00210 1 2 3 4	STATE OF MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION						
5 6 7 8	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS On-the-Record Presentation June 17, 2004 Jefferson City, Missouri Volume 3						
10	VOLume 5						
11							
12	Mid-Missouri Telephone Company for			TO 0004 0455			
13		) Case )	No.	TO-2004-0455			
14	Requirement to Implement Number Portability	) )					
15							
16	Chariton Valley Telephone	) ) Case	No.	10-2004-0467			
17	the Federal Communications Commission Requirement to Implement	) )					
18	Number Portability	)					
19	In the Matter of the Petition of Northeast Missouri Rural Telephone	) )					
20	1 1	) Case )	No.	10-2004-0468			
21	<u> </u>	) )					
22	1	,					
23	Chariton Valley Telecom	) )					
24	Corporation for Modification of The Federal Communications Commission Requirement to	) Case )	No.	CO-2004-0469			
25	Implement Number Portability	)					

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     In the Matter of the Petition of
     Citizens Telephone Company of
     Higginsville, Missouri, for
     Suspension and Modification of the ) Case No. TO-2004-0486
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     Federal Communications Commission )
     Requirement to Implement Number
     Portability
     In the Matter of the Petition of
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     Kingdom Telephone Company for
     Suspension and Modification of the ) Case No. TO-2004-0487
     Federal Communications Commission )
     Requirement to Implement Number
     Portability
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     In the Matter of the Petition of
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     Fidelity Telephone Company for
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     Suspension and Modification of the ) Case No. TO-2004-0489
     Federal Communications Commission )
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     Requirement to Implement Number
     Portability
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     In the Matter of the Petition of
      Goodman Telephone Company, Ozark
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      Telephone Company and Seneca
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     Telephone Company for Suspension
                                         ) Case No. TO-2004-0490
     and Modification of the Federal
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     Communications Commission
     requirement to Implement Number
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     Portability
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     In the Matter of the Petition of
     McDonald County Telephone Company
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     For Suspension and Modification of ) Case No. TO-2004-0491
     the Federal Communications
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     Commission Requirement to
     Implement Number Portability
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     In the Matter of the Petition of
     Granby Telephone Company for
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     Modification of the Federal
                                         ) Case No. TO-2004-0493
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     Communications Commission
     Requirement to Implement Number
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     Portability
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     In the Matter of the Petition of )
     Le-Ru Telephone Company for
     Suspension and Modification of the ) Case No. TO-2004-0494
     Federal Communications Commission )
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     Requirement to Implement Number
     Portability
     In the Matter of the Petition of
     MoKan Dial, Inc. for Suspension
     And Modification of the Federal
                                        ) Case No. TO-2004-0545
    Communications Commission
     Requirement to Implement Number
 7
    Portability
 8 In the Matter of the Petition of
     Choctaw Telephone Company for
     Suspension and Modification of the ) Case No. IO-2004-0546
     Federal Communications Commission )
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     Requirement to Implement Number
     Portability
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                    MORRIS L. WOODRUFF, Presiding,
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                          SENIOR REGULATORY LAW JUDGE.
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                    CONNIE MURRAY,
                    ROBERT M. CLAYTON III,
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                    JEFF DAVIS,
                         COMMISSIONERS.
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     REPORTED BY:
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     MIDWEST LITIGATION SERVICES
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00214
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00215 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Good afternoon. We're here in a number of local number portability cases. There 4 are, I believe, 13 separate cases. I will not read the 5 entire caption for each one, but I will read each case number, beginning with Case No. TO-2004-0455, 7 IO-2004-0467, IO-2004-0468, CO-2004-0469, TO-2004-0486, TO-2004-0587, TO-2004-0489, TO-2004-0490, TO-2004-0491, 8 TO-2004-0493, TO-2004-0494, IO-2004-0545, IO-2004-00546. 9 10 And we're here today because a Unanimous 11 Stipulation & Agreement has been filed in each of these 12 cases, and we're here today to take -- for the parties to 13 take questions from the Commissioners about that 14 Stipulation & Agreement. 15 We'll begin by taking entries of 16 appearance, beginning with Staff. 17 MR. MEYER: Good afternoon. David Meyer 18 for the Staff of the Missouri Public Service Commission. 19 Our address is P.O. Box 360, Jefferson City, Missouri 20 65102. 21 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Thank you. Public 22 Counsel? 23 MR. DANDINO: Michael Dandino, Office of 24 the Public Counsel, Post Office Box 2230, Jefferson City,

Missouri 65102, representing the Office of the Public

00216 1 Counsel and the Public. JUDGE WOODRUFF: Okay. Then the other 13 companies are represented in different configurations by 4 two groups of attorneys. Mr. England, would you tell us 5 first who all you're representing? 6 MR. ENGLAND: I'll do my best, your Honor. Let the record reflect the appearance of W.R. England and Brian T. McCartney on behalf of, I believe, 9 of the 15 8 companies that are involved in these 13 cases. The 9 10 companies that we represent are Citizens Telephone 11 Company, Kingdom Telephone Company, Fidelity Telephone 12 Company, Goodman Telephone Company, Ozark Telephone 13 Company, Seneca Telephone Company, McDonald County 14 Telephone Company, Granby Telephone Company and Le-Ru 15 Telephone Company. 16 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Thank you. 17 Mr. Johnson, if you'd tell us who you're representing. 18 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Craig 19 Johnson, Andereck, Evans, Milne, Peace & Johnson, 700 East 20 Capitol, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102. I'm here today

representing Northeast Missouri Rural Telephone Company,
Choctaw Telephone Company, Mo-Kan Dial, Inc., Chariton
Valley Telephone Corporation, Mid-Missouri Telephone
Company and Chariton Valley Telecom.

JUDGE WOODRUFF: All right. Thank you. I

believe that takes care of all the parties.

