1 BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION 2 3 ADVANCED TELCOM GROUP, INC., ) 4 Petitioner, ) 5 VS. DOCKET NO. UT-993003 U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,) Volume II Pages 51 - 75 7 Respondent. ) 8 9 A hearing in the above matter was held on 10 January 31, 2000, at 9:05 a.m., at 1300 South Evergreen 11 Park Drive Southwest, Olympia, Washington, before 12 Commissioners MARILYN SHOWALTER, WILLIAM R. GILLIS, and 13 RICHARD HEMSTAD. 14 The parties were present as follows: 15 U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC., by LISA A. ANDERL, Attorney at Law, 1600 Seventh Avenue, Suite 3206, Seattle, Washington 98191. 17 Also Present: Mark Reynolds ADVANCED TELCOM GROUP, INC., by GREGORY J. 18 KOPTA, Attorney at Law, Davis Wright Tremaine, 1501 Fourth Avenue, Suite 2600, Seattle, Washington 19 98101-1688. 20 THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION 21 COMMISSION, by SHANNON E. SMITH, Assistant Attorney General, 1400 South Evergreen Park Drive Southwest, Post Office Box 40128, Olympia, Washington 98504-0128. 22 Also Present: Jing Roth. 23 24 Kathryn T. Wilson, CCR 25 Court Reporter

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the Nextlink case.

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Good morning. This is the continuation of our open meeting for the purposes of hearing oral argument in Cause No. UT-993003. 5 think we'll hear first from Ms. Anderl. MS. ANDERL: Thank, Your Honor. Lisa Anderl 7 representing U S West Communications. I believe you have a clear history and background of this case laid 9 out before you in the written pleadings filed by the 10 parties. Just a very brief summary, in the September 11 and October time frame, U S West and ATG began 12 discussing ATG's request to opt into certain provisions 13 of the MFS Interconnection Agreement. ATG currently 14 has the Kovad Agreement that they opted into about a 15 year ago. 16 U S West -- and I think this is reflected 17 fairly clearly in the initial petition -- talked to ATG 18 about that and agreed preliminarily that ATG could opt 19 into the reciprocal compensation provisions from the 20 MFS that are the interconnection agreement based on our 21 previously having had that issue decided against us in

Then, however, the draft Interpretive Policy Statement was issued, which was adopted in essentially its initial form in the November time frame, and it was

based on our initial review of that that we felt that perhaps we ought to tee this up again and ask the Commission to take another look at it, and the issue before you being, of course, whether the MFS Agreement has quote unquote, expired, so that the reciprocal compensation terms and conditions are no longer available for opt-in, Section 252(i) of the Telecommunications Act.

I think that the recommended decision 9 10 considered the issue thoroughly and set forth a clear 11 decision on it, but I can perfectly well understand we 12 continue to disagree with it. We do believe that while 13 not perfectly worded, the MFS does have an expiration 14 date in it that on its face ought to be interpreted to 15 indicate that the agreement is expired after 16 two-and-a-half years, which would have been in July, 17 and that the terms and conditions of that agreement are 18 no longer available to carriers under 252(i) opt-in, 19 and that's really where we are, and it was the 20 issuance, as I said, of the Interpretive Policy 21 Statement in the September or October time frame that 22 led us to believe that maybe the Commission would take 23 another look at this because of that issue of whether 24 or not it's expired.

The only other issue directly raised by the

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petition and mentioned in staff's memorandum was whether or not U S West had negotiated in bad faith by initially agreeing with ATG that they could have this opt-in or preliminarily agreeing and then withdrawing 5 that offer, and we believe that the Administrative Law Judge's decision on that issue is correct, kind of on a two-part basis: One, there is no real duty to negotiate under 252(i), but to the extent that we were, 9 in fact, negotiating with ATG, we did not do so in bad 10 faith and changed our position based on what we believed to be a change in the law or potentially in 11 the Commission's interpretation of the review of the 12 13 law and therefore asked that it be decided again. 14 I'm available for specific questions, but we 15 continue to believe, as we did in our initial 16 pleadings, that the reciprocal comp provision should 17 not be available for opt-in. 18 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Do you have a 19 question? 20 COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: Assuming we decide 21 that the MFS Agreement has not expired, then what is 22 your position? 23 MS. ANDERL: Thank you for mentioning that, 24 and, of course, there was the other issue that the

