1	BEFORE THE		
2	FLORIDA	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
3		DOCKET NO. 060582-TP	
4	In the Matter of: PETITION OF ALLTEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. FOR DESIGNATION AS ELIGIBLE		
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6	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER (ETC) IN CERTAIN RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY STUDY		
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18	C	HAIRMAN LISA POLAK EDGAR OMMISSIONER MATTHEW M. CARTER, II OMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN	
19	C	OMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO OMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP	
20		OMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP	
21	DATE: T	uesday, June 19, 2007	
22	PLACE: B	etty Easley Conference Center	
23	II .	Room 148 075 Esplanade Way	
24	l	allahassee, Florida	
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1	PARTICIPATING:
2	BETH KEATING, ESQUIRE, MICHAEL TWOMEY, ESQUIRE, and
3	STEVE MOWERY, representing Alltel Communications, Inc.
4	THOMAS M. MCCABE, representing TDS Telecom and Quincy
5	Telephone.
6	ADAM TEITZMAN, ESQUIRE, MICHAEL COOKE, GENERAL
7	COUNSEL, BETH SALAK, BOB CASEY, and DAVID DOWDS representing
8	the Florida Public Service Commission Staff.
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: And we will begin our discussions with Item 6.

MR. CASEY: Good morning, Commissioners, Bob Casey on behalf of staff.

Item Number 6 addresses Alltel Communication's petition for eligible telecommunications status in rural areas of Florida served by GT Com, TDS Telecom, and Frontier Communications. Staff has included a primary and alternative recommendation on this item.

Primary staff believes that Alltel has met the criteria required to become an ETC, and believes the public interest will be served by allowing Alltel to expand its coverage to include unserved or underserved areas, increased service quality and reliability of its network, and speeded delivery of advanced wireless services to the citizens of rural Florida. Primary staff also agrees with alternative staff that something does need to be done to curtail the growth of the universal service high cost fund, but believe the proper forum to debate this issue is in the proceedings taking place before the Federal/State Joint Board on universal service and the FCC.

Alternative staff, as presented by Mr. Dowds, believes that the Commission should make the affirmative finding that given the current FCC policies that automatically fund multiple providers, it is not in the public interest at

this time to designate Alltel as an ETC in the rural areas that are the subject of this petition. Alternative staff believes that funding multiple providers imposes an excessive burden on Florida consumers and thus is not in the public interest.

Accordingly, alternative staff recommends that Alltel's petition be denied.

Staff does have one minor change in the recommendation. On Appendix A on Page 19, one rate center was omitted from the list there, and staff would like to add the GTC, Inc., Blountstown rate center switch to the list, which has a code of BLTWFLXA. This rate center was not included in Alltel's original petition, but was included in response to a staff data request.

There are some parties here this morning who would like to speak on this item. With us this morning we have Ms. Beth Keating, Mr. Mike Twomey, and Mr. Steve Mowrey representing Alltel, and Mr. Tom McCabe representing TDS Telecom. And staff is prepared to answer any questions the Commissioners may have.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Casey.

Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Just before we get into questions, can you give that BLT --

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Casey, could you give us the -MR. CASEY: It is called a CLLI code, and it is

BLTWFLXA. That's the identification for the switch.

2 Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you. Okay. Before we look to the interested parties that are here to talk with us, Mr.

Dowds, would you like to elaborate a little bit further on the alternative recommendation for me, please?

MR. DOWDS: Certainly, Chairman.

nationwide drawing close to a billion dollars. In recent years the growth has been astronomical, on the order of close to 100 percent a year. The alternative recommendation notes that something needs to be done to stem the growth in the fund. The only aspect that a state commission can handle is ETC designation of alternative carriers in rural territories. The FCC and the courts have given the state commissions great latitude as to what aspects and what factors they evaluate in determining whether it's in the public interest to make such a finding.

The crux of the alternative recommendation is that alternative staff does not believe it's in the public interest to fund multiple providers to serve rural areas where even one provider could not provide service absent a subsidy.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Let's begin by hearing from one of the representatives from Alltel, since it is your petition. Who

would like to?

Ms. Keating, you are recognized.

MS. KEATING: Thank you, Madam Chair. Good morning, Madam Chair, Commissioners. Again, as Mr. Casey mentioned, I'm Beth Keating on behalf of Alltel with the law firm of Akerman Senterfitt. Also with us today is Mr. Steve Mowery. He's the vice-president of public policy for Alltel. Sitting behind me is Denise Collins, she is the director of state regulatory and legislative affairs. In addition, sitting to my right, also appearing on behalf of Alltel today is Mike Twomey. And with your permission, Madam Chair, Mr. Twomey will be making the presentation today for Alltel.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chair, Commissioners, good morning. Mike Twomey on behalf of Alltel.