What we'll do, then, is at this point go to questions from the Commissioners about the Unanimous Stipulation & Agreement, and we'll begin with Commissioner Murray.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Thank you. And I would like to allow Commissioner Clayton to go first.

JUDGE WOODRUFF: Commissioner Clayton then.

COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: Thank you very much, Commissioner Murray. Since I was the only one down here, I thought I was going to be teed up first here and then she walks in. But I appreciate that.

Really, I just wanted to see if we could get a general overview from one of the parties exactly what's in this. We've been away at the MARC meeting, and we had a full agenda this morning.

And I don't want to go through every single detail of the stipulation, and I know it includes a number of definitions and other items, but as I recall the last presentation that we had, there were various classes of companies that were treated differently, and if we could just have either Staff or counsel for one of the companies give us just a general overview of how many classes there are, how they're treated and then go from there, if that's okay.

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1 MR. ENGLAND: Your Honor, I'll take a stab at it.

The group of companies or petitions that you have before you today is, as you correctly noted in the opening, representing the Unanimous stipulation between the three parties, Staff, Public Counsel and the various petitioners. These petitioners are similar in that they all have undertaken the necessary hardware, software, whatever changes, upgrades need to be made to implement LNP, local number portability.

Their only request is that they be -- that their obligation to port numbers essentially be limited to the porting of numbers and associated calls to wireless carriers who have points of presence within their local exchanges or who make arrangements to pick up, if you will, and transport those ported numbers and calls within the local exchange boundaries of the petitioning companies.

We have generically, for right or for wrong, better or for worse, referred to these companies as petitioners who are seeking modification only. There will be a second group that I believe will make a presentation to the Commission on approximately July 7th that represents a group of companies seeking suspension and modification, and they will present a little bit --

00219 1 they'll present this issue that you're going to hear today plus an additional issue or two. But these, as I said, I believe are 4 Unanimous Stipulations & Agreements. No party disagrees 5 with the relief requested, although Public Counsel has a little variation on the theme, and I'll let them explain that, and they simply seek modification of the obligation to port numbers and associated calls outside of their 9 local exchange boundary areas. 10 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: Mr. England, so in 11 the presentation that we had before, there were two or 12 three, four different classes of companies. This 13 stipulation relates only to the companies that were seeking a modification of the rating and routing of these 14 15 phone calls; is that correct? 16 MR. ENGLAND: I think that's a good 17 description. 18 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: And as I recall the

COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: And as I recall the presentation regarding this issue, it was whether or not the local phone company would have to send that phone call over some sort of long distance line to connect up with that other wireless carrier; is that correct?

MR. ENGLAND: That's correct.

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24 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: Now, in these cases,

25 did these cases that are involved here today have the

00220 intervenors in them or no? 1 MR. ENGLAND: No, they did not. COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: So and -- although 4 the issues will be the same in those cases in which there 5 are intervenors, those will -- are they set for hearing 6 or --MR. ENGLAND: Because of the intervention, they were set a little bit further down the road as far as 9 procedure is concerned, and there -- so there are 10 basically, then, three groups of companies, those that you 11 have before you today seeking modification only and no 12 intervention, a second group seeking suspension and 13 modification with no intervention, and then the third 14 group which is a mixed bag. Two of them seek modification 15 only. A third seeks suspension and modification, but 16 Western Wireless intervened, so we're in the process of 17 filing -- well, we have filed direct testimony. They'll 18 be filing rebuttal at the end of this month. There'll be 19 some surrebuttal and then a hearing even later in July, I 20 believe the 21st or 22nd. 21 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: Simply put, this stipulation allows for the porting of the phone numbers if 22 23 the wireless company has a point of presence in their 24 exchange? 25

MR. ENGLAND: Or -- yes, or otherwise, if

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1 they don't, they essentially make the necessary arrangements to haul that ported number and call out of the exchange to wherever they happen to be located within 4 the LATA. 5 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: And that would be 6 the wireless company's burden? MR. ENGLAND: That's correct. 8 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: Okay. And just to 9 get everything started off, regarding Public Counsel's 10 position, it was stated that you-all had an added twist, 11 which I'm sure will be very exciting. So if you-all could 12 just give us your rationale for supporting this 13 stipulation and what your added twist was. MR. DANDINO: Yes, Commissioner. Just our 14 15 added twist was really what we're saying is we do not oppose the modifications for the parties, but if -- if we 16 17 had our way about it, we think that the best method is 18 just to suspend it because there's a lot of unanswered 19 questions, but we also realize that we don't want to be 20 obstructionist. If the Commission is not of the mind to 21 suspend the effect completely but allow the modification, 22 we want this to go forward and not further delay the 23 implementation.

to -- we would prefer the suspension, and -- but I would

Basically, we don't want to -- we want

1 like to, if it please the Commissioners, that Barbara Meisenheimer of our staff is much more familiar with the LNP program and laws, and she basically handled the labor 4 and oar in this, and if I could turn over to her, I think 5 she could explain the rationale much better than I could. COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: I don't know if that will be necessary at this juncture. There are a number of cases where that may be appropriate, but from my 8 perspective, I don't know if I'm going to need that today. 9 10 I can dig through perhaps at another time. 11 MR. DANDINO: Certainly. Thank you. 12 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: For the attorneys 13 for the companies that are involved in this, do those 14 companies have local number portability surcharges in 15 place now or will there be plans to implement surcharges? I'm not sure how that works, but is that part of this 16 17 stipulation at all? 18 MR. ENGLAND: No, sir. I can give you 19 information on our companies, and perhaps Mr. Johnson can 20 on his. Of the companies we represent, the only company that currently has an LNP surcharge is Fidelity Telephone 21 22 Company. The remaining companies, with the exception of 23 Seneca, Goodman and Ozark Telephone Companies, have at 24 this time chosen not to implement a surcharge. 25

