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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 in the memo. I can describe it to you now if you wish.

Also, there was another housecleaning rule that was found that needed to be changed in WAC 480-120-174 in the payment arrangements rule and

SETT. So SETT proposes those -- both of those changes. CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So --

MR. CUPP: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: -- why don't you just very briefly explain the change of the definition of "order date" of 021.

MR. CUPP: Originally the language in 480-120-021 that defined "order date" just said that when action was required by the -- the applicant, basically, to get service, that the order date became the date on which the applicant completed the work that needed to be done, and WITA recommended that the language be changed to say that "Following completion of the required actions, the order date became -- becomes the date on which the company receives notice from the applicant of such completion," because the company wouldn't necessarily know when the work was completed without notification from the customer.

> CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you. MR. CUPP: You're welcome.

Where was I? So the -- the topic of

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23 24 CenturyLink?

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discussion I'm guessing today will be about staff's wish to reinstate 480-120-440, which -- which describes

the -- the repair requirements for outages that are not

major outages. Since it's a repeal, staff has used

WAC 480-120-411(1)(c), which is a network maintenance

rule that says that outage conditions basically must be

repaired immediately -- or, excuse me, promptly, which

Webster defines as immediately or without delay. And

411 does not have any exclusions for major outages or 9

restore delays caused by force majeure, and it also

doesn't have exclusions for weekends and holidays. It

just says repair it promptly. 12

> I developed some graphs showing -- they are on the table. I think they sent copies to you -showing -- showing the increase in violations and one showing the increase in complaints over the last winter. And -- excuse me. I don't remember what color is which. It shows the Eastern Washington outages in blue and Western in orange or red. It's hard to tell.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: I think it's orange. It's orange to me.

COMMISSIONER JONES: It's orange.

MR. CUPP: And in addition, I put together a spreadsheet that shows basically some -- some more detail regarding the month of December and the outages

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016

1 in that month. It shows the -- in the, what, fourth

column from the left, the date the outage was reported.

3 And the next column to the right is the date -- the

commitment date, when the company says is the day we'll

be out to restore. And the far right column is the --5

the number of days -- I excluded the first two days.

7 basically, because the staff is given 48 hours for

8 restore.

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So it shows -- and in blue you'll see a statewide storm in which the -- the governor declared a state of emergency due to severe storms. That declaration showed -- or proclamation showed -- it talked about utility infrastructure being affected. The orange that you'll see at the bottom of the first page, and then on the back, that outage affected six counties: Chelan, King, Kittitas, Lewis, Snohomish, and Yakima Counties. The counties that were affected I showed in red just during the duration of that storm.

And I don't know the exact duration of that storm. It was expected to last several days. Apparently the proclamation was made during the storm,

CHAIRMAN DANNER: This spreadsheet is just

MR. CUPP: Yes, sir. I think it's important

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also to note that -- I mean, I understand that companies

believe this is a step backward in terms of competitive

3 neutrality, but I have a book here full of -- it's

Chapter 480-120, and I don't think any of these rules

are competitively neutral or -- or unimportant. I think

they are all very useful rules and they are very

7 important to our population who has landlines.

I think that's all have I right now, unless you have questions.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you.

11 Are there any questions for Mr. Cupp?

COMMISSIONER JONES: No.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Mr. Cupp, this is Commissioner Rendahl. Do you have similar data for any

of the WITA companies or for Frontier?

MR. CUPP: There are very -- well, I didn't find any violations during these periods for any WITA companies of 480-120 -- well, over the winter months that I focused on, of WAC 480-120-411(1)(c). Frontier numbers were a lot lower. I can give you rough numbers based on the charts that I put together in the CR-102.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Sure.

MR. CUPP: Sorry. Got to find that. During the winter months, it looks like December 2015, roughly 37 violations of 480-120-411(1)(c) and six complaints.

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     PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016
                                                                       PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016
   So it jumped from basically zero in November up to six
                                                                  1
                                                                            MR. CUPP: No. No, well, not that staff
                                                                     takes into consideration when entering a complaint or
   in December, three in January, five in March.
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           COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.
                                                                  3
                                                                     noting violations.
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           CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. Jones?
                                                                  4
                                                                            COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. All right.
           COMMISSIONER JONES: Let me see if this is
                                                                  5
                                                                     Okay. Thanks.
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   on. Is this on? Yes.
                                                                  6
                                                                            CHAIRMAN DANNER: So if you find a
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           So if we go back without this rule, without
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                                                                     violation -- so if you find that there is a -- using the
                                                                     network maintenance rule, if you're finding that an
   a 440 or 441, where, as you say, we have the network
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 9
   maintenance rule, correct?
                                                                     outage has not been responded to in 48 hours, do you
           MR. CUPP: Yes, sir.
                                                                     find that you -- you log that as a violation?
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           COMMISSIONER JONES: So these complaints.
                                                                 11
                                                                            MR. CUPP: Our complaint staff logs it as a
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   how does staff monitor and enforce -- or when there's a
                                                                 12
                                                                     violation if, from the time the outage is reported to
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   complaint under the 411 network maintenance rule -- I'm
                                                                 13
                                                                     the time the outage is restored, it exceeds 48 hours,
   reading it now. And, as you say, it has a four-part
                                                                 14
                                                                     for every day exceeding 48 hours.
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   test. In sub (1) it says (a), "Provide adequate
                                                                 15
                                                                            CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. And you feel -- or
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   maintenance to ensure that all facilities are in safe
                                                                 16
                                                                     staff feels secure that that is a reasonable rule, even
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   add serviceable condition." That's broad, right?
                                                                     though 48 hours is not -- I mean, the -- "promptly" is
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                                                                 17
           MR. CUPP: Right. And I don't see a lot of
                                                                 18
                                                                     not defined?
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   violations of subsection (1)(a). The violations that --
                                                                 19
                                                                            MR. CUPP: Well, yes, because 480-120-440
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           COMMISSIONER JONES: Where do they come in?
                                                                 20
                                                                     was in effect for so long and that's just the standard
                                                                     that was set, and SETT felt it was reasonable to
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    That was my next --
           MR. CUPP: Oh, (1)(c).
                                                                 22
                                                                     continue with that -- with that standard.
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           COMMISSIONER JONES: (1)(c), it says
                                                                 23
                                                                            CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. And it hasn't been
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24
    "promptly."
                                                                     suggested that because that standard was repealed that
           MR. CUPP: "Promptly repair or replace
                                                                     it is no longer in place and -- and something else would
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                                                      Page 10
                                                                                                                       Page 12
     PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016
                                                                       PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016
   broken, damaged, or deteriorated equipment when found to
                                                                  1
                                                                     be determined to be our intent?
   be no longer capable of providing adequate service."
                                                                  2
                                                                            MR. CUPP: It possibly has come up. I don't
          COMMISSIONER JONES: So how does staff
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                                                                     handle complaints, so I haven't really discussed these
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   interpret two words in sub (c), "promptly" and
                                                                     violations --
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   "adequate"?
                                                                  5
                                                                            CHAIRMAN DANNER: Right.
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          MR. CUPP: Well, staff has been using the
                                                                  6
                                                                            MR. CUPP: -- with the company's complaint
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   48-hour standard for -- in -- to define "promptly" in
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                                                                     handling staff, so ...
   this case --
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                                                                            CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.
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          COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.
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                                                                            MR. CUPP: I -- I know that these -- had
          MR. CUPP: -- for outages. "Adequate"
                                                                     these violations been withdrawn, had the company
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   basically means -- that basically means is it -- is the
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                                                                     convinced our staff that no, there shouldn't be a
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   line capable of providing a voice conversation.
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                                                                     violation here, staff would have withdrawn it, and it
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          COMMISSIONER JONES: So it is because this
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                                                                     wouldn't have shown up in these charts and tables.
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   is not wireless or VoIP or any IP-enabled service,
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                                                                            CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Thank you very
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   you're -- you are looking at voice communication --
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                                                                     much. Any other questions for Mr. Cupp before we move
   industry standards on voice communications, like
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   latency --
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                                                                            All right. Thank you.
          MR. CUPP: Yes.
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                                                                            MR. CUPP: Thank you.
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          COMMISSIONER JONES: -- you know, time to
                                                                            CHAIRMAN DANNER: Don't go anywhere.
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                                                                 19
   connect, and originating to a terminating call, things
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                                                                            MR. CUPP: Okay.
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   like that?
                                                                            CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Next, let's go
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          MR. CUPP: Yes.
                                                                     to Ms. Anderl. Good morning.
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          COMMISSIONER JONES: There's nothing in here
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                                                                            MS. ANDERL: Good morning, Commissioner,
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                                                                     Commissioners, Chairman Danner. Lisa Anderl
   on 911, is there? So 911 centers, there's no enhanced
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   reporting for 911?
                                                                     representing CenturyLink.
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rulemaking.

