TM 99-76 Transcript

1	STATE OF MISSOURI
2	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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6	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
7	Hearing
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9	September 30, 1998 Jefferson City, Missouri Volume 1
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13	In the matter of the Merger of) SBC Communications, Inc. and) Case No. TM-99-76
14	Ameritech Corporation.
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16	LEWIS MILLS, Presiding,
17	REGULATORY LAW JUDGE. SHEILA LUMPE, Chairperson,
18	M. DIANNE DRAINER, CONNIE MURRAY,
19	ROBERT G. SCHEMENAUER, COMMISSIONERS.
20	COMILDIZONINI
21	FILED
22	REPORTED BY:
23	KELLENE K. FEDDERSEN, CSR, RPR OCT 2 1998 ASSOCIATED COURT REPORTERS, INC.
24	Missouri
25	Cublic Service Commission

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has a right, has a duty to get into this merger to at least find out that question.

Invite the Commission also to look at the RBOC merger review in other states. In Massachusetts in the NYNEX/Bell Atlantic Corporation merger, there wasn't a statute in Massachusetts that gave any -- the Commission any specific jurisdiction regarding mergers. The only merger was the merging companies, telecommunications company had to notify the Commission within 30 days of the merger transaction.

But yet that agency in its general supervisory authority found they had jurisdiction to review the impact on the continuing ability to provide high-quality services, including continued investment and upgrade of facilities at reasonable rates, and continuing development of competition in the state.

That's a pretty -- those are two pretty
vital issues, very vital issues. I think this
Commission should look at those issues under your
general supervisory authority. In the Suggestions I
also point out seven other states that in RBOC mergers
have taken jurisdiction.

I think it's important, and we're also looking at public policy and also at the state of the law, is that when you're looking at mergers in the

telecommunications industry, we're looking at a triad, or kind of a -- if you've got a stool, a three-legged stool. You have the FCC that looks at it. You have the U.S. Department of Justice that looks at it, and you have the local state regulators that look at it. Each one contributes to the whole process. Each one gives strength to it.

And I think the estates look at it for its local impact and its effect on local customers, and I don't think that this Commission -- I think the Commission under the Federal Communications Act and local law has clear jurisdictional authority for this.

I'd just like to move on briefly to the public policy questions of the consideration, and I think -- I think briefly we need to look at these questions, and there are a dozen, and basically you have to look at the questions of, given the purpose of the new SBC that wants to become a major competitor in the global market, what impact does that strategy have on Missouri customers? I think the Commission needs to find out.

Will the financial and management sources be shifted from local service and create a disinvestment in Missouri to fund and direct the new SBC's climb to a strong global competitive status?

will SBC and Southwestern Bell rebuild its efforts to protect its monopoly position and defend its current territory and market share?

Will the revenues needed for global competition increase pressure to reduce service quality and customer service and to market and install high-profit optional services such as caller ID, call return and other vertical features by hard-sell tactics and deceptive market practices?

There's reports in the press and complaints filed against SBC after the PacTel merger in California that some of these practices are occurring.

How will the combination of neighboring RBOC monopolies into the largest American telephone company promote competition in the local market of St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, Cape Girardeau, St. Joseph, Blue Springs, Hannibal, Sikeston and other Missouri Southwestern Bell service areas?

How will this giant corporation improve competition for Missouri residential customers?

Will the global strategy and the new SBC
National-Local strategy aimed at the top 30 markets
result in reduced efforts to bring advanced services
and reduce service quality and customer service for
rural areas in Missouri or marginally profitable

exchanges?

And does the merger of these two de facto

local exchange monopolies promote the terms and spirit

of the Federal Telecommunications Act and Senate Bill

507?

What will the regulatory impact be? Will the sheer size and market power of SBC pose regulatory difficulties for this Commission and other state regulators?

Will SBC's past hardball approach to competition and market entry intensify with the new SBC as it grows in access lines and power? SBC is known. They are a tough competitor, and they are very -- they're very tough, and I have to give them credit for that.

In the Chicago Tribune, a member of a competing company said dealing with SBC Company is like kicking a whale down the beach. It's a very difficult proposition, but they -- and if they are larger, if there's a bigger whale out there, it's going to be more difficult for competitors to deal with them to get into the interconnection market and the local market. This may have a chilling effect on competition.

You also have to look at how the merger will

affect universal service. I don't have a ready answer for any of those questions. I think that's a problem. The Commission has to look at those.

How will the merger affect SBC investments in this state and job retention? How will it affect Ameritech, the Ameritech subsidiary, the Ameritech investments in this state and Ameritech jobs?

And then finally, how will the merger, the cost savings or any efficiencies generated from the merger directly benefit Missouri ratepayers?

I think if the Commission can't answer these questions now, then that's a perfect reason why they should open a docket and investigate. If you can't answer these after today, it once again shows why you need to investigate. If you can't answer these questions for the FCC comments by October -- October 15th, that's why you need to open an investigation, do the fact-finding, and reach an informed decision.

makes a recommendation. It's a little difficult because of the dearth of facts that have been filed in this state presented. We've endeavored to try to look at other states and in the FCC filings to try to get a flavor of what's proposed and what it means for Missouri.

And we believe that the proposed merger is not appropriate at this time, does not serve the legislative goal, the consumer or the public interest. As FCC Commissioner Susan Ness said in testimony before the U.S. House Judiciary Committee this June, that we're a far way from competition in the local -- in the local area.

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I think that this Commission should recommend that the FCC and the Department of Justice not approve this merger. If for some reason it should be approved, the Commission wants -- believe it's necessary for it to be approved, there should be conditions attached to it, and especially conditions, I would recommend looking at the Section 271 checklist. That way the local market could be opened to competitive entry sufficient to allow real competition. That's what this is about.

In addition, I think that the Commission should demand strict quality of service standards and measurements of effective remedies to correct any deficiencies. You should also demand -- also demand that any savings or cost efficiencies generated by the merger be shared with the Missouri ratepayers.

Missouri ratepayers contributed to the extraordinary earnings of SBC and Southwestern Bell

1	which makes such a merger even possible, and I believe
2	that it's only fair and just and reasonable for
3	Missouri ratepayers who helped fund this to also share
4	in any benefits.
5	Thank you.
6	JUDGE MILLS: Thank you, Mr. Dandino.
7	Staff?
8	MS. BRYANT: Your Honor, I'd like to before
9	I get started offer an exhibit.
10	JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Please give the
11	court reporter three copies, a copy to each counsel
12	present and six copies for the Bench.
13	MS. BRYANT: Counsel has theirs.
14	(EXHIBIT NO. 1 WAS MARKED FOR
15	IDENTIFICATION.)
16	JUDGE MILLS: Let's show Exhibit 1 as a
17	description of the merging entities. Please proceed.
18	MS. BRYANT: Judge Mills, Chair Lumpe, Vice
19	Chair Drainer, Commissioners. The question before
20	this Commission today is whether or not this
21	Commission has jurisdiction over the SBC/Ameritech
22	merger.
23	After a careful review of past Commission
24	actions as of October 17th, 1997, as well as a
25	thorough review of the SBC/Ameritech merger submitted

to the Federal Communications Commission, Staff concludes that the SBC/Ameritech merger clearly does not fall within this Commission's jurisdiction.

Section 392.300, and I am paraphrasing it as it pertains to this case, says that a telecommunications company certificated in this state must first obtain Commission approval prior to entering into a merger or consolidation.

Now, many questions were raised concerning the interpretation of Section 392 from the industry. So on or about October 17th, 1997, this Commission in an agenda session approved a letter again asserting its jurisdiction but also stating that there are certain transactions that clearly do not fall within this Commission's jurisdiction.

As noted on the board to my right, there are two instances that do not fall within the Commission's jurisdiction and thus do not require Commission approval. One is where a merger or consolidation involves the nonregulated parent corporation of a regulated company and where there's no change in the operations of the regulated company.

The second instance which does not require Commission approval is No. 2 over to my right where the parent of a regulated company merges or sells

assets to a nonregulated company and where there is no change in the operations of the regulated company. The Commission in its October 17th, 1997 letter also noted that where Commission approval is not required for merger -- for a merger or consolidation, that those companies submit a letter to this Commission describing the -- describing the merger as it took place and notifying the Commission of the merger's completion.

Now turning to SBC and Ameritech. SBC and Ameritech are two nonregulated parent corporations. As noted on the board to my right, SBC has created a straw company, SBC Delaware, to handle the merger.

However, as you will note, the merger that is taking place is identical to No. 1 from the Commission's October 17th, 1997 letter wherein Commission approval is not required when two nonregulated parents are merging and there's no change in the operation of the regulated entities.

SBC's subsidiary, Southwestern Bell, an incumbent local exchange carrier in this state, will continue to operate independently without change after the merger between SBC and Ameritech is consummated.

Likewise, Ameritech Corporation's subsidiary, Ameritech Communications, certificated in

this state as a reseller of basic local service, will continue to operate independently without change after the merger is consummated.

I would like to turn to Exhibit 1, which has been offered before you, or which has been presented before you. I've not offered it just yet. And I would like to direct you to TM-98-168. The Staff did an analysis of all cases approved by this Commission as of the letter dated October 17th, 1997.

In TM-98-168, which is a merger between MCI and WorldCom Communications, an application was submitted on October 17th, 1997, an application for merger. Subsequently, the parties entered a voluntary dismissal on November 6th, 1997, citing the October 17th, 1997 letter, and in that letter stating that two nonregulated parent corporations were merging and the regulated subsidiaries remaining the same.

Subsequently, a notice closing the case was issued by this Commission on November 14th, 1997. And in accordance with the Commission's October 17th letter, the parties submitted a letter to the Commission on November 25th, 1997 detailing the description of the merger and also notifying the Commission that the merger had been consummated.

The second case I would like to point out to

this Commission is TM-98-268, which is a merger between Davel Communications Group and Communications Central Incorporated, which I will refer to as CCI. In this case, it is very similar to the case that is present before us today in terms of the SBC/Ameritech merger. Davel created a subsidiary to handle the merger. Again, that subsidiary was nonregulated.

In TM-98-268, the application was filed on December 29th, 1997. Subsequently, the Staff issued a Staff recommendation on January 13th, 1998, and in Staff's recommendation again it cited the October 17th letter stating that Commission approval was not required where two nonregulated parent corporations were merging and there was no change in the operation of the regulated subsidiaries. In TM-98-268 the regulated subsidiaries would continue to operate independently.

Subsequently, on January 22nd, 1998, this Commission entered -- or this Commission ordered -- issued an Order dismissing TM-98-268 for lack of jurisdiction, stating that approval was not required in this instance.

SBC and Ameritech again mirror the two cases that I've just presented to you. And in closing, although Staff believes that the SBC/Ameritech merger

clearly does not fall within this Commission's jurisdiction, Staff still encourages this Commission to actively participate and comment on the SBC/Ameritech merger before the Federal Communications Commission and in their comments possibly address Mr. Dandino's questions.

However, before us here today, the Staff is merely saying what it believes is the appropriate forum in which to actively participate and review the SBC/Ameritech merger.

Thank you.

JUDGE MILLS: Mr. Lane?

MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor. May it please the Commission? I'm Paul Lane. I'm here on behalf of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and I'll be addressing the two issues that the Commission has set for oral argument, the jurisdictional issue and the question of what, if anything, should be included in the comments that this Commission files with the FCC pertaining to the Ameritech/SBC merger.

While I'll be making arguments, I do have some additional people here that may be able to answer any questions that the Commission has. I'll take just a moment to introduce them.

Ed Eckhart is our Assistant General Counsel

with SBC Communications. He's here and is familiar with activities in other states.

From Ameritech, Richard Hetke, H-e-t-k-e, is here. He's counsel in the anti-trust area and is familiar with the merger activities that have been going on around the country.

Nancy Wittebort is also an attorney with

Ameritech in the regulatory area, and she's familiar

with the certification of Ameritech Communications

International, Inc. here in Missouri, as well as their

tariffs and issues surrounding that company.

