustration about installation, and service appointments not being met and long hold times.

The challenge of integrating and running Qwest with its unique obligations comparatively, enormous customer base, wholesale responsibilities and complex OSS is particularly daunting and far beyond anything CenturyLink has faced to date. And when we get the complaints, when they come in, we can't say we relied for our public policy determination on what the other states did, we can't say we relied on the ALJ, we relied on the Department of Commerce. They all concluded without telling us the factual basis for those conclusions.

That's where I'm getting at. We don't know the factual basis. There is no evidence in the record testing public interest. They are conclusions of the public interest. And I think that's an important point.

COMMISSIONER WERGIN: Mr. Chair,

Commissioner O'Brien, when I read the part about the service that you just quoted to us, that gave me a great deal of pause reading that there were service issues, there were interconnection issues, there were mistaken dispatches, there were significant issues. And I was -- I spent quite a bit of time thinking about that because this is huge and those are things that you don't want to see happen.

against with that particular piece is that any time there's a merger, there are hiccups. And I'm not dismissing how important those service issues are by saying hiccups, I'm just saying no matter what merger you would look at you would find things that happen that are unpleasant in the merger. And one of the best examples I can give of that is that I serve on a board of directors where we have taken individual locations within the same corporation and implemented one database, one system of record

accountability, and the number of hiccups, glitches, incidents, have been significant, and that was with one entity meshing its own systems.

And so in a -- I would prefer that we had no system errors, no dispatch errors, anything like that, but I don't know that in any merger, whether it be two smaller CLECs, I don't know that we wouldn't see any of that. What sort of nullified that for me or sort of comforted me with that is that the CWA did ultimately settle. And my -- I would suspect that as part of the discussion with that settlement, those issues that they indicated are very important were, at the very least, strongly discussed.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Yes, of course.

Mr. Chair, of course, this was their position and their case was settled so we can't rely on these facts, I get that. But we're on notice. The bell has been rung, it's hard to unring the bell. And there wasn't a bell rung by the Department of Commerce.

And, remember, the record is that two out of three of these types of big deals have failed, and in failure will it really be sufficient to say, you know, geez, we relied on Commerce, we relied on

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the ALJ, and they didn't have much public interest test on it, but we just kind of trusted them.

Not on this deal, not for me, too big, I don't believe in the trust me standard.

CHAIR BOYD: Commissioner Reha.

appreciate the comments of the Commissioners and this is a difficult case. But I look at the statutory factors that this Commission has to look at. And they're on page 4 of the briefing papers. And I think the record supports the finding that the post-merger company will have the financial, technical, and managerial resources to enable the Qwest and CenturyLink operating companies to continue providing reliable, quality telecommunications services in Minnesota. I think the record supports that conclusion.

And the third one, I'll skip to C, what impact the transaction will have on Commission authority, and I think there's a consensus that it really will not have it.

The one issue is what impact the transaction will have on Minnesota customers and on competition in the local telecommunications market, and that item concerns me, as I think I've expressed

previously.

I -- we have to determine what's in the public interest. And as it stands with just the ALJ's recommendations, it's my view that it's not in the public interest now, but I think it's fixable.

I think it's fixable by putting in the assurances that the CLECs have -- many, not all, but some of the assurances and the CLECs and the intervening parties have proposed here. The most important one has to do with the OSS and the OSS testing, as we've discussed.

And in my view, I think that with the synergies that are supposed to be recouped here by the new applicants, that I don't think it'll be harmful to their operations to have third-party testing, which will provide the assurances that the intervenors have proposed here today, and the extension of the existing Qwest systems for the period of time that the extensions are recommended.

There are others, like the -- that, you know, I really feel that should be made, which we didn't really specifically talk about today, but, you know, having one -- one point of interconnection, I think that that, in my view, that's a no-brainer. I think the parties -- the

applicant could easily provide that. And they are going to be merging the two systems together and they could certainly merge that, and I didn't really hear very strong evidence that that should not be completed. And there are others in here, I mean, we could go one by one and I could talk about that.

But, so I think that the -- this approval, while in my view right now it is not in the public interest, it could be fixed and that we should attempt to fix it by stating that these factors need to be included before this Commission approves it.

I don't know what really can be gained by a delay. I think we have a very robust record here, I think the briefing papers are excellent, I think the parties' briefs are thorough. I agree with you, Commissioner O'Brien, it would have been nice to have the Department more involved in this matter, and rather than having settled quickly and then not providing the challenges and the discussion and the witnesses and all of that. I mean, that probably would have been a better record. But this is the record we have and I think it would stand up on appeal with respect to most of these items.

And the issue of the new commissioner.

Shaddix & Associates

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Well, you know, we can't delay everything every time there's a change in administration or a change in commissioners or a change in attorneys or a change in anything, and I think if there were some strong objections by now we would have heard something.

And we haven't. Silence is deafening. So, and the new commissioner has been in place for some time now. So I don't think we should delay it on that basis.

We have the attorney for the Department sitting here at the desk and -- and she said that she hadn't heard any intention to interfere with the process as it's been going on, so I think that that's something that we shouldn't go there, in my opinion.