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016

We have quite a bit of information to share with you today to kind of expand upon the two sets of comments that we filed originally. And if it's all right with you, Mr. Grate and I are going to kind of tag-team it. He's got some information specific to the force majeure events that prompted the outage. I've got, maybe not surprisingly, some more legal arguments for you.

So I think I want to just kind of start at the beginning and emphasize to you that it is, I think, the industry's belief, definitely CenturyLink's belief, on firm conviction that this rule, 480-120-440, was not inadvertently repealed. It was absolutely an intentional and correct repealer of the rule in a docket that was opened specifically to consider bringing your rules toward competitive neutrality and recognizing the effect of competition on the telecommunications industry specifically.

I think it was a follow-on from the recognition in RA4 and in Frontier's competitive classification proceeding that there is pervasive competition in the state of Washington, that that competition serves to control and drive behaviors in a way that formerly was the role of a regulator, but the regulators wisely step back when there is sufficient

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 the statement of purpose in the CR-101 and 102 was to correct an error, an inadvertent error. If that was indeed the case, that it was just a scrivener's error or a typo or some, you know, overly enthusiastic redlining that nobody caught, I think we might -- it'd be a different story from where we -- where I think we really are, which is what the rule -- the rulemaking didn't technically notice, which is adoption of a service quality standard, kind of de novo.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So is there -- is there anything in the record that suggests that we took that step deliberately as opposed to inadvertently?

MS. ANDERL: Oh, yes, tons.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: In our transcripts? I mean, this is -- I mean, I'm not talking about things that the company's filed. I'm talking about things where commissioners talked or commissioners wrote in an order.

MS. ANDERL: Yes, there -- the rule adoption order specifically indicates this is a rule to be repealed during the work -- the 480-120-440 specifically indicated in the order signed by the commission as a rule that was being repealed. It is a rule that was redlined by staff or the workshop to be eliminated. It was a rule that public counsel opposed the elimination

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competition to -- to drive behaviors and a free market to make sure that companies reap the rewards or pay the penalties in the free market of their behaviors, not based on violations of rules, but based on whether we have the ability to keep customers, win new ones, and keep the ones that we have happy.

In the light of the kind of deep and pervasive competition that has developed in this state, and many others, since the Telecom Act, and we've had a couple of A4s for the company -- and I think that you commissioners have correctly recognized the evolution of competition from CLEC to recognizing in the most recent A4 that VoIP and wireless services are substitutable, do provide a competitive alternative to many customers in the state, if -- if not -- if not virtually all of them, and for that reason, this rule and many, many others were either amended or repealed during the last

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So could we -- could we -- l'd like to separate out the -- the policy questions that you raise, I think, are all ones that we have to consider. But the question of whether we did something deliberately or inadvertently, is that material to where -- to the decision we're making today?

MS. ANDERL: Well, it -- it may be because

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of. So there was discussion on the -- you know, in the record. I -- I don't think we had transcripts in that rulemaking. I think we just had a workshop. And it was maybe recorded, but I don't recall there being a court reporter.

There was a matrix prepared by staff at the time of that rulemaking that showed the action to be taken for each of the 480-120 subsections that was under consideration, and it very clearly says "repeal." The competitive market will drive behaviors on this. There's no need for a rule. So yeah, I think it's -- I think it's crystal -- crystal clear.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. And then, once again, the materiality of it, I mean, is -- is -- if we were to determine that it was inadvertent, it's your argument that we would need go back and amend the rulemaking, the 101, and start over?

MS. ANDERL: Yeah, but I think potentially you have that issue before you in terms of whether there was adequate notice.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So even if it was -- if it was not inadvertent, if documented issues, which I think is what staff is bringing forward, show that there may be an issue with the repeal of that rule, the commission can still go forward and look at that,

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 whether or not it was based on inadvertent or not.

MS. ANDERL: Sure. The commission can still go forward and look at it. I'm not going to -- I wouldn't dispute that. We're going to get in a minute to why the spike, as alleged, does not support reinstatement of a rule, but not guite there yet.

I do have a couple of handouts that are just illustrative at this point. I think you're all well aware of the state of competition, but these are kind of a good reminder, really, of where we are in terms of the ILEC market share, if I may approach.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: You may. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you. CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you. COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you. MR. CUPP: Thanks. MS. ANDERL: George, you want one? MR. THOMSON: Thank you. MS. ANDERL: Court reporter?

MS. ANDERL: So these are just graphic representations of data per the FCC's competition report. We did just check, and, unfortunately, we were not able to get year-end 2015 data. I don't know why it's not available in the middle of 2016, but it's not.

THE REPORTER: Thank you.

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 restoral cannot make the flooded rivers go down. It will not restore roads that have washed out and taken conduit with them.

So -- and it -- and it really shouldn't, in a competitive market, drive companies to overstaff for unpredictable act-of-God-type events when staffing in that way. Even if it were possible to do so, could result in driving costs into the business to pay technicians who don't have anything to do during the non-force majeure 320 days of the year.

So what I'm saying at the beginning is in 12 the 2014 rulemaking, you got it right. You recognized 13 that there was competition. You recognized that there were a lot of rules that were no longer competitively neutral. Many of those hadn't been addressed in either 15 16 the competitive classification waiver or in the A4. You undertook a -- a thoughtful, deliberate, fairly time-consuming rulemaking, with a lot of record and a lot of comments and a lot of discussion, and you repealed this rule along with others and amended others to better reflect 2015. And I think that's where we should stav.

Now, the question then arises to Commissioner Randal's question is, well, what if things really have gone downhill since the repeal of the rule?

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But it's a -- the first page shows in the pie chart the difference between the market share in the 15 years since competition really took hold, and you can see that the ILEC has -- market share has declined pretty dramatically in face of the -- the non-ILEC, which includes CLEC and VoIP and wireless competition.

The second page just -- and these are total -- total Washington, so it includes CenturyLink and Frontier and those companies. We didn't break it out. The second page is just bar graphs showing the -the data similar to the pie chart. And then the second one is -- just shows the ILEC market share decline. So you have competitive restraint on behavior here. We do not need a service quality rule to govern it.

And, honestly, as we get more into the discussion today, I think you'll see pretty clearly that whether this rule was in place or not would have materially affected any behaviors in terms of restoral during the storm. Because some of -- much of this spike, and I'm using air quotes there, was -- much, if not all of it, was due to force majeure issues that Mr. Grate's going to give more detail about. A rule simply cannot cause telephone poles that are snapped off 24 and lying in the street to be replaced in 48 hours and

wires strung on them. A -- a rule mandating 48-hour

PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 What if we think data shows that the rule is really necessary? We're here to tell you that the data does not show that. The spike that staff alleges supports the reinstitution of the rule really doesn't exist, on multiple levels.

And the -- the first one I want to talk about is, I hope, not hard to follow, but staff -- the spike only exists really because the rule was repealed, but not because any behaviors changed; in other words, staff only included complaints where violations were found. 11 After 480-120-440 was repealed, staff started assessing violations under 411 and holding the company to a much stricter standard. 440 has force majeure exceptions. 440 had access exceptions where we couldn't reach the customer premises, locked gates, bad dogs, whatever. 440 had weekend and holiday exceptions.

Staff has determined to carry the 48-hour requirement over into its interpretation of subsection 411, but it did not carry over any of the exceptions that were going to be overruled. So, honestly, if you look at the spike, if the force majeure exemptions were in place, those wouldn't be violations and, therefore, those complaints would not be included in the graph. And the only thing that follows from that is you wouldn't have a spike. But we wouldn't have repaired

Docket No. UT-160196 - Vol. I Page 21 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 things more quickly. We wouldn't have necessarily had 1 2 different staffing or shorter intervals. 3 think. 3 CHAIRMAN DANNER: So do you accept that the interpretation in 411 is that -- is "promptly" meaning 4 4 48 hours? Do you think that's a reasonable 5 have to be. interpretation? 6 6 7 MS. ANDERL: Absolutely not. I think it's 7 completely arbitrary, and I think that "promptly" means 8 9 depending on the circumstances. You know, I mean, 9 "promptly" cannot mean 48 hours when you don't have a 10 pole in the ground to string your wire on. "Promptly" 11 11 cannot mean 48 hours when you don't even own the pole 12 13 that's laying in the street and have no authority to 13 replace it. "Promptly" cannot mean 48 hours when Avista 14 14 has 100,000 people out of power and we have to wait 15 15 until power is restored before we can string our 16 16 telephone lines. "Promptly" can't mean 48 hours under 17 emergency and that you only get a pass during these 17 any of those circumstances. 18 periods of time in these counties is simply too 18 restrictive. 19 19

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So on the spreadsheet now, we've got the blue, which is state of emergency; is that correct, Mr. Cupp?