staff's memorandum addresses, and that is if ATG gets

- this term, how long do they get it for, and we would suggest that they get it for the shorter of the term of the MFS Agreement when the MFS Agreement is replaced with a new agreement or their own agreement, so either 5 through -- was it May 2001, which is when the ATG Agreement expires, or through the date when a new 7 agreement comes into effect to replace the existing MFS Agreement, and we would, of course, as we stated, be 9 willing to notify ATG as much as 90 days in advance on 10 when we were planning on filing a replacement 11 interconnection agreement. It might not be precise to 12 the day we would be able to do that because sometimes 13 when you are in negotiations, you agree to extend to 14 deadlines, but I think we would know reasonably three 15 months in advance because we would already be in 16 negotiations with MFS, and we would be able to notify 17 ATG, and ATG would be able to take the appropriate 18 steps to get ready to replace that term in its own 19 contract. It does, however, seem incorrect that ATG 20 would get the benefit of MFS terms and conditions for 21 90 initial days beyond when MFS got it, if that's what 22 we're trying to fix.
- 23 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: What about the staff's 24 idea that it would be 90 days after a request for 25 approval of a new agreement?

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1 MS. ANDERL: That's kind of a compromise --2 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Or 60 days. you know when that happens, if it happens. That's my next question. Supposing things aren't going well with 5 MFS. Wouldn't one possibility be that U S West comes in and requests arbitration or somehow a resolution of 7 an incomplete negotiation with MFS? MS. ANDERL: We certainly could. 9 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Have we accounted for 10 that situation here, or do we just wait for May 1st, 11 2001 in that case? 12 MS. ANDERL: At a certain point in time, you 13 are going to know you either have a negotiated

agreement, or you're going to have to file in the arbitration window, the 135 to 160 days. I think if you know that you have a negotiated agreement, then you've got at least 30 days before it's effective; maybe more by the time you get signatures and everything else.

If you know you don't have a negotiated 21 agreement, you file in the arbitration window, 135 to 22 160 days. If you notify ATG during that time, then 23 they know that thereafter at the nine-month time frame 24 the arbitrator is going to issue a decision, order a 25 new agreement to be filed, and it gives you a time

certain when the 1997 agreement will terminate. CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Does that mean possibly we are talking about the shorter of three possible dates: May 1, 2001, which is when the ATG Agreement ends, or 90 days or 60 days after request for 5 approval of MFS. That would be a real date. MS. ANDERL: Right. CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Or when a new MFS 9 Agreement is approved by the Commission, whichever is 10 earlier; and the third one might be in the event that 11 you don't come in with a request for approval. 12 MS. ANDERL: Right. Our position is that 13 they ought to get the shorter of two dates, either their own or the MFS, and the 1997 MFS Agreement is 14 going to go away, by anybody's reading, when a new 15 16 agreement is approved. It's just a matter of how that 17 new agreement gets approved, through filing a 18 negotiated agreement or actually producing an 19 arbitrated agreement. 20 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: So you are saying it 21 should be just the earlier of the May 1st, 2001, or the 22 Commissioners' approval of a new MFS Agreement. 23 MS. ANDERL: Right, however you get there, 24 and either way, my belief is that ATG would get 25 reasonable notice that a new MFS Agreement was going to 00058 be offered for approval. CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Thanks. Mr. Kopta? 3 MR. KOPTA: Thank you. Greg Kopta on behalf of Advanced Telecom Group, Inc. We support the 4 recommended decision by the ALJ in all respects save 5 for the one that you were just discussing with Ms. Anderl, and there are two concerns that ATG has with respect to that particular proposal: One is 9 that --10 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Are you talking now 11 about the timing? 12 MR. KOPTA: The timing of how long this 13 provision would be effective for ATG. The first 14 problem is that this is keying to an event that is 15 uncertain about when or even if it's going to happen. 16 I know in the Interpretive Policy Statement based on 17 FCC's Global-NAPS decision that there is a concern on 18 the part of the Commission that provisions from a 19 negotiated agreement between the incumbent and another 20 carrier carry the termination date that comes from that 21 agreement, which is what the genesis of this particular 22 dispute is. 23 Here, there is a problem because there isn't a definite date, so there is no way that ATG will know 24

when or even if that particular provision of the

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agreement that is adopted from the MFS Agreement may expire, so there is nothing that ATG can do to prepare for that if it even happens, and from a practical impact, which is the second concern, the 90 days, as Ms. Anderl was discussing under the Act, you can't get a new agreement within 90 days unless something is negotiated.