Seneca, Goodman, Ozark are still in the

1 process of identifying the total cost to see what their total cost is, and those numbers, I think, have been transmitted to their consultant for them to work up a per-line surcharge amount. So no decisions have been made 5 one way or the other there. 6 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: Do you know what 7 Fidelity's surcharge is? If you don't, it's --8 MR. ENGLAND: I do. It's 34 cents. 9 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: Okay. Mr. Johnson? 10 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Three 11 of my clients are coops, and they have decided that their 12 implementation costs will not be passed through to their 13 customers as direct surcharges. And it's my understanding 14 that the recovery mechanism the FCC has authorized is a 60 -- is a monthly surcharge over 60 months. Since 15 they're cooperatives, if they charge it, they would just 16 17 collect it and then if they make a margin they would pass 18 it back to the members in the form of capital credit. 19 They decided they won't do that. 20 Mo-Kan and Choctaw have -- or they do plan 21 to pass through the charges through their federal tariffs, 22 and I think it's correct to characterize the charges they 23 currently plan on passing through on the federal tariff or 24 the NECA tariff as being the nonrecurring implementation

charges of making sure you have the software, it's in your

00224 1 switch and that sort of thing. For Choctaw, it's currently calculated at 95 cents per month per line. For Mo-Kan, it's 55 cents per month per line. If they don't obtain a modification 4 5 and they have to pay for taking the traffic outside their 6 exchange to the wireless carrier, then it's anticipated 7 they would be significantly higher. 8 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: If they had to haul 9 the call --10 MR. JOHNSON: And be financially 11 responsible for that haul, yes, sir. 12 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: I don't think I have 13 any other questions, unless Staff has anything to add to 14 the conversation. I think I've taken enough of the first 15 slot to allow for Commissioner Murray a chance. 16 Do you-all have anything you want to add? 17 MR. MEYER: I would just echo Mr. England's 18 comments regarding this, and I've heard no 19 misrepresentations of any positions or any perspectives 20 that Staff has. 21 COMMISSIONER CLAYTON: Okay. Thanks. 22 Thanks to you and thanks to Commissioner Murray. 23 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Ready for Commissioner 24 Murray, then. 25 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: I think Commissioner

Clayton is trying to set a good example there on how long one Commissioner should question. Anyway, I do have a few questions.

The fact that there were no wireless intervenors in this -- in these particular cases, does anybody have a comment on why they think that is? Do you think that the wireless carriers in these particular -- with these particular exchanges just don't think it's worth the effort?

I mean, and I'll -- before somebody attempts to answer the question, maybe I can state it a little bit better. It seems like we're trying to settle an issue here where the people that should really have a dog in the fight aren't here, and I'd just like somebody to comment on why wireless carriers aren't here.

MR. DANDINO: Commissioner, just make one observation. The people that really have the dog in the fight, the people who may end up paying for this is the local wireline customers, and so that's -- that's one of the concerns is it's not being shifted to the wireless carriers or the wireless customers. And, you know, that's the only point I'm looking at. I don't know what other reasons they may have.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: And just to follow up on that, I'm curious why Office of Public Counsel would

1 take the position that the best option here would be to suspend rather than even to modify, because isn't the whole purpose of this local number portability to give the 4 end use consumers better options, better calling scopes, 5 that kind of thing, better choices with carriers where they can keep their same number. MR. DANDINO: Could I have Ms. Meisenheimer 8 address that? I think she has a better background on it 9 than I do. 10 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Can it be fairly 11 brief? I don't want to go into -- I mean, could your 12 answer --13 MS. MEISENHEIMER: Sure. JUDGE WOODRUFF: I will need to swear you 14 15 in. You can stay there at the table if you like. 16 (Witness sworn.) 17 JUDGE WOODRUFF: You can go ahead and 18 answer the question, then. 19 MS. MEISENHEIMER: Commissioner Murray, I 20 believe that you are absolutely correct. The primary goal of local number portability is to provide for consumers 21 22 additional choice at better prices. 23 The issue for Public Counsel in this case 24 is that I don't think that the cake is done baking. There

25 are issues that are left unresolved that in my opinion

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1 will affect the potential reliability of service for customers and affect intercarrier compensation, which ultimately results in charges that will flow or could flow to basic local customers in the state of Missouri. 5 And until some of those things are 6 resolved, our first choice would be that you suspend. However, the modification that is proposed is a vast improvement over what would occur without the modification. And so that is why we came to the point 9 where we felt that we could sign onto a stipulation that 10 11 proposed modification in the event that you decide to move 12 forward. 13 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: The issues, though, 14 are not reliability, as I understand it, unless a

carrier's going to do -- physically do something that they don't have to do. I thought this issue just solely revolved around compensation. How does it concern reliability?

19 MS. MEISENHEIMER: Within the Order that 20 the FCC issued in November of 2003, they relied upon in approving wireline to wireless porting a working group 21 report that was produced by a portion of the North 22 23 American Numbering Council. It was a working group. I 24 actually served on that North American Numbering Council. 25 I did not serve on that specific subcommittee. And I

1 served actually later than the initial work was done on the porting issue. But what the FCC actually adopted was 4 designed only to address the needs of wireline porting, 5 only in a wireline environment. Then later in this 2003 Order, I really feel that the FCC was eager to move forward with something that they view is going to benefit consumers and that all of the quirks were not worked out, were not addressed, and there are numerous places in that 9 10 2003 Order that the FCC even concedes that there could be 11 issues with costs that are unresolved, how numbers are --12 or how calls are going to be routed, could calls 13 ultimately be dropped. There are just a number of issues. 14 And I know that you wanted me to keep it 15 brief and so I will. At some point in another case you 16 will hear from me about what are each of those concerns 17 that I have with what is included in that November Order, 18 and I think you will also hear from a company witness in 19 another proceeding that relates to the same types of 20 21 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. Let me go back 22 to see if anybody else can comment on my first question. 23 Thank you. 24

JUDGE WOODRUFF: Mr. England?

