its IDLC serving arrangements so that AT&T can inform customers served by such arrangements that there may be extended intervals in provisioning their orders. Rather than address each of these concerns directly, Bell Atlantic's response was to submit an "IDLC Process" to the New York State Public Service Commission that fails to provide for adequate advance notice where customers are served by IDLC and, at the end of the day, still contemplates as an acceptable result that AT&T will either be required to cancel an order for such a customer or accept a new scheduled due date that is well beyond the date AT&T initially committed to the customer.

72. AT&T's experience to date thus casts further doubt on the effectiveness of existing ILEC processes to support even limited competition based on CLEC-provided switching. If CLECs were forced to rely entirely on their own switches to serve all local customers, they could not currently offer to customers served with IDLC a competitive option that is comparable in quality to what they currently receive from the ILEC. Indeed, based on current ILEC capabilities, CLECs may be entirely precluded from competing for these customers. In those circumstances, by denying access to unbundled switching, the Commission would be denying these consumers competitive choices altogether.

4. ILECs Today Do Not Perform Hot Cuts For Their Customers Under The Competitive Conditions That Would Occur With Mass Market Entry By CLECs – To The Contrary, They Rely on Automated Processes In Analogous Circumstances.

73. ILECs have asserted that CLECs and regulatory bodies should have complete confidence in ILECs' ability to perform coordinated hot cuts because ILECs today perform a significant amount of manual work at the frame and, in particular, perform manual cutovers for their customers. In addition to the fact that current poor ILEC performance completely undercuts this assertion, for most ILEC customers changing service – for example, because they

are moving – the ILECs do not in fact perform manual frame work, but simply rely on a software process to turn service on and off. And where ILECs do perform cutovers today for their customers, they occur under far less pressured circumstances and with much more advance planning than can possibly occur with coordinated hot cuts.

74. Perhaps the situation that ILECs encounter today that is most analogous to an existing customer requesting a change in its local service provider is a retail customer's request that its service be suspended or restored, which commonly occurs when the customer owns a second residence to use as vacation or seasonal home (or occurs involuntarily if the customer fails to pay its bill). Notably, in almost all of those circumstances, ILECs do not perform manual work to change the customer's service, but rather rely on a software process. To turn off service in a location or turn on service in an existing location, an ILEC need only implement an electronic change using the "recent change" function of the switch to update the switching software. Thus, through the recent change function, an ILEC can remotely and electronically instruct the switch not to complete calls to the customer's loop once the customer has requested that the service be turned off. Likewise, once a new customer moves into the location, the ILEC ordering process can initiate a recent change message that instructs the switch once again to allow calls through.[27]

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[27] See, e.g., BellSouth's Response to AT&T's Second Data Requests, Tennessee Regulatory Authority, TRA Docket 97-00309, Item No. 11, page 1 of 1 (March 6, 1998) ("REQUEST: In the majority of cases in which a residential POTS customer with analog service discontinues service because he or she has moved, does BellSouth physically remove any facilities (e.g., cross connections) in order to disconnect the service? . . . . RESPONSE: No.") (Attachment 11); Testimony of Thomas M. Auslisio, In re Bell Atlantic – Arbitrations, DPU 96-73/74, et al., at 28-29, 32-33, 69 (Dec. 4, 1997) (Bell Atlantic typically issues and provisions a service disconnection order using purely electronic means, because its "goal is to maintain dedicated outside and inside plant") (Attachment 12); Testimony of Don Albert, In re Bell Atlantic – Arbitrations, DPU 96-73/74, et al., at 172 (May 1, 1998) (recent change function of the switch allows ILEC to "disable and change" all switch functionalities from a particular line) (Attachment 13).

Because it is much more efficient and reliable to use an automated software process to perform these functions, it is not surprising that ILECs have developed these capabilities for themselves.

75. On the other hand, in the instances when ILECs are required to perform manual cutovers for their customers, the circumstances are far different than with a coordinated hot cut. First, of course, for its own customers, the ILEC need not coordinate with the CLEC at all, nor must a telephone number be ported. These extra steps are required for CLEC cutovers, and they add significant complexity to the ILECs' normal operations. In fact, as I describe in Part III.B, ILECs have often failed to take the necessary steps to coordinate with CLECs.