MR. CUPP: Yes, that is.

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MR. GRATE: Okay. And the -- the -- and one again, the -- the orange is a different state of emergency in which --

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 CHAIRMAN DANNER: That's another state of emergency.

MR. CUPP: In which the -- that one focused on transportation infrastructure, the one in orange.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. And the blocks that are in white in the middle and at the end are outside --

MR. CUPP: Outside the storm that was defined in those proclamations, yes.

MS. ANDERL: But I don't think we agree with that, Your Honor.

MR. GRATE: No, not at all.

MS. ANDERL: Mr. -- Mr. Grate has all the data about the force majeure events, and we'll go 13 through what our belief is on the timing of the force majeures and the states of emergency.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Do you want to do that later?

MS. ANDERL: We can break to him now if it -- if it flows better for you. I'd be happy to --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Well, it flows better --I'm sorry, I'm just -- you know, my mind is not

necessarily linear. 22 23 MS. ANDERL: Okay.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So I'll let you -- I'll

25 let you go through your presentation.

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MS. ANDERL: I'm pretty linear.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: That's a good thing, I

MS. ANDERL: I was going to say, I don't

In any event, I think -- I think what's going to be cleared up is that all of these -- all of these outages on staff's December 2015 storm and restoral commitment detail were impacted one way or another. And that is because, even if we have an outage that -- or a -- a state of emergency that ends by the governor's proclamation, that doesn't mean we're done. We may have a lot of additional access issues. In fact, it's often not until the force majeure event is over and declared terminated that we can start rolling trucks. So to say that the governor declared this state of

Furthermore, when we have a state of emergency, we may well take crews and equipment from the nonimpacted counties or areas and move them into the impacted areas, which may, in fact, cause service restoral delays in non-force majeure counties. But I think, in the overall scheme of things, that's how you

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would want us to manage our business, is to say look, you've got a wet cable here, you're going to have to

wait 72 hours instead of 48 because we've got --3

80 percent of our crew that normally serves your area is 5 up there stringing wire in Spokane or Seattle.

If you start managing your business to a rigid 48-hour standard and you say hey, you know, we -we can't move -- we can't move techs out of here because

we have a 48-hour restoral standard and it's

100 percent, that drives bad business decisions. And

11 I'm not saying that we would do that, but if you put us

12 in a position of either driving a bad business decision

13 or intentionally violating your rule -- and I don't

think that -- knowing all of you for as many years as

I've known you, and the reasoned decisions that you have

made over those years, I don't think you want to create 16 17

a rule that has that as an inadvertent outcome.

18 So anyway, force majeure, more for -- from 19 Mr. Grate to come. In addition to --

COMMISSIONER JONES: Ms. Anderl?

21 MS. ANDERL: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Commissioner Jones on

23 that point. So the -- for -- the network maintenance

rule, though, does not have a force majeure exemption in

it, correct?

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MS. ANDERL: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JONES: But 440 did?

MS. ANDERL: It did.

COMMISSIONER JONES: So doesn't that work to the advantage of the company, to have a force majeure exemption? Because we've all dealt with force majeure over the years. I think we know what it is.

MS. ANDERL: Well, it did and it didn't. As I said, part of -- part of our being able to use that force majeure exemption is having the trouble tickets coded appropriately to force majeure. As you're going to hear from me in a minute, we have over 700 technicians in the state of Washington. And I think expecting a 100 percent accuracy force majeure recording the cause of the outage is probably not -- probably not realistic.

Furthermore, as I was just discussing, there may be situations where we have moved staff out of nonimpacted areas into the force majeure areas. And so say perhaps Yakima dodged the storm, Yakima may have delays because half their crews are gone helping the damaged areas. The Yakima crews aren't going to know to code their delays to force majeure because they don't have flooded roads.

So the force majeure exemption -- exemption is

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 it's because the top line of the graph is 50. If you put the top line of the graph at 800,000 and looked at number of complaints per access line, you wouldn't even see a bump. So I think -- I think we are, like I said, still talking about very, very, very small numbers under very, very, very extreme weather conditions.

Finally, I want to answer the question that the -- the commissioners asked during their briefing with staff last week, and that is for staffing numbers of technicians on our payroll who are qualified for service restoral. And I'm not sure exactly what the intent of the question was, but I surmised that the question was, you know, did we immediately adjust staffing levels after the rule was repealed to somehow save money, diminish service quality or something, because we no longer had to manage to this standard.

That is not the case, and I will -- I'll tell you about our staffing numbers. We weren't able to validate them until an 8:30 conference call in the car this morning, and so I don't have a handout for you, but we can file these if you wish. I can just read them off for you, though.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: That would be -- as long as we can get it into the record, that will be all right.

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helpful, yes, but it still -- kind of still doesn't get up there, and especially when the rule is otherwise a, you know, 100 percent in 48 unless you get an exemption. Okay?

Interestingly, that we -- our research, kind of belatedly, not until our second round of comments, disclosed that there is no similar rule or restoral of power and natural gas outages in the state of Washington. And I'm not sure why that's the case. Believe me, to my friends at PSE and Avista, I am not advocating for such a rule because I don't think it's any more attainable for them than it would be for us. But it's hard to imagine why a market that is as competitive as telecom would need a standard like that when -- when other essential utilities that -- where customers, who clearly have less of a choice of a

provider, do not have that kind of a mandate.

And we don't have a 100 percent in 48 hours in any other state. I mean, other states do have, per Mr. Cupp's memo, 80 percent in 48, or 85 percent in 24. We don't think you need that sort of a standard at all. Given the -- like I said, the very, very, very tiny number of complaints -- I mean, we have almost 800,000 access lines in the state of Washington. You look at these complaints numbers, and sure, there's a spike, but

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MS. ANDERL: We've got quarterly numbers from the end of the fourth quarter of 2014, so 4Q 2014.
We had 644 techs in the state of Washington qualified to work on service restoral issues. 1Q '15, 635; 2Q '15, 671; 3Q '15, 679; 4Q '15, 692; 1Q '16, 754; 2Q '16, 777.
So -- and the rule was repealed in the middle of the second quarter of 2015.

As I'm sure you're aware, demand for broadband has increased. CenturyLink has rolled out Prism television service in the state. We're busier than we've been. And in the overall, we have increased staffing levels to respond to customer demands. These staffing levels did not increase or decrease based on the repeal of the rule. It did not increase or decrease based on the threatened reinstatement of the rule. I think what we see here is our own internal metrics tell us when we need to hire people when we have unacceptable load-to-force issues or unacceptable installation or repair delays. And I think it's -- I think it's working the way it should be.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Ms. Anderl, I'm Commissioner Jones. On that point, just a point of clarification. So are these techs -- and I take your point on the increasing numbers after 3Q 2015. But because of the Triple Play offering that I'm bombarded