MR. ENGLAND: I'll take a crack at it.

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1 First of all, I don't think that lack of participation by wireless carriers is due to any inadequacy of publicity or notice about the case. As you all know, we filed initially motions for petitions for suspension or 5 modification in November, shortly after the November 10th Order came out, for those companies that were within the 7 100 largest MSAs when it appeared that they might have to 8 implement by November 24th. 9 These cases were then refiled and more were 10 filed beginning in February. They're certainly public. 11 They've been on the website. Staff has filed recommendations in it. We've already had one 12 13 on-the-record presentation. So I certainly think that 14 this proceeding is not secret to the wireless carriers. 15 I will not purport to speak for them, but I 16 will offer my thoughts as to why they may not find this of 17 that great an interest to them. 18 Statistics show since November 24th 19 wireline to wireless porting even in the metropolitan 20 areas is less than 1 percent of subscribers. We expect that to be far less in rural areas, as you would imagine. 21 22 I think that would be intuitive. So I think the number of 23 people taking advantage of porting is far less than was 24 ever anticipated.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Mr. England, at what

1 date could people take advantage of porting? You mentioned since November, but then it was delayed, was it not, even for the --4 MR. ENGLAND: No. That was only for the 5 small companies or the rural companies in the 100 largest MSAs. So since November 24th, in the 100 largest MSAs involving nonrural companies, which would be the regional Bell operating companies, the Sprints, the GTE -- well, I quess it's Verizon, the larger companies there has been 9 10 full porting, and frankly before that there had been 11 porting for wireline to wireline. 12 But the wireline to wireless is less than 13 1 percent even as reported by the FCC in some of its news 14 releases. 15 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: When was that 16 figure -- when was that estimate made? 17 MR. ENGLAND: March or April. 18 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. 19 MR. ENGLAND: Of this year. Excuse me. 20 And then the other consideration that I think -- and you heard a little bit from Mr. Williams with Western Wireless 21 22 when we had the on-the-record presentation a month or so 23 ago. A lot of the wireless carriers while they may have 24 coverage in rural areas may not have ubiquitous coverage, 25 and they don't want to offer or hold themselves out to

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offering a service, a porting, if you will, ability to customers that may be located in a rural wireline area that can't get their coverage. They may get their 4 coverage in parts of the area but not the total area. 5 So it may be a conscious decision on the 6 wireless carriers' part not to market this in the rural 7 areas knowing that their coverage is spotty or not 8 ubiquitous and don't want to create customer ill will. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: And you're talking 9 10 about the actual ability to give them service? 11 MR. ENGLAND: Yes. 12 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. Anybody else? 13 Mr. Johnson? 14 MR. JOHNSON: Briefly. Briefly, 15 Commissioner. In terms of my speculation as to why the wireless carriers aren't here, I think they recognize that 16 17 the customer benefit from porting only anears to those 18 people who request to port their numbers. We don't have 19 anybody that's requested porting, at least with respect to 20 my companies. And, of course, the cost to porting is the 21 fact that everyone else has to pick up the cost for 22 something no one wants. 23 The wireless carriers in Missouri have by 24

and large made the decision that they're not going to come create a presence in our exchanges. They've chosen to use

the toll network to deliver their traffic coming to us.
And I think they recognize that there's a big issue here,
that the FCC has said that technically porting only
involves the exchange of data that's necessary for the
companies to port a number, but that rating and routing is
outside the context of porting.

And that's an issue the Commission is going to address somewhere down the road, the Federal Communications Commission. And that's why we're requesting that since no one has requested it, it's going to cost everybody for something nobody wants. And the modification is only until the FCC clarifies what the rating and routing provisions are going to be, that we think we're 100 percent justified in coming here and requesting this, and I think ipso facto the wireless carriers aren't here because they understand it's a legitimate request.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: And I have trouble buying that argument that because nobody's requested it nobody wants it. It's not been available, and there have been a lot of proceedings just like this one to keep it from happening. So the wireless carriers couldn't go out and advertise that they had it available, so how can you know that nobody wants it?

MR. JOHNSON: Well, they have advertised

00233 1 that it's available. There's been several TV ads out, 2 although I think they've slowed down recently. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: In your exchanges? 4 MR. JOHNSON: Well, the TV coverage goes 5 everywhere. 6 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: What if a customer 7 had called a wireless carrier in response to one of those ads that was in one of the exchanges here? 8 MR. JOHNSON: It's my understanding that 9 10 the rural companies outside the largest MSAs never had to 11 implement before May. These proceedings have been pending 12 more or less constantly since then. So I'm not exactly 13 sure what a wireless carrier who was aware of the Missouri 14 proceedings would have told the customer that requested to 15 port. 16 So I must confess that there's a chicken 17 and the egg problem here, and I don't totally disagree 18 with you, but I think the lack of intervention here may 19 suggest that the wireless carriers don't have much demand 20 for it either. 21 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Thank you. 22 Mr. Meyer? 23 MR. MEYER: Just a couple of points that 24 may help you.