76. Second, the time frame in which a coordinated hot cut should be performed contrasts markedly with an ILEC's typical cutover operations for its own customers, which might involve changing an existing PBX customer over to Centrex service. In that case, the ILEC is afforded significant time to plan for the cutovers. In contrast, when an ILEC must perform coordinated hot cuts, the ILEC will not be informed, until it receives the CLECs' orders, of the number of cutovers it must perform or the locations where it must perform them. Once those orders are received, an ILEC has an obligation to implement them and perform the coordinate hot cuts in a matter of days. Based on current ILEC performance, the coordinated hot cut process could not accommodate the millions of customer conversions that would occur with true broad-based entry into local markets.

77. In summary, the limits that coordinated hot cuts place on the total number of CLEC customers that can be provisioned accurately and without service disruption and translates directly into restrictions on the CLECs' ability to market and offer their services on a widespread basis. CLECs would not be able confidently to engage in mass marketing through, for example, radio, television, and print advertisements, for that likely would lead to demand at a given central

office far beyond what the ILEC could provision. As the Commission has observed in discussing nondiscriminatory access to an incumbent LEC's operations support systems, ILECs must be able to handle "the order volumes and fluctuations reasonably expected in a competitive marketplace," particularly during the early stages of competitive entry when "order volumes" will "be relatively volatile." Ameritech Michigan Order ¶ 199. The same is true here. However, coordinated hot cuts would so gate broad-based entry into local markets that CLECs could not in fact market their services widely, but only through controlled outbound telemarketing or direct mail, so that marketing could be shut down once capacity limits at individual central offices were met. This is not a recipe for meaningful and vigorous local competition.

D. In Contrast To Coordinated Hot Cuts, An Unbundled Platform Allows CLECs Reliably To Serve Customers As Soon As They Can Win Them

78. Unlike coordinated hot cuts, the unbundled platform can be provided reliably and promptly, in virtually unlimited quantities, without advance notice or significant pre-planning in any locations, and for all POTS loops. This is because UNE-P can be provisioned through an automated conversion process like the one in place to process PIC changes in the long distance market.

79. Once an ILEC has fulfilled its obligation to provide nondiscriminatory access to its OSS and CLECs have had an opportunity to build and test the systems they need to access the ILEC's OSS, a CLEC would be able to use UNE-P to provide service promptly and reliably to as many customers as it could win. Cf. Ameritech Michigan Order ¶ 21. In addition, unlike a manual cutover process, UNE-P can be provided ubiquitously throughout a state because the ILEC OSS typically supports all localities in the state -- and can normally be adapted if it does not. Finally, as long as ILECs refuse to provide adequate means to make loops available to CLECs seeking to provide service to customers served through IDLC, UNE-P can be used to

serve such customers. For all of these reasons, UNE-P would not place any external limits on the CLECs' abilities to compete for the vast majority of potential local service customers.

80. Moreover, unlike the current performance of coordinated hot cuts, UNE-P does not pose significant risks of service outages. UNE-P would be ordered through the ILECs' OSS, which, once the ILEC complies with the Act and the FCC rules, should allow for electronic, automated, and seamless provisioning. No matter what the level of order volumes, these automated systems should work without causing service outages.

81. Because a fully functioning OSS would facilitate reliable and seamless provisioning of UNE-P in the volumes needed to support CLECs' broad based entry, the Commission should permit access to unbundled switching and the UNE-P.[28]

IV. BECAUSE SWITCHING INTEGRATES OTHER NETWORK ELEMENTS, PARTICULARLY SHARED TRANSPORT, TANDEM SWITCHING AND SIGNALING/DATABASES, CLECs MUST HAVE ALSO ACCESS TO THOSE ELEMENTS

82. In any local phone network, switching is the essential element that integrates many of the various pieces of the network into a functioning and useful system. In particular, three other network elements are so closely associated with switching that CLECs must have unbundled access to them to effectively use the functionality of the switching element.