Page 29 Page 31 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 with every month from CenturyLink, and I get all your 1 the comments in that rulemaking. And I know that public advertisements, are these techs qualified to do service counsel specifically opposed the repeal of that rule, restoration on broadband, Prism TV, and Legacy Voice, and I know that it was very clearly laid out in the the TDM network? Because, as you know, they are 4 staff matrix. different networks, very different networks. 5 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Thank you. 6 MS. ANDERL: Yes, we asked that specific 6 MS. ANDERL: My microphone's a little wonky. question. Every single one of the numbers I gave you is It just keeps cutting out. Sorry about that. qualified to restor pods. Not all of them are qualified 8 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: They are acting up 9 to work on broadband or television. So I think that's 9 lately. kind of what you care about, and that's why we asked 10 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Yeah, as soon as we get an that question. 11 infusion of cash here, we'll -- so ... 11 12 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 12 MS. ANDERL: I could maybe get one of our 13 MS. ANDERL: Now, I did, in our comments --13 techs to look at it. and I want to make this clarification. I did indicate 14 CHAIRMAN DANNER: We can't wait that long. 14 that we had hired new techs and that we had a total of 15 15 That was a joke, just for the record. 515 as of the date we filed the comments. I -- I'll COMMISSIONER JONES: Can you strike that 16 16 take the hit on that. I think I didn't ask the question from the record, please? 17 17 right, and what I got -- when I got that 515 number, it 18 MS. ANDERL: You guys are a tough crowd. 18 COMMISSIONER DANNER: I couldn't resist. was a Western Washington number because I was talking to 19 19 somebody who is based in Seattle. So when we -- when we 20 20 Mr. Grate? re-asked and we -- we did get the full state count data, 21 21 MR. GRATE: May I approach the bench? that's why you see these numbers as higher than that 515 22 CHAIRMAN DANNER: You may approach. 22 than I put in our comments. 23 MR. GRATE: Thank you. Handouts. This is 23 24 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 24 a matrix. 25 MS. ANDERL: So if you don't have any other 25 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Page 30 Page 32 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 1 questions for me, I think that's -- pretty much CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you. 2 COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you. concludes my portion of the presentation. Mr. Grate 3 MS. ANDERL: Thank you. Did you give one to 3 does have more interesting pictures of the storm and some good discussion about the force majeure events that 4 John? 5 5 we experienced in November, December, and January. MR. GRATE: I did. 6 COMMISSIONER JONES: Just --6 MR. CUPP: You didn't give me pictures. 7 MR. GRATE: You didn't get the pictures? 7 Commissioner Jones. One more question. So I did -with Judge Compta's help, I did pull the orders, so I'm 8 MS. ANDERL: He did now. I gave him my looking at it. I don't see any description of the 9 pictures. 9 repeal of 440 in the narrative. I just see, you know, 10 MR. CUPP: There you go. 10 of all the rules we have like -- this was a pretty 11 MS. ANDERL: I think they are the same. 11 extensive repeal and amend rulemaking, wasn't it? And 12 MR. THOMSON: Thank you. 12 there are like 30 or 40 or 50 line items. 13 MS. ANDERL: I think it's on. 13 And you're right. It just says repeal, 14 MR. GRATE: We're on now. Good morning. 14 WAC 440-120-440 describes it. But there's nothing --15 15 I'm Phil Grate. I'm director of regulatory affairs for there's nothing in the narrative, Ms. Anderl. We have CenturyLink in Washington and Oregon, and my purpose is 16 16 17 narrative on damage reporting requirements, narrative on 17 to talk specifically about the force majeure events that annual certifications where we agree and disagree with 18 occurred in late 2015 and into 2016. 18 not just you but with AT&T and others. But is there 19 I have -- I have two handouts for you. One anything in this order that can you point me to for 20 has a set of photographs at the front end of it, and 20 narrative? 21 these are photographs that I pulled down from the 21 22 Seattle Times website. I believe these were taken on MS. ANDERL: I don't recall seeing anything 22 in the order. December 9th and published on December 10th, and they 23 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. just illustrate the extent of the storm damage that 24 MS. ANDERL: Like I said, I did read all of occurred in the Puget Sound area. I think the -- one in 25

Page 33 Page 35 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 the upper left-hand corner and the lower -- yeah, upper 1 sheet, is the reasons given, is that your language? Is left and lower right are both from Issaquah. I don't that your language or is that the -know the locations of the two flooding photos. But --3 MR. GRATE: No, I copied that. 3 4 MS. ANDERL: I think one of them was Monroe. 4 CHAIRMAN DANNER: That's their language? MR. GRATE: Might have been Monroe. 5 MR. GRATE: I copied their language. 5 Looks -- looks a little like Monroe. But, in any event, 6 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. 6 7 this just -- and there are many, many, many more 7 MR. GRATE: Okay. So the other handout, pictures like this on -- on the Times website. then, behind the four pictures, these are items from the 8 8 9 I also have handed out a two-page matrix. 9 governor's office. And, effectively, what there are are And that matrix is something that I -- I developed by 10 two requests for federal emergency relief. One was made reviewing the monthly reports coming from the state 11 on January 8th; the other was made on January 25th. 11 12 Emergency Operations Center monthly reports. They have 12 And the reason I have these is because they 13 a warning center monthly report set. It's -- covers the 13 provide a fairly succinct explanation of what was going period from January 2015 through June 2016. And what it on in terms of the force majeure events that occurred 14 14 shows is the activation level that occurred at the during that period. And I -- I will not walk you 15 15 Emergency Operations Center during that 18-month period. 16 through all these in their entirety, but I think it's 16 important to understand some of the high points here. 17 I only showed phase two and phrase three. 17 Phase one is normal operations. Phase two is a 18 If you look at the first item, it says, 18 heightened level of operations for events like flooding. 19 "Governor Inslee requests federal disaster systems for 19 Phase three is fairly rare and is used in the case of rainfall and windstorm." I've highlighted --20 20 forest fires and -- and extreme emergencies. highlighted the key points here, and the -- the main 21 21 And the -- the point I want to make with 22 point is that Washington State, from November 12th 22 this, if you look at the matrix, starting about one, 23 through the 21st, had a system of rain pulses that 23 two, three, four, five, six down on the left, the date produced a powerful windstorm on November 17th. It most 24 November 11 through November 17, the operations center 25 strongly affected Spokane County and --25 Page 34 Page 36 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 1 was at phase two for a period of seven days. And then Am I still on? 2 on November 18th, it jumps to phase three. And MS. ANDERL: No. 3 3 there's -- on the -- the right side, then, is all the CHAIRMAN DANNER: No, you went off. 4 MR. GRATE: Okay. And Snohomish County. At weather events that were occurring during this period of 5 time that caused the -- the operations center to be 5 least 200 -- or, 522 utility customers in Washington activated. 6 State lost power during that --7 7 MS. ANDERL: Thousand. Then on the next page, the operations center goes back to phase two and remains in phase through --8 MR. GRATE: Thousand, excuse me, 522,000. two through December 8th to support recovery efforts 9 Moving on to the governor's actual request 9 relating to the previous month's flooding and for federal relief, dated January 8th, I've -- I've 10 10 weather-related events. Jumps back up to phase three on highlighted on the left-hand side the key points, I 11 11 12 think. And the most important point is to understand December 9th and is there for a couple of days. And 12 then at the bottom of the page, on December 11th, it 13 that there was a winter -- a series of winter storms, 13 goes back to phase two and remained there through 14 not just one, but pulses of winter storms, from 14 15 January 15th, for a total of 36 days and, again, because 15 November 12th to the 25th that created very high winds, they were in support of recovery efforts relating to the flooding, landslides, and mudslides. 16 16 17 previous month's flooding and weather-related events. 17 If you skip to the second page of that, at So there was a long period of time in -- in 18 the bottom there, it says, "High winds struck across the 18 19 that -- those winter months when the operations center state on November 17th with the strongest winds recorded

was activated to support emergency conditions and

MR. GRATE: Sure.

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recovery. I --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Now, on this -- this

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. -- excuse me for

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that were experienced.

in the mountains," and it talks about the high winds

Impacts," it points out that, "The Washington State

Emergency Operations Center activated to full phase

On the third page, under "State and Local

three on November 18th after reports of major damages to

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almost half the counties and many tribes in Washington

State." So the damage was very widespread.

And on page 4, I've highlighted a section
there. The lower portion of that talks about, "On
Tuesday, November 17, 2015, Avista Corporation in
Spokane County experienced the largest outage in the
company's 126-year history, with damage to an estimated
700 miles of overhead power lines resulting in 180,000
Spokane County customers without power."

And I think I'll stop there. There's certainly more there to read.

Oh, you want me to talk about -- okay.
Let's go --

MS. ANDERL: It's page 5.

MR. GRATE: -- to page 5. And there's a picture in the lower right corner of a broken-off power pole there. And if you look just above there, it says, "A reported 817 trees were down in the city of Spokane street right of way, and there were 62 city intersections without power."

So the wind -- the devastation from this storm in terms of wind was extreme. And they -- the effect of that, then, although the windstorm subsided, the effects lingered for weeks in order to be able to restore service. And so the company was dealing with

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released a slan -- landslide hazard information
indicating the precipitation-induced shallow landslide
hazard in Washington State was at an extreme level for
the majority of the state. So the state was complete -was waterlogged.