Ameritech has also brought Paul Osland,

O-s-l-a-n-d, who's the Director of Corporate Strategy,

and he's familiar with what Ameritech refers to as

Project Gateway, which was their project in St. Louis

involving the cellular company provision of local

exchange service to their cellular customers.

And also Alan Ashworth, who is -A-s-h-w-o-r-t-h, who's the Manager of Corporate
Strategy for Ameritech. I believe he works for
Mr. Osland and is also familiar with the Project
Gateway issue.

And I don't know how the Commission wants to proceed, but if you have questions later, they'll be available to answer any questions.

There are two issues for the Commission to consider. The first is the jurisdictional issue, and I'll address that. Let me just correct one or two items on this chart that the Staff was using. This would appear that SBC Delaware is a holding company or a parent of Southwestern Bell Telephone. That is not accurate. It's also a first tier subsidiary of SBC Communications, and it was created especially and only for purposes of this merger.

And so this should reflect that Southwestern
Bell Telephone Company is a first tier subsidiary of
SBC Communications, and it should show SBC Delaware
also as a first tier subsidiary of SBC Communications.

Over here on the other side we have

Ameritech Corporation as the ultimate parent company.

We have listed Ameritech Communications, Inc. That is also a company which holds the stock of another entity called Ameritech Communications International, Inc., or ACII as I'll refer to it here. And ACII is the entity which is certificated by this Commission to provide local exchange and other services.

After the merger takes place, what this chart would reflect would be SBC Communications at the top with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company still as a first tier subsidiary and, in addition, Ameritech

1	Corporation would be a first tier subsidiary like
2	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company under SBC
3	Communications.
4	Ameritech will continue to own its interests
5	in Ameritech Communications, Inc. Ameritech
6	Communications, Inc. will continue to own its interest
7	in ACII. So that's the form of the merger that we're
8	talking about.
9	I have some charts and other information
10	that I think may be of some assistance to the
11	Commission, and if you prefer I'll mark them as an
12	exhibit. Is that the preference?
13	JUDGE MILLS: That will be fine. Thank you.
14	Let's mark this as Exhibit 2.
15	(EXHIBIT NO. 2 WAS MARKED FOR
16	IDENTIFICATION.)
17	JUDGE MILLS: Mr. Lane, would you care to
18	tell us what exactly this is for purposes of
19	identifying it in the record?
20	MR. LANE: Yes. There's eight tabs in it.
21	The first tab contains the sections of the Missouri
22	statutes that Public Counsel has cited in support of
23	its argument that the Commission has jurisdiction.
24	The second tab contains various Commission
25	actions and related pleadings that deal with what the

Commission has done with jurisdictional issues like this in the past.

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Tab 3 is copies of the relevant portions of Ohio and Illinois statutes governing jurisdiction over mergers.

Tab 4 is some relevant sections from the Illinois and California statutes concerning the sharing of, quote, merger savings.

Tab 5 is a portion of the public interest portion of the filing that SBC and Ameritech made with the FCC that explained the rationale behind the merger, what the public benefits are from it, and how it will work when it all goes through.

Tab 6 is an affidavit that is from Paul
Osland, who I introduced earlier. His affidavit is
one of the attachments to this public interest showing
that's part of Tab 5.

There were, in fact, a dozen affidavits that were included for the Commission's interest. We have all of those available if you want all of the affidavits, but I chose this one in particular because it discusses the Project Gateway that I mentioned earlier, which is the ACII offering of local exchange service in Missouri and tells what was behind that from Ameritech's perspective.

Tab 7 is simply a listing of companies that have been certificated in Missouri and have had interconnection agreements approved or arbitrations conducted.

And Tab 8 is a couple of maps, one of which shows areas in which we -- the combined company will operate under a National-Local statute that I'll explain to you in a moment. The other is a map showing different facilities-based providers in the St. Louis market.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Given that, although it's not terribly descriptive, I think for the purposes of the record we will call this Southwestern Bell Telephone oral argument material as it's labeled on the front of the book. Please go ahead.

MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor.

Public Counsel claims that there's three statutory sections that give the Commission authority to approve or disapprove of the merger. I'd like to take each of those in order. They're listed under Tab 1.

The first one is Section 386.250, and they cite to subsection 2 of that, and you can see if you read that that there's no discussion of any merger

authority given to the Commission whatsoever in this section. It discusses the Commission's jurisdiction over facilities, services and companies that are operating in the state.

It's not applicable to mergers. It's not applicable to Ameritech Corporation, SBC

Communications or SBC Delaware. None of those are telecommunications companies operating in Missouri or certificated by the Commission.

The second section which Public Counsel cites is Section 386.320. Section 1 of that gives the Commission some general supervisory powers over telephone companies. Subsection 2 gives the power to inspect property, and subsection 3 gives the power to examine books and records of a corporation subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.

Nothing in 386.320 gives any jurisdiction over merger activity. Nor is this section applicable to Ameritech Corporation, SBC Communications or SBC Delaware. None of them are telecommunications companies that are subject to this Commission's jurisdiction.

The third statutory section that the Commission cites is the one that's really the heart of the issue here, is Section 392.300. This is the

specific statute which governs the Commission's authority over merger activities.

And I will say in reference to the other two statutory sections that we cited that to the extent one could argue, as Public Counsel does, that they give some implied authority over merger activities, the law is very clear that when you have a specific section dealing with a subject, like 392.300, that it controls and overrides any, quote, general supervisory authority given in the other two sections of the statute.

And I would cite to the Commission a recent case by the Missouri Supreme Court en banc, Greenbriar Hills Country Club vs. the Director of Revenue.

That's at 935 SW 2nd 36.

Now, the real question before the Commission is whether Section 392.300 applies to this merger, and the answer is that it does not. Subsection 1 is the relevant section.

The first part of it discusses the Commission's authority over the sale, assignment, lease or transfer of franchises, facilities or systems of either Southwestern Bell Telephone Company or ACII. There is no sale, assignment, lease or transfer of the franchises of any -- of either of those two entities.

The second portion of Section 392.300.1 deals with merger, consolidation. There is no merger or consolidation, direct or indirect of the lines, systems or franchises of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company or ACII. Each remains separate, and there's no change in the operations of those entities subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.

And I note in particular the third section, the third sentence that subsection which provides that any merger made without an order of approval from the Commission is void, and I'll come back to that in a little bit.

Subsection 2 clearly isn't applicable. I don't think Public Counsel claims that it does. That deals with the acquisition of 10 percent or more of the stock of either ACII or Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Now, the Commission has previously construed the statute, as Ms. Bryant told you, as not being applicable to merger activities by parent or affiliate of a regulated company. Tab 2 of the handout that I gave you covers that.

The third item in there is an October 17, 1997 form letter which, my understanding is, was approved by the Commission that sets out the

Commission's interpretation of the statute.

And you can see on the first page there in the items numbered one and two the Commission says that it does not have jurisdiction, one, where a merger or consolidation involves nonregulated parent corporations of a regulated company and when there's no change in the operations of the regulated company; No. 2, where the parent corporation of the regulated company merges or sells assets to a nonregulated entity and there are no changes in the operations of the regulated company.

The Commission has consistently since

October of '97 interpreted and applied that analysis.

I've attached two cases, one of which was referred to

by Ms. Bryant in her presentation, that are also part

of Tab 2.

And I would echo the comments that she made that the Commission's determination in Case

No. TM-96-268 is on all fours with the situation that we're presented here.

In that case, Davel -- if that's how one pronounces it -- was a parent corporation of Telaleasing Enterprises, which was a pay phone and IXC provider in Missouri certificated by the Commission.

Davel had created a subsidiary called Panther for

purposes of the merger, which was merging with a company called CCI, which in turn was the parent company of CCG. That company was the certificated pay phone provider by this Commission.

If we substitute SBC for Davel and we substitute Ameritech for CCI, we're talking about the exact same situation in that case as was dealt with by the Commission in TM-96-268. And the Commission found in that case, and properly so, that there was no jurisdiction.

On page 2, the first paragraph of that decision, I'll quote from it, the Commission has determined that where the parent corporation of a regulated company merges or sells assets to a nonregulated entity and there are no changes in the operations of the regulated company, the transaction does not fall within the Commission's jurisdiction. Therefore, the transaction does not require Commission approval.

There's no difference between this case and TM-96-268 -- or 98-268, and the Commission's determination should be the same.

There's also in Tab 2, I've attached a letter dated August 14th of '98 from 360 Degree Long Distance, Inc. advising that parents of a regulated

entity had merged with a nonregulated entity, Alltel in that case, and that no approval was required under the Commission's October 17, '97 interpretation.

That was the process that the Commission set in place. It wanted notification, and many of the carriers have done exactly that.

It's not attached, but my understanding is AT&T submitted a similar notification letter to the Commission on February 2nd of '98 pertaining to its acquisition of TCG. Birch and Value Line submitted a similar letter on January 23rd of '98, Qwest Telecommunications and TelTrust on December 7th of '97, WorldCom and Brooks Fiber on October 24th of '97, and WorldCom and MCI, part of which is attached also in Tab 2.

The Commission's analysis was correct in all of those cases. It did not have jurisdiction. But it's also clear as a legal matter that the Commission can't treat Southwestern Bell Telephone Company different than it treats other companies that come to it for mergers.

There's nothing in the statute that says you have discretion to lo it here but you don't have it over there. The law is that you have -- if you have the authority and you don't exercise it, then the --

if you don't approve it, the transaction's void.

If this Commission were to reverse its interpretation and find that it has jurisdiction over mergers of this type, it's going to create a lot of trouble for all these other companies that have complied with the Commission's views and interpretations of the statutes and have completed their transactions in reliance on that.

Those transactions are all void if the Commission changes its mind and says it does have jurisdiction.

The Commission obviously should proceed cautiously given what it's done in the past, and we believe that the Commission's interpretation of the statute is correct and should continue to be followed. There's certainly no legal basis to treat Southwestern Bell differently than it treats any other companies that come to it for merger activity.

Public Counsel has pointed out that the

Illinois and Ohio Commissions are reviewing the merger

and says this Commission should do the same, but

Public Counsel doesn't point out that there are

significant differencies in the statutes that govern

the Illinois and the Ohio Commissions.

I've attached those at Tab 3 of the handout

that I've given to you. If I may ask you to look first at Ohio, Section 4905.402(B) makes it clear that you may not acquire control of a domestic telephone company or a holding company controlling a domestic holding -- telephone company without the approval of the Commission.

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So it's abundantly clear that in Ohio the legislature has said you have jurisdiction not only over the domestic telephone company but over its holding company as well.

And in subsection A of that in Tab 3 it also defines what control means and says acquisition of 20 percent or more of the voting stock of the holding company would be construed as a change in control.

And so in Ohio where Ameritech Ohio operates and Southwestern Bell is acquiring 100 percent of the stock of Ameritech Corporation, it's clear that the statute does apply, and that's why the Commission has appropriately in that case set up a docket to analyze whether it will or won't approve the merger.

Similarly, I've attached the Illinois statute, Section 7-204(b) and (a). B says, first sentence, no reorganization shall take place without prior Commission approval, and subsection A defines what the Illinois legislature means by reorganization,

and it says specifically that reorganization is one which results in a change in the ownership of the majority of the voting capital stock of an Illinois public utility or the ownership or control of any entity which owns or controls a majority of the voting stock of a public utility.

So again, the statute in that case made it abundantly clear that the Illinois Commission does have jurisdiction because Ameritech Illinois is a subsidiary of Ameritech Corporation. Southwestern Bell Corporation -- SBC Communications is acquiring 100 percent of the stock of Ameritech Corporation. So under the specific terms of the statute, that Commission has jurisdiction.

That stands in pretty stark contrast to Missouri, which is not phrased in those terms of acquiring jurisdiction through the holding company.

