Transcript of Proceedings July 11, 2006

## THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

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JUL 17 2006

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA SOUTH DAKOTA PUBLIC 2 3 IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION FOR 4 ARBITRATION ON INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS IN DOCKETS TC06-036, TC06-037, TC06-038, 5 TC06-039, TC06-040, TC06-041 AND TC06-042 6 7 Transcript of Proceedings July 11, 2006 8 9 BEFORE THE PUC COMMISSION 10 Chairman Robert Sahr Vice-Chair Dusty Johnson 11 ORIGINAL 12 COMMISSION STAFF 13 John Smith Rolayne Wiest 14 Harlan Best 15 APPEARANCES (continued on next page) 16 TALBOT J. WIECZOREK, 17 GUNDERSON, PALMER, GOODSELL & NELSON, Attorneys at Law, P.O. Box 8045, Rapid City, South Dakota 57709, 18 appearing on behalf of WWC License LLC; 19 MEREDITH A. MOORE, CUTLER & DONAHOE, Attorneys at Law, 100 North 20 Phillips Ave., #901, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104, 21 appearing on behalf of Golden West Companies; 22 PAUL M. SCHUDEL, WOODS & AITKEN LAW FIRM, Attorneys at Law, 23 301 South 13th Street, Suite 500, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508, 24 appearing on behalf of Golden West Companies; 25

APPEARANCES (continued) RICHARD D. COIT, Executive Director and General Counsel, South Dakota Telecommunications Association, P.O. Box 57, Pierre, South Dakota 57501, appearing on behalf SDTA. Reported by Carla A. Bachand, RMR, CRR 

## TUESDAY, JULY 11, 2006

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I will ask our court reporter to CHAIRMAN SAHR: please go on the record. We are under what initially was docketed on the regular agenda as item number three under telecommunications. Please go to the correction of the agenda for the commission meeting and it's item number one under telecommunications. It's in the matter of the petition for arbitration of interconnection agreements in Dockets TC06-036, 06-037, 06-038, 06-039, 06-040, 06-041 and 06-042. And they involve Armour Independent Telephone Company and WWC, Bridgewater-Canistota Independent Telephone Company and WWC, Golden West and WWC, Kadoka Telephone Company and WWC, Sioux Valley Telephone Company and WWC, Union Telephone Company and WWC, Vivian Telephone Company and WWC. And the question today is shall the commission grant intervention to SDTA and shall the commission grant the request to use the Office of Hearing Examiners? Mr. Coit, you were at the mike. Please proceed back on telecom, not electricity.

MR. COIT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First, I should thank the commission for their treatment of my interventions in the past. I'm not sure that I necessarily agree with the characterization of being granted intervention liberally, but I do thank you for how you have approached them in the past, and actually seriously, I am a believer, and I hope that you share this, and I think you do, that the more input that you can

receive from parties that are either directly affected or at least potentially affected, given the matters at hand, is probably the best practice.

With respect to the intervention here, I think Mr.

Wieczorek is on the phone and we have reached an agreement as
parties, and I have not spoken with staff with respect to our
intervention request, but as parties we have agreed to
permitting SDTA to intervene based on certain restrictions and
that would be that we will only intervene to cross-examine
Western Wireless witnesses and that we will have the
opportunity to present argument on procedural issues and based
on the substantive record, and that we will not call any of our
own witnesses. We will not engage in any discovery. Does that
sound right, Tal?

MR. WIECZOREK: Yes, commission, I believe Rich has fully stated our agreement.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Thank you, Mr. Wieczorek. Do you have anything else?

MR. COIT: I don't have anything to add, no, unless there are questions.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: I will look to staff. Do you want to comment first? We also have the request to use OHE, and do we want to hear from WWC first and then staff or how do you want to do it or do you want to comment now?

MS. WIEST: I think you should vote on the SDTA

intervention because they want to argue the OHE.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: I will move that the commission grant intervention to SDTA, subject to the agreement amongst the parties.

VICE-CHAIR JOHNSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Between, amongst, I don't know how many parties we have. Sounds very legalistic. The next question is shall the commission grant the request to use OHE, and Mr. Wieczorek, you filed that request so I'm going to let you go first, then we will go to SDTA and any of the parties that wish to comment and then we will come around to staff, if that's okay. Great.

MR. COIT: I would prefer that the Golden West Companies proceed before us since we are intervenors.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: However you guys want to arrange that. Good point. Mr. Wieczorek, if you want to start off, that would be great.