So let's say U S West and MFS agree to 9 replace the current agreement and they give ATG 90 days 10 notice, and ATG begins to negotiate with U S West and 11 they don't reach an agreement. No petition for 12 arbitration can even be filed until 135 days, and there 13 is really no realistic opportunity to get a replacement 14 for this portion of the agreement for maybe nine 15 months, and yet it expired after 90 days, and part of 16 the problem here is that pursuant to U S West's 17 request, ATG has asked for the entire interconnection 18 section of the agreement, so suddenly after 90 days, 19 there is no agreement on interconnection between ATG 20 and U S West. What does ATG do? They are stuck 21 without an agreement, and unless they are able to negotiate or opt into another carrier's agreement, then 22 23 they have no agreement, and it's going to be another 24 six months before they can get an agreement, so from a practical standpoint, ATG is up a creek, and I think,

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again, we are dealing with unusual circumstances here because of the fact that the 252(i) was stayed and then reinstated, and we have unusual circumstances, and I think in this case, the only thing that really makes 5 sense is to allow this to be effective for the entire time of the ATG Agreement, and, in fact, given the fact that the determination provision or the effectiveness provision in the MFS Agreement said it would be for 9 two-and-a-half years and thereafter until replaced by 10 one of the parties, that's the same thing you would be 11 giving ATG here. The parties in this case being ATG 12 and U S West, not a third party that's not part of the 13 ATG Agreement, so it's consistent with taking over the 14 effectiveness provision of the MFS Agreement into the 15 ATG Agreement. 16

You are giving them the same thing that U S West has with MFS; in other words, the parties to the agreement have to decide when and if to replace the agreement, not have to wait and decide what some other third party that's not even a party to the agreement decides to do.

CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Ms. Anderl, do you have an answer as to what ATG is supposed to do if you negotiated a new agreement but they haven't had time to negotiate a new one themselves?

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MS. ANDERL: It seems so me that they would just revert back to the terms and conditions that are in the agreement they've got right now, which is the Kovad Agreement. It's a stand-alone agreement. 5 contains all the necessary terms. It has an interconnection section in it, and if the MFS Agreement expires or the provisions from the MFS Agreement are no longer effective and they haven't had time to get new 9 terms and conditions or begun negotiating with U S West 10 on that, it seems to me that the safety net is that 11 they revert to the Kovad Agreement that they had 12 originally opted into. 13

This is potentially going to be a problem if people pick and choose from different agreements where you've got the interconnection section that expires in June 2001, the retail section that expires in August 2002, and the collocation section that expires in October 2000. You can cobble together an agreement like that, and if the carriers can do that, that's to me maybe the downside risk that they have by availing themselves of the most favorable terms. They just have to have a business plan to deal with that, but they can't just say, This is going to be hard for us so give us the longest term.

CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: That sounds like a

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practical thing to do, to fall back on the old agreement, but legally how does that work, because legally if U S West and ATG had abandoned the Kovad Agreement for the time being or have abandoned it --5 MS. ANDERL: Only part of it. 6 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Say on part of it they 7 have, so now they've got a new agreement. Is there anything in the current agreement that would adopt the 9 MFS, if we approve it, that says, And if this doesn't 10 work out, we revert back? Legally, how do we know that 11 you can revert back, that ATG can revert back? 12 MS. ANDERL: It may not happen automatically. 13 It may be something that you would want to put in an 14 order or that the parties would have to agree on as a 15 separate side deal that there just won't be an 16 agreement out there with a big hole in it, but as I 17 said, I don't think the solution is to kind of -- let's 18 say hypothetically we agree to negotiate with MFS or 19 MFS agrees to negotiate with us, and in April of this 20 year, we come up with a new agreement and we file it 21 with the Commission for approval. The Commission approves it in May, and it has different reciprocal 22 23 compensation provisions in it. Does that mean that ATG 24 doesn't have to start negotiating with us until then, 25 and they get 160 days to negotiate, file the

arbitration? They essentially get an additional nine months of those terms and conditions? That's not fair or right either.

CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: I'm always trying to think of the default position; if everything breaks down, then what happens. In this case, does the Commission have the authority to approve or to add in this fall-back mechanism; that is, if the MFS Agreement ends and you haven't got a new agreement with ATG, then it reverts back to Kovad? Can we say that, or do we have to act on what's brought before us between the two of them?

MS. ANDERL: I don't want to answer off the top of my head. I want to think about it for a minute. It seems to me that you would have that authority to do that, because it's within the scope of your authority to approve interconnection agreements and insure they are consistent with the public interest, et cetera, but I'd probably want to do a little research.

CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Mr. Kopta, do you have an opinion on that?

MR. KOPTA: I do, not surprisingly. Purely from the standpoint of what's going on here, ATG has requested a particular section of the agreement to replace a section of its existing agreement. Once that

happens, that modifies the agreement. The Commission approves it. That is the agreement. The Kovad Agreement no longer exists, so absent an order from the Commission, ATG would have to reopt into those 5 provisions, which, of course, would be long after the time of the original, so we run smack dab into the 7 Commission's Interpretive Policy Statement about when you can opt into the particular provisions. 9 As far as the Commission having the authority 10 to say, Well, if this one goes away, this one 11 substitutes, that's certainly not something that ATG 12 has requested, and you are adding another layer of 13 complexity onto this agreement. Not only do we have to 14 wait for an uncertain event about whether U S West and 15 MFS are able to negotiate an agreement, but we have to 16 say, Well, if we can't reach another agreement, then we 17 have this other provision that we don't want in the 18 agreement back in the agreement, and no other carrier 19 that has opted into the U S West/MFS Agreement has that 20 kind of provision in their agreement. 21 U S West is claiming that this is somehow 22 unfair, but ATG will be in the same position as every 23 other carrier that is opted into the MFS Agreement. 24 an example, GST opted into the MFS Agreement. As far 25 as I'm aware, there is nothing in the Commission order

approving that agreement that requires once that U S West and MFS have reached an agreement for GST to have 90 days to negotiate its own agreement or to somehow pick another agreement from somebody else while theirs 5 has expired, and they don't have any other agreement that's in place, so I think all we are asking for is 7 the same thing that other carriers have been provided by the Commission, and I think that trying to do 9 something along the lines of what U S West has 10 suggested and what's recommended in the recommended 11 decision is just going to cause more problems and 12 uncertainties and more issues raised to the Commission. 13 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: So from a given date -- obviously, you know when your own agreement 14 15 ends. That's pretty easy to figure out, but in the 16 case where you're relying on the MFS Agreement and you 17 don't know when it ends, if there is some kind of date 18 that triggers your knowledge that that will end, such 19 as a request for approval of a new MFS Agreement or our 20 approval of an MFS Agreement, what's the minimum time 21 period after that that you need? Is it the 135 days? 22 MR. KOPTA: I'm saying nine months after the 23 act because you have to leave open the possibility that 24 the parties aren't going to be able to negotiate an 25 agreement and would have to arbitrate, and that's the

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time frame that's provided under the Act, which sort of raises another response to U S West saying if you are going to pick and choose among various agreements and have different termination dates, then that's kind of a 5 problem.

If you know that a particular section of your 7 agreement is going to expire in August 2001, then you can start -- you can go nine months back from that 9 period of time and start the negotiation for a new 10 agreement and allow yourself enough time, and yes, that 11 does cause problems, and yes, we have problems with 12 that particular approach, but at least you have an 13 alternative.

CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: But aren't you the party that decided to choose the MFS Agreement with its indefinite time period, so going in, you didn't know when it was going to end?

MR. KOPTA: That's true, but we take the same indefinite time period. That's part of the deal. get the same effectiveness or the same termination date -- in this case, there isn't one -- but we are willing to take that. We are willing to say this will remain in effect until the end of our current agreement 24 or unless replaced as a result of an agreement between 25 U S West and ATG.

CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: So instead of saying it's the indefiniteness of the MFS Agreement that you somehow get to have the indefiniteness of your own agreement.

MR. KOPTA: Just the indefiniteness of that particular portion of the MFS Agreement. That's the effectiveness of that agreement, so you step into the same shoes as MFS, but you don't also allow them to control when the agreement takes effect.

CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Why not?