We have a bit of, I guess, hard data

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1 regarding ports from a press release referencing the FCC that approximately 49,000 customers took their landline numbers to a wireless phone in April according to the FCC, 4 and we can look into that further to get a better 5 attribution if that would be helpful. 6 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: That was 49,000? 7 MR. MEYER: 49,000, and I believe that's on 8 a national basis. 9 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Do you know what date 10 that Order was effective in November? 11 MR. MEYER: I think it was November 10th. 12 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: That was the date of 13 the Opinion and Order. I just wondered, do they have an 14 effective date? MR. ENGLAND: Implementation was 15 16 November 24th, your Honor. 17 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Thank you. 18 MR. MEYER: And also, with respect to the 19 wireless companies' interest, as Staff's attorney, without 20 turning myself into a witness, I did get a couple of phone calls from counsel who customarily represent wireless 21 22 companies early on in this process just inquiring as the 23 list became longer what the case numbers were. I provided 24 the, I think, 30 or 40 case numbers to that attorney and

have never heard since. But I know at least from my

00235 1 personal experience there was at least an awareness. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. MR. MEYER: Beyond that, I could only 4 speculate what their motives are. 5 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Then in terms of the 6 technical, there are no technical issues; is that correct? There is no technical infeasibility to allowing number 8 portability wireline to wireless? 9 MR. MEYER: The calls will be completed. I 10 think from Staff's perspective the concern was raised more 11 about how they would be completed and what the customers 12 who were placing the calls would see on their bills. 13 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: And it's compensation 14 issues; is that not correct? 15 MR. MEYER: Yes. And hence our 16 recommendations in this case which have been implemented 17 through the stipulation. 18 MR. ENGLAND: Your Honor, for these 19 companies, I will agree, there is no technical 20 infeasibility to porting that number outside of their 21 local exchange area.

going to hear from in early July who want suspension and

they are technically infeasible at this point in time of

modification since they are not currently LNP capable,

For the next group of companies that you're

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00236 1 implementing it. 2 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: And many if not all those did not -- have not done anything to try to become 4 ready; is that right? 5 MR. ENGLAND: Correct. It wouldn't make 6 any sense to until they got a decision from the Commission. It would render the request moot. 8 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: What made these 9 carriers go ahead and become ready? MR. ENGLAND: I can  $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$  a couple of them I'm 10 11 familiar with. For example, Citizens Telephone Company of 12 Higginsville has a direct connect with a wireless company 13 and is planning on porting numbers to that wireless 14 carrier if that's the -- if there's a request to do so. Cass County, which is in the southern part 15 16 of the Kansas City metropolitan area, because of its 17 Kansas City metropolitan location, I think, closer to the 18 urban area is willing to do this. 19 Same with Fidelity. Fidelity is rather 20 large. At least it's the largest of the small companies 21 that we represent. As a matter of fact, they implemented several years ago the surcharge that I identified to 22 23 Commissioner Clayton. That's been in place for almost three or four years. So they've been LNP capable for 24

almost three or four years. I think they felt like they

00237 1 would get a request before now for LNP or at least 2 interconnection. With respect to the others, you know, I 4 can't -- maybe the costs weren't as great. I just don't 5 know. 6 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: All right. Mr. Johnson, you wanted to say something? 8 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Commissioner 9 10 With respect to my companies that are here 11 requesting modification, they have Lucent switches, 12 Northern switches. They're switches that are currently 13 capable of doing LNP, and the vendors are supporting them 14 with the necessary software and upgrades to be able to continue to provide local number portability. 15 16 Alma Telephone Company on the other hand 17 has a Mytel switch which has limited capability to do LNP, 18 and the vendor's announced that it's getting out of the 19 switch business and will no longer support the software 20 and provide upgrades that will be necessary to operate 21 that switch in the future. 22 So they may have a technical feasibility

problem with their current equipment. They're in here

decision as to what type of a new switch to buy that will

requesting suspension until they can make the best

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support LNP so that they can implement when that switch gets put online, and hopefully the rating and routing issues will have been decided by then.

So there may be a difference in technical feasibility depending on what kind of hardware and software you currently have, where it's depreciated, when you're planning on replacing it.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: I have a question about paragraph No. 29 in the Stip & Agreement. The parties agree that the Commission should enter an Order authorizing petitioner to establish an intercept message for 7-digit-dialed calls to ported members where the facilities and/or the appropriate third-party arrangements have not been established. The intercept message will inform subscribers that the call cannot be completed as dialed and, if possible, provide information about how to complete the call.

So I'm reading that to mean that in some instances there will just be a message, you can't complete this call as dialed, with no instructions as to what to do from there. And I'd like to know what would make it impossible to have the message complete as to what it would take to complete the call. And maybe
Ms. Meisenheimer would comment on why Public Counsel would be content to live with this provision in the Stip &

1 agreement.

MS. MEISENHEIMER: I'm content to accept this as a condition of the Stipulation & Agreement because, in my opinion, it alters one of the things that the FCC has actually indicated that it believes should happen that I don't agree with. And I can explain that further if you'd like me to.

8 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: That may take a 9 little -- all right. Explain it just a bit further if you 10 would.

MS. MEISENHEIMER: The FCC has required that carriers complete calls, and that is true whether or not there is some type of interconnection agreement in place or not. And so even if there isn't some proper negotiated rate at which the traffic will be exchanged, the FCC indicated you need to be completing calls except in -- there are certain cases where it is not technically feasible. I think one example would be if it were from wireless to wireline. There are cases where it wouldn't work in that case.

But anyway, that's what the FCC said. It doesn't seem to make a lot of sense to me to -- I do agree that calls should be completed, but I think there should also be a reasonable guarantee to Missouri companies that they're going to receive appropriate compensation and be

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1 able to negotiate reasonable terms when they're the -when they're the carrier that is required to get it to the wireless carrier, to get the traffic to the wireless 4 carrier. 5 So I view this as something that corrects 6 for what I see is a problem in the FCC's Order. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: So if a person -- I'm trying to really understand where this paragraph would 9 come into play. If a customer who is a current wireline 10 customer requests to port that number, that wireline 11 number to a wireless carrier, so then they have a wireless 12 phone and somebody calls them, dialing the same number, 13 say their mother-in-law calls them dialing the same number that they've always had, they will get a -- they may get 14 a -- the mother-in-law may get a message, your call cannot 15 be completed as dialed, period; is that right? 16 17 MS. MEISENHEIMER: I think I need to add 18 one more piece to your example and that gets us to where 19 that could occur, and that is let's say that this person 20 that had the landline and then subscribed to wireless and ported their number then decided that they wanted some 21 22 other wireless carrier that was also serving. 23 Then their number could be ported to the 24 new wireless carrier, but there's no compensation

arrangement between that third carrier, which is wireless,

and the original LEC, the local exchange carrier. And, I mean, I think that the companies might be the best to answer if that's the kind of situation that they would envision as being an example, but that's the one that I'm thinking of.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. What's concerning me here is that it seems like the customer's not being considered. It seems like you're wanting to protect the carrier to be compensated.