Let me, if I may, Madam Chair, Commissioners, right out of the box address Mr. Dowds' concerns and try to put them in proper perspective.

The issue of 450 CETCs arguably is beyond your ability to control. You have one case before you today. Your ability to control the billion dollars of expenditures is limited greatly because that's within the jurisdiction of the FCC by and large, and with the jurisdiction of the Joint Board and the recommended decision. Those decisions will be made --

appropriately be made in Washington, D.C. The 100 percent growth per year, the same thing. We are looking at a growth of ETCs that the board has recognized presents a problem, that requires solutions and so forth.

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You all as recently as yesterday have commented on this situation, but the decisions aren't yours. jurisdiction is not yours. And more importantly perhaps, I want to submit to you that by hurting your own, by depriving the people of the Quincy area, the Alltel service area, the TDS service territory, by depriving them of additional funds to the potential advantage of the rest of the states of the United States, the territory of Puerto Rico and others that get a lot of these monies, you are not going to solve the problem of the United States of America, the decisions which are better left to the national level by hurting your own. And that's precisely what you will be doing at the core of it if you deny this petition today based upon the logic Mr. Dowds just gave you. And that's all he has. He don't have any challenges to whether Alltel has not met the requirements of the FCC and the rules and the case law and so forth.

And with the exception of one minor area which the primary staff very effectively rebuts, TDS bases their entire case as well upon saying we have this problem with the universal service fund and its growth, and let's take care of that national problem by hurting the people, by depriving the

citizens of the state of Florida of some of that money coming back to the state of Florida.

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Now, Madam Chair, all of you are aware of this, but you wrote a letter to Senator Argenziano during the regular session in response to some questions she put to the Commission, and one of the things in that response showed that for the year 2005, which at that point was the most recent year for which we had data on the universal service fund, the state of Florida was the largest net contributor to the universal service fund in the United States. At that point it was just short of \$312 million a year net loss the people of the state of Florida sent up to wherever the Joint Board sits and whoever distributes the money. That's \$852,000 a day, Commissioners, that was flowing out of the state of Florida to the benefit of people elsewhere.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Twomey, could I ask you, I'm not sure of your statement "wherever the Joint Board sits," what that means. What does that mean?

MR. TWOMEY: Oh, it means, I don't know -- I'm embarrassed that I don't know exactly where they meet. I didn't mean anything.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: A variety of places.

MR. TWOMEY: I didn't mean anything flip by it, I didn't know. I had in the back of my mind that maybe they didn't always meet in D.C., so --

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: That is correct.

MR. TWOMEY: But I didn't mean anything flip by it at all.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

MR. TWOMEY: But the point being that we have been for a decade, I think, the largest net contributor to the universal service fund in all four areas, whether it is assistance to schools, Lifeline, high costs, and the like. We have been sending a huge amount of money. Now, this is an opportunity to get some of it back and benefit the citizens in the Quincy area, and we should take advantage of it.

The decision by the FCC is not only their jurisdiction, it is premature, they haven't reached a decision yet. To my knowledge, Alltel's knowledge, the FCC hasn't suggested that there should be a cessation by this Commission or any other state commission in designating ETCs. They haven't, and no other states, to my knowledge, have started doing that. So you would be trying to start a trend here to the clear disadvantage, we would submit, to our citizens.

We want to bring some of this money back into the state of Florida. So you shouldn't consider these reasons because it is not within your jurisdiction. It's not on your plate. And the primary staff recommendation, we think, methodically goes through the things you should consider and concludes that Alltel meets the requirements that it should.

One other thing I wanted to point out that is not before you, and, again, I would urge you to focus on what is before you and not extraneous ancillary matters that may be of a large concern, properly a large concern on the national stage, but focus on the things that are before you.

And one of them is that you have already decided,

Commissioner McMurrian, that you all have the jurisdiction to

hear this case. You made a heartfelt strong argument in

opposition to it, Commissioner, but the decision has been made,

and I think we're comfortable that you and the rest of the

Commission will decide this case based upon the facts in the

petition as against the law, and we are comfortable with that.