So I think it's fixable, and I think that we have enough information to do that today. So, that's my opinion, my read.

CHAIR BOYD: Commissioner Pugh.

COMMISSIONER PUGH: One follow-up to Commissioner Reha. Since your opinion is that as it is without further conditions --

COMMISSIONER REHA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PUGH: -- beyond the

settlements --

1 COMMISSIONER REHA: Right. COMMISSIONER PUGH: -- it wouldn't meet 2 the public interest test --3 COMMISSIONER REHA: Correct. 4 COMMISSIONER PUGH: -- do you see any --5 do you have any interest in waiting to see what 6 7 Arizona, Washington and Oregon do, in terms of additional considerations or conditions that might 8 aid in our determination as to our public interest? 9 10 COMMISSIONER REHA: Well, I -- we 11 could -- we could wait forever for those kinds of things. There's always going to be something that 12 13 comes up. We've got to decide it on the basis of 14 what's important for Minnesota. So I think, you 15 know, it's interesting what other states are doing. 16 You know, I think we could probably borrow some of 17 the ideas, whether or not there's a final commission 18 action in Arizona or wherever. It's our case, it's 19 Minnesota, and the -- I think the issue is the items 20 A, B and C relate to Minnesota. And so I don't think we have to wait. 21 22 COMMISSIONER PUGH: Mr. Chair, my only 23 response would be the timing of the hearing was 24 essentially at the request of the petitioning

parties, not --

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COMMISSIONER REHA: Yeah. Nothing's perfect.

negotiations, negotiations by all parties on what is a nationwide transaction, it's not really a Minnesota transaction. It seems as though the bargaining becomes -- the bargaining positions become stronger as the closing date becomes closer, and that would be my only observation. I don't intend, I guess, to push on it. I suspect we'd have the availability to move for reconsideration if, in fact, there was some incredible breakthrough in some other state at a later time. I maybe look to staff to assure me that that would be, so long as a party votes correctly, a Commissioner votes correctly, we'd be able to move for reconsideration to amend the --

CHAIR BOYD: The Commission always has that authority on their own.

COMMISSIONER PUGH: So, just to be sure.

CHAIR BOYD: I understand Commissioner
O'Brien's frustration and I share it in part. At
the end of the day, I think this is a very
substantial record. We've yet to find a perfect
record in any proceeding, I think it's adequate to

move forward. I share Commissioner Reha's comments about waiting on the new Commissioner of Commerce. We have a number of important proceedings that move forward and move forward and while I respect his opinion, I might be curious what he thinks about this, I don't know that that's grounds onto itself for any delay.

I suspect, Commissioner Pugh, if there was to date any significant nugget in those other states, those western states, we would have heard about them. And I think you're correct, if some breakthrough comes along we may have a chance to revisit any decision of ours, perhaps. I'm not going to predict the future on what breakthroughs will come along, because I happen to agree with you, as you get closer to zero hour negotiations change.

My sense would be that we move ahead and take action today one way or another. And if the decision is to make a motion to find the merger not in the public interest, we certainly could entertain that. Commissioner Reha has indicated that she has a position that some of the -- some or all, I don't know, of these conditions would be required to help her meet that determination. I'd be open to that discussion. But I think if there's a threshold

question of whether this is in the public interest or not, straight up, straight down, that that's an issue we should address or move on.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIR BOYD: Commissioner O'Brien.

with this public interest conundrum, we can say that the views of the new commissioner aren't particularly relevant to the docket at hand, and I'd be inclined to maybe join in that perspective if I knew why the former commissioner approved the deal. If there was a record, if there was evidence, there was some weighing and some discussion. But we don't have that. And so now if two people say, yeah, it's okay, at least that we have a firewall.

And what I'm trying to do is maintain the integrity of our finding of public interest. It's a nationwide deal, other states have done it. We went along, but we had two commissioners that said, yeah, go ahead and do that. Right now we have one -- and if, God forbid, the thing goes south, I can tell you the new commissioner is not going to say I signed off on that, nobody asked me. So just think about that.

I mean, this -- we are on notice, two or

three fail, it's got reduced bond ratings, I think 1 the elephant in the living room, which is the best 2 deal we're ever going to look at, there's no record 3 4 evidence to support that. 5 But, in any event, I don't see the need for urgency, other than we want to get it done, if 6 we're going to do it, so that they can close on June 7 Why February 10th as opposed to March 1 is 8 compelling, I don't see, given this record. 9 10 CHAIR BOYD: I'll entertain any kind of motion about delaying the record, rejecting the 11 merger, and if I don't hear that we'll move on, 12 assuming we're going to work through the conditions. 13 14 Commissioner O'Brien. 15 COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: I'll try it. 16 I'll move to table this until our first meeting in March, to allow the -- our staff and the 17 intervenors and the petitioners to work out the 18 agreements that Commissioner Reha has in mind and to 19 give the new commissioner an opportunity to advise 20 us with whether he wants to comment on this or not. 21 22 CHAIR BOYD: Discussion of the motion? 23 COMMISSIONER WERGIN: Mr. Chair, I'd love 24 to, but there's no discussing. 25 CHAIR BOYD: But there are other pieces