Even if the Commission had jurisdiction in this case, which it, I think, clearly does not, some of the recommendations that the Public Counsel has said the Commission should follow are not -- would not be within the Commission's authority.

Specifically, Public Counsel wants to impose a number of different conditions on the merger before the Commission were to approve it. But the statute

doesn't give the Commission authority to impose conditions. It either approves or disapproves.

And that stands in contrast to another section of the statute where the Commission is given specific authority to impose conditions, and that's Section 392.361, which deals with competitive classification of services and companies. The Commission has clear authority under that section to impose conditions on companies as it grants it competitive status or grants it service competitive status.

Had the Legislature wanted to give this Commission the authority to impose conditions like that, it knew how to do it. It did it in 392.361, but it didn't do it in 392.300.

The second reason is that the Commission doesn't have any kind of authority to award monetary damages or flow, quote, merger savings through to the ratepayers of Missouri.

The courts of this state analyzed that issue in a case State ex rel Fee Fee Trunk Sewer vs. Litz, which is at 596 SW 2nd 466, Missouri Appellate Court decision in 1980. And in that case Fee Fee Trunk was a regulated sewer company by this Commission, and it was selling its assets to MSD, over which the

Commission didn't have jurisdiction.

Some of the subscribers or customers of Fee Fee had apparently paid in some moneys to Fee Fee in aid of construction, and they filed a lawsuit in circuit court saying, we get our money back. Don't approve -- don't let this merger happen. We want our money back.

And it was defended on the basis that that action was properly before the Missouri Public Service Commission, and the court reviewed that on appeal and decided that it was not because the Missouri Public Service Commission does not have the authority to award money damages or to flow revenues through like that to customers of the company as a result of a merger, and so it let the lawsuit proceed.

And I think that stands as instructive for this Commission in determining whether it would have the authority to do what Public Counsel suggests even if it had jurisdiction.

And again, the idea I would imagine comes from some other states where merger savings have been proposed to be flowed through to ratepayers, but the statutes in those states are different than Missouri.

In Tab 4 I've attached examples of the Illinois statute and the California statute which give

very specific authority under certain circumstances to flow those type of savings through. In Illinois it's Section 7-204(c). It says the Commission shall not approve a reorganization without ruling on the allocation of any savings resulting from the proposed reorganization.

I also note in there if you see that subsection (f) makes it clear that the Commission can impose certain terms and conditions as part of the merger approval process. Again, we don't have that in our Missouri statute.

And on the next page in the California statute, Section 854 also makes clear that the Commission in terms -- when it's approving a proposed merger, one of the things it's required to do under subsection (b)(2) is equitably allocate where the Commission has ratemaking authority of the total short-term and long-term forecasted economic benefits as determined by the Commission of the proposed merger, acquisition or control between shareholders and ratepayers.

Again, there's no similar provision in Missouri statutes. So even if this Commission had jurisdiction to approve the merger, it could not undertake the kind of actions that Public Counsel is

recommending here.

Finally, the last reason that the Commission doesn't have authority to impose some of these merger savings flow through is the price cap statute in Missouri.

As the Commission's aware, Southwestern Bell now is under price caps, and under Section 392.245.4, subdivision 5, we may charge any rate not exceeding the maximum lawful rate, and the maximum lawful rate under subsection 3 is -- are those rates that were in effect December 31st of '96.

And so all three of those reasons stand as a barrier to what Public Counsel proposes here in terms of flowing merger savings through to customers even if the Commission had jurisdiction.

In summary, the Commission doesn't have jurisdiction over the merger consistent with its prior decisions, nor does it have discretionary authority to take jurisdiction over a merger involving Southwestern Bell but not other entities which have come before the Commission under notification process. And even if the Commission had jurisdiction, it can't impose these conditions that Public Counsel would recommend.

Now, if that -- if the Commission's without jurisdiction to approve the merger, does that mean

that it has no control over Southwestern Bell
Telephone Company? Of course not. It still regulates
us. It still has the ability to oversee our
operations consistent with the statute.

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We've merged with PacTel, and you-all will be the better judge of that, but I haven't perceived any change in this Commission's regulation of Southwestern Bell from before and after the merger with PacTel.

I would anticipate no change in this
Commission's authority and inclination to regulate
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company after this merger
goes through.

Let me turn -- I'll spend a little less time on comments to the FCC. If this Commission desires to weigh in on the process, I believe that's the appropriate place for you to file comments, and as has been noted, those would be due October 15th. I would ask --

MS. LIPMAN: Your Honor, Rachel Lipman on behalf of Sprint Communications Company LC.

I would just like to register a continuing objection to Southwestern Bell's testimony at this point in time. Clearly we were excluded from arguing the jurisdictional issues. I think to the extent that

Southwestern Bell now chooses to address the Commission with respect to the comments that would be submitted to the FCC, we think that is very improper unless other parties are permitted to put their comments in the record.

We also think it's premature. We think the Commission needs to address and rule on the jurisdictional question before the merits are continued, before there is a discussion of merits.

Thank you.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Your objection is noted. Please continue.

MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor.

We have filed a fairly massive pleading with the FCC. There's two large white binders back there that I think comprise our filing with the FCC. I know that would probably be difficult for the Commission to read in its entirety before determining what comments to make.

But I would ask if you would look at Tab 5 of what we provided, it's fairly lengthy, but it's what we filed with the Commission that describes the public interest in support of the merger, and the Commission ought to be aware of what SBC's views are of that before it makes its comments to the FCC.

I'll just address three issues, and I will try to keep this fairly brief. Why is SBC and Ameritech, why are they doing the merger? Second, what are the benefits to consumers and competition? And third, what's the impact on competition here in Missouri?

Why the merger? There's no question but that the economy is becoming global in nature. We see it in all aspects of the telecommunications industry. Some of the more recent activities involve mergers with Alcatel and DCS, with Northern Telecom and Bay Networks, and with Teleglobe and Excel.

The '96 Telecommunications Act has also caused a change in the landscape for providing telecommunications services. Competitors will now have the ability to provide both local and toll services to customers throughout the nation.

To compete, SBC and Ameritech believe that they need to acquire economies of scale and scope in order to match these other competitors. That's not just our view of the need to achieve these economies, but we see it in the actions of other companies.

We've seen MCI merge with WorldCom, merge with MFS, merge with Brooks, four large companies that banded together and now provide service under one name.

We see it with AT&T, TCG, TCI, three other large companies that have banded together to be providers of service on a nationwide basis.

SBC believes it needs that to compete, and I believe there's valid reasons for that. We are -- as a company, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company is very heavily dependent upon our large business customers for the revenues that we receive. In the telecommunications industry it's kind of a general belief that 20 percent of your customers provide 80 percent of your revenues. In our case we've looked specifically, and our 809 largest business customers provide almost 20 percent of our revenues.

We see companies that come into Missouri and our other states focus on those business customers, and without the ability to try to keep those customers, we will have a loss of our ability to serve the mid-size business, small business and the residential customers.

We need to have the base of revenues from that. As the Commission's aware, part of the reason for that is that those services are priced well above costs so that others can be priced below.

Our view is that if you're going to remain competitive, you've got to be able to follow those

customers throughout the nation and be able to offer them a single point of contact for all of their needs.

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There's some evidence or some description in the public interest filing in Tab 5 that talks about the number of Fortune 500 companies that operate in the combined Ameritech/SBC territory. 224, I believe, of those companies are headquartered in the service area of the combined companies.

And the view of SBC and Ameritech is that they need to be able to serve 70 to 80 percent of the sites of those companies in order to be able to compete for their business. And this merger will give 70 percent site coverage for 178 of those companies. It will put us in a position to be competitive with the MCI/WorldComs and with the AT&T/TCG/TCIs and others that will be providing service.

What are the benefits of this from a consumer's point of view? There's certainly going to be increased efficiency in our operations, and that efficiency ultimately flows through to benefit consumers. We will be able to better compete. We'll be able to spread the base of development costs for new services and new technologies over a wider group. That will enable us to bring more services to the market than we otherwise would have been able to and

on a faster basis.

In our merger with PacTel, the two companies followed a process which they called best practices. They examined the practices of both companies and implemented whichever one they thought was better in dozens of different areas in order to achieve efficiencies that ultimately benefit customers.

And there has clearly been a benefit to customers from that merger. I notice that Public Counsel cited a couple of items where it indicated that service quality had gone down. That is incorrect.

There's been a substantial increase in the ability of PacTel to meet the Commission's standard of service requirements, and there's been a substantial decrease in the time that it takes PacTel now to maintain lines for customers. We've gone from an average of seven to ten days down to one to two days in terms of being able to get lines that are out of service back in service. All of those things have been benefits and part of the best practices analysis that I told you about.

Probably a centerpiece of the proposed merger is SBC's National-Local strategy. You may or may not have read of it, but the National-Local

strategy is, is that in combination with this merger, that SBC will go out to an additional 30 of the top 50 markets in the country to provide facilities-based service both to large business customers in a tenant type relationship and then to medium- sized business and residential customers on a facilities basis.

That will benefit those customers obviously in these areas where we go into, but we expect it also to have a reciprocal effect in Missouri.

Just as we believe it's necessary to follow those large business customers and serve the medium-sized business and residences as an adjunct to that outside of our territory, when those companies in whose territory we operate see the impact of our coming in, we believe that as a responsive matter that they are going to need to do the same thing and they will need to come back into our territory in Missouri, Texas and elsewhere and compete the same way with us as we are going to compete with them outside of our region.

Now, can we put a time frame on that, how long it's going to take, what the level of competition is? No, but we believe that the facts will spell themselves out and that that type of competition will occur.

The last area I want to address is the potential competition in Missouri, and the concern that some have expressed is that ACII will be -- has been certificated by the Commission to provide local service in Missouri, and are we going to lose that?

I think there's probably two answers to that. One answer is that the level of competition that they were going to provide is not very significant, but secondly, to the extent that it does or would have any significance, it won't go away if someone else would step in its place.

Let me take the latter first. Ameritech's view of this has been that they wanted to be in a position to provide local service to their cellular customers, and that's what they had proposed to do, although they have not done so yet.

As the Commission may or may not be aware, the only service that ACII is providing today in terms of local service is a trial to about 390 of its employees in the St. Louis area. They're not offering general local exchange service to the public.

And the affidavit of Mr. Osland tells you some of the problems that they've experienced with trying to provide service to those customers, and that affidavit also spells out that it was intended by

Ameritech as a defensive measure, that because of their expectation that Sprint PCS and AT&T Wireless would be providing basic service to their cellular customers, that they needed to do the same.

As it's turned out, Sprint hasn't done it.

Neither has AT&T Wireless. So Ameritech's interests
have calmed somewhat.

But to the extent that is a legitimate area where one can expect competition, it will not go away, and I say that because the FCC's rules prohibit a company like SBC from owning both the A side and B side cellular franchises in a given area. And so since Ameritech has the cellular in St. Louis and so does Southwestern Bell, one of those two will have to go away.

Whoever buys that will have the same incentive to offer basic local service to their cellular customers as Ameritech does today.

So while I think reviewing this will tell you that that may not be the business opportunity that it was once thought to be, if, in fact, it becomes that type of opportunity it won't go away as a result of the merger. The company who buys, whether it's our franchise or whether it's the Ameritech cellular franchise, will have the same incentives and ability

to do what Ameritech could do today.

I'll say one last thing about conditions, and this, I suppose you could recommend anything you want to the FCC, and one of the things that Public Counsel has recommended is that you require -- that you recommend that we comply with the 271 check list as a condition of relief.

We think that's inappropriate. I don't think it's probably lawful, but it's inappropriate because we clearly have the incentive to get into the long distance business with or without the merger. The merger is not related to that.

And I'd also point out to the Commission that the FCC has itself ruled on whether 271 should be a condition of a merger activity in the Bell Atlantic/NYNEX merger and in the SBC/PacTel merger, and in both cases they found that 271 was not an appropriate condition to attach. So I would suggest it's not appropriate for the Commission to recommend that to the FCC.