Now, the primary staff -- I want to, if I may, go through the recommendation, and I'm going to try and make this as brief as I can because you have other important business here today, but I want to go through the staff recommendation. At Page 14, stating right in the middle, "Staff concludes that Alltel has satisfied the statutory eligibility requirements of Section 214(e)(1), and that its designation as an ETC will further the goals of universal service," that is the conclusion. And it gives some more reasons. What I want to read is it says, "While ILECs may characterize ETC status for wireless carriers as a windfall, and that it is unnecessary for the provision of wireless phone service, staff believes that so long as these carriers follow the rules for becoming an ETC,

that their customers continue to support the federal universal service programs through payment of universal service charges, and that wireless carriers further the goals of universal service in Florida, then they are just as entitled to participate in the federal program --

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Twomey, quite frankly, I don't think we need you to read it to us.

MR. TWOMEY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: And I would like to hear from Mr. McCabe, so if you have further points to illuminate, but I really don't need you to read it to us.

MR. TWOMEY: I will get right to it, Madam Chair.
Thank you.

Now, the primary staff goes through -- and, first, they indicate that there are nine requirements, nine traditional requirements that potentially an ETC has to meet the designation. They list them in the staff recommendation, and in the footnotes thereto they indicate one-by-one why they believe Alltel has met those requirements. And, importantly, neither your alternative staff, nor the sole intervenor in this case has challenged that Alltel meets or will meet all nine of those criteria.

Staff then goes on and says that there are an additional five criteria required under a recent 2005 report and order, and it says as well in the footnotes, it lists the

requirements and it says in the footnotes that Alltel has met each and every one. Again, and importantly, your alternative staff hasn't challenged the fact that Alltel meets or will meet those requirements if granted ETC designation today.

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The intervenor suggests that one of them, (1) on terms of the amount of service required, doesn't meet it. Your staff convincingly says, in my view, they rebut that and say there are important safeguards in place. Your staff concludes that as to the important -- so they, your staff, your primary staff concludes that Alltel, as it has said, meets all 14 of those criteria. Then we get into the public interest test, and your staff analyzes that and says the FCC has established a fact specific analysis on whether public interest is met, and it concludes that they have.

Now, I'm not going to go into each one of those elements, but I want to suggest to you one clear public interest result that I believe, and Alltel believes, is irrebuttable. And that is if you give ETC designation to Alltel today for the TDC service territory, it's going to do a lot of things, but one of the things that it is going to do is it is going to expand the coverage, reduce the pockets, the dead pockets in that area for service. And in doing so, in addition to having just regular telecommunications services, it is going to provide all of Alltel's customers there access to expanded 911 public safety communications. Public safety in

our view equals public interest.

Not only is it going to by expanding the quality of the service reducing these areas, it is going to benefit full paying Alltel subscribers. It is going to necessarily, by the availability of Lifeline funds, expand the number of persons who will have Lifeline service at \$16 a month, have a cell phone, and have access to 911 service where they might not otherwise have it.

Commissioners, you're aware that particularly in the Quincy area there is a large migrant population, people that may not live in circumstances where they have a permanent residence, where they can have a landline. There are homeless people, far too many than we care to admit too often, battered wives and the like who will benefit by having access to mobile Lifeline 911 access. People that don't have it now will have it then, and that's a public interest result that cannot be rebutted. It will expand it.

So, with that, Madam Chair, we believe that Alltel has fully and completely -- let me add again, the 911 access that one has as a result of having a cell phone is far superior to having it at a residence with a wireline. If your daughter or son is traveling at night, you have an emergency, you have access.

So, in conclusion, we believe that Alltel, as does your primary staff, has met all the legal requirements of

obtaining ETC designation pursuant to the state law that gives you the authority to make the designation as well as all the requirements established by the FCC. We would urge you to find the same and approve the PAA order so that if anybody has a problem with it they can seek a hearing.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Twomey.

Mr. McCabe.

MR. McCABE: Good morning, Tom McCabe on behalf of TDS Telecom.

To be quite honest, I'm not really sure where to begin at this point in time. But, for the new Commissioners, let me just share with you, TDS, we are a small incumbent local exchange company. We serve Gretna, Greensboro, and Quincy. We have about 9,500 residential access lines. We have about 13,000 access lines in total.

Mr. Twomey has made a lot of comments regarding what we challenged and did not challenge. Under Section 214(e), the primary focus that the Commission needs to make in establishing additional ETCs in a rural area is not on the nine items that Mr. Twomey identified, but it's whether or not it is in the public interest, and that is the primary focus.