There were also high winds reported at many places, especially in the Puget Sound area and the San Juan islands. The winds blew down dozens of trees and knocked power out for up to 100,000 people. The final wind event occurred on December 10 and tapered off through December 11. Puget Sound Energy reported a peak of nearly 200,000 people without power.

On page 3 the Washington State Emergency
Operations Center activated on December 9th -- 9 in
support of local state and tribal jurisdictions. This
was their phase three activation to -- to deal with the
devastating effects of this storm. And they stayed at
phase three for a couple of days and then went back down
to phase two for -- for the 36 days I mentioned earlier.

And if you just take a moment to leaf through the pages, there's several photographs here of the kind of damage that was caused, particularly the -- the landslides, a lot of roads that were washed out, local flooding, fallen trees. On page 7 there's the path of the tornado.

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 that situation.

And then -- and I'm going to now move on to the next statement from the -- the press release from the governor. We get another storm, or system of storms. It hit Washington State from December 1 through December 4 and --

MS. ANDERL: Fourteen.

MR. GRATE: -- or 14, excuse me. Thank you, 14, and was very, very widespread, very heavy rainfall, and covering many of the counties in the state, but especially the Puget Sound area.

So then moving on to the governor's request for emergency assistance, this is highlighted -- the highlights are in pink. The request is for -- the declaration of a major disaster for Washington as a result of damages from a winter storm on December 1 through 14, a two-week-long storm, including straight-line winds, flooding, landslides, mudslides, and a tornado.

The section below describes the -- the weather event and how much rain was experienced. You saw the pictures there. If you go to page 2, given the vast amount of rain that Washington experienced through the first half of this incident period on December 9, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources

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So the point being that this -- these were not just short-term emergencies. These were huge, major, long-term weather events that caused widespread and -- and severe damage. So the force majeure event, I think, is -- is fairly described as lasting from early November pretty much straight through at least till the middle of January, if not later, as -- as evidenced by the governor's request for federal assistance.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Are there any

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Are there any questions from --

Oh. Go ahead, Mr. Grate.

MR. GRATE: Oh, I -- Ms. Anderl just asked me to ask if there were any questions.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Commissioners, are there any questions?

COMMISSIONER JONES: No questions.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you very much.

One question I have for you, Ms. Anderl, you have 800,000 access lines in the state, or thereabouts?

MS. ANDERL: Give or take.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And for people who are suffering outages, do you know how many of those people are landline-only or have no other options when they have an outage?

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MS. ANDERL: I know that the availability of cellular is somewhat geographic, and we, I think, are all familiar with complaints from the San Juan Islands, that cell service is spotty in some locations there. There may be people in those areas, may be people in areas in Southeast Washington, such as Garfield, when we heard about the -- from the 911 folks when we were talking about the operator-interrupt services, that there were more heavily dependent landline people. I don't know if that is a cultural and demographic phenomenon because they're rural and elderly or it's because they really don't -- which is what the 911 people said, or because there simply isn't sufficient cell phone penetration.

I know that on a customer-by-customer basis, you may find ones who do not have a competitive alternative, but I know the commission's finding has been that telephones service in the state of Washington in general is subject to effective competition. And so it's, I think, few and far between, people who do not have alternatives. In fact, some of the people whose complaints I read during this period of time reacted to the extended service commitments by leaving us and going to another company.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So I know as -- as a

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 general matter, we can make those kinds of averages. Because, I mean, I know I live in Olympia, and if I want to, I can switch back and forth from landline to cellular or one of the other or both or neither.

MS. ANDERL: Or Comcast, probably.
CHAIRMAN DANNER: But -- but I'm not sure
that -- I mean, I think that this commission has
acknowledged that there are pockets in the state that do
not have those kinds of choices. In fact, when we
established competitive classification for Frontier, one
of the conditions was that we were going to make sure
that they averaged rates across the board to take
care -- you know, so that they would address those kinds
of pockets.

So I'm just -- I just want to note that -- that -- that when we have outages that continue for long periods of time, it's not -- it's not a matter in every case that a customer can simply make a competitive choice because the competitive market is not necessarily extending to all communities.

MS. ANDERL: I understand what you're saying, Your Honor, and I will tell that you our systems do not distinguish between customers who have competitive alternatives and customers who do not. And our service restoral priority is not dependent on that.

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 So we certainly don't leave people out of service longer because they have a competitive alternative, nor do we leave them out of service longer because they don't. We get -- we roll trucks and we send technicians and we get service restored as soon as the infrastructure and resources and roads allow us to do that.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Right. And I'm not -- I'm not arguing about that point. It's just that there are people for whom an outage is -- is an outage, and sometimes it is because there are no other services available. Sometimes it is demographic for elderly or rural people.

MS. ANDERL: Right, and I think the number of complaints that you see, that this commission fields, for service outages outside of force majeure events should give you a high degree of confidence that that's not a problem.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you. Any other questions for either Mr. Grate or Ms. Anderl?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No. COMMISSIONER JONES: I do. CHAIRMAN DANNER: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Yeah. I appreciate

25 Mr. Grate go -- going through in some detail the

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governor's Stafford Act or the declarations of natural
disasters and such. We had a very detailed briefing
from Avista on storm restoration priorities, I think it
was in about the March time frame. Were you able to
attend that one?

MR. GRATE: I'm afraid I -- I wasn't, Commissioner Jones.

COMMISSIONER JONES: So the reason why -- is there any specific reason why you're raising these force majeure-type events? Because under 440, if we were to reinstate it, there would be an exclusion. Is there anything specifically with SEOC or with Avista or SnoPUD, one of the electric power companies, where you feel that you're not able to get to the node or the site where you can restore service in a prompt and timely way, let's say 48 hours?

MS. ANDERL: Do you want me to answer it? MR. GRATE: Please do.

MS. ANDERL: Your Honor, if I may address that, I think that there is no problem that I would identify with power companies providing access. It is simply that 48 hours is sometimes impossible.

I mean, we -- we heard from Avista that there were hundreds of thousands of people out after five days because they had 800 trees down in Spokane,

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 and each one of those had to be chopped into little tiny pieces and moved away before a pole could even be restored and wires strung, and then the power wires have to be strung before the telephone wires can be strung.

So I would not levy any criticism at any of the power companies. I think they brought crews in from everywhere as well and worked as hard and fast as they could. The reason that we're raising the force majeure issues is to illustrate to you that the spike in complaints is not really a spike. Spike is kind of -- I don't want to say manufactured, but it's -- it is what will happen when there is a force majeure event, whether 13 there is a rule or not. And the rule cannot make a power company restore service faster, or the rule cannot make, in a force majeure event, the company -- the telephone company restore service faster.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Just one follow-up, and I think Commissioner Rendahl has a question.

The electric power companies have a mutual aid sharing agreement, as you may know. So they bring in crews, under a formal agreement, electric power companies all throughout the Western region, to help competitors, all -- all step in, all -- all manner of companies. There's nothing like that for the -- for the telecommunications or the communications industry,

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 right?

MS. ANDERL: Nothing formal. I'm told that there are informal arrangements. And, of courses, because of the breadth of our footprint in the state of Washington, we often can, you know, provide mutual aid, as it were, for ourselves because we just move people out of the unaffected area.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And do you move crews in from out of state?

MS. ANDERL: We have in the past. I -- I don't know if we did in -- in these cases. I think we did -- may have moved some folks up from Oregon, but I think Oregon was kind of hammered too. So it's a -- a question of how quickly can you get people in, how far do they have to travel.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

MS. ANDERL: We certainly do it when it -when it makes sense to do it.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Mr. Finnigan, you were going to -- you were -- you were moving towards the microphone when we were talking about mutual aid.

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes. Rick Finnigan on behalf of the Washington Independent Telecommunications Association.

As a result of an e-mail that I received

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1 from John Cupp, which was sparked by a commissioner question, I did talk to some of the members to confirm 3 my understanding of what -- what the practice has been. And the practice is that if a company, a WITA member, is 5 unable to do the work themselves, they just get on the 6 phone and start calling other WITA members, and anybody 7 who's got a crew available will dispatch it. It's not a formal written agreement, but it's just a matter of, you know, it's going to be your turn one day so you're going 10 to help your neighbors when you can.

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And, if requested, we dispatch -- our members have dispatched people to aid CenturyLink if -if they call and -- and request help. So there's a pretty good cooperative network. It actually exists mostly at the tech level. But the -- at the WITA level, the managers are all aware of and encourage it. And so there is a cooperative effort that goes on.