We're ready to answer whatever questions you have, and that's all I have. Thank you.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you.

We've been on the record for about an hour and 20 minutes. I think at this point we'll take a

We're off the record. 2 (A recess was taken.) 3 JUDGE MILLS: Let's go back on the record. We took a recess after we had heard the 5 initial arguments from Public Counsel, Staff and 6 Southwestern Bell. While we were off the record, the 7 Commission has reconsidered the position of Sprint, 8 9 McLeod and the other group that Ms. Young mentioned 10 this morning. In the interest of fairness and taking all 11 12 the comments that we can, the Commission will allow 13 those parties to present discussion of what they believe should be in the Commission's comments to the 14 15 FCC. Inasmuch as the Commission's jurisdiction is 16 a purely legal question, the Commission is not 17 18 convinced that those two or three groups have any 19 special insight into the law. We're not going to take time in this proceeding this morning to hear arguments 20 on jurisdiction from those parties. 21 22 We would like to get your comments on what you believe should be contained in the Commission's 23 comments to the FCC. I think we will do that before 24 we move on to Public Counsel's reply arguments. Since 25

ten-minute recess until 11:30. Thank you.

Sprint applied first, and for no other reason, we'll 1 allow Sprint to go ahead first. 2 MR. WOODSMALL: Your Honor, Rachel Lipman 3 will be handling this portion. Thank you. 4 JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. 5 Before we go ahead, are there any questions 6 on that ruling? 7 (No response.) 8 JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. You may proceed. 9 MS. LIPMAN: Commissioners, your Honor, 10 thank you very much for allowing us to present our 11 views on this, on the proposed merger of Southwestern 12 Bell and Ameritech. 13 14 I would ask at this time that we have an exhibit marked as Sprint 1. This is testimony that 15 was given before the United States Senate Commerce 16 Committee on Judiciary Antitrust and Business 17 Subcommittee by William T. Esrey, the Chairman and 18 19 CEO. 20 Now, while this particular hearing was occasioned by the Bell Atlantic and GTE merger, 21 Mr. Esrey has a number of comments that are directed 22 23 to the SBC/Ameritech merger and some facts and figures that may be of interest to you, and we'd ask to have 24

this marked as an exhibit and admitted.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. If you would give three copies to the court reporter, a copy to each counsel present and six copies to the Bench.

MS. LIPMAN: I think we have six copies for the Bench. I'll provide my one remaining one to Southwestern Bell. We'll get copies for everyone else.

(EXHIBIT NO. 3 WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. LIPMAN: May it please the Commission?

We believe that the mere size of the

combined entities alone should give you great cause

for concern. Last year, as reported in their Annual

Report, SBC had revenues of \$24.8 billion. This

included \$15.4 billion of revenues from their

regulated teleco operations. Ameritech had revenues

of \$16.0 billion, including \$9.5 billion from

regulated teleco operations. This does not include

SBC's recent acquisition of SNET, adding another

2-billion-plus of annual revenues.

So what we're talking about here is a company that generates \$43 billion in annual revenues with nearly two-thirds of those revenues coming from regulated monopoly teleco operations. These are monopoly operations that have experienced few

competitive inroads.

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Viewing the merger from an access line perspective is equaling unsettling. The old Southwestern Bell states, the five states, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and Arkansas, comprise 15.3 million access lines. The merger with PacTel added 17.92 million access lines. The SNET acquisition resulted in an additional 2.23 million access lines.

Now Ameritech looms on the horizon with 20.55 million access lines. This combination would control 56 million access lines or 35 percent of all lines served by the FCC's so-called Tier 1 local telephone companies.

With the GTE merger, GTE/Bell Atlantic merger also on the horizon they too would control about a third of the nation's access lines. So you would have two companies controlling two-thirds of the nation's access lines.

We do not believe that was what was contemplated by Congress when they enacted the Telecom Act of 1996. The combined power and muscle of the SBC/Ameritech combo was frightening to all companies who have to deal with these companies on a daily basis as both customers and competitors.

All of you are familiar with Sprint's new ION service which was announced with much fanfare in June of this year. Bringing this service to market has been a challenge, in part because of obstructionist behavior by Southwestern Bell.

As you may know, when telephone companies roll out new services, introduction of that new service is preceded by alpha and beta testing. Alpha testing is done in-house. Beta testing is done with existing customers or, as we call them, friendlies.

In the case of Sprint ION, Southwestern Bell initially attempted to prevent us from testing ION at Sprint locations in Kansas City. Southwestern Bell said that Sprint's agreement with them did not contemplate ION service, and, therefore, testing would not be prohibited -- would not be permitted.

Finally, after much wrangling, Sprint was permitted limited testing at Sprint facilities.

However, provisioning of service has not been an easy or seamless process.

On August 24, Sprint filed its local resale tariff in Missouri, a critical component to initial roll-out of Sprint ION service to beta customers. The tariff stated an effective date of October 12, a date that Hallmark and others have been counting on for

more than six months.

Last Thursday, on September 24, one month after the tariff was filed, Southwestern Bell filed a motion to have the tariff suspended, alleging that if Sprint -- alleging that Sprint would be in violation of its CLEC certificate if it is permitted to offer ION service, since initial roll-out only contemplates service to few -- a couple of these beta business customers.

Now, these are two anecdotal incidents, but we realize -- and we realize one matter is now pending before you, but we submit that this is evidence of why an inquiry into this proposed merger is essential, and it's further evidence that local markets are far from open to competition.

Public service commissions were originally established to protect ratepayers from the abuses of public utility monopolies who had been granted franchises from the State. In the last decade ratepayers have not only been the parties -- have not been the only parties who have ought remedies from the Public Service Commission.

Sprint finds itself in the unenviable position of being a customer and competitor of Southwestern Bell and Ameritech. Sprint believes the

aggregation of local market monopolies gives these large companies an increased ability and incentive to discriminate against rivals and to leverage their local monopolies.

Sprint believes that the Missouri Public Service Commission and other state public utility commissions are uniquely positioned and equipped to ensure that monopoly franchises they granted are not abused to discriminate against rivals.

Bigger is not better in this instance. As

Judge Learned Hand observed more than 50 years ago,
possession of unchallenged economic power deadens
initiative, discourages thrift and depresses energy.

Immunity from competition is a narcotic and rivalry a
stimulant. To industrial progress, the spur of
constant stress is necessary to counteract an
unenviable disposition to let well enough alone.

We urge you to take this into consideration as you prepare your comments to the FCC. I urge you to take a close look at Mr. Esrey's comments to the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee, and keep in mind that this is a transaction that will certainly affect the landscape for years to come.

Thank you very much.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Ms. Young?

MS. YOUNG: Thank you, Judge Mills. May it please the Commission?

We do appreciate the opportunity to address you, and I promise this will be very brief and not burdensome.

On behalf of McLeod U.S. Telecommunications
Services, Inc., let me state that from a policy
perspective McLeod believes the Missouri Public
Service Commission should examine the proposed
SBC/Ameritech merger's impact on competition.

McLeod's position is that mergers among monopolists or virtual monopolists do not promote competition. Therefore, whether at the Missouri Public Service Commission or in the Commission's comments before the FCC, McLeod recommends that conditions that promote competition be included.

If the merger is to be approved, these conditions should be prerequisites to the consummation of the merger, not conditions that can be accomplished after the merger has already taken place.

On behalf of the Telecommunications

Resellers Association, I prepared a Request for

Participation Without Intervention before the

Commission. Unfortunately, the comments that TRA

proposed to accompany that did not arrive in time for

me to bring them this morning as an exhibit. And so I would request leave to go ahead and provide those to you later in the day today.

Those comments will raise some concerns and suggest that some prerequisite conditions be imposed on the merger if it is to approved.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Mr. Dandino, your responsive argument, please.

MR. DANDINO: Thank you, your Honor.

It's interesting that the Staff has backtracked on their position on jurisdiction. A couple of weeks ago they filed a reply to our motion saying that you had jurisdiction but shouldn't exercise it. Now today they come before you and say you have no jurisdiction.

I also find it very interesting that on May 2nd, 1997, this Commission in TM-97-274, application of MCI Telecommunications Corporation, Inc. and others and Teleconnect Long Distance Services and Systems Company, Inc. for approval of merger or in the alternative for a finding of no jurisdiction, this Commission looked at the same statute we're talking about here today, 392.300.1, and found that since the applicant's parent corporation is directly involved in

the merger, applicants may be considered to be indirectly merged or consolidated along with its parent MCI.

Under these circumstances, the Commission determines the inapplicability of Section 392.300 RSMo 1994 has not been clearly demonstrated. Thus the Commission declines to find it has no jurisdiction over the proposed merger between MCI Corporation and BT.

Of course, this is before the October 17th letter that the Commission -- of 1997, but I would suggest that in TM-98-406, June 9th, 1998, this Commission once again took jurisdiction and approved a merger even though the applicants stated that the transfer of control would be seamless and would have no adverse impact on LCIT and USLDI's customers in Missouri.

We'll just point out in that letter of
October 17, 1997, there's two key elements. One, this
is the nonregulated parent and the unregulated
subsidiary, but I think the most -- the key thing to
look at, the absolute key thing is that there's no
change in the operation of the regulated company.

Can you say that about Ameritech? Can you say that to the FCC? I think not. I think this

Commission has to look into that. I think you have to look into whether it's going to change the operation of Southwestern Bell Telephone.

Comments of counsel is not evidence. Their exhibit that Southwestern Bell has provided, this exhibit is -- I don't think it has been offered, but I still think that if you look at this, you can't just look at this. These are mostly filed pleadings.

Yes, there is an affidavit, but it's only part of the story. This is only part of the story, and this is exactly the reason why this Commission needs to look into it. You have Southwestern Bell's story. You've got one of many affidavits in here.

This Commission shouldn't be making these decisions based on that. You should make decisions based on a whole record, a complete record. And I think that's -- I think that's your duty. That's your duty to the citizens of Missouri. That's your duty to yourselves.

Furthermore, I think because it's a fact issue, the fact issue of what's going to happen in Missouri, you have to look at what's going to happen in Missouri.

Southwestern Bell -- when we're looking at legal argument, Southwestern Bell points out to all

the statute and says it doesn't say merger in there.

It doesn't say merger in there. General supervision

certainly is a broad term. Massachusetts' public

utility agency didn't have any problem looking at

mergers when they just had general supervision.

And it's kind of a unique situation.

They're saying, well, SBC Corporation is not a telecommunications company. Ameritech is not a telecommunications company doing business in the state. Look behind what's really happening. Look at what the consequences are to Missouri.

Mr. Lane pointed out that if the Commission changes its decision on this, on whether they have jurisdiction or not, you're going to void all these transactions that went on before where you declined jurisdiction, you did not have these companies apply for mergers.

I think that is a total misreading and misapplication of what the law -- how the law operates. Administrative bodies do not operate necessarily on precedent. They're not bound by stare decisis.

The question of whether you can impose conditions on the merger, granted it doesn't necessarily say anything about whether you can impose

conditions, but if this Commission says -- but this Commission in many times when they make a decision they give it -- and the perfect example is the TRIMS decision they decided just this week where they rejected Southwestern Bell's tariff and said, well, if you change the informational letter and if you don't apply it to 911, if you don't apply it and follow the other wise decisions we say in here, we may approve it.

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How is that different in a merger, that we don't like this and this doesn't serve the public interest, but if you do this, this and this, we may find it's in the public interest and we may approve this merger? I think it is no difference.

Southwestern Bell hones in on the issue of savings. I'm not -- savings is but one of those 12 issues I brought up. Savings is only one of the remedies, and I still think, price caps or not, price caps deal with rate cases, and I still think that Southwestern Bell can voluntarily reduce their rates if they want the merger.