MR. WIECZOREK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. WWC submitted a brief in response to the objection last Friday and I don't want to retread all that legal analysis, but just to hit a couple highlights. It's never been WWC's position, although it was implied it was in the objection filed by Golden West, that this commission doesn't have final decision making authority in this arbitration. We have established procedures for the Office of Hearing Examiners. The statutes are clear

that it's this commission's final decision and you can reject, modify or adopt anything proposed by Office of Hearing Examiners, both in findings and conclusions and decision.

Our statutes are also fairly clear that in a contested case situation, you have an absolute right to request the use of Office of Hearing Examiners. That statute was in existence when this commission set its how to handle petitions for arbitration, and when this commission addressed that and set down the rules, it said it is going to be treated like a contested case and under our rights under contested case, we can request Office of Hearing Examiners and that's what we did. And I think that's all laid out in our analysis in our brief and that's all I would have, unless you would have specific questions on any of the analysis.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Thank you. Do any of the -- I think they would be parties -- wish to comment at this point in time?

MS. MOORE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. This is Meredith Moore appearing on behalf of the Golden West Companies. Also appearing telephonically is Mr. Paul Schudel from the Woods & Aitken Law Firm in Lincoln, Nebraska. Both of us would request an opportunity to provide you with some comments on two specific areas and we would obviously rely upon the arguments previously submitted with our written briefs and I will be addressing those arguments in inverse order and starting with the practical considerations of the request that has been made



by Western Wireless.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Ms. Moore, would you do me one favor and you are coming through pretty well, could you talk just a little bit louder and you don't have to slow it down a lot, but maybe just a little bit slower just because it's going to be easier for our court reporter here in Pierre. Thank you.

MS. MOORE: Certainly, I'll try to do that. I do have a habit of speaking quickly, so please feel free to interject and slow me down if necessary. Essentially this commission is being asked to view SDCL 1-26-18.3 to the exclusion of all other statutes, both federal and state, as well as all relevant administrative rules which have been spoken to in this area. And when you review SDCL 1-26-18.3 in light of all of the relevant statutory provisions, it becomes clear that neither Congress nor the state legislature nor this commission ever intended that one party be able to unilaterally divest this commission of federally and state mandated authority to review interconnection agreements.

When you look at the administrative rules, specifically ARSD 20:10:32:35, it's clear that the tone and the language of that rule is mandatory and that this commission shall discover the arbitration of interconnection agreements and it shall approve or disapprove of agreements either reached by negotiation between the parties or through the actual arbitration of the interconnection agreement. At no point was

it ever intended that this commission essentially be forced to give up its authority to hear those arbitration agreements, and taken to its logical extension, in this case Western Wireless's argument would argue that any time there's a contested proceeding, a statute can be used by a party to divest an agency of its jurisdiction. And that's not the intent. And the statutes and the administrative rules, which include the mandatory language with regard to the arbitration, are in significant contrast to the enabling statutes contained in SDCL Chapter 1-26D for the Office of Hearing Examiners.

Those specific statutes reference the process by which an agency would utilize the Office of Hearing Examiners and it specifically references taxation and insurance as being definitely addressed and it also further indicates that another agency can contract with the Office of Hearing Examiners on a case-by-case basis to analyze those cases. To date I don't believe this commission has ever contracted with the Office of Hearing Examiners for the interconnection -- excuse me, for the arbitration of an interconnection agreement, and that's because this commission has always had the intention of arbitrating those interconnection agreements itself.

And when you go through the specific statutes contained in Chapter 1-26D, you begin to see why this commission should retain jurisdiction to arbitrate an interconnection agreement and that's precisely because the

Office of Hearing Examiners contemplates a more simple type of proceeding than the realities that are inherent and the complexities that are inherent in the interconnection of an arbitration agreement.

And to look at those statutes, you also begin to see the little nuances that are present in the language which conflicts with the more mandatory language of this commission's statutes as it relates to arbitration. And Mr. Wieczorek indicated that it has been intimated that the Golden West Companies have argued that this commission would not have the final authority or final approval of the interconnection agreement, and that wasn't our intent to plant that seed in your minds. But it certainly raises numerous questions as to what authority this commission does have with regard to whatever recommendations would be made by the Office of Hearing Examiners.