And I'm concerned about the end use customer who thinks that he or she can take his or her landline telephone number and transfer it to another carrier, unbeknownst to them that they're not going to receive the calls they've been receiving. People aren't going to be able to reach them anymore. How are they going to know that?

MR. MEYER: Commissioner, I think at least Staff's interpretation of this -- and this was a negotiated term as we worked this out -- was that, as you said, the customer would receive a message saying the call cannot be completed as dialed, and then it would go on to say, however, that call can be completed if you dial one plus the old number, and that would trigger some knowledge in the customer that, oh, there might be an additional charge now.

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1 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: It says if possible 2 they will go ahead and provide information about how to complete the call. There's a big potential out there. 4 MR. ENGLAND: Your Honor, that's because, 5 as I understand, some switches are not capable of going 6 beyond telling the customer that the call cannot be completed as dialed. 8 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: So many of them will 9 just get a message, I'm sorry, you can't complete this 10 call as dialed? MR. ENGLAND: That's true. That's my 11 12 understanding. And again, getting back to what 13 Mr. Johnson was saying, I think it depends on the switch 14 and the switch software as to what you can do with 15 intercepts, how much information you can give in an 16 intercept. 17 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: So how vulnerable are 18 the customers to being -- to changing their telephone 19 service, keeping their same number and not knowing why all 20 of a sudden their friends and family aren't reaching them? 21 MR. ENGLAND: Well, we obviously -- the 22 small rural companies will probably do a fairly good job 23 of explaining to them why they aren't able to complete 24 those calls. We have local offices where we live, we have

local offices where we serve, and people know how to get

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ahold of us, and we'll be more than happy to explain to them what the problem is.

The interesting thing about this is that it will only be the customers within that local exchange that can't complete the call under this scenario. Everybody else in the LATA in all the other exchanges will be able to contact that ported number by dialing 1, area code, plus the number.

And this gets back to another question I think you asked earlier, and that's why isn't there a great demand for this in rural areas? Well, because the calling scopes are so small, the exchanges are so small, people I don't think are as interested in keeping their landline number in a rural exchange because of the limited toll-free calling they can receive versus in a metropolitan area where there are hundreds of thousands if not millions of people who can call you on a toll-free basis.

It's another reason why porting is obviously more beneficial to the customer, more popular, more cost effective in an urban area as opposed to a rural area.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Why wouldn't there 24 always be an available explanation as to why they can't 25 complete the call as dialed?

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1 MR. ENGLAND: Has something to do with the 2 software and intercept provision itself, and beyond that I'm way out of my league talking about the technical 4 abilities of switches. 5 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: So you don't know 6 that it always requires a 1-plus or you can't just use that as --8 MR. ENGLAND: I can't even tell you that a 9 customer within the same exchange will be able to dial 10 1-plus and get that number. 11 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Mr. Johnson, you're 12 shaking your head. Do you have --13 MR. JOHNSON: Well, in a perfect world, if 14 this intercept message technology was the equivalent of 15 voicemail or things that we're more familiar with and you could put any recorded message you wanted on there, I 16 17 think the preferred message would be, we're sorry, that 18 call can't be completed because the customer has taken his 19 number to another service provider who's not located 20 within your calling area. You're going to have to dial 1. 21 It just may not be physically possible to put that 22 recorded message on there. 23 I was also going to mention what 24 Mr. England just mentioned, was that in those exchanges,

when someone tries to dial, if the exchange phone number

is 634-3422 and somebody gets a message and then tries to dial 1-573-634-3422, because of the way the intraLATA PIC software and stuff, usually you get a message when you try to do that that says it's not necessary to dial 1 to complete that call.

So there's going to have to be some translation work that separates those out so that you only tell people who are trying to call a ported number they have to dial 1, and then you have to make the translation so LEC calls to that ported number go through with the 1 as opposed to being blocked saying it's not necessary to dial 1. So it's a very complex arrangement from all sides.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: But it would be possible in every instance to put the message on that it can't be completed as dialed; is that right?

MR. JOHNSON: If the intercept technology allows you to put an extended message on, yes. If it just says -- if it only allows you to say, I'm sorry, that can't be completed, and you can't reprogram anything else, it may not be technically feasible.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: But they're all programmed to the point that they would allow that length of a message that says it can't be completed, is that right, because that's what's agreed to here in the stip,

00246 that it will -- the intercept message -- well, I guess --1 I'm sorry. This only authorizes it. It doesn't even --2 it doesn't even require it in this stip. It asks the 4 Commission to enter an Order authorizing petitioner. So 5 we're not even requiring. 6 MR. JOHNSON: I think if you said requiring 7 it wouldn't offend us. It may be a semantical thing. 8 MR. ENGLAND: And in answer to your earlier 9 question, yes, it's my understanding at the very least we 10 can put the minimum message on that says that number can't 11 be completed as dialed. It's the extra wording that some 12 switches aren't capable of. 13 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Otherwise, what would 14 happen if there were no message? 15 MR. ENGLAND: Then you'd get --16 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: What would the 17 customer get? 18 MR. ENGLAND: I guess you'd get dead air. 19 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: A busy signal or what 20 would you get?

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: A busy signal or who would you get?

MR. JOHNSON: Either endless ringing or a busy signal. That would be my guess, but I'm not -- you're getting a little beyond my confidence level here.

MR. ENGLAND: This was a requirement that Staff recommended or a proposal that Staff had and we

agreed to it, and I think it is appropriate. I think it's better than just getting nothing, as you indicate, or a busy signal or nothing at all. At least it informs the person that they need to do something.