But they hone in on the savings, and I think there's other issues. There's service quality issues. There's competitive issues, and there's assuring that there's no barriers to entry.

addressed in our written suggestions need to be considered. I think the Commission should look -- when they're even putting together their comments for the FCC, they're going to look at this in piecemeal, a comment here, a comment there. And I think it's important that there -- while there may not be time to have a full evidentiary hearing to base your comments on, probably this Commission doesn't even need anybody's input if they want to make comments to the FCC, but I still think it is important to do so.

But it is vitally important that this

Commission don't take a piecemeal approach in trying
to determine how this affects Missouri. I think you
need to take up this issue and make a determination
and come to the table with the FCC and the Department
of Justice as an equal member of that public agency
triad and give your opinion based on evidence, an
informed decision on its effect on Missouri.

I ask you to take jurisdiction and to -- and to hold hearings and give interested parties and the public an opportunity to participate.

One of the first maxims I ever learned in law school was the law helps those that help themselves, often the vigilant, sometimes the sleepy,

but never the acquiescent. I ask you not to acquiesce. I ask you on behalf of the consumers of the State of Missouri and for the competitive environment of the State of Missouri to take jurisdiction and make an informed decision.

Thank you.

JUDGE MILLS: We'll now have questions from the bench. Chair Lumpe?

CHAIR LUMPE: Mr. Dandino, one of the sections in the statute that was raised was 392.300.

I think at one point you cited something where we -the Commission said wasn't clear whether we had
jurisdiction in these parent company mergers, and then
we followed up with a letter.

I'd like your comments on that section of the statute. I'd like your comments also on the reason there was no comment from your office when the letter was produced or when other similar cases came before us, the PacTel, the MCI/WorldCom.

And the last thing is, and I think you were somewhat addressing this, can we do all this by October 15th, this evidentiary hearing and all of these public hearings, et cetera, to have comments to the FCC by October 15th? Those three questions are the ones I have of you.

MR. DANDINO: Let me first take -- I'll take them in reverse order. Can you do them all? I think you can -- I would separate the FCC comments from, I think, the investigation and the findings of this Commission on the proposed merger. I think you have to because the FCC has not given much time to any parties to respond to it.

I think you can respond to the FCC and proceed with your own proceeding at the same time. I don't think they're mutually exclusively.

Secondly, why Public Counsel didn't comment on them? Well, in many cases these are mergers of interexchange companies, and many times we don't comment on everything that crosses our desk or even comment on the letter. Sometimes you have to look at -- to give a specific example, a specific situation.

This is such a unique situation. These are two neighboring RBOCs, and they're competitors in the St. Louis area, in the St. Louis metropolitan area and other Southwestern Bell exchanges, I would imagine.

But it's completely -- I think it's a completely different situation based on its size and based on that RBOCs are treated differently under the Federal Telecommunications Act for a very good reason.

1 I believe is broad enough to include a review of these 2 3 mergers. CHAIR LUMPE: Let's say we investigate using 4 392.300 as authority and we investigate. 5 relevance is our investigation or our findings if 6 we've already commented to the FCC and perhaps our 7 investigation shows something different from what we 8 commented to the FCC? 9 What relevance is there then in doing it in 10 this sort of fragmented way? 11 MR. DANDINO: Well, I think it has relevance 12 in that if you have jurisdiction to approve or 13 disapprove and you disapprove it, then it is not a 14 lawful merger to operate in this state. They couldn't 15 operate under merged conditions in this state. 16 And I think it would also have an impact to 17 the Department of Justice and to the FCC even if you 18 made comments that you've subsequently found out 19 additional information and have changed your position. 20 CHAIR LUMPE: Thank you. Mr. Lane, could I 21 ask you a couple of questions, too? 22

And my comments on the 392.300 is, you know,

of barriers to entry and our role in trying to 71

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and that I have had some concerns about is the issue

I think the main concern that I have heard

prohibit barriers to entry and the concern that this would indeed create a barrier to other competition.

The second issue is the savings and the conditions. Is it your position that unless those are specifically allowed, we are prohibited from addressing savings or putting conditions on? And the last sort of ties in with the first. If it's not a barrier to entry, how is competition enhanced by this merger?

MR. LANE: Okay. The federal statute that talks about barriers to entry is designed to say that carriers can come into the state and operate, that you can't preclude them from doing that.

The statute takes care of that already. It provides that carriers -- SB 507 made a change in that and provides that companies can come in and be certified and operate in the state. And I'm sure the Commission's aware, and you'll see it in Tab 7, I believe, of the handout that I gave, that identifies all of the companies that have come in and been certified.

But in total I think we have 46 CLECs that have been approved to operate in the state and 23 more pending, and we have 49 interconnection agreements signed, 29 of them approved and 82 more that are under

negotiation. That tells you that there's not a barrier to entry into the Missouri local exchange market, and that is resolved. I may not be catching --

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CHAIR LUMPE: Let me follow up on that, though. There's no barrier to their being certificated, having the tariff, and maybe that's all the law requires, but is there in effect a barrier to their actually providing service?

MR. LANE: No, there is not. Any carrier that wants to provide service is equally able to after this merger as it is before, and these carriers and companies that are sitting in the back of the room today all presumably intend to do so and to come in and operate.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company's operations remain the same. This Commission's jurisdiction over certification and over interconnection agreements remains the same, and the Commission will have sufficient and adequate controls.

You can't make the companies operate. I think that's part of the problem that we've seen here in Missouri, but it does have and continues to have the authority over the interconnection agreements and over the certification process.

1 CHAIR LUMPE: Would you address the savings 2 and conditions issue? MR. LANE: Yes. It is our position that the 3 4 Commission does not have -- if it did have approval over the merger, if it did have jurisdiction -- we say 5 it doesn't -- this issue arises only if the Commission 6 finds that it does have the authority to say yes or no to the merger itself. 8 And our view is, if it says it does, we will 9 disagree with that, but we would say clearly that the 10 statute does not give it authority to impose 11 12 conditions, some of which Mr. Dandino has mentioned that he believes appropriate. You do not have that 13 authority. That's our position. 14 15 CHAIR LUMPE: I just wanted that clarified. 16 Thank you. 17 JUDGE MILLS: Vice Chair Drainer? 18 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Yes. First of all, I 19 wish to thank the Office of the Public Counsel, Staff 20 and Southwestern Bell for giving us very well-defined 21 positions today, and nobody seemed to sit on the 22 I also wish to thank Sprint and McLeod USA and 23 the Resellers Association for giving us your positions

Having said that, I only have really a

with respect to comments to the FCC.

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1	couple questions. Mr. Dandino, to follow up on Chair
2	Lumpe's questions to you about Public Counsel not in
3	the past responding on other mergers, I heard you say
4	that this was unique in that it was the RBOCs. Pac
5	Bell is an RBOC, correct?
6	MR. DANDINO: That's correct, and
7	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Let me finish.
8	MR. DANDINO: Certainly.
9	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Thank you. And they
10	did merge with SBC, and did the Office of the Public
11	Counsel file any comments either with this Commission
12	or with the FCC?
13	MR. DANDINO: No, we did not. I think there
14	was one difference is that Pac Bell was not a CLEC in
1.5	the state of Missouri in the Southwestern Bell
16	territory. That's a significant difference.
17	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: To you that is the
18	significant difference?
19	MR. DANDINO: Yes, Commissioner.
20	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Would the merger
21	possibly take away one CLEC?
22	MR. DANDINO: It takes away one CLEC, a very
23	powerful CLEC.
24	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: That's your position.
25	So you believe that Ameritech as a CLEC in Missouri is

significant and that's the biggest threat?

MR. DANDINO: I see it as a bigger threat than, let's say, the acquisition of Pac Bell.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Okay. I'm just trying to understand this, because since there were no comments on Pac Bell and with Ameritech the Office of the Public Counsel has taken such a strong position, and it seems to be because you're telling me that because Ameritech is a CLEC and it's a CLEC in Missouri that you feel that threatens possibly the competitive environment in Missouri?

MR. DANDINO: Yes. That's not the only reason. I think also you almost have to look at the cumulative effect.

You have -- you have seven RBOCs in the country. It has now been reduced to four, and we have one that is operating in the State of Missouri that used to be headquartered in the State of Missouri. Probably their jewel is Southwestern Bell, and now they're stretching from Connecticut all the way to the coast and now want to set out this -- set up this type of system.

And I think that has a significant effect on Missouri as well as the nation, but I think on Missouri.

1	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: You think it does,
2	but we don't know that at this time?
3	MR. DANDINO: That's true. That's exactly
4	why we need to look at this.
5	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Then also, in your
6	opening statement I was curious, you made a statement
7	about the Pac Bell/SBC merger, and you said that there
8	were some practices that had happened because of that
9	merger and we needed to be sensitive to that.
10	Were there was there anything that
11	happened here in Missouri that kind of went over my
12	head and I missed?
13	MR. DANDINO: No. This was a situation
14	where what we were saying is that it should be it
15	should be a concern that after the Pac Bell merger
16	with SBC, information that we've seen that there
17	was increase in some service complaints, and
18	specifically there had been complaints filed by TURN
19	(ck) and some other consumer advocate groups.
20	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: In Missouri or
21	California?
22	MR. DANDINO: In California.
23	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: This is a Pac Bell
24	issue?
25	MR. DANDINO: In California concerning how

they're marketing some vertical services. I have no information about in Missouri. It raises a concern.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: But there were none in the Missouri SBC territory that you're aware of?

MR. DANDINO: Not that I'm aware of.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: And finally you in your opening remarks made a statement about the merger could affect jobs of Ameritech employees, and in Missouri regulation where does that under the statute fit into our job here?

MR. DANDINO: Well, to be honest, it really doesn't, you know, but I think it still needs -- I think if you're looking at the general public interest, you don't want necessarily that they eliminate jobs in the state where they cannot -- where they can no longer service their customers.

I think that's more the concern rather than just a loss of jobs, that bottom line. That's really not a regulatory. The problem is if they lose jobs, cut back jobs so it affects service quality, the inability to follow the Commission's rules, that's the importance.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Are you aware of any service quality issues from the Pac Bell/SBC merger from the state of Missouri?

1	MR. DANDINO: No, I'm not.
2	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Okay. Thank you very
3	much. I have no other questions.
4	JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Commissioner
5	Murray?
6	COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Was she finished?
7	JUDGE MILLS: Oh, I'm sorry.
8	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: That's okay. I only
9	had one other one. I had no other questions for
10	Mr. Dandino, just Mr. Lane.
11	I just wanted to know if you had any
12	responses to Mr. Dandino's earlier answers to Chair
13	Lumpe or myself?
14	MR. LANE: I do have one, I guess, in
15	response to Chair Lumpe where the and I think this
16	was probably something you were headed to as well, but
17	is it appropriate to file comments with the FCC and
18	conduct a proceeding into the jurisdictional issue as
19	well? And I would say that it is probably not.
20	I don't think you have jurisdiction, and so
21	I think it's appropriate if you want to make comments
22	to the FCC. But if you disagree and you think you
23	have authority over the approval or disapproval of the
24	merger, I think it would be inappropriate for you to
25	take a position in advance of having any kind of

hearing or decision on that with the FCC.

I don't think it's your role to judge the merger, but if it is, it would be inappropriate in my view to step out before you've heard everything in a hearing and tell the FCC your position.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: You're basically saying I need to pick my arena or pick my jurisdiction here, or if we believe we don't have jurisdiction here then we go ahead and file comments?

MR. LANE: I think -- right, from the standpoint of what a judge should do in a decision-making role, it would be inappropriate, I think, to step out and make comments to the FCC. But if they're pro, then you come up with a different answer here. If they're con, then you come up with a different answer here.