MS. ANDERL: And sometimes it's, you know, just to kind of -- point of clarification, sometimes it's not a lack of crews or staffing. Sometimes it's that the bridge is washed out and you can't get there and that causes the delay, or the road is washed out or it's closed because it's flooded.

24 One of the -- I think the second letter to 25 the president, the emergency declaration, has a chart in

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 it showing the road closures and a narrative description of how many roads in King County were closed. So we may have had people in the garage ready to go, maybe we dispatched them someplace else, but maybe there was a known outage that we would have liked to repair but we had to wait until we could access the area.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you. COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So that was the question I was going to ask. It was about mutual aid. So I appreciate all the information, but it spurred another question for me, which is: You mentioned earlier in your presentation -- or you did, Mr. Grate? Okay -- that sometimes it's somebody else's pole. So would that be the power company's pole, or could it be another telecommunication's company pole, or is it usually the power company?

MS. ANDERL: Usually it's either, you know, Avista, PSE, or a PUD pole that we're on, or Seattle City Light. Maybe it's a jointly owned pole.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thanks. CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Are there any other questions for Mr. Grate or Ms. Anderl?

COMMISSIONER JONES: No.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Thank you. So, Mr. Thomson, we're going to turn to you. Any comments

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 this morning?

MR. THOMSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I have a few comments. Commissioners, ladies and gentlemen, my name is George Thomson. I represent Frontier Communications. And today I'd like to share Frontier's thoughts on the staff proposal to reimpose the service quality measure that this commission consciously addressed and repealed only a little over a year ago.

Ultimately, to put our bottom line up front, this proposed rule is a misguided attempt to solve a problem that really doesn't exist. Let's talk a little bit about the commission's philosophy and policy on competition. You'll probably hear in the future, as you have heard in the past, quite a bit of discussion, particularly from the ILEC community, about a level playing field in the state of Washington. And this commission, in a variety of dockets over the past ten years, has expressed its support, generally, of competitive neutrality in the telecommunications industry.

So a question that arises out of that particular policy that the commission is following is: How does passing a rule that affects, at best, 30 percent of an industry that's highly competitive

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promote the competitive neutrality that the commission

has been seeking over this period of time? And that,

3 furthermore, asks the question: What problem are we

trying to solve here, in actuality? What evidence is

present in the record here today, in this rulemaking,

that there's a chronic problem with all or any of the

ILECs meeting repair or impairment standards? And what

evidence is there present in the record that there's

been any change at all to Frontier specifically meeting

these repair standard or impairment standards since the

formal rule was repealed in early 2015?

I think the state prides itself generally on being somebody -- being a -- a community that's progressive as opposed to regressive. And I think that the reimposition of this kind of a service quality rule is really a step back toward rate-of-return regulation at its root.

This is a rate-of-return-type metric. I mean, I think no one would argue that this metric was developed at a time when consumers had no competitive alternatives. We were in a monopoly environment. This rule and others like it that address service quality were really focused on the fact that consumers, rate-payers, had no alternative. They were stuck with one provider, and then there had to be a governor on

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 that provider. But that governor isn't really necessary in a highly competitive environment. So this proposed rule is really a -- a remnant of monopoly regulation. And we don't have a monopoly situation in this industry.

I think the commission made a conscious choice to repeal this sort of regulation in order to further its own off-stated goal of competitive neutrality. And so one of the hallmarks of that particular policy choice on the part of the commission was the grant to Frontier of a competitive classification back in 2013.

You know, after all, this commission made a very deliberate, well-researched, extensively-covered-in-the-record decision to allow Frontier a competitive classification as opposed to a rate-of-return classification over three years ago. And I think that was a -- a reflection of an extensive record that there was a vibrant and competitive intermodal market for telecommunication services in the state.

And that finding, in turn, triggers the legislature's mandate that competitive telecommunications companies, like Frontier, should be subject to minimal regulation. And reinstating this proposed rule seems to run contrary to that express direction of the legislature.

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And I won't try to beat the horse more than it's
already been beaten here, so -- I do want to address,
though, that the -- the standard of perfection; in other
words, that there's no percentage that's been applied to
this proposed rule of the number of outages or
impairments that have to be fixed in a particular period
of time. Perfection is really not an achievable
standard. And so the only conclusion we can draw from
that is that this is a -- a rule that might be designed
to drive violations, or guarantee violations.

So Frontier asked the commission specifically to consider the fact that there's an inherent inability for any human endeavor to be perfect. I -- I hope we wouldn't have any sort of argument on that particular point. We all live every day with human frailty, mistakes, misguided -- although well-intended -- actions that don't turn out quite right. And we're all familiar with that.

So we would submit that just the -- the prospect of the loss of our customers in a highly competitive environment is a sufficient measure to incent us to address customer issues promptly, of any sort, not just out of service or service impairment. Because if we don't, customers are going to vote with their feet, and they can vote with their feet in Washington.

4 to?

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These --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So, Mr. Thomson -- MR. THOMSON: I'm sorry.

Commissioner Rendahl?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So if this rule isn't reinstated and staffed and the commission is the only service quality rule we have for customers who are landline-based, which I admit is diminishing, how do we interpret "promptly"?

MR. THOMSON: An excellent question, Commissioner. And I think that is one of the sources of the issue here today. The commission itself has never interpreted "promptly" to mean 48 hours or 72 hours or a week or a month. This is a staff interpretation, admitted by Mr. Cupp, and based on nothing more than a dictionary definition. And the unfortunate piece of --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Well, isn't that an appropriate place to look when you just have a word?

MR. THOMSON: It might be the appropriate place to start, Commissioner, but it may not be all of the analysis that's needed for complex as -- as complex, with as many moving parts, as an industry that may be affected by force majeure events, an industry that may be affected by competition, an industry that may be affected by the inability to control the facility that

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 true, Commissioner, but that wasn't what I was referring to.

COMMISSIONER JONES: What were you referring

MR. THOMSON: I was referring to the fact that the standard doesn't allow for any deviation from 48 hours under this proposed rule.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

MR. THOMSON: So that there will be cases -- I mean, as I said, we're all human. There will be cases where we cannot get to a -- a pole or an underground conduit that's been washed away by a mudslide --

MR. JONES: Okay.

MR. THOMSON: -- or something like that until other people have been there prior to us and have done work that was instrumental in -- in getting that site ready for the telephone company to come and make their repairs.

COMMISSIONER JONES: I'm reading the language of the proposed rule now, and 480-120-441, it says, "The company must repair all out-of-service interruptions within 48 hours unless it is a force majeure event, in which case the repair must be made as soon as practicable."

So "practicable" to me -- we can refer to

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 our cables are on.

You know, Mr. Grate and Ms. Anderl went through a rather detailed exposition of the fact that in many cases, and in Frontier's case as well, we don't own these poles. They are owned by the PUD, they are owned by PSE, or we own them jointly with the PUD. And frankly, their first priority for restoral will be electricity. And, you know, rightly so, in many cases. Electricity is the dangerous piece on the pole.

And so the -- the action of going out and repairing, obviously, is going to be focused on an electric line that's dangerous to the public. But that doesn't necessarily allow Frontier, as Ms. Anderl talked about in CenturyLink's case, to roll a truck until the power company is finished with what it's doing on that pole.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. Jones?

COMMISSIONER JONES: When you talked about perfection, were you referring to -- I think you heard my questions on the coding issue for -- or, what Ms. Anderl talked about, coding force majeure events on a trouble ticket. Is that what you're referring to, that your techs will not be perfect in coding force majeure events?

MR. THOMSON: Well, I think that's certainly

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the dictionary, I don't have it with me -- but I think
that gives the company quite a bit of leeway in terms
of, you know, coordinating with the electric power
company and the -- the county officials.

And then it basically says, "The 48-hour requirement does not apply to out-of-service interruptions that are part of a major outage." So do you have any problems with our major outage rule in 48 -- in 412, in the definition there, or are you comfortable with that?

MR. THOMSON: It's not something I've thought about at length, Commissioner, I mean -- $\!\!\!\!\!$

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

MR. THOMSON: -- simply because it's not a subject for this particular rulemaking.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Well, let's talk about Oso a little bit. I think your company, from all I can tell, from both FCC officials and my own observations, you did a commendable job in restoring service working with Peace Haps during Oso.

So was Oso covered under this rule, the previous rule, or the current rule? Just kind of refresh my memory on that. When did that occur?

MR. THOMSON: Well, the rule wasn't in place at the time of the tragedy.