MR. KOPTA: Look at all the other provisions. When you are opting into an agreement, you're substituting ATG for MFS. Do we have to, when we adopt a provision, rely on negotiations with U S West and MFS when it comes to trunk forecasting? I don't think so. I think the agreement says the parties will get together and design the ways that they want to interconnect their network. ATG is not relying on the way that U S West interconnects its network with MFS, nor should it be.

So you step into the same shoes of the agreement with the same terms and conditions of the agreement, but not how that's implemented with another carrier, and that's the same thing we are saying here with the effectiveness; that we step into the same

shoes, that there is an indefinite term, and it can be replaced by the parties, but the parties to this agreement, not the parties to another agreement. 4 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Does staff have an 5 opinion? 6 The staff memo that listed all the MS. ROTH: 7 recommendations that staff is recommending the Commission to adopt, but to address the date, I'm going 9 to try. Shannon is probably going to help. 10 First of all, that May, year 2001, is the 11 date that ATG will no longer have the MFS/U S West 12 reciprocal compensation arrangement. Then come to the 13 second question is 90 days from the date that U S West 14 and MFS filed the negotiated agreement or the start for 15 arbitration. To that extent, I would say the 90 days 16 would be enough for ATG to look around in various other 17 agreements this Commission has approved, such as 18 Televerse, Nextlink, next come before you next 19 Wednesday is ATTI, GST. 20 None of these parties mention they have, 21 especially AT&T, has the right to pick and choose from 22 other agreement in effect. The fact ATG from the very 23 beginning of this case pick MFS and U S West, it really 24 created a problem from the very beginning for this 25 case. If ATG has from the very beginning picked

Nextlink/U S West Agreement, which the reciprocal compensation, which is the same reciprocal compensation as the U S West/MFS Agreement, we wouldn't have a problem, and it would expire when ATG's agreement expires, or when Nextlink and U S West agreement expires, whichever comes first. So ATG only deserves to the extent that either their agreement with U S West expires or when U S West file a request for approval with us, 90 days from that.

As far as if U S West file a petition or MFS

As far as if U S West file a petition or MFS file a petition for arbitration, I don't know how to count 135 days, but Shannon may be able to help me on that.

MS. SMITH: I can't really provide a lot of assistance with respect to counting the 135 days if U S West and MFS were to come in and petition for arbitration of a new agreement, but in this case, ATG opted into an agreement with an indefinite expiration date, and to that extent, ATG accepted that provision somewhat at its peril understanding that MFS and U S West could essentially reach another agreement with respect to reciprocal compensation; and therefore, that provision would not be available any longer in the MFS/U S West interconnection agreement.

CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: That's your

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interpretation of what they did, but their interpretation of what they did is they bought into their own indefiniteness; that is, that the indefinite quality applied to the new parties, ATG and U S West, 5 so part of our thinking has to be what do we think they opted into.

That's true. What ATG opted into MS. SMITH: was a reciprocal compensation arrangement between U S West and MFS, and when that particular arrangement is no longer valid between those parties, it has expired, and the Interpretive Policy Statement says that when an arrangement or agreement has expired, it's no longer available for pick and choose, and that ATG has to take the same expiration date in the original agreement or the arrangement, and the problem here is there isn't an expiration date. It's somewhat open ended.

So the question for this Commission is when to draw the line, the effectiveness of the reciprocal compensation arrangement between MFS and U S West, and the proposal that is before you from staff draws a line and picks an effective date, but also allows ATG an opportunity to continue to operate under that arrangement until it can pick and choose from another agreement or reach an agreement with U S West on its own.

COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: Speaking for myself, I'm of the opinion we have to draw a line. What the parties need here is some definiteness. In a fact situation, this just cries out for the parties to know what the rules are and you can go on with your lives, and it doesn't have to be perfect; it just has to be a line. So I'd like to know from your best statement of what you think that line should be. Mr. Kopta, your 9 position is that there is only one line, apparently, and that's the May 2001 contract expiration date for 11 ATG. 12 MR. KOPTA: That's correct. 13 COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: And that's it. 14 MR. KOPTA: Unless the parties can negotiate 15 a replacement --16 COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: If you can come up 17 yourselves with a new arrangement, that would be 18 different, but without that, the 2001 date. 19 MR. KOPTA: That's correct, and I guess part 20 of the problem, Commissioner Hemstad, is that staff 21 rather glibly says, Well, they can opt into another agreement. The problem is the Nextlink Agreement 22 23 expires in August. All of the other agreements are 24 opt-in's to the MFS Agreement and they have the same 25 indefinite term, so does that mean we bind to the GST,