I do think, if you want, it's appropriate to make comments with the FCC because I don't think you have jurisdiction here. And so that's what I would encourage you to do if that's what you want.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: I think you've been very clear that you don't think I have jurisdiction. If you want to say it one more time before I say I'm finished.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: All right. Thank you 1 I have no other questions for any 2 very much. witnesses. 3 JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Now Commissioner 4 5 Murray. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Thank you. 6 Mr. Dandino, in that it is the Office of the 7 Public Counsel's position that this Commission does 8 have jurisdiction to review the merger, is it also 9 your position that we have the power to prevent the 10 11 merger? 12 MR. DANDINO: Yes. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: And can you tell me 13 the practical effects of a denial of the merger from 14 15 this Commission? What would follow if the merger were otherwise approved, if the FCC approved the merger and 16 17 this Commission disapproved it? 18 MR. DANDINO: I have not thought that far in I mean, I know at least -- I don't know for 19 advance. sure, you know. I'd hesitate to tell you exactly. 20 I think it would create a huge obstacle in it being 21 22 approved at the other levels. 23 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: I think earlier you said something about the companies in their merged 24 capacity would not be allowed to operate in the state. 25

So I'd like to follow that reasoning through a minute or two.

If the merger were approved by the FCC and we have Southwestern Bell and we have AT&T -- AC2 operating in this state as subsidiaries of the parent companies that would then be merged from the standpoint of the FCC. Are you saying that Southwestern Bell and AC2 can no longer operate in the state?

MR. DANDINO: Well, let me say I was probably -- I probably jumped the gun in responding to Chair Lumpe on that question, on the merger aspect of the effects.

I think the more appropriate response is what I did say to you is I'm not really sure how it would impact. When I answered it I was basically thinking, well, if you don't have authority and a merger is void, they couldn't do business here.

But I think you're right, it does have broader implications, broader legal implications and practical implications. And I can't tell you as I stand here today what those are and how that would work.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: But it would be your recommendation that this Commission proceed in that

fashion even though the results of that would be very unclear?

MR. DANDINO: Well, I think that this

Commission should really look into the facts of this
and find out those answers, too. I would make the
recommendation, and I will say it as an advocate, that
I think -- that I think that it's my also impression
that the other -- the other states and the other
actors involved in this would disapprove this, and
that's the position I would take, and that they have a
united front.

I have not contemplated how -- what would happen if we each -- that if every state went a different direction or the FCC approved it, and the Department of Justice. I haven't done that analysis.

I think that's why this Commission shouldn't be in a position for a rush to judgment and should take its time and allow maybe even that issue to be briefed to this Commission.

Q. Let me ask you just a couple of other questions, and they relate to what you think the Commission ought to require in order to approve a merger.

You said that one of the questions that should be asked would be how will the merger directly

benefit Missouri customers? Can you cite the source as to that standard of review for a merger that it has to affirmatively benefit customers?

MR. DANDINO: Isn't that -- excuse me, but I believe that it is the purpose of -- that consumers have to be benefited by telecommunications activity. If there's no benefit for them, then why should it be approved?

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Well, I'm trying to distinguish that from the standard that we have to guard against things that are a detriment to the public interest versus having an affirmative duty on any activity that a provider would engage in making sure this provided some measurable benefit.

MR. DANDINO: I believe that the thrust of the Federal Telecommunications Act and 507 is that competition will improve things for the consumer, not keep them at status quo but improve things, not just not hurt them, but improve matters for them.

That's why I see that if this merger does not provide some specific benefits for the consumer, then I'm going to say also too if there are -- you need the benefits to outweigh -- to see if any of the benefits outweigh any of the detriments to the consumers in this merger.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: So in your opinion, the FCC or whatever reviewing body should be looking for some sort of proof that not only will there be no detriment to the consumers from such a merger, but there will be benefits that can be proven?

MR. DANDINO: I think it has to be a weighing that any detriments outweigh -- or any benefits outweigh any detriment. I mean, there's possibly going to be some detriment, but if there's some benefit that flow to them, let's say savings, you know, some guarantee of competition, then that may outweigh any detriment of losing one of the CLEC providers. I think it's a weighing situation.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: And on the same -- kind of the same track, do you think that there has to be a finding that a merger promotes competition or just that it does not impede competition?

MR. DANDINO: I'm really not sure exactly because I'm thinking of at a minimum it shouldn't impede competition. The positive aspect, it should encourage it. I think that's -- I think if the Commission -- once again it goes into the weighing. If it doesn't impede competition, that is fulfilling one of the goals that there -- you know, that there's no barriers to entry.

1 2 finding that it promotes competition? 3 4 5 to make that specific finding. 6 7 that's all my questions for you. 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 not have jurisdiction in this case. 16 17 18 19 case. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Thank you.

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CHAIR LUMPE: Do you have any source that you can cite that would indicate that there must be

MR. DANDINO: There is no source -- there's no source that I'm aware of that this Commission has

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Thank you. I think

I just have one question for Staff, and that question is, I just want to be perfectly clear on the record here since the initial response to OPC's motion to open the docket was that the Commission should choose not to assert its jurisdiction in this case, and I want to be perfectly clear that the Staff is saying here unequivocally that this Commission does

MS. BRYANT: Yes. After a further consideration of past Commission action as of that October 17th, 1997 letter, that would be the position, that the Commission does not have jurisdiction in this

And I guess I'll just ask Southwestern Bell one question, and that would be -- and I think it's probably pretty well been covered by all your statements, but in your

opinion, is there any anti-competitive effect of this merger in the State of Missouri?

MR. LANE: No. Our view is that it does not have any anti-competitive effect. The only impact on competition at all is the 390 customers of ACII, which are employees of that company, that are today being provided resold services of Southwestern Bell by ACII.

And you'll see in the affidavits in the filings what Ameritech's plans were in that regard. But as I indicated earlier, to the extent that that's a viable service offering, Sprint PCS, AT&T Wireless or the purchaser of either the Southwestern Bell cellular franchise or the Ameritech cellular franchise, with is a part of the merger, those entities will all have the same intent and ability to offer local service in addition to cellular service to the customers.

So I don't believe there will be any anti-competitive impact. With your permission, I'd like to give my views on the questions that you asked Mr. Dandino.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Go ahead.

MR. LANF: You had asked him whether there had to be a finding of affirmative consumer benefit and a finding of affirmative competitive benefit for

the merger, and I think that it's very clear from the statute that none of these things are present.

Contrast that with what the Illinois statute says, even that doesn't do it, but it lists specific criteria that must be met in terms of a merger. Our courts here have interpreted the Commission's authority with regard to mergers, and when they have jurisdiction, what it should consist of.

The case that I cited to you earlier, the State ex rel Fee Fee Trunk Sewer vs. Litz specifically addresses that on page 468 of the opinion, and it deals with Chapter 393, but the provisions are similar to those of 392 with regard to approval of mergers. And the court said in that case, the obvious purpose of this provision is to ensure the continuation of adequate service to the public certified utility. The Commission may not withhold its approval of the disposition of assets unless it can be shown that such disposition is detrimental to the public interest.

And so I think from your questions, as I understood it, you were inquiring whether there had to be affirmative customer benefit or affirmative competitive benefit, and the answer is no. It has to be not detrimental to the public interest. If you had jurisdiction, the only way you could say no is if it

1 is detrimental to the public interest. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Thank you. No further 2 3 questions. JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Commissioner 4 Schemenauer? COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: Thank you. think most of my questions have been answered. 8 have a few for Mr. Lane, though. Did I hear you say that because the 9 10 Commission failed to formally review or assert its 11 jurisdiction over some mergers in the past that it cannot review this merger or assert its jurisdiction 12 over it? 13 MR. LANE: What I said was the statute is 14 the same, Commissioner, that the statute doesn't say 15 you may exercise jurisdiction in some cases and 16 17 decline to in others. It does not give you discretion. If you have jurisdiction, you have to 18 exercise it or it's void. 19 The Commission has in the past found that it 20 does not have jurisdiction. That in my view was a 21 proper determination, and that determination has to be 22 applied here. You can't interpret the statute to say 23 I don't have to take a look at these mergers, but I 24

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I do

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will choose to affirmatively look at the SBC/Ameritech

merger.

COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: You don't think that there was an implied consent to those mergers if the Commission did not formally review them, and then -- and then I guess the statement some mergers, of course, affect the public more than others, and some of the mergers that it did not review were very small companies, very small mergers compared to this one.

Wouldn't that have an impact on whether or not the Commission decided to expend its resources and review and formally have a hearing on a merger?

MR. LANE: Let me address both of those in reverse order. If I could refer you, Commissioner, to Section 392.300, which is in the Tab 1. I believe it's the third sentence says that every such sale, assignment, lease, transfer, mortgage, disposition, encumbrance, merger or consolidation made other than in accordance with the order of the Commission authorizing the same shall be void.

And so there was no order approving the mergers in any of those other circumstances, and the statute specifically requires it. So if you -- if you have jurisdiction, which I don't think you do, it's no -- there's no question but that you'd have to issue

an affirmative order.

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And so those other transactions, I don't know what the answer is to what happens now, but I'll say this, it creates serious problems for a lot of the companies that are in the room here, in my opinion.

The second question that you asked was whether -- isn't there a difference between some mergers and others, and I would say sure, that there is. Now, on the other hand, we've had some rather large mergers involving AT&T and TCG, two significant competitors in Missouri. It was approved under the same form and manner that I -- or that was -- that the Commission found it had no jurisdiction and simply accepted the notification. And that I think is obviously a significantly sized merger.

But more to the point I think is that had
the Legislature decided that some mergers were bigger
than others and said, Commission, you have some
discretion. You choose which mergers you want to look
at. If it involves a company with revenues over X,
you may look at it, and if you find that it's below
that level, that obviously would have been an
affirmative choice that the Legislature could have
made, but it's not one that this Commission can make.

It has to follow the statute and operates

under the powers that the Legislature has given it, 1 and it hasn't set a distinction between mergers of a 2 specific size or involving specific companies. 3 the same for all. 4 COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: So you think it 5 has to be a formal written order. It can't be an 6 implied consent if the Commission doesn't approve it. 7 Okay. The next question I wanted to ask you 8 on, we were talking about 392.300. Does Southwestern 9 Bell have any outstanding stock? 10 MR. LANE: Southwestern Bell Telephone 11 Company stock is owned a hundred percent by SBC 12 Communications, Inc. and will remain so after the 13 merger. 14 COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: Will Ameritech 15 have any outstanding stock after the merger? 16 MR. LANE: ACII stock will continue to be 17 held by ACII, whose stock will in turn be held by 18 Ameritech Corporation, and Ameritech stock will then 19 be held a hundred percent by SBC Communications. 20 COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: So SBC, one share 21 of SBC's stock will represent an ownership in 22 Southwestern Bell and Ameritech? 23 MR. LANE: I think I understand your 24

question. If you are a holder of stock of SBC

Communications, which obviously is a publicly held company, after the merger you will share in the benefits of dividends or whatever that come from SBC Communications from whatever source derived.

COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: So, therefore,
your S&P ratings for bond issues and everything will
flow up through SBC whether or not they're Ameritech
bonds, outstanding bonds or Southwestern Bell
Telephone bonds? I mean, they're all going to be
merged together, and that stock will reflect the risk
of Ameritech? If it has engaged in some risky
operations, that will flow through to SBC stock, won't
it?

MR. LANE: Two questions. Let me answer them separately. From a bond holder's perspective, bonds are issued separately by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. It's different and separate from whatever is done with any other subsidiary of SBC. And so anybody who holds a bond issued by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company will remain unaffected by this merger.