Page 57 Page 59 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 COMMISSIONER JONES: So --1 I just want to go to Mr. Cupp. 1 2 2 MS. ANDERL: I mean, again, those types of MR. THOMSON: So that --3 3 COMMISSIONER JONES: So the old rule applied exceptions depend on detailed technician account notes that would have to be painstakingly researched hand by 4 under 440, so you had a force majeure exception? MR. THOMSON: That would have been our --5 hand, and making sure they're accurate. Maybe the 5 our argument had staff found violations of the technician just wrote "no access"; maybe they wrote 6 7 out-of-service rule. But I think that's a perfect "dog." We may not be able, if violations are assessed, example of a circumstance of force majeure, something to defend ourselves against the alleged violation based 9 beyond a company's capability to affect up front, and on the -- the type of recordkeeping that would be something that the company had to take extraordinary required. And is that type of manual effort really measures to get repaired, even after 48 hours had justified by their alleged problem? And I would just 11 12 expired. I mean, I don't think that people were allowed 12 say no. 13 13 on site in the first 48 hours. And frankly, quite a way COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Mr. Cupp, Oso. beyond that, probably the next 10 to 14 days, as the 14 I referred to the Oso landline --14 recovery effort went on for folks and -- and remains 15 MR. CUPP: Yes, sir. 15 that happened to be under that mud. 16 COMMISSIONER JONES: -- landslide. I know 16 The company certainly would have claimed a force 17 17 it's not a subject of today's hearing, but -- but did majeure in that event. But there were other events that 18 staff receive complaints and -- on -- during the time of 18 may or may not fall into a force majeure event that 19 that terrible tragedy? 19 20 20 aren't accounted for under the proposed rule. For MR. CUPP: I'm sorry, I really don't know. 21 I didn't look at that. 21 instance, if a customer has called in a trouble ticket and a tech is dispatched within the 48-hour window to 22 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okav. 22 that -- that person's residence and the person, for 23 MR. CUPP: I -- I don't remember the exact whatever reason, doesn't happen to be present and 24 date of that. Does anyone? there's a large dog in the backyard chained to something 25 COMMISSIONER JONES: What was the exact 25 Page 58 Page 60 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 and within hailing distance of the power pole, or the date? Does anybody know? Do you know, Mr. Thomson? 2 utility pole that's in that backyard, sometimes our MR. THOMSON: Wasn't it the fall of 2014? 3 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I believe it was in 3 techs are unwilling to go in the backyard and do their 4 April of --4 thing --5 5 COMMISSIONER JONES: Right. CHAIRMAN DANNER: 2014. 6 MR. THOMSON: -- when the owner isn't 6 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- 2014. 7 COMMISSIONER JONES: 2014. All right. So 7 present. So there are those sorts of issues that 8 the old -- the old rule before it was repealed --8 would be a potential violation under the rule, which, in 9 MR. CUPP: Correct. 10 COMMISSIONER JONES: -- would have applied. this case, I wouldn't ascribe that to any fault on the 10 part of the telephone company. 11 MR. CUPP: Yes, sir. 11 12 COMMISSIONER JONES: But you don't happen 12 COMMISSIONER JONES: I see. Mr. Cupp --CHAIRMAN DANNER: But that would fall under 13 know if we --13 an exception of "as soon as practicable." I mean, 14 MR. CUPP: I don't. 14 COMMISSIONER JONES: -- if we received any 15 15 obviously, if, you know, there's no one home, you can't get onto the premises, or there's a large dog in the 16 complaints from Frontier customers? 16 17 way, that might go to the definition of "practicable." 17 Anyway, you might want to provide that MR. THOMSON: It may, Mr. Chairman, but then 18 information for the record. 18 MR. CUPP: I show -- excuse me. I show --19 again, we're not sure how staff's going to interpret 19 that. And I don't think that that's been discussed at 20 the chart that I made for the CR-102 --20 21 length within the context of this room. COMMISSIONER JONES: Right. 21 22 MR. CUPP: -- I show one violation in March CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. 22 MS. ANDERL: If I could just interject. May 23 2014. 23 1? 24 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 24 25 MR. CUPP: But I -- sorry, I don't have any 25 COMMISSIONER JONES: Yes, you may, and then

Page 61 Page 63 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 detail on the location of that complaint. 1 those are the two points I just want to emphasize. 2 2 COMMISSIONER JONES: All right. That's all CHAIRMAN DANNER: And can you say whether I have. your companies did, in fact, cut staff or not cut staff 3 3 4 CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Are there any 4 after this rule was repealed? other questions for Mr. Thomson? 5 MR. FINNIGAN: They haven't cut staff after 5 6 All right. Then, Mr. Finnigan, do you have 6 this rule. They don't have staff to cut. 7 anything you'd like to share with us this morning? 7 CHAIRMAN DANNER: And Frontier, can you make MR. FINNIGAN: Just very briefly the same statement? 8 8 9 Commissioner Danner and Commissioners -- Chairman Danner 9 MR. THOMSON: Mr. Chairman, we can state and Commissioners. 10 that we've had no more than a 3 percent fluctuation in 10 We filed some very brief comments, and I our staffing levels for techs from the fourth quarter of 11 just want to highlight a couple of things. For WITA 2014 through second quarter 2016. 12 12 13 members, fortunately in the past, and I hope in the 13 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you. All right. future, this sort of issue has been more philosophical Are there any questions for Mr. Finnigan? 14 14 than -- than practical. From a -- and there's a --15 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No. 15 there's some reasons for that. Our members tend to have 16 COMMISSIONER JONES: No. 16 a higher percentage of buried plant than aerial, and 17 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Are there any 17 have been fortunate in terms of being able to restore 18 questions you want to turn back to staff at this point? 18 outages where -- where they've occurred. 19 Okay. In that case, is there anyone else in 19 But from a philosophical standpoint, our 20 20 the room or on the bridge line who wishes to participate members feel like they are facing more and more in the hearing this morning? 21 21 competition every day. And as we said in our comments, 22 Mr. Cupp, you look like you wanted to say 22 if you don't take care of your customers, you're going 23 something. 23 to lose them. And our members serve populations that 24 MR. CUPP: Is it all right for me to -- to 24 tend to be more elderly than the statewide average and 25 25 respond to --Page 62 Page 64 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 1 in more rural areas than the statewide average. So it's CHAIRMAN DANNER: This is --2 a practical problem that they face on a -- on a -- on a COMMISSIONER JONES: Absolutely no problem. 3 3 daily basis. So from a philosophical standpoint, MR. CUPP: Thank you. First of all, I 4

we'd -- would oppose reinstatement of the rule.

Now, there's been a lot of talk about, well, we got the force majeure exemption and we got other things that we can put into a rule, but that sort of begs the question of the point of whether you actually need a rule or not. And from the presentations that have been made here today, I think it's pretty clear that we -- an unusual event occurred and it caused outages and service restoral issues.

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But enacting a rule for day-to-day business standards based on an unusual event shouldn't be the driving force for consideration of putting a rule into effect. It should be what is occurring on a normal business standpoint: Is there a problem in restoring service? Have they cut -- have the telecommunications companies in Washington cut their staff back so -- so much they can't meet normal demand? That should be the question that's being asked, not how do we -- how do we address a very unusual problem.

So from the standpoint of what should be used to adopt a -- a rule, I don't think there's enough here that says that the rule should be reinstated. So

didn't mean in any way in my memo, or any of my 5 correspondence with the companies, to discount or deny that there were storm events over the last winter. I 6 7 know they were very bad.

I wanted to point out, though, that there was -- there was a major storm -- excuse me. I'm not sure if I am on. There was a major storm in 2012. I know this commission -- I think we were closed for a week. I know that I was out of power at home for a week. I was out of telephone service for my landline for a while. I didn't file a complaint. I knew there was a major outage.

The -- so I'm well aware that there were some severe storm issues, and so were our staff. And over that -- the first six months of 2012, I found -actually, I think I said in my memo that I found four violations of WAC 480-120-440. I did -- there were five total between CenturyLink and Frontier. And staff takes into consideration that there is a storm, that these aren't just the company just not getting to someone or -- you know, they -- they understand force majeure. They understand major outages.

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Ms. Anderl mentioned violations and the commission -- the commissioners would probably -- I don't remember her exact words, but would likely be reasonable if these violations were brought forward. All the violations -- and I think I say this in the memo -- all the violations mentioned in this data that I used for the tables and graphs are based on informal complaints, which means the violations are alleged if -and, as such, they -- there are no penalties attached to these violations. There's no potential for that in -in an informal complaint.