Now, one of the items in the primary staff recommendation tends to allude that it is going to foster competition in this marketplace. In this marketplace we

already have AT&T Wireless, we have Sprint Nextel Wireless, we have Verizon Wireless, we have Alltel Wireless. In addition, we have Mediacom providing voice over IP. Providing additional universal service support to -- high cost support to Alltel is not going to change that mix at all. Plain and simple, all the same carriers will be there tomorrow.

Now, as far as hurting Florida consumers, Alltel receives, based on their 10K report, 65 to \$70 million a quarter. Florida residents are contributing to that. In a study by Verizon that was just recently released, that USF subsidy represents, like, 27 percent of their operating revenues. What it is is a subsidy. It is not going to have any benefits to the consumers in Quincy, contrary to Mr. Twomey's claims. Because, one, first of all, there has been no finding that the other wireless providers aren't meeting those needs.

The other area I would like to just touch on is

Lifeline. Alltel has attempted to solicit the input of various

legislators who filed letters in support of their petition

before this Commission. And I found it really rather

interesting, given the amount of attention that Lifeline has

garnered in the state of Florida.

Under Alltel's Lifeline program, customers receive a discount off of their lowest plan, which I believe is 29.99, and I think in staff's recommendation it indicates it is 16.70

a month. That is for five hours of local calling. After that, that's 45 cents a minute. Compared to mine, where I'm required to provide Lifeline at a rate that equates to about \$6.

I would be more than happy to turn around tomorrow and offer my Lifeline service at 16.70 for five hours a month, but I don't think that's what the legislature intended. When we went through rate rebalancing legislation, one of the items that the legislature made sure was not going to change was rates for Lifeline customers. So I don't think that you can sit there and look at Alltel's arguments that this is all about increasing Lifeline availability in Gadsden County, it's not, it's about getting access to high cost dollars, which Florida residents will be contributing to.

When I look at the public interest issues here, I think one of the things that you have to consider is the fact that we only have 13,000 access lines. There's a lot of uncertainty in terms of what is going to happen with the Joint Board recommendation and what decisions that the FCC ultimately makes on universal service support. Does it become an auction type of situation, is it one line per -- is it a situation in which a customer gets to designate who their USF support comes from?

Those are all going to have public policy impacts on rural areas. And I have laid out a couple of recommendations here in terms of what the Commission should consider in

granting something in the public interest. One would be that Alltel would be required to provide Lifeline service at a rate that's comparable to that of the incumbent local exchange company. In addition, I think if you look towards what has occurred over the last couple of years and during the last session with regard to what the appropriate local exchange rate is. Last year the legislature took away the ability for local phone companies to increase local rates.

And interestingly enough, Mr. Twomey argued that that legislation needed to be passed. Yet, what he is asking for today is allow an ETC, a universal service provider, to charge whatever they want. It might be if you want 500 minutes of local calling it's going to cost you 59.99. Or, if you only want five hours of local calling it is going to cost you 29.99. Yet my rate of \$13.20 for unlimited calling was considered to be too high, in his opinion. So I find it somewhat interesting how, you know, we are here today and the positions that we are taking.

With respect to customer complaints, those are items that I think that if you are going to be accepting these high cost dollars and universal service support, perhaps it would be appropriate that the Commission deal with customer complaints. There was a recent article in The Democrat where customers were complaining about Alltel service, yet they have nowhere to turn to other than to Alltel. If customers have any problems with

my service, they turn to the Public Service Commission, and the reason being is that I am a universal service provider, the same designation that Alltel is asking for today. So I think those public policies issues should be looked at.

The other thing I think that the Commission might want to consider is going to the legislature and asking for Alltel, or any ETC, to contribute to the regulatory assessment fees. I'm sitting here today paying regulatory assessment fees. I have Alltel sitting next to me asking for the same thing that I do and they are free of paying regulatory assessment fees. All I'm looking for is to have the same opportunities as they are.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. McCabe.

Commissioners, questions at this time?

Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I guess I should start with a comment, since I was mentioned in Mr. Twomey's opening arguments, that I do still believe in the things that I said at the last agenda conference, but I do respect that the Commission made a decision to assert jurisdiction and I will stand behind that in making its decision and moved on. And, of course, I have no concerns about any particular company being granted ETC status any different than any other ETC.

So, I quess with that said, I thought that frankly

just to share with you, I kind of thought that this decision today would be easier than the last. But I believe that both staff's primary and alternative recommendations have merit, and I just wanted to share that with all of you and wanted to get your perspectives on it, as well.