The statutes, it's specifically 1-26D-7 and 8 reference the procedure by which a reviewing agency reviews a recommended decision by the Office of Hearing Examiners, and it contemplates a full review of the record, it contemplates review of the findings, it contemplates written submissions by the parties, and quite frankly, that simply does not comport with the mandatory language of ARSD 20:10:32:35. And I'm not a proponent of tempering argument with rhetorical questions by any means, but I think the fact that we are trying to figure

1 out the exact interplay between this commission's

issues inherent in that type of proceeding.

2 | administrative rules, the enabling statutes for the OHE, the

3 | federal mandates as contained within the Telecommunications Act

4 of 1996 begs the asking of rhetorical questions, and that is,

5 | what exactly would this commission's role be if there is a

recommended decision by the OHE? Do we have to go back and

7 | review the entirety of the record? Can you overrule that?

And you would not have had the benefit of having heard the testimony yourself, having viewed the exhibits yourself.

Your specific involvement would be coming secondhand as opposed to firsthand, and that in and of itself exemplifies the difference between this commission, which has been charged with the authority to arbitrate interconnection agreements because it has the requisite expertise to undertake the analyses of the

No one at the OHE, at least to my knowledge, has ever handled an arbitration agreement, or excuse me, an interconnection agreement before, and I would think certainly wouldn't have the requisite expertise, and what this truly exemplifies is the absolute lack of rules for procedural guidance that would be in place for this commission to delegate its authority, and again this commission would have to affirmatively delegate its authority to the Office of Hearing Examiners for them to arbitrate the matter.

And it would further, we would suggest, not be able to

affirmatively delegate that authority until it has put in place some sort of procedural framework with which to guide the Office of Hearing Examiners, and that's not present in the administrative rules as they currently stand, the statutes on this area as it currently stands or the South Dakota Rules of Civil Procedure. It's simply not there.

And from a practical standpoint, it's been suggested that many other states handle arbitration of interconnection agreements like this, and I think that's true, but the fact is that those other states have put into place already definitive statutes to guide the arbitrators and they require that those arbitrators or bodies that are essentially created to arbitrate the matter have the requisite expertise to take a look at the issue. And Mr. Schudel is a member of the Nebraska bar and is an individual who practices before the Nebraska commission and can set forth for this commission I believe the procedures that have previously been put into place by the Nebraska commission that this commission simply doesn't have at this point in order to provide for a delegation of authority.

I'd like to turn it over to him to address some of those practical aspects as well as to address the federal preemption arguments that were raised first, but not to understate our position here in any way, I don't think there is any authority which would require that this commission simply accede to the request of one party to a contested hearing and

give up this matter. Thank you for your time. I turn it over to Mr. Schudel.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Thank you. Mr. Schudel.

MR. SCHUDEL: Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Johnson, thank you for this opportunity to address the commission on this matter. Picking up with Ms. Moore's comment concerning procedures in Nebraska very briefly, in Nebraska and under our practice, which is the product of an open docket that began in 1997 and was reopened in 2003, we have established a mediation and arbitration policy and as it relates to arbitration and selection of arbitrators, our commission has solicited and has obtained the names of qualified telecommunications practitioners who are willing to act as private arbitrators and maintains that list of arbitrators, which is initially provided upon its receiving notice that the parties are -- one of the parties is requesting arbitration.

The policy allows the individual parties to, by negotiation, identify one or more additional arbitrators if they wish to add those to the list. The process then proceeds to alternate striking process, which finally results in the selection of a neutral arbitrator, in those instances where the commission does not itself arbitrate the case, who is qualified in the telecommunications area. So that is an example of what is being done in Nebraska on that particular point.

I'd like to go back and talk just a little bit more

directly about the interplay between the federal -- excuse me for my raspy voice -- about the federal Telecommunications Act and the statute that's been implicated by the request submitted by Western Wireless. As you know, pursuant to Section 252 of the 1996 Telecommunications Act, Congress has deputized this commission to mediate and to arbitrate open issues in interconnection agreements. Further, in formulating the rules to implement the Telecommunications Act, the FCC determined in 47 CFR Section 51.5 that statutory terms state commission, quote, shall also include any person or persons to whom the state commission has delegated its authority under Sections 251 and 252 of the act, closed quote.

It is particularly important to note that the power of delegation rests with this commission and it is only this commission that may exercise the authority to delegate to a third entity, if it wishes another entity to conduct an arbitration. One may ask yourself, why would this be the case? What's the underlying policy behind the FCC's thinking? I would submit to you, as Ms. Moore has alluded to in her comments, this is simply because you as the agency deputized by Congress are in the position of possessing the expertise to administer the interconnection obligationses of Section 251 of the act and federal law recognizes that this commission should evaluate and decide who is qualified and sufficiently knowledgeable to act on its behalf if it chooses to delegate

its Section 252 authority.