1 in here about suggesting -- I understand that, but there are other pieces in here about staff and 2 parties working out agreements, and as of the moment 3 we don't know what Commissioner Reha's thoughts are. 4 That seems a little problematic . 5 COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: I'm just trying to 6 be respectful to Commissioner Reha to allow her to 7 8 have some time to develop that. CHAIR BOYD: All right. Since I 9 discussed something that's not discussable --10 1.1 COMMISSIONER PUGH: You just restated the motion. 12 CHAIR BOYD: Yeah. We'll go to a vote. 13 14 Commissioner Wergin, do you want to help me on process? 15 16 COMMISSIONER WERGIN: Let me work on the 17 motion. 18 CHAIR BOYD: All right. Take your time. COMMISSIONER WERGIN: Commissioner 19 O'Brien, for clarification. 20 21 CHAIR BOYD: Not discussion. 22 COMMISSIONER WERGIN: Right. When you say the motion is for the 23 parties and the staff to work with Commissioner Reha 24 25 on agreements, that says to me that your motion

anticipates that we could have a better product if 1 we table this and allow some agreements to take 2 3 place. Is that correct? 4 COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Yeah, Commissioner 5 Wergin, here's where I'm at. If Commissioner Reha says the parties have worked out a deal, I've looked 6 at it, it's fine with me, and the new commissioner 7 says I've looked at it, it's fine with me, I'll be 8 voting in support of it. All I'm asking is that we 9 put the collection, have those two pieces. If that 10 clarifies my motion. 11 12 COMMISSIONER WERGIN: Mr. Chair, and your motion was until the first meeting in March; is that 13 14 correct? 15 COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Yes. 16 CHAIR BOYD: You might want to make that the first meeting in March where we can have five 17 18 Commissioners present. 19 COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Yes. 20 CHAIR BOYD: And there's a commission 21 slot. 22 COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: And it's the first duly constituted meeting of the Commission, I don't 23 24 know that I have to --25 MR. OBERLANDER: And with the additional

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caveat that other cases move as needed to
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          accommodate that scheduling.
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                      CHAIR BOYD: That'll create an
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           interesting discussion in the back room.
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                      COMMISSIONER PUGH: Glad you're the
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           Chair.
                      CHAIR BOYD: All right. Does that help?
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          Ready to vote?
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                      All those in favor of Commissioner
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           O'Brien's motion, signify by saying aye.
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                      COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Aye.
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                      COMMISSIONER WERGIN: Aye.
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                      COMMISSIONER PUGH: Aye.
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                      CHAIR BOYD: Opposed, same sign.
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                      COMMISSIONER REHA:
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                      CHAIR BOYD: Aye. Motion carries,
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           three-two, Commissioner Reha and I voting no.
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                      With that, I don't think we have much
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           more to do today. We will keep you all informed.
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           think scheduling will be a significant challenge.
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           But in the meantime, staff, how will this action of
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           the -- our action be carried forward? How will you
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           proceed from here? How -- how are you going to
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           tackle this task of getting with the parties and
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           working on conditions? I think the easier part is
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how to contact the Commissioner of the Department of 1 Commerce, but how do you intend to proceed going 2 3 forward? Commissioner -- Mr. Oberlander. 4 MR. OBERLANDER: Commissioners, given the unusual nature of this motion and the significant 5 6 issues that need to be considered, I think that staff will have to go back and discuss it 7 internally, basically, to formulate an appropriate 8 way to move forward. We've never done anything 9 10 quite like this before. 11 CHAIR BOYD: All right. Commissioner 12 Pugh. 13 COMMISSIONER PUGH: Mr. Chair, perhaps back to like courtroom days, I'd suspect that 14 15 counsel for the commissioner will relay to the commissioner that we -- that this order will be 16 17 forthcoming and we'll be looking for input. CHAIR BOYD: I'm not worried about that 18 19 part. 20 COMMISSIONER PUGH: That part should be 21 solved. 22 CHAIR BOYD: It's the other half I'm 23 worried about. 24 COMMISSIONER PUGH: Sometimes the part you don't worry about becomes a problem too. 25

jurisdictions.

CHAIR BOYD: Well, that's true.

I think the motion, it's incumbent, and from what I read from the motion, that the parties get together. That the applicants and the intervenors and the Department and everybody else needs to have a conference to see whether any additional issues can be resolved. And then also, I suppose, we can ask counsel for the Department to -- to consult with the commissioner and see whether the commissioner wishes to jump into the fray, and then have these parties report back to us in writing. And then once we have that we can reconvene and also maybe get an update from the parties as to what's going on in the other

I think that that's a process that's doable, and then this matter comes before us again in March and we'll see where we go and where we are. And if we need supplemental briefing papers, we'll hopefully have them.

CHAIR BOYD: I don't have anything to add. It's the best we'll be able to do.

All right. With that, we are adjourned.

(Matter concluded.)

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