As I say, in most of these exchanges that our companies serve, the people know enough they'll call the local office and say, why the heck can't I complete that local call that I could yesterday?

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: I'd like to ask the Staff, wouldn't it be better to require that they have an intercept message?

MR. MEYER: The ideal would be that that would be the case. However, with technical infeasibility, we were willing to take that into account. What was happening here was basically sort of what's the worst case scenario? Would it be better to allow customers to not realize they were being charged and have calls just go through or have it done this way and then have some kind of trigger indicating to the customer that there's going to be something happening here on your phone bill and you need to be aware of that?

And this was the cost/benefit analysis that we went through and came up with this methodology. But certainly in an ideal world full information for the customer would be the best.

1 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. I apologize 2 because it's been a few days since I read this Stip & Agreement and I'm trying to remember. Are we requiring 4 anything in regard to what the customer, what happens when 5 the customer dials the number if we approve this? MR. ENGLAND: If this would help, your Honor, I like Mr. Johnson have no objection if you want to 8 read the word requiring as opposed to authorizing in that 9 stipulation. 10 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: I'm assuming Public 11 Counsel and Staff wouldn't object to that. 12 MS. MEISENHEIMER: We wouldn't object. 13 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. I'll pass for 14 right now. I might have something later. Thank you. 15 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Commissioner Davis, do you 16 have any questions? 17 COMMISSIONER DAVIS: Not at this time. 18 JUDGE WOODRUFF: I do have one question, 19 and that concerns the Public Counsel's proposal for 20 suspension rather than modification. The question's for the companies. If the Commission were to do -- to do what 21 22 Public Counsel asked, would you object? Mr. England? 23 MR. ENGLAND: I haven't polled my clients 24 specifically on that question. My gut feel is, no, they 25 would not object.

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1 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Mr. Johnson? 2 MR. JOHNSON: I guess I would have to say the same thing, your Honor, but I want you to recognize 4 that some of the companies that are here seeking 5 modification already have some of the capability to do 6 intermodal porting. MR. MEYER: Your Honor, this may be an 8 appropriate time for us to just sort of mention some 9 concerns on a legal authority level regarding the motion 10 to suspend or however it's being phrased, about OPC's 11 suggestion that suspension is appropriate. 12 At least my read of the federal statutes 13 and regulations may not permit that. It appears as though 14 the Commission may only -- the Public Service Commission of Missouri may only have the authority to grant what is 15 16 in a petitioner's petition. It may not extend to 17 something recommended or suggested or put forth by another 18 party. I can elaborate if you wish. 19 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Mr. Dandino, do you have 20 any response to that? 21 MR. DANDINO: Well, I believe -- well, I believe, first of all, I think it was in their original 22 23 petition, it mentions suspension. 24

But even so, I think by -- even though a company may request it, I think that at least Public

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1 Counsel has standing under the Missouri statutes as a party to participate and to suggest any type of relief to the Commission. And I think the Commission has an 4 opportunity to make a decision whatever's in the best 5 interest of the public, as long as it falls within the 6 remedies that are available under the federal law. JUDGE WOODRUFF: Okav. Commissioner 8 Murray, do you have any other questions? 9 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Yes, I do. Thank 10 you. 11 On paragraph -- in paragraph 25, the last 12 sentence in that paragraph says, this would also apply to 13 a situation where a wireless carrier that has established 14 facilities and/or arrangements with third-party carriers 15 to transport calls to a point outside of a petitioner's 16 local serving area is requested to port numbers to another 17 wireless carrier who has not established such facilities 18 or arrangements. 19 This is an agreement between parties not 20 including wireless parties. So how are we -- it seems to me like the last sentence in there applies to a situation 21 22 between two wireless companies that aren't a party to this 23 agreement. Maybe I'm misunderstanding what that --24 MR. ENGLAND: That's not our intent,

Commissioner, and this gets to the example, I think,

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1 Ms. Meisenheimer mentioned just a minute ago. In the Citizens case where they have a direct connect with Mid-Mo Cellular and say you grant this modification, that would 4 not cover ported calls. In other words, Citizens landline 5 customers who choose to port their number to Mid-Missouri Cellular, we would go ahead and do that.

But then let's say that Mid-Missouri Cellular company -- or customer decides they want to take service from Verizon Wireless who has no facilities or interconnection with Citizens in Higginsville, and the customer wants his number to -- now it's a Citizens landline number ported once more to Verizon Wireless. And this is the example or the situation we're trying to address there.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: But is the wireline carrier involved in it at that point?

MR. ENGLAND: It is in that in that second port we would be required without the modification to port the number to Kansas City or wherever Verizon Wireless has its point of presence.

This is a really good example, in my opinion, where the FCC has not thought through all of the ramifications and issues associated with porting.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: But again it's a

25 compensation issue that we're talking about? It's 00252 1 possible to do it, it's just --MR. ENGLAND: That's correct. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: -- you want to know 4 how you're going to be paid for it? 5 MR. ENGLAND: Well, yes, and the other 6 question that I have that I don't know, maybe somebody else does, is who notifies Citizens that that second port has occurred if at all? And is it Citizens' obligation to 8 9 transport the call to Verizon Wireless or does Citizens' 10 obligation just simply mean it continues to port that call 11 to Mid-Missouri Cellular, then Mid-Missouri Cellular's 12 obligation is to port the call? 13 That's a technical issue that I don't 14 believe has been addressed yet in any of the literature or the rulings of the rules, and obviously you can see how 15 16 that gets more difficult as that number gets ported on 17 down the line. 18 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. Anybody else? 19 Ms. Meisenheimer? 20 MS. MEISENHEIMER: I would love to give you 21 an example having to do with what the impact could be on 22 consumers, because it's certainly not my intent to be here 23 on behalf of companies. So I'd like to give you that 24 example if I could.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: All right. Go ahead.