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That is contrasted to the effective impact of the Western Wireless argument that would constitute your South Dakota state legislature to determine this delegation issue under SDCL 1-26-18.3, upon which Western relies, which would automatically divest the commission of its authority to hear a Section 252 case and to make its initial findings based upon a unilateral request of one party to the arbitration. respectfully submit that this result is contrary to federal law and is preempted since Congress has both occupied the field, as is one prong of preemption, and has also enacted, through the FCC, 47 CFR 51.5, which conflicts with the section of South Dakota law relied upon by Western Wireless. Based upon the legal authority cited in our memorandum at pages two through five, this preemption alone is a sufficient basis for a denial of Western Wireless's request.

As a further passing reference to the practicalities of this matter and to follow up on Ms. Moore's comment, I would simply add that the appointment of a hearing examiner under the procedure of SDCL 1-26-18.3 would almost certainly cause the appointment of an individual who has never arbitrated a Section 251 case in South Dakota and most likely such individual or individuals would be unfamiliar with telecommunications terminology, which is obviously basic to these cases, with the technical aspects of network configurations, intercarrier

compensation issues and matters such as the forward looking economic cost model, which is fundamental to setting of the rate, which is at issue before this commission.

I think this underscores the importance that if there is ever to be a delegation by this commission, it should be after you conduct a hearing and proper due process to determine from all inputs that you receive the appropriate amendments to your rules as they now exist that would cover this matter of delegation. With that, and for the reasons stated by Ms. Moore and myself, we would respectfully request that Western Wireless's request be denied. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Thank you very much. Mr. Coit, are you next?

MR. COIT: Yes. And given the lateness of the morning, I will try to keep this brief. We would concur in the arguments that were just presented by Ms. Moore and Mr. Schudel. We filed some written comments on this matter, on this issue on -- that are dated July 3rd, 2006. We would agree, and Ms. Moore alluded to this, you should not read the provisions of 1-26-18.3 by themselves. You have to look at the provisions of that statute, we believe, in conjunction with a number of other statutes, and I have cited those in my comments. I noticed that one of the cites was incorrect. I cited 1-16D-4 and that should actually be 1-26D-4, and also 1-26D-11. If you look at those two statutes, I think you have

to read 1-26-18.3 with those two in mind, and under 1-26D-4, there is an assignment, a direct assignment to the Office of Hearing Examiners of taxation and insurance cases.

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If you go to 1-26D-11, it indicates that other agencies not covered by the chapter may contract with the Office of Hearing Examiners to conduct hearings of its contested cases. If you look at those two statutes and then you read 1-26-18.3 in the context of those, basically I think what they mean, and I'm not sitting here today and saying I'm familiar with the legislative history, I'm not, I'm just looking at the statutory language and reading them together, but it certainly appears that the provisions of 1-26-18.3 should be limited by those other sections, which would indicate to me that until this commission has actually made a decision to contract with the Office of Hearing Examiners or delegate this hearing function to the Office of Hearing Examiners, that you have the ability to hear the cases regardless of whether one party decides that they don't want you to hear it and they want it to go to the hearing examiners office.

Mr. Wieczorek, in the Alltel comments, indicates that they have the right, they have the right under that statute to move it. We disagree with that strongly and this commission, when it looked at the ad -- when it adopted the administrative rules in response to the 1996 Telecom Act and the state statutes that were passed in 1998, when these local service

competition interconnection rules were adopted, this issue came up, to my recollection, and the question was, should the commission arbitrate the case directly itself, arbitrate it and then also look at the agreement and decide whether they wanted to approve the final agreement that was the result of that arbitration. That issue was addressed to my recollection and this commission decided that no, we are going to arbitrate these cases.

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I think some parties brought up potential conflicts or the fact that basically what you do is you take a process that was a two-step process and in effect kind of make it a one-step process because you are the same entity that's involved in both of those decisions. But the issues were addressed at that time. This commission made a determination that it was going to arbitrate. I think that's what the rules are intended to reflect, and what has the commission done since those rules have been adopted? You have arbitrated every case. And if all of a sudden now you are going to take a different approach and decide that, well, we can parcel this out or delegate to the Office of Hearing Examiners when somebody makes a request, if that's going to be done in the future or at some point here, it should be done in future cases. It shouldn't be done in this case where we are in the middle of a case, a petition for arbitration has been filed and the parties filed the petition for arbitration under certain understandings as to what the

process would be.