83. First, shared transport takes advantage of the ability of the switch dynamically to select the most efficient available transport link, which is essential for new entrants that are unable to deploy efficient dedicated transport links because they lack economies of scale and data on their customers' traffic patterns. Likewise, unbundled access to tandem switching is also

[28] In addition, there should be no concern that, by obtaining access to unbundled switching or to UNE-P, CLECs would gain access to proprietary information within the ILEC switch. Because unbundled switching and UNE-P would be ordered using the ILEC OSS, the CLEC would not be able to obtain, copy or distribute any proprietary information or protocols.

necessary for CLECs to route traffic efficiently. Finally, CLECs necessarily require access to ILECs' signaling networks because it is not technically feasible to use ILECs' unbundled switching with a CLEC's own signaling facilities. Likewise, CLECs use the ILEC signaling network to access ILEC call processing databases, and those databases must also be unbundled for CLECs to use switching to offer critical functionality like toll-free service or caller name ID.

A. CLECs Need Access to Shared Transport To Take Advantage Of The Ability Of The Switch To Select An Efficient Transport Link

84. Because CLECs, as new entrants, cannot immediately deploy efficient dedicated transport networks upon entry, they require access to shared transport. For a call that does not require routing over a particular dedicated transport link, the switch can select, based on pre-established rules, the most appropriate and efficient available transport link, which is "shared" among many users.[29]

85. This routing function is essential for CLECs. Without it, CLECs would be required to deploy their own dedicated transport networks. As the Commission has twice before found, CLECs cannot deploy these facilities efficiently. First, ILECs maintain "significant economies of size, scale and density" in providing transport facilities, and in particular, "dedicated transport is not economically feasible at low penetration rates" that would likely obtain as they first enter new markets[30]. Second, to deploy dedicated transport links efficiently requires that carriers collect and analyze data for their customers' particular traffic volumes. As new entrants, CLECs have just won the customers and therefore have "not yet had an opportunity" to measure this

[29] Allowing access to shared transport does not permit CLECs to access any data that the ILECs might claim was proprietary, such as routing tables. Although CLECs purchasing shared transport obtain the functionality derived from such data, they do not access it and certainly cannot copy or distribute it.

data, and without it they would "almost inevitably miscalculate the capacity or routing patterns" in the dedicated transport they would deploy. Id.; see supra paragraph 32.

86. Because access to shared transport allows CLECs to avoid these "significant barrier[s] to entry" id., the Commission should continue to require ILECs to provide unbundled access to shared transport. Indeed, the CLECs' need for shared transport is itself an independent and compelling reason for ensuring that CLECs also have unbundled access to local switching, because CLECs cannot take advantage of unbundled shared transport unless they can also order unbundled local switching.

B. CLECs Also Need Unbundled Access To ILEC Tandem Switching To Gain Similar Efficiencies In Routing Traffic

87. For many of the same reasons that CLECs require access to shared transport, CLECs also should be permitted unbundled access to tandem switching. Tandem switches are used by ILECs to connect efficiently to other local switches. With a tandem switch in place, the ILECs' end offices do not all need to be connected directly, but can be served via the tandem. This allows the ILEC to use more efficient transport arrangements and lowers blocking.

88. CLECs require access to ILECs' tandem switching because without it they would be required to provision direct trunk groups from their own tandem switch to most CLECs' local switches serving the area in order to exchange traffic with other CLEC customers. That is not only time-consuming and costly, it is inefficient because CLECs initially will not have enough traffic to justify installing dedicated transport to many end offices.

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[30] Third Order on Reconsideration and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, CC Docket 96-98, ¶ 35 (Aug. 18, 1997).

C. CLECs That Use An ILECs' Unbundled Switching Necessarily Must Have Access To ILECs' Signaling And Databases

89. CLECs also need access to unbundled signaling and databases because they must use those elements when they purchase an ILECs' unbundled switching. Signaling networks, which are used in conjunction with switching to control the routing of a call, consist of a separate network of signal transfer points (STPs), which are linked to centralized databases that store information needed to route calls or provide other advanced calling features. Each ILEC switch is programmed to home onto a single pair of the ILEC's STPs responsible for a particular functionality. It simply is not technically feasible to connect an ILEC's switch to more than one pair of STPs, and a CLEC would be precluded from using its own signaling in conjunction with an ILEC's unbundled switching element.