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1 MS. MEISENHEIMER: Let's say that you have 2 a customer that is a local customer that switches to a wireless carrier and then potentially switches to another wireless carrier. What happens if that second wireless carrier goes out of business? Who's responsible for 5 getting that customer's local number back to them? The state commission does not regulate wireless carriers. 8 The FCC has not in my -- to my knowledge, 9 established any process by which customers can reasonably 10 know where to call to start the process of getting their 11 telephone number back. Would it be now the local 12 company's responsibility to go through this double switch 13 of numbers to try and get back the customer's original 14 telephone number for them? What kind of legal issues 15 would there be between the release of that telephone 16 number between telephone companies? 17 This is extremely complicated arrangements 18 when you involve multiple carriers. And so I also have 19 that as a concern, that ultimately, for all practical 20 purposes, the customer could ultimately lose their 21 telephone number when the primary goal was to be able to 22 let them take it with them in the first place. 23 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Just a little 24 follow-up on that. Right now if -- say pre-number 25 portability, if a telephone carrier went out of business,

00254 1 whether it was wireless or landline or whatever, what 2 happens to that customer's number? They lose it at that point anyway, right? 4 MS. MEISENHEIMER: You as the Commission 5 have approved a snap-back rule which guarantees that the 6 customer's number should go back to the original carrier. 7 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Number or just the 8 customer goes back? 9 MS. MEISENHEIMER: The customer's service, 10 which would take their number with them. 11 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Are you sure? 12 MS. MEISENHEIMER: The process is in 13 place. Yeah, I think the customer would -- their number 14 would come, too, with them. Their service and their 15 number would be treated again as a LEC customer under certain conditions and for a certain period of time where 16 17 the customer had a choice of which carrier to choose next. 18 You might verify that with a local company 19 just to be sure that they agree that the number would come 20 back as well as the service, but I think it would. 21 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: We're talking

22 pre-number portability?
23 MS. MEIS:

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MS. MEISENHEIMER: Yes. I'm talking about the case where there's a local exchange customer that

25 switches to a CLEC, because that's porting but in a

1 landline environment only, only a wireline environment. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: But I'm talking about pre-number portability, so that they had to switch numbers when they went to the CLEC. They wouldn't keep their same 4 5 number if the CLEC went out of business, would they? MS. MEISENHEIMER: If the -- if it was a customer that switched to a CLEC before there was any number porting, then the customer would have given up their number in exchange for going to an alternative 9 10 carrier, and that was viewed as a barrier, just as this 11 issue of porting is viewed as a barrier to getting 12 customers, you know, full transparent exchange of carriers 13 and better choices. The issue is just a matter of, you 14 know, is it fully developed, is it fully dependable. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: But if the CLEC had 15 16 gone out of business, then the customer would have the 17 snap back to the original carrier but not with the same 18 number that the customer had with the CLEC; isn't that 19 right? 20 MS. MEISENHEIMER: The customer would have 21 originally had to take a different number to go to the 22 CLEC. 23 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: And I'm just asking you that second part, after the CLEC went out of business. 24 25 MS. MEISENHEIMER: The customer could

1 actually -- the numbers would be associated with that rate center. So a couple of things could happen in my opinion, based on my knowledge of the old numbering system. The customer could go back and request the original number 5 they had, and there was a longer aging period for numbers. So that number could likely still be available because they used to age for a very long time before they would put them back up for availability to new customers. The CLEC's number, if the CLEC went 9 10 entirely out of business, it doesn't seem entirely 11 unreasonable that perhaps the code could literally be 12 changed to one associated with the incumbent. 13 Now, that -- you know, I think that the 14 state commission if it felt it was in the consumer's interest that they be able to take their number once the 15 16 CLEC went out of business and the CLEC didn't object, 17 because the numbers aren't identified as a CLEC number, 18 it's the customer's number. It gets real complicated. I 19 probably just ought to stop there. 20 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: That's all right. 21 We've done enough on that. 22 MR. MEYER: Actually, I think I may need to 23 clarify a little bit, very, very, very briefly. 24 As I understand it, the snap-back rule only 25 applies to resale situations and then for 30 days. If

00257 1 it's a UNE-P, the other entity may have trouble finding customers to even notify. And if it's facilities-based, there's nobody to switch to because it's facilities-based. 4 I'm not sure if that clarifies or unclarifies, but at 5 least it's another layer. COMMISSIONER MURRAY: It was a little beyond what we're talking about here to get into that at all, but thank you. Anybody have anything else to add? 8 9 Thank you, Judge. 10 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Thank you, Commissioner. 11 All right. With that, then, we are --12 well, before I adjourn, I do want to give some 13 instructions to the court reporter about the transcript. 14 Let me ask the parties, from the parties' 15 perspective, is there a deadline by which you need to have 16 this approved? 17  ${\tt MR.}$  ENGLAND: My recollection is that you 18 granted a temporary suspension for all of these companies 19 until August 7th, but I could be corrected. 20 JUDGE WOODRUFF: That is correct. Is there 21 a hurry sooner than that? 22 MR. ENGLAND: Depends on what you're going 23 to say in your Order. I don't think so.

JUDGE WOODRUFF: All right. Well, I'm

going to go ahead and ask the court reporter to expedite

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the transcript so that we can get this onto agenda as soon as possible. I'm going to ask her to do it within three days, which I believe means the transcript would be due next Tuesday.

With that, then, we are adjourned. I'm sorry. Go ahead, Mr. England.

MR. ENGLAND: I just wanted to point out that in paragraph 8 of the Stipulation, and I believe it's the same for all of them, the parties have agreed to incorporate by reference, whether you need to accept it by notice or whatever, the verified petition that was filed in the case as well as Staff's earlier recommendation to complete the record.

JUDGE WOODRUFF: Anything else anyone wants to bring up? All right. With that, then, we are adjourned. Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{WHEREUPON}},$$  the on-the-record presentation was concluded.