I think if you tried to do that now, you would I think be violating some due process or certainly raising some due process concerns. Is it something that the commission may want to look at in the future? I would think that if the commission wanted to re-examine the issue of whether it should actually delegate the hearing function itself, it could certainly do that. But I think you should do it in the context of changing your existing rules. And if you are going to do that, you should establish a process that allows for the arbitration of these cases by somebody who has the appropriate experience.

In looking at the arguments that are made -- just the motion itself that has been made, I think the biggest concern that we have as an association, sure, the commission will ultimately or could ultimately still make the final decision, but we don't particularly like the idea of having someone involved in the hearing process that has absolutely no experience in these complex areas. And right now if you assign it to the Office of Hearing Examiners, I'm not aware of anyone over there that does.

It's important to us that that person have the experience because of the fact that all of these issues have some pretty significant ramifications, impacts, and I'm not sure that somebody who is not involved with them can understand what those are. So for those reasons, we oppose the motion and

we also would just rely on the written comments. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Thank you. Staff.

MS. GREFF: This is Sara Greff on behalf of staff. Staff believes that this is an ultimate right of WWC's to exercise to use the Office of Hearing Examiners. According to South Dakota law SDCL 1-26-18.3, it is clear that this is a contested case, no one is disputing that, and that a person has the right to request the use of the Office of Hearing Examiners in this matter.

There have been arguments raised by Golden West and by SDTA that you must look at the statutes in conjunction with each other in 1-26-18.3 and 1-26D. I think you guys can look at those statutes together and still come up with the same conclusion that WWC is purporting here today, yes, 1-26D-4 does limit or I guess does give the Office of Hearing Examiners the exclusive power and authority to hear only driver's license, insurance and tax cases. However, that is not their only authority. I think 1-26-18.3 gives them authority in other matters.

I think 1-26D-11 also gives you, the commission, the power to request the use of Office of Hearing Examiners in other cases. You guys can personally make that request in any matter, and also I think there is a request that can be made by a party pursuant to 1-26-18.3 and that is what is being requested here today by WWC. There is no divestiture of your

power or authority to hear Section 252 cases at the federal level. The ultimate decision with this matter remains with the commission and will stay with the commission regardless if the commission hears this or the Office of Hearing Examiners hears this matter.

The hearing examiners at the Office of Hearing

Examiners are all competent attorneys that can catch themselves

up to speed on this telecommunications matter and can hear this

matter competently, and therefore, staff would I guess suggest

or submit that the commission grant WWC's request.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Thank you very much. Tal, can you top that one?

MR. WIECZOREK: I just have a couple comments, if I could, Mr. Chairman. Specifically, 1-26-18.3 says in any contested case the request can be made. It's not limited, it doesn't require that this commission precontract with the Office of Hearing Examiners. I think if you read these statutes, it's clear that that's a right.

Now, clearly under 1-26D-11, an organization can go contract for the Office of Hearing Examiners to hear all their cases, whether they are contested cases or not, or whether they don't meet the \$2500 threshold requirement under 1-26-18.3. To read it that you have to precontract pretty much gets rid of 1-26-18.3 because if an agency simply never wanted the Office of Hearing Examiners to hear any of their cases, they wanted to

hear them all, they have to eliminate that statute by simply failing to precontract. That wasn't the intent of the legislature.

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Secondly, as to this preemption as whether you delegate, as frustrating as it can be sometimes for the commission, you are a creature of statute. The legislature has set it up and has established these guidelines, they have made the commission subject to Chapter 1-26. This commission acknowledged that these are going to be contested cases under the rules as established and the commission can't, even though Mr. Coit now wants to recall the conversation taking place several years ago, the rules are clear you acknowledge this can be handled like a contested case. 1-26 is clear that under a contested case, WWC has the right to make this request to the Office of Hearing Examiners.