And the bond rating for Southwestern Bell
Telephone Company is separate and distinct from the
bond rating for -- actually, there's no bond rating
for SBC Communications, but its other subsidiaries are

funded through SBC Capital, I believe, Capital 1 something. It's another subsidiary that raises money 2 for -- issues bonds on behalf of subsidiaries other 3 than Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. 4 I don't know if that addressed your question 5 or not, but its company operations are separate and 6 the bonds that are issued are separate and they have 7 their own separate rating. I assume Ameritech does 8 the same, but I honestly don't know the answer to 9 that. 10 COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: But SBC will own 11 both of those corporations? 12 MR. LANE: Yes. 13 COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: And their stock 14 will represent an ownership interest? 15 MR. LANE: Yes. The equity interest of --16 on the equity side, moving away from the debt side, 17 yes, clearly SBC Communications will hold all of the 18 stock of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company just as 19 it does today and then will now own the stock of 20 Ameritech Corporation. 21 22

COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: And I think you said the stock represents the equity of the corporation. So the equity of Ameritech, Southwestern Bell and other subsidiaries are all reflected in SBC's

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1	stock; is that correct?
2	MR. LANE: Yes. I think that's fair.
3	COMMISSIONER SCHEMENAUER: Okay. That's all
4	I have. Thank you.
5	JUDGE MILLS: Are there further questions
6	from the Commission?
7	CHAIR LUMPE: I'm going to ask one question
8	of Staff to clarify for me. The position that we do
9	not have jurisdiction is based somewhat on the letter.
10	Was it also based on the statute 392.300 or some other
11	section of the statute?
12	MS. BRYANT: It was based on I'd say it
13	stems from the October 17th, 1997 letter of the
14	Commission's interpretation of what it believed were
15	instances wherein it did or did not have jurisdiction
16	over mergers and consolidations in this case.
17	So it was a combination of the two, the
18	Commission's letter interpreting Section 300
19	392.300 as well as the Commission's cases subsequent
20	to that October 17th letter.
21	CHAIR LUMPE: So the letter really was a
22	response to the interpretation of the statute?
23	MS. BRYANT: Right. From what I understand,
24	the letter resulted because telecommunications, the
25	industry was continually calling and inquiring as to

whether or not an application needed to be filed prior 1 to merger. And so in order to answer questions and 3 concerns of the telecommunications industry, the Commission issued that letter. 4 CHAIR LUMPE: Thank you. That's all. 5 JUDGE MILLS: Are there further Commission 6 questions? 7 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Just one. 8 I would like to ask the General Counsel for the Staff, and is 9 10 it the General Counsel and Staff's position that we do not have jurisdiction? 11 MR. JOYCE: Yes. 12 13 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Based on the statute? MR. JOYCE: Yes, it is. After analysis of 14 15 the statute, and, as Ms. Bryant just indicated, the 16 statutory interpretation led to the letter, and then 17 the Commission has been applying that letter to its 18 subsequent cases. But the involvement of the Office 19 of the General Counsel led to the interpretation in the letter which the Commission accepted. 20 21 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Thank you. I 22 appreciate the clarification. 23 MR. MILLS: If there are no further Commission questions, I have some questions and then 24

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we've got a few housekeeping matters to take care of.

Mr. Conroy, since you're closest, if I can 1 get you to move that front chart over there for the 2 purpose of the question for Public Counsel. 3 Off the record. 4 (Discussion off the record.) JUDGE MILLS: We're back on the record. 6 Mr. Dandino, the first question I have for 7 you is, do you have an opinion on the Commission's 8 jurisdiction on the situation outlined on the right 9 side of that chart as you face it? 10 MR. DANDINO: In that a nonregulated parent, 11 that a nonregulated company in a nonregulated --12 JUDGE MILLS: Is acquiring the assets of a 13 company that does not have any regulated operations in 14 the state of Missouri. 1.5 MR. DANDINO: I think it would -- I'd have 16 to see what all the factual circumstances would be. I 17 mean, if it's -- on the face of it, it may. 18 not. I -- but because I would -- unless it would 19 affect it, change the operation of the regulated 20 21 company. JUDGE MILLS: So if in this situation if 22 ACII was not a certificated telecommunications company 23 in the State of Missouri, would this merger fall into 24 that second category that's shown on the right side of 25

that chart?

MR. DANDINO: Well, I think -- I think it would. Yeah, it may fall into it. It may very well fall into it. I think the -- still I think you have an inquiry of whether it affects the operation of a regulated company after the merger.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. I have a couple other questions for you. One is fairly specific. On the pleading that you filed yesterday, September 29th, on page 11, under paragraph 2 you use the term disinvestment, and you used that again in your initial arguments. Can you tell me what disinvestment is?

MR. DANDINO: I would say that if they had plans to -- if they had business plans to invest in Missouri, that they -- or that they had assets in Missouri or personnel in -- not personnel, but assets in Missouri, they would move them out of Missouri. Probably the most -- not the best word to use.

JUDGE MILLS: Okay. I think I understand the point. Thank you. I appreciate that.

Also in that pleading, on page 9, you refer to a case in which Massachusetts took jurisdiction over the NYNEX/Bell Atlantic merger.

MR. DANDINO: That's correct.

JUDGE MILLS: Are you aware, were there any

1	appeals taken of the issue of the Department of Public
2	Utility's assertion of jurisdiction?
3	MR. DANDINO: I don't believe there was, but
4	I can't tell you that for sure.
5	JUDGE MILLS: Would you look into that, and
6	if there were any appeals would you file a pleading?
7	MR. DANDINO: I will so advise when I find
8	out.
9	JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. If you find that
10	there were none, you need do nothing further.
11	MR. DANDINO: I'll do it in either case.
12	JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Also, along the
13	same lines, you cite involvement of other states in
14	mergers of this type. I'd like you, if you could,
15	please, to provide the Commission with the Orders of
16	those regulatory bodies in which they took
17	jurisdiction as well as copies of the statutes of
18	those states that allowed them to do so.
19	MR. DANDINO: Sure. That's the ones on page
20	10, your Honor?
21	JUDGE MILLS: That's the ones on page 10 of
22	your September 9th pleading.
23	MR. DANDINO: Certainly, we'll provide that.
24	JUDGE MILLS: I believe that's all the
25	questions I have for you.

1 MR. DANDINO: Thank you. JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Mr. Lane, a couple 2 of questions for you. In 392.300, there is a 3 4 reference to mergers by indirect means. Can you give me an example of a transaction that you believe would fall under that? 6 MR. LANE: I believe that would be intended 8 to go to a situation, your Honor, where a company may have ceded all of its management and control over a 9 company to another through a management contract that 10 doesn't involve necessarily the sale of the assets or 11 the sale of the stock, but you enter into a contract 12 that says you take it, you run it, you get to keep 13 whatever you make out of it. 14 I think that would be form over substance 15 and it would be an indirect transfer and that the 16 17 Commission would have jurisdiction over that. JUDGE MILLS: Okay. And I believe that's 18 19 the only question I have for you. In terms of housekeeping matters, both the 20 Staff -- well, actually the Staff, Sprint and Bell 21 have had exhibits marked. I'll go in that order. 22 Ιf 23 you'd like to offer those exhibits, I'll see if there are objections to them. 24 25 MS. BRYANT: Your Honor, at this time I

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would like to move to offer Exhibit No. 1 into the 1 record, which is a description of dispositions by --2 in TM cases by this Commission as of October 17th, 3 1997. 4 JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Are you there any 5 6 objections to Exhibit 1? (No response.) 7 JUDGE MILLS: Hearing none, Exhibit 1 will 8 be admitted. 9 (EXHIBIT NO. 1 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.) 10 JUDGE MILLS: Exhibit 2 is the oral argument 11 material that was marked by Southwestern Bell 12 Telephone. Would you care to offer that exhibit? 13 MR. LANE: We'd offer Exhibit 2, your Honor. 14 JUDGE MILLS: Are there any objections to 15 Exhibit 2? 16 MR. WOODSMALL: Your Honor, Sprint objects 17 to the extent that Southwestern Bell is offering 18 affidavits in their material, and that material is of 19 a factual nature, and none of the parties were 20 permitted cross-examination. 21 To the extent that it's just statutes, 22 orders that Southwestern Bell is offering, I have no 23 problems with that. But when he starts offering 24 affidavits without proposing a witness or allowing 25

1	cross-examination, that really brings up some real
2	problems.
3	JUDGE MILLS: The Commission will allow
4	the
5	MR. DANDINO: I just wanted to join in
6	Sprint's objection.
7	JUDGE MILLS: The Commission will allow the
8	filing of the affidavits simply because it is part of
9	a public filing at the FCC and for the purpose of
10	showing what was filed at the FCC, the Commission will
11	take it as part of the record.
12	Are there any additional objections to
13	Exhibit 2?
14	(No response.)
15	JUDGE MILLS: Hearing none, Exhibit 2 will
16	be admitted.
17	(EXHIBIT NO. 2 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)
18	JUDGE MILLS: Sprint, would you care to
19	offer your exhibit, please?
20	MS. LIPMAN: Your Honor, at this time Sprint
21	would offer Exhibit 3, which is the testimony before
22	the United States Senate Committee on Judiciary
23	Antitrust, the statement by William T. Esrey, Chairman
24	of the Board.
25	JUDGE MILLS: Are there any objections to
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1	this exhibit?
2	(No response.)
3	JUDGE MILLS: Hearing none, it will be
4	admitted.
5	(EXHIBIT NO. 3 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)
6	JUDGE MILLS: There has been a fair amount
7	of discussion of the chart that Staff put on the easel
8	at the beginning of Staff's argument. I'd like to
9	request that Staff reduce that to an 8 1/2 by 11 size
10	and file that as late-filed Exhibit 4 so that the
11	record is complete.
12	MS. BRYANT: We'll do that.
13	MR. LANE: Both of the exhibits, your Honor,
14	is that
15	JUDGE MILLS: I'll consider that to be part
16	of the same one. It may have to be on two pages for
17	clarity.
18	MR. LANE: Could I request that the
19	right-hand side of the exhibit be corrected to
20	MS. BRYANT: We will do that.
21	MR. LANE: reflect the actual merger as
22	it will take place?
23	JUDGE MILLS: Let me request that, just for
24	the purposes of making the record absolutely clear,
25	that the actual chart be filed as well as any

corrections thereto based on Mr. Lane's explanation. 1 That's fine. MS. BRYANT: 2 JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. We'll probably end 3 up with three versions of the same chart. We'll 4 reserve Exhibit 4 for that. In terms of time frame, 5 can you get that in fairly shortly, the next few days? 6 MS. BRYANT: Yes, we can. 7 JUDGE MILLS: Okay. Thank you. Of course, 8 that will be three copies will be sent to the RLJ. 9 Copies should be sent to all the parties. The parties 10 will have the opportunity ten days from the time that 11 it's filed to object to that exhibit if there are any 12 objections. 13 Are there any further matters that we need 14 to take up while we're on the record? 15 MS. BRYANT: Your Honor, the Staff would 16 also like to request if possible to have expedited 17 treatment on the transcript from this proceeding. 18 JUDGE MILLS: I'll discuss that with the 19 court reporter off the record. I understand the 20 reasons for that, and we'll talk about it. Mr. Lane? 21 MR. LANE: Do you contemplate that 22 Southwestern Bell would have an opportunity to respond 23 to whatever it is that Mr. Dandino files in response 24 to your request? 25

JUDGE MILLS: Yes, although I -- yes, you may, although I don't anticipate that it will contain any argument but simply copies of other jurisdictional commissions' decisions and copies of statutes. don't want to generate another entire round of pleadings by asking for that. It's simply for my convenience to have him provide that to me instead of me going hunting for it. MR. LANE: Very well. JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Is there anything further? Seeing nothing, we'll go off the record. WHEREUPON, the oral argument of this case was concluded.