I guess I will start with a question. Mr. Twomey mentioned the additional five criteria on the top of Page 7.

And staff and I talked about this at length last week, but that first criteria there listed at the top of Page 7, that commitment and ability to provide the supported services throughout the designated area. When I read the footnotes and what Alltel asserted with respect to that criteria, I had some concerns, and I guess it's just because I want to have a better understanding of what that criteria means. Does commitment and ability means that Alltel has to say that they right now, as of today, commit to providing the supported services throughout that entire designated area and that they have the ability today to do that?

I realize that staff has explained in response to TDS's arguments that it believes safeguards are in place, and I believe that has merit, as well, but what exactly does that criteria mean? Do we have to say, does Alltel need to say -- and I would like to hear from Alltel as well on this, and even TDS, but, Staff, what do you believe that commitment means?

MR. CASEY: They have requested certain rate centers

to receive ETC status in. And what they are saying is that they will provide services throughout those rate centers. If they can't, they will have to report it to us.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: A follow-up, Chairman.

So they don't have to say today that they commit to serve every nook and cranny of that designated area if they are designated or that they have the ability today. They just have to say that they will look at it going forward and they will let us know if they can't, is that the way it has consistently been determined by this Commission, and I guess in other ETC designations?

MR. CASEY: Yes, ma'am, that's my understanding.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. I guess, Mr. Twomey,

did you want to -- Mr. Mowery.

MR. MOWERY: What the FCC has said is that it doesn't necessarily mean that you are presently serving every consumer. They recognize there are dead spots, or spots where coverage may be weaker, and that is what the funds are used for is to bring those up to the level where you can eventually serve every customer in every case. But what the process, I call it the six-step process that the FCC established in Virginia Cellular, and that is that if we find a customer who our signal presently doesn't reach today, and somebody wants service, we have to go through a series of six steps of trying to find a way to provide him service. And that goes from dealing with

the different handsets, to putting an antenna on top of his house, to building a cell tower or tweaking an existing tower to provide that service, and that's what the funds are used for.

In the case, which would be very rare based on our experience in the 28 states where we operate, that we couldn't provide him service, we would have to come to you and tell you we can't provide him service. Here is what we have tried to do. Here is what it would cost to provide him service. Is this a reasonable use of universal service funds to do this for this particular customer.

Now, we have never had to do that so far in 28 states, but I can't sit here and tell you that it could never happen. It could if you had a very remote request. And that's why the checks and balances are there of coming to you in the case where we can't provide service to explain to you why and get your concurrence in that.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Mr. Mowery, before we get to Mr. McCabe, does TDS have that option to come and say that we can't serve in every nook and cranny?

MR. MOWERY: You know, I'm not particularly familiar with TDS's Florida tariffs, but from my experience in the former wireline world, our tariffs generally allowed a requirement for a customer to contribute to construction of facilities in remote areas. I don't know if that is the case

in Florida or not, it is in most of the country. And we don't have that in ours. There is a little difference between wireline and wireless in that respect, so we would use universal service funds where a wireline company would typically say aid to construction is X, customer, do you still want service.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you.

Mr. McCabe.

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MR. McCABE: Well, I guess the comment I would make is that one of the things that we seem to be doing, or at least Alltel is wanting this Commission to do is rely on the FCC to develop your public policy. The way it works with us is that we don't get universal service support until that money is already spent, which is different than what the wireless carriers are asking for today. They want the money first, and then they will figure out how they plan to spend it. And if you look in their petition, they make reference to the fact that they may need to spend that money somewhere else, depending on market conditions.

Now, one of the things that TDS has just done at the FCC is file for revocation of Sprint Nextel's ETC application in Virginia because they have been telling the Commission, the FCC for the past three years that they are going to be deploying, you know, these towers and such in rural areas. And it has never occurred, yet they have been getting those

dollars.

So what we are asking is to rely on the FCC for the public policy, I think, is a mistake. I think what you need to look at is will all the residents in Gadsden County, if TDS was to be out of business tomorrow because we could not support multiple carriers in that location, have access to the same types of services, same level of service, same types of rates, and the quality of service that you would expect? And so then the question is is it appropriate if someone lives down on the lake where there is a whole bunch of coverage from trees, that the signal is not good, that the person needs to go outside and stand on top of the deck to get a cell phone call? Those are public policies decisions that you have to make. And from an ETC standpoint that is where we are talking about. What is the universal service obligation that we want as a public policy.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Another question for staff. If going forward, and I know that you have said in the footnote, I believe in