or is the GST Agreement also subject to when U S West and MFS happen to reach an agreement on a replacement agreement, which would certainly be news, I'm sure, to GST that suddenly their agreement evaporates in 90 days 5 after U S West and MFS reach an agreement. So it wasn't a strategic decision as much as 7 that was what was available, and assuming that nothing new comes in, there isn't anything else that's 9 available in terms of reciprocal compensation, except 10 for opt-in's to the MFS Agreement or some modification 11 thereof. 12 COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: Ms. Anderl? 13 MS. ANDERL: Our position would be that the 14 line is in one of two places: either the May 2001 date that the ATG Agreement expires or 90 days after 15 16 U S West notifies ATG that the MFS Agreement will no 17 longer be in effect on a date certain. 18 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: But your 90 days is an 19 arbitrary. There is nothing magical about 90 days. 20 just seems a sufficient time. 21 MS. ANDERL: It seems reasonable. 22 COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: And the staff position 23 modifies that to say -- how is the staff position 24 different from that?

MS. ROTH: It's different. U S West said

00073 it's 90 days, whenever they give to ATG a 90-day notice. COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: And staff position is 4 90 days after they file --5 MS. ROTH: They file with the Commission. 6 COMMISSIONER HEMSTAD: -- the completed 7 agreement. Your position is an extra 90 days. MS. ANDERL: That gives them probably an 9 extra 60 days, because they file, then it's approved 10 after 30 days. 11 CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: My question is, what 12 if you come instead with the request for arbitration? 13 What if you can't negotiate a new agreement with MFS 14 and you come here without a new agreement to approve? 15 MS. ANDERL: That would still give us an 16 ability to notify ATG 90 days, but at the time we filed 17 for arbitration with the Commission, that would serve 18 also as a 90-day notice to ATG that the MFS Agreement is no longer going to be in effect after we're done 19 20 with the arbitration. That would probably give them 21 more than 90 days. 22 MS. ROTH: Can I just respond to Mr. Kopta 23 that earlier he said there are no longer other 24 provisions to pick and choose. That's not true. is arbitration case between ATTI and U S West before

the Commission is going to come before you at next open meeting on February 9th. The arbitrators recommended decision is to award ATTI the reciprocal compensation arrangement in MFS/U S West Agreement, but that's an 5 arbitrated issue. That's not a pick and choose result. That is pick and choose issue, but to the extent that 7 Mr. Kopta said everything else expires, ATTI/U S West, if the Commission adopted the arbitrator's decision, 9 then they would have another -- how many years, three 10 years? 11 JUDGE BERG: I'm not sure the term, but it's 12 a minimum of two years. 13 MS. ROTH: Minimum of two years to pick and 14 choose from that between AT&T and U S West. 15 MS. ANDERL: Commissioners, if I could just 16 respond to that. I don't want my silence seen as an 17 assent that U S West agrees with that position, and I 18 think I've explained in prior proceedings. It's our 19 position that if it's a 252(i) provision that was 20 received through opting into another carrier's 21 contract, if that provision itself is not available

under 252(i), I don't think that's a question you have 22 23 to decide today so I don't want to muddy the waters, 24 but I want to make sure our position on that is clear. 25 MR. KOPTA: And I think this goes to your

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point, Commissioner Hemstad, that if you do anything
   other than say that these provisions that ATG has opted
   into are effective for the same length of time as the
   contract or subject to negotiation between U S West and
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   ATG, you are buying a lot of uncertainty and imposing a
   lot of uncertainty on ATG. It may be that this
   agreement will be available. It may be that it's not.
   It may be that we'll be back before you because U S
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   West takes a different position than we do. Who knows?
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   It may be that it never comes it up. It may be that
   MFS and U S West are going to be happy with their
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   agreement until at least May of 2001, but we need to
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   know what the provisions of our agreement are and how
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   long they are going to be effective in order to plan
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   the replacement and also to be able to operate our
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   business.
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              CHAIRWOMAN SHOWALTER: Any other comments,
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   questions?
               Thank you very much. The open meeting is
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   adjourned.
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             (Open meeting adjourned at 9:40 a.m.)
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