90. For similar reasons, ILECs must have unbundled access to an ILEC's databases. The ILEC's switch uses the ILEC signaling network to access these databases. Examples of the databases include the LIDB database, the 800 number database, the caller name database and the LRN database. CLECs must have access to these databases to provide advanced calling features like 800 service and caller name ID service. Because the ILEC's switching element works in tandem with the ILECs signaling and databases, a CLEC purchasing unbundled switching will need access to these elements to provide these services in competition with the ILEC.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 25, 1999.

C. Michael Pfau

Sworn to and subscribed to before me
This 25th day of May, 1999

Patricia A. Perhac
Notary Public

PATRICIA A. PERHAC
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
Commission Expires 4/8/2002

Attachments to Affidavit of C. Michael Pfau

Switching chart and map 1

Excerpts of Workshop, Texas PUC (Feb. 12, 1999) 2

Excerpts of R. Falcone Affidavit on behalf of AT&T, CC Docket No. 98-121 3

Excerpt of Testimony of D. Redmond on behalf of BellSouth, S.C. PSC (Dec. 17, 1997) 4

Excerpts of KPMG Final Report (draft), NY PSC (Apr. 19, 1999)
POP-3, IV-65-70
KPMG Exception 9
KPMG Exception 54 5

Bell Atlantic UNE Loop Insurance Program - draft (May 12, 1999) 6

Letter of H. Davidow/B. Mulvee of AT&T to D. Martin of NY PSC (Feb. 5, 1999) 7

Excerpts of AT&T Joint Affidavit, NY PSC Case No. 97-C-0271 (Apr. 28, 1999) 8

WNBC-TV News Transcript, "News Channel at 6:00" (Oct. 6, 1998) 9

"Businesses Left Incommunicado After Trying to Switch Local Phone Service,"
Sun-Sentinel (May 8, 1999) 10

BellSouth's Response to AT&T's Second Data Request, Tenn. RA (March 6, 1998) 11

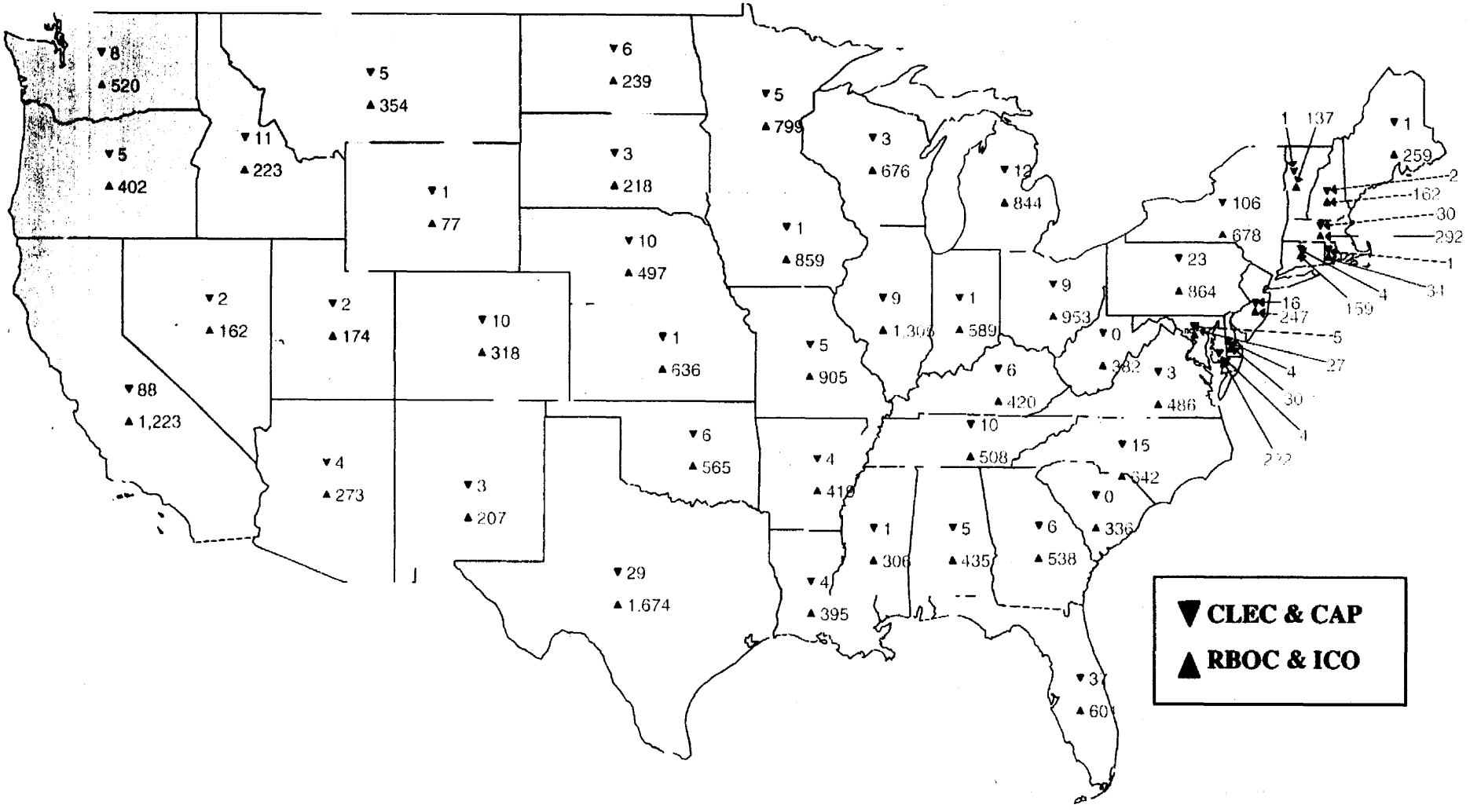
Excerpt of Testimony of T. Aulisio on behalf of Bell Atlantic, Mass. DPU (Dec. 4, 1997) 12

Excerpt of Testimony of D. Albert on behalf of Bell Atlantic, Mass. DPU (May 1, 1998) 13

ATTACHMENT 1

STATE FULL NAME	TOTAL	ILEC	CAP+CLEC	%non-ILEC
New York	784	678	106	13.5%
California	1311	1223	88	6.7%
Florida	638	601	37	5.8%
Massachusetts	322	292	30	9.3%
Texas	1703	1674	29	1.7%
Pennsylvania	887	864	23	2.6%
New Jersey	263	247	16	6.1%
North Carolina	657	642	15	2.3%
Michigan	856	844	12	1.4%
Idaho	234	223	11	4.7%
Colorado	328	318	10	3.0%
Nebraska	507	497	10	2.0%
Tennessee	518	508	10	1.9%
Ohio	962	953	9	0.9%
Illinois	1314	1305	9	0.7%
Hawaii	255	247	8	3.1%
Washington	528	520	8	1.5%
North Dakota	245	239	6	2.4%
Kentucky	426	420	6	1.4%
Georgia	544	538	6	1.1%
Oklahoma	571	565	6	1.1%
District of Columbia	32	27	5	15.6%
Alaska	188	183	5	2.7%
Montana	359	354	5	1.4%
Oregon	407	402	5	1.2%
Alabama	440	435	5	1.1%
Minnesota	804	799	5	0.6%
Missouri	910	905	5	0.5%
Delaware	34	30	4	11.8%
Connecticut	163	159	4	2.5%
Maryland	226	222	4	1.8%
Arizona	277	273	4	1.4%
Louisiana	399	395	4	1.0%
Arkansas	423	419	4	0.9%
New Mexico	210	207	3	1.4%
South Dakota	221	218	3	1.4%
Virginia	489	486	3	0.6%
Wisconsin	679	676	3	0.4%
New Hampshire	164	162	2	1.2%
Nevada	164	162	2	1.2%
Utah	176	174	2	1.1%
Rhode Island	35	34	1	2.9%
Wyoming	78	77	1	1.3%
Vermont	138	137	1	0.7%
Maine	260	259	1	0.4%
Mississippi	307	306	1	0.3%
Indiana	590	589	1	0.2%
Kansas	637	636	1	0.2%
Iowa	860	859	1	0.1%
South Carolina	336	336	0	0.0%
West Virginia	382	382	0	0.0%
	24241	**23701**	**540**	**2.2%**

COMPARISON OF ILEC SWITCHES TO CLEC SWITCHES



ATTACHMENT 2

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE THE

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION OF TEXAS

AUSTIN, TEXAS

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY'S ENTRY INTO THE TEXAS INTERLATA TELECOMMUNICATIONS MARKET	))))	PROJECT NO. 16251

WORKSHOP
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1999

BE IT REMEMBERED THAT AT approximately 9:40 a.m., on Friday, the 12th day of February 1999, the above-entitled matter came on for hearing at the Offices of the Public Utility Commission of Texas, 1701 North Congress Avenue, William B. Travis State Office Building, Commissioners' Hearing Room, Austin, Texas 78701, before KATHERINE FARROBA, Administrative Law Judge, and DONNA NELSON, presiding; and the following proceedings were reported by William C. Beardmore, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of:

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1999

3 (9:40 a.m.)

4

5 JUDGE FARROBA: Let's go on

6 the record in Project No. 16251,

7 investigation of Southwestern Bell

8 Telephone Company's entry into the Texas

9 interLATA telecommunications market. And

10 this is a meeting on collocation to discuss

11 time frames, policies and methods and

12 procedures for ordering, engineering,

13 procuring and provisioning of collocation.

14 And since we're on the record,

15 whenever anyone makes a statement or asks a

16 question, if you would please identify

17 yourself for record purposes, that would be

18 helpful. And I believe the format is going

19 to be, for each type of collocation,

20 Southwestern Bell will start out with a

21 presentation and discussion of their

22 policies and procedures, and then we'll

23 address questions that everyone has on

24 those issues.

25 And, Mr. Auinbauh, I'll pass it

1 differently or establishing a different
2 time-line for those, you know, keeping
3 track of them? Is it just not coming up
4 that often at this point?
5 MR. HUTCHINS: Well, I guess
6 I still am not real clear on exactly what
7 the question is.
8 MR. SRINIVASA: Like if a
9 CLEC comes in and sends in a request for --
10 and a quotation from you, and in that
11 request they have 15 central offices --
12 okay -- if that being the case, if you have
13 15 central offices in that request, so you
14 would take 35 days.
15 MR. HUTCHINS: The first
16 five would have a 15-day quote. The second
17 five out of that would have a 25-day quote.
18 MR. SRINIVASA: Oh, so it
19 is...
20 MS. WALLACE: I actually
21 have a question. I'm Carra Wallace, from
22 COVAD, and we recently submitted 88
23 applications. And we got back a response
24 stating that it would be February of Year
25 2000 before we would have responses to

1 those quotes.
2 So can you clarify for me your
3 calculation on how you get out to February
4 of Year 2000?
5 MR. HUTCHINS: If I'm not
6 mistaken, those were initial dates. Were
7 not they revised for COVAD?
8 MS. WALLACE: Let's see. I
9 believe there was some conversation, but we
10 didn't get anything formal.
11 MR. HUTCHINS: It's my
12 understanding that those have been
13 officially communicated to COVAD, and that
14 the dates now, based on what we just
15 discussed, with the first five having a
16 15-day business quote interval, the second
17 five having the 25-day interval, proceeding
18 on, would carry those dates probably
19 into -- I think it's the June or July time
20 frame of this year.
21 MS. WALLACE: Actually what
22 I've gotten -- and, again, this was
23 informal, but it would still take it into
24 November of '99. So -- but, again, we were
25 told that that hadn't been solidified.

1 MR. HUTCHINS: Okay. My
2 understanding is that we have and we went
3 forward with the discussion, but I thought
4 we had communicated that to you.
5 MS. WALLACE: Okay. But,
6 again, so the question would be, based upon
7 the information that we got of a November
8 time frame for those initial applications,
9 can you help me understand how you get to
10 November?
11 MR. HUTCHINS: Yeah. If you
12 just -- if you go through the process and
13 would take and apply those numbers and that
14 range to it, that should be how you come
15 out to be. Now, our intent -- those are
16 maximums, as we go through it. Keep in
17 mind that if we can do those applications
18 in an earlier date, we're going to do those
19 at an earlier date.
20 Just keep in mind that those are
21 the things to be able to -- as we go
22 through and are looking at a large, sizable
23 quantity, for anybody that submits
24 applications, we're going to use that to
25 provide back to you a quote.