1	EXHIBITS		
2		Marked	Rec'd
3	EXHIBIT NO. 1 Description of Merging Entities	21	101
4		21.	101
5	EXHIBIT NO. 2 SWBT Oral Argument Material	29	102
6	EXHIBIT NO. 3		
7	Testimony before the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary Antitrust and Business Subcommittee	57	103
8		3,	103
9	EXHIBIT NO. 4 Chart	*	
10	Late-filed exhibit.		
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1	APPEARANCES:
2	PAUL G. LANE, General Attorney-Missouri ANTHONY K. CONROY, Attorney at Law
3	One Bell Center, Room 3520 St. Louis, Missouri 63101
4	FOR: Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.
5	
6	DAVID WOODSMALL, Attorney at Law RACHEL LIPMAN, Attorney at Law
7	8140 Ward Parkway, 5E Kansas City, Missouri 64114
8	FOR: Sprint Communications Co. L.P.
9	MARY ANN YOUNG, Attorney at Law William D. Steinmeier, P.C.
10	P.O. Box 104595 Jefferson City, Missouri 65110
11	FOR: McLeod USA Telecommunications
12	Services, Inc. Telecommunications Resellers
13	Association.
14	MICHAEL DANDINO, Senior Public Counsel P.O. Box 7800
15	Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-7800
16	FOR: Office of the Public Counsel and the Public.
17	DAN JOYCE, General Counsel
18	CYNTHIA BRYANT, Assistant General Counsel P.O. Box 360
19	Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
20	FOR: Staff of the Missouri Public
21	Service Commission.
22	
23	
24	
25	

PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE MILLS: Let's go on the record.

We're on the record this morning in Case

No. TM-99-76 in the matter of the merger of SBC

Communications, Inc. and Ameritech Corporation.

We're here for the limited purpose this morning of hearing oral arguments on the question of whether the Commission has jurisdiction over this merger and for the purpose of -- the secondary purpose of eliciting comments from the three parties to this case on the content of the Commission's comments to the FCC in the FCC docket considering this merger.

The parties may make their entries of appearance beginning with Bell, please.

MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor. My name is Paul Lane, along with Tony Conroy, appearing on behalf of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Our address is One Bell Center, Room 3520, St. Louis, Missouri 63101.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Mr. Woodsmall?

MR. WOODSMALL: Appearing on behalf of

Sprint Communications Company, L.P., David Woodsmall

and Rachel Lipman, 8140 Ward Parkway, Kansas City,

Missouri 64114.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. And let the record

reflect that Sprint has not been granted intervention
of this matter as of yet. Staff?

MS. BRYANT: Cynthia Bryant and Dan Joyce

MS. BRYANT: Cynthia Bryant and Dan Joyce appearing on behalf of the Staff of the Public Service Commission, P.O. Box 360, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.

JUDGE MILLS: Ms. Young?

MS. YOUNG: Thank you. Mary Ann Young,
William D. Steinmeier, P.C., P.O. Box 104595,
Jefferson City, Missouri 65110, appearing on behalf of
McLeod USA Telecommunications Services, Inc. We have
filed an Application for Intervention on behalf of
McLeod USA at this time.

I would also like to enter an appearance on behalf of the Telecommunications Resellers Association and request on their behalf participation without intervention pursuant to 4 CSR 240-2.075, which provides that participation without intervention may be permitted where the person requesting to participate provides certain information, and the last provision there says that they may make a written request to participate without intervention or enter an appearance at the hearing.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Mr. Dandino?
MR. DANDINO: Thank you, your Honor.

Michael Dandino, Office of the Public Counsel, Post Public. JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. do so. Woodsmall on behalf of Sprint.

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Office Box 7800, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102, representing the Office of the Public Counsel and the

While we were off the record, both Sprint and McLeod Telecommunications expressed an interest in offering argument this morning. If you-all would like to briefly recap that discussion on the record, please

MR. WOODSMALL: Yes, your Honor.

On September 8th the Commission issued its Order setting an oral argument in this matter. The Commission notes on page 3 and 4 of that Order, quote, the Commission will ask Public Counsel, Staff, SWBT and other interested parties to present their arguments on the Commission's jurisdiction over the merger. The parties should also address what they believe should be contained in the Commission's comments to the FCC regarding this merger.

Now, recognizing that the phrase "interested parties" is nowhere defined in this Commission's statutes or in the regulations implementing those statutes, Sprint notified the Commission, the ALJ, and asked what the proper procedure was and was told that it should go ahead and file a Motion for Intervention.

Sprint filed its Motion for Intervention as well as a motion to move the hearing date due to religious purposes. That motion to move the hearing date was denied by the Commission.

Nevertheless, Sprint believes that it should be allowed to participate today as an interested party because it is vitally interested in the makeup and the layout of the telecommunications industry as we move forward.

Sprint believes that it is mandated by due process that the Commission take comment and have a hearing for purposes of considering this jurisdiction and that Sprint should be allowed to participate.

That would be all I'd add. Thank you.

MS. YOUNG: I would just briefly echo the comments of Sprint's counsel and indicate that the Order certainly contemplated that the Commission was interested in hearing from someone other than the listed parties, and that it would be inappropriate for the Commission to cut off that input either as to the jurisdiction or as to input as to the comments the Commission may file before the FCC.

1	JUDGE MILLS: Thank you.
2	MR. DANDINO: Your Honor?
3	JUDGE MILLS: Mr. Dandino.
4	MR. DANDINO: Public Counsel would just like
5	to support McLeod and Sprint's position in this. We
6	believe it is important for the Commission to have the
7	broadest possible input, not only on the question of
8	jurisdiction but also on the comments to the FCC.
9	Thank you.
10	MR. WOODSMALL: Your Honor, I left out a
11	very short mention that not only did we file a Motion
12	to Intervene, we also filed Suggestions in Support of
13	Public Counsel's motion that initiated this docket.
14	So our interest has been displayed many times over,
15	and our position on this has been likewise indicated.
16	Thank you.
17	JUDGE MILLS: Since we've heard from
18	everyone but Staff and Bell, would either of those
19	parties care to comment?
20	MS. BRYANT: Your Honor, Staff has no
21	position on this particular matter.
22	JUDGE MILLS: Thank you.
23	MR. LANE: Your Honor, we would oppose that.
24	The Commission's Order denied, at this time did not
25	grant the intervention. They're not a party to the

proceeding. The Order that they cite says that interested parties may appear. They're not a party, haven't been made so, and it would be inappropriate under the Commission's rules to permit participation.

MR. WOODSMALL: Your Honor, as a quick rebuttal, I would note the Commission never established an intervention deadline. The Commission never asked for intervention. So it's slightly unfair to say that our intervention wasn't granted. There was no intervention period provided for.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. Nonetheless, it is true that your intervention was not granted. Neither was the intervention of McLeod. At this point the Commission believes that for the purposes of hearing arguments on its jurisdiction and the content of its comments to the FCC, it is sufficient to hear from Bell, Staff and the Office of the Public Counsel, who filed the motion which initiated this case.

At a later point in this case, should the Commission decide that it has and will exercise jurisdiction over this matter, the Commission will rule on applications to intervene, likely issue a notice and allow additional parties the opportunity to intervene.

At this point in the proceeding, however,

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At a later point in this case, should the Commission decide that it has and will exercise jurisdiction over this matter, the Commission will rule on applications to intervene, likely issue a notice and allow additional parties the opportunity to intervene.

At this point in the proceeding, however,

while we're still determining jurisdiction, intervention has not been granted, and the three parties I just named will be the ones that will be presenting arguments this morning.

MR. WOODSMALL: Your Honor, I would note that Sprint will be filing a Motion for Rehearing on this matter, and request that the Commission hold off or put off their effective date of any Order until Sprint is allowed to do that.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you.

MS. YOUNG: In addition, I would note that the Order that we've been discussing earlier indicates that the deadline for comments to the Federal Communications Commission is now October 15th.

I'm curious as to how a later Order granting an opportunity to intervene is going to provide a meaningful opportunity for other interested parties to provide any input to the Commission for FCC comments.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you.

Inasmuch as the Office of the Public Counsel is the moving party, the procedure this morning will be for Public Counsel to present its argument first, followed by the Staff of the Commission, followed by Bell, and then we will allow reply arguments from the Office of the Public Counsel.

Mr. Dandino, you may proceed.

MR. DANDINO: Thank you, your Honor. May it please the Commission?

Public Counsel asked the Commission to exercise its lawful jurisdiction and carry out its public policy responsibilities and conduct an investigation into the Ameritech/SBC merger. We request the Commission conduct a fact-finding process through an evidentiary hearing with the opportunity for discovery, cross-examination and rebuttal evidence.

Public Counsel's reading of the law demonstrates that a reasonable reading of the statutes in the application of this law, this Commission has jurisdiction to review, approve or reject the merger. Without this jurisdiction, this Commission becomes a paper tiger in the telecommunications industry, especially in the new age of mergers and consolidations.

I think in those terms it would be very detrimental to Missouri's telecommunications industry and to consumers of Missouri.

In addition to its legal authority, Public Counsel wants to point out to the Commission that it has public policy responsibilities to carry out the

legislative intent and purpose set forth in the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 and SB -- Senate Bill 507.

public -- the Public Service Commission has a duty to promote competition, ensure quality telecommunications services at affordable, reasonable prices in both urban and rural areas, and to eliminate barriers to entry to competition, to provide for universal service, to protect consumers and the public interest.

The question before this Commission is how will this merger affect your responsibilities in Missouri?

In addition to these jurisdictional questions, Public Counsel has also posed about a dozen questions and issues for the Public Service Commission to consider and investigate. Yesterday we filed a Suggestions in Support of Jurisdiction and Comments Regarding Ameritech/SBC's Proposed Merger.

In that it details those dozen questions and issues, but I do want to cover them briefly here today. These questions are not all-inclusive.

They're not the only questions. They're not the only issues. But these are a starting point for this --for the proper inquiry into the effect that this

merger has on Missouri and the customers of Southwestern Bell and Ameritech in Missouri.

I think you have to look at, looking at these -- well, first, before I get into those questions, then finally Public Counsel makes recommendations on its position before this Commission and also makes recommendations of what should be the Commission's recommendation to the Federal Communications Commission.

Let me backtrack to the jurisdictional question, which is the key question -- first question you have to decide. And I think looking at Section 386.250 gives this Commission the jurisdiction, supervision, powers and duties over all telecommunications facilities, telecommunications services, and to all telecommunications companies.

Section 386.320.1 gives this Commission general supervision over all telephone corporations and telephone lines with the power to examine and keep informed about their general condition, capitalization, franchises and, now very important, the manner in which their lines and property are owned, leased, controlled or operated not only with respect to adequacy, security and accommodation offered by those services, but also with respect to

their compliance with all provisions of law, orders, decisions of the Commission and charter and franchise requirements.

I think this is a broad power, a broad grant of authority. And to support that position, I invite the Commission to look at Section 386.610 of the statutes which provides in pertinent part that Chapter 6 -- 386 shall be liberally construed with a view to the public welfare, efficient facilities and substantial justice between patrons and public utilities.

Case law says that these are remedial statutes designed to protect the public. Therefore, they should be given broad and liberal construction.

Chapter 392.185 sets out the framework which this Commission should use and must use to construe its power and authority and how it -- how it acts in the telecommunications industry. These are the nine legislative proposals that guide the Commission's considerations of all relevant facts that come before you in telecommunications, including jurisdiction.

Now, Southwestern Bell in their response to our motion raised a number of points about how the companies are structured and whether it's a regulated or nonregulated parent or subsidiary, and I don't see

anything in the statutes that necessarily limits your jurisdiction in those matters to review this merger.

I think it's also important, you have to look at what its impact -- you should look at the impact to Missouri, the consequences to Missouri rather than just corporate form. If corporate form is going to control, then they could structure mergers and consolidations and transfers of property in a way to defeat this Commission's jurisdiction.

And I don't think that's the intention of the General Assembly to have this Commission's jurisdiction defeated by corporate form, federal income tax reasons and just structuring of transactions.

I think the Commission should also realize that Ameritech, the Ameritech Corporation we have before you, the one that is going to be incorporated into SBC in some manner, is a certified competitive local exchange company.

At some point their assets, their operations, something's going to happen to them, and I think this Commission has jurisdiction to look into that. Are they going to continue to operate? Are they going to be dissolved into the SBC Corporation and then eliminated as a CLEC? I think the Commission