So -- and I also believe that if these did 13 go formal and come before the commission, that each violation would be looked at under -- you know, as -whether or not it was reasonable, what were the conditions. So I wanted to make that point.

I'm sorry, do I keep cutting out? It's hard to tell if my mic's on or not.

COMMISSIONER JONES: No, we can hear you.

MR. CUPP: And I also want to point out that 21 it's true. The number of landline customers is dwindling. I don't know about the number of landline customers who have no access to other technologies. I -- I don't believe geography is the only reason people still have landlines. I know my mother lives here in

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town, and she has access to a lot of different things that she won't use. During the storm in 2012, she had her neighbor call me because she -- she didn't know how to use her own cell phone to call me. She didn't think she could charge it since the power was out and she didn't have a generator.

So, anyhow, I just wanted to really make sure that I didn't make it sound like I didn't realize that there were some severe storms last winter because there were, and they -- they were quite serious. I do feel like the staff would consider, as they did in 2012, the nature of what's going on when they got calls from customers about their phone not working. And had they had a rule that excluded force majeure or major outages, they would have acted accordingly. So these -- the spike, or, you know -- would not -- would not exist. We wouldn't be here talking about this.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. So under -under 411, basically you get an informal complaint, and if it exceeds 48, you log it -- or 48 hours, you would log it as a violation?

MR. CUPP: That is, I believe, how our --22 our current staff is being trained to handle outages, 23 yes. 24

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And then if that informal

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 1 complaint were to go formal and come before us, then 2 that would be a -- that would be a matter to be 3 litigated?

MR. CUPP: Right.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

MR. CUPP: And I also want to clarify that I did not base staff's definition of "promptly" from the dictionary, because the dictionary, basically "promptly" means immediately. The staffed used, like I said, the -- the 48-hour standard from the previous rule, 440.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. But it has --

because that rule has no exclusions for a major outage 12 13 or force majeure, you don't put that into your definition of "promptly." You just -- you would count 14 15 that as a violation, even during force majeure events?

MR. CUPP: Correct.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. All right.

Mr. Jones?

COMMISSIONER JONES: Yeah, just one for

Mr. Cupp. I'm just rereading the rules. So the way you've written it up in 441, the major -- one of the

22 major differences between 48 hours and 72 hours in terms

23 of what it covers is, is 48 hours for what we called

24 POTS, plain old telephone service --

MR. CUPP: That's -- I was looking at that

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PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 too. Forty-eight hours is the standard that's applied

to -- just to the ability to have a phone conversation,

3 to receive and make calls.

COMMISSIONER JONES: That's a voice call?

MR. CUPP: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Using Legacy

networks, what we call Legacy TDM, time division multiplexing-type networks. It's -- it's not a call

carried over an IP network.

MR. CUPP: Correct. Correct.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. So -- and then

12 you get to 72 hours, a company must repair within 72.

13 That's because of the physical obstruction, meaning

14 Ms. Anderl and Mr. Thomson talk a lot about electric

power company needs to come in first, there could be

roads that are damaged, so that's what you mean --

17 that's the way you would interpret "obstructions"?

MR. CUPP: Well, the physical obstruction

still applies to the 48-hour standard.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

MR. CUPP: Seventy-two hours is other regulate -- regulated services other than a voice

23 telephone call.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Such as?

MR. CUPP: That's a good question. I'm not

Page 69 Page 71 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 exactly sure off the top of my head what that would be. 1 MR. FINNIGAN: I'm sorry to interrupt --2 interject, but all of a sudden that came into -- into MS. ANDERL: Your Honor, I recall that the 72 was service affecting, not necessarily service 3 clarity when the proposed 441 sub (2) uses the words 3 4 "all other regulated service interruptions." That outage. But I'm looking to see if that -- if that -- so say, for example, if the complaint were static on the 5 certainly implies, if not means explicitly, that the -line as opposed to no dial tone. that the interruptions covered under (1) are regulated 6 7 COMMISSIONER JONES: I see. 7 service operations. And if -- you just said Frontier MR. CUPP: I believe static on the line and CenturyLink are competitive classified, that means 8 9 would go to 411. the only rule this -- the only people this would apply COMMISSIONER JONES: Would go to the network 10 to would be WITA member companies, as written. Well, so 10 maintenance rule? Okay. this applies to -- all right. Never mind. I won't get 11 12 MR. CUPP: That's my -- that's my 12 into the debate. It just all of a sudden struck me at 13 interpretation. I don't handle complaints. I don't 13 this point, what does that "other" mean? know exactly what I would do in that situation. 14 CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Well, we will 14 COMMISSIONER JONES: Well, I was just 15 make a similar inquiry to our in-house experts. So 15 rereading the proposal. 16 thank you for that. 16 Ms. Anderl, it says all other regulated 17 Any other comments before we break today? 17 service interruptions. So if it's deregulated, if it's 18 Okay. I guess the only thing I would like 18 competitively classified for Frontier or under the A4 19 to say is, you know, even in competitive industries 19 sometimes consumer protection is very important. That's 20 for you, it would, quote, not be regulated, maybe. All 20 other regulated service. I'm just trying to get a why we have consumer protection laws that apply to 21 21 22 competitive industries. And telecom, even though it is 22 sense. MR. CUPP: That could be -- what's left? 23 a competitive industry, it's still an essential service. 23 24 MS. ANDERL: If the rule doesn't apply to 24 And -- and so I think it is appropriate when competitively classified services, then I guess we're 25 we see the effect of regulatory decisions -- or the Page 70 Page 72 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 PROPOSED RULE ADOPTION HEARING - 07/18/2016 deregulatory or -- or more regulatory decisions, and done here because all of our services are competitively classified. But I don't think that's what staff's there are effects that we need to look into those, and I 3 think that's what the -- this proceeding is about. 3 intent would be in having you readopt the rule. 4 4 CHAIRMAN DANNER: I -- I would hope so -- or I guess I would also say it's -- it is hope not. appropriate when we have terms that are vague or 6 Okay. Any other questions for Mr. Cupp? undefined or general that staff does interpret them 7 7 MR. CUPP: May I say one more thing? because they've got to do their jobs. And, again, the formal proceedings are the way that the UTC, the 8 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Oh, yes, you may. 8 9 MR. CUPP: Regarding there not being a rule 9 commissioners, can bring some clarity to those. for -- a rule of the nature of 440 in the electric or 10 So I think that this has been a good 10 gas industries, that is correct that there is not; 11 discussion this morning, some important discussion. I 11 12 however, I believe they are required to do a lot of do agree that sometimes perfection is not achievable, 12 reporting that basically for the telecom industry went 13 but I would also argue that continuous improvement is --13 away in UT-140680 in that previous rulemaking. 14 is achievable. And even minimal regulation means some 14 15 COMMISSIONER JONES: Well, and I would -- I 15 regulation, if it's appropriate. I think that this has been a great discussion this morning. I appreciate would just submit for the record, and I don't want to 16 16 17 get into details, but PSE has had a -- what we call a 17 everybody's participation. SAIDI and SAIFI, a frequency and duration of outage 18 I would like to take this under advisement, 18 and that's what we will do. So we will adjourn this reporting, including violations. PSE in particular has 19 morning, and we will be making a decision at some point 20 had that on the books for a long time. And so there 20 21 are -- there are, at least for that company. Now we in the future, and so stay tuned. 21 22 recently amended that a bit, but we do have SAIDI and So if there's nothing else to come before 22

Mr. Finnigan?

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you.

SAIFI rules.

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the commission this morning, we are adjourned.

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(Proceedings concluded at 11:12 A.M.)

Docket No. UT-160196 - Vol. I In the Matter of Amending, Adopting and Repealing Rules in WAC 480-120, et al.		
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	Witness - 07/18/2016	
1	CERTIFICATE	
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3	STATE OF WASHINGTON	
4	COUNTY OF KING	
	COUNTY OF KING	
5	L Couch Discharge a Contified Count Departure in	
6	I, Sarah Bingham, a Certified Court Reporter in	
7	and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that	
8	the foregoing transcript of the proceedings of PROPOSED	
9	RULE ADOPTION HEARING, on July 18, 2016, is true and	
10	accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.	
11	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand	
12	and seal this 25th day of July, 2016.	
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16	Sarah Bingham, CCR	
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20	My commission expires:	
21	NOVEMBER 2016	
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