1 saying -- this is Mike Kersh, for the
2 record, ACI Corp. What I'm saying is, is
3 that we have been given dates for quotes
4 that are within the tariff because that's
5 the best you can do at the moment as your
6 marshalling your resources that you're
7 feeling.
8 What I'm suggesting is, is there
9 are ways of maybe compressing this time
10 frame, because I'll give you an example.
11 MS. NELSON: Okay. But
12 before you do that, let me just -- I need a
13 really clear answer to the question I
14 asked, which is: If you submit 50
15 requests, are you getting five back within
16 the 15-day interval?
17 MR. KERSH: Yes. They are
18 cranked -- they are by the letter of the
19 law by the tariff. That is correct.
20 MS. NELSON: Okay. And then
21 you're getting 25 back within --
22 MR. KERSH: Right. For
23 example --
24 MS. NELSON: -- or five more
25 within 25 days and then --

1 MR. KERSH: Correct.
2 MS. NELSON: That's -- okay.
3 Have there been other experiences?
4 MR. KINSLOW: Mike Kinslow,
5 ICG. We've never got any of our quotes
6 back in five days.
7 MS. NELSON: No. It's 15
8 days.
9 MR. KINSLOW: 15 days.
10 JUDGE FARROBA: When was the
11 last time you made a request?
12 MR. KINSLOW: We made all of
13 ours in September.
14 MS. NELSON: Okay. And I
15 sort of would like to get other people's
16 experience also, just on whether the time
17 frames in the tariff are being met. Yes,
18 sir.
19 MR. WITTRY: Jon Wittry,
20 NEXTLINK. I have two questions for you.
21 One --
22 MS. NELSON: Wait. No. I
23 asked a question --
24 MR. WITTRY: It addresses
25 your question. I sent in two applications

1 that were received on the 19th of January,
2 stand-alone applications.
3 I called and was told that there
4 was a 180-day time frame for the quotes. I
5 received nothing in writing, no further
6 documentation. Am I to expect new
7 documentation to tell me that I will get
8 the quotes sooner?
9 MS. ERVIN: Sir, how many
10 collocation requests were on that
11 application?
12 MR. WITTRY: There were only
13 two.
14 MS. ERVIN: On January 19th,
15 and you were given out -- pardon me -- a
16 180-day close?
17 MR. WITTRY: I was told
18 verbally it was 180 days. I have received
19 nothing in writing.
20 MS. LACY: This is Debbie
21 Lacy. When we recognized that we needed to
22 help you guys get into business quicker and
23 provide the quotes earlier, that's when we
24 changed our process to look at each
25 individual customer opposed to all of the

1 MR. HUTCHINS: Okay.
2 Basically what I would like to go ahead and
3 say at this point is that in the technical
4 publications that govern our operations in
5 the Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas
6 area, as well as in Texas, in those
7 technical publications, those dates, those
8 staggered dates, basically are mentioned in
9 there.
10 They are in there to address the
11 scenario. What I would like to go ahead
12 and further say is that as we look and
13 we're focusing on Texas today, we are
14 abiding by what we have seen and read and
15 is apparent in the tariff as far as
16 handling the applications as they are
17 submitted from the CLECs.
18 In the past, we have looked at
19 the multitude of the requests that have
20 come in. It was -- again, like what I said
21 earlier is that it became apparent to us
22 that those produced dates for quotes that
23 were far out there, if you will, and a bit
24 unreasonable. We could even see that. So
25 then we took a second look at the tariff --

1 I want to say that again -- and said "What
2 latitude do we have in there? How can we
3 help better the situation"? And to do
4 that, we decided that we would then look at
5 and evaluate on your own business your
6 particular requests.
7 JUDGE FARROBA: Okay. I
8 don't think that was responsive to my
9 questions. And as far as looking at the
10 tariff, I don't believe it says you can
11 aggregate everything. That is an
12 interpretation and a policy issue. So -- I
13 mean, my question is, what is your policy
14 as far as prioritizing?
15 Are you telling people they have
16 got to prioritize on a regional basis, or
17 are you telling them for Texas they can
18 prioritize for Texas, and is that in the
19 tech pub, because that -- you talked about
20 the time frames being in the tech pub. You
21 didn't talk about the prioritization
22 process being in the tech pub.
23 MS. NELSON: And then how
24 does the five within 15 days fit within
25 that? Like if they have submitted 100 for

ATTACHMENT 3