Finally I have to endorse staff's positions as to the hearing officers can get up to speed. This happens every day where judges hear cases for the first time. In fact the Office of Hearing Examiners says they can use the civil rules of procedure, which actually give them more formality than Chapter 1-26 gives this commission. They can use that to educate themselves, they can use that to get other resources, if necessary, and for that reason I don't see that that is a bar to the referral either. With that I'll take any comments.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: Thank you. And I think we may end up

being okay time wise, but just so everyone knows, we lose this bridge at noon. Should I let people know what that number is now? John, would you hand me the number, please? Everyone ready? Get your pens out there in phone land. 605-773-2327, pass code is 1446. Again 605-773-2327, pass code 1446 and pound. You might have to do a couple pounds I think probably, hopefully it self-prompts you, but maybe it doesn't. But it's pound 1446 pound. So if we do end up getting to that noon, we drop, then everyone just come and that line -- I believe it's live right now, you should be able to then -- we will have to switch over, I assume.

MS. DOUGLAS: They can call our office and Carol can help them, too.

CHAIRMAN SAHR: I do have some questions or -- maybe I don't even. I don't think you could have said it any better than Ms. Greff did. She was absolutely right on point and it seems like maybe a lifetime ago, but I was in a state agency where we dealt with the statute a lot. I probably read it 500 times and I think I could probably quote it verbatim. It is kind of a strange thing, but the interpretation I think that most people see with it is one party can request to move over to OHE and all you have to do is show, and I think it's 2500 or a property right, and it's almost an automatic move as long as they do it within X amount of days.

And I was in a state agency where we had some concerns

about expertise and about the commission losing authority, and frankly, I think Ms. Greff was absolutely right with the level of competency over at OHE, very, very high. Occasionally they will have times of the year where they do get backlogged, so I would just let everybody know that that's a possibility, so they should realize that sometimes the commission seems slow, but realize that you are before OHE and following their time tables, not the commission time tables.

I also think we really aren't delegating our ultimate authority. Ms. Greff was right on that point as well. The statute is clear that it comes back, we can accept, modify or reject. I believe, and I don't know, I may be wrong, you might be able to take additional testimony if need be, I don't know that, or else you can probably refer it back, but we have the ability to look at the record. I do agree, though, with the people who are urging us not to do this, I agree that I think the commission does have better expertise and I believe that you are better hearing it live.

I didn't write the statute. Frankly, I'm going to tell you I don't like that statute and I didn't like it in my previous life and I don't like it now. But it is the law and I think clearly it is the right of a party, if they meet the threshold and file timely, to move across and I do think the people who are proposing that we not allow it to move over there, I think they raise some interesting points especially on

some of the federal interplay and exercise of authority. I think those are valid points, but I don't know if it trumps state law in terms of the commission because it does come back to the commission for a review.

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So maybe something where I don't know if this thing will get appealed, we may get direction on it and especially once we start bringing federal law as opposed to state law, I think it's pretty clear how it works with strictly a state law case. Maybe that federal aspect will win the day on this, but unfortunately, I think it's pretty clear that it goes over there, but again, I do so saying I don't necessarily like it, but I do have faith in the -- I know the hearing examiners over there, they have a very high level of competency and professionalism and I think we like to do things in more of a populaced open fashion here in South Dakota and I think for good reasons. I think the commission likes to hear and take these cases and it's again something where I don't know if we really have much of a choice when a party files but to permit it to go forward. With that, I guess I don't really have any questions, it's just kind of a long comment, but I'll see if Commissioner Johnson or if any of the advisors have questions or comments.

VICE-CHAIR JOHNSON: I would agree that there would be serious complications associated with sending this case to the Office of Hearing Examiners and I have serious doubts as to

whether or not this is the right course of action, but I don't think those concerns or those complications in any way trump the right for somebody to have their case heard at the Office of Hearing Examiners. So I find myself much in the same position as Chairman Sahr and with that, I would move that the commission grant the request to use the Office of Hearing Examiners. CHAIRMAN SAHR: And I will second that. (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded at 11:55 a.m.) 

1	CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA )
4	) ss. COUNTY OF HUGHES )
5	I, Carla A. Bachand, RMR, CRR, Freelance Court
6	Reporter for the State of South Dakota, residing in Pierre,
7	South Dakota, do hereby certify:
8	That I was duly authorized to and did report the
9	testimony and evidence in the above-entitled cause;
10	I further certify that the foregoing pages of this
11	transcript represents a true and accurate transcription of my
12	stenotype notes.
13	
14	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand on
15	this the 14th day of July 2006.
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19	Carla U Dochang
20	Carla A. Bachand, RMR, CRR
21	Freelance Court Reporter Notary Public, State of South Dakota
22	Residing in Pierre, South Dakota.
23	My commission expires: June 10, 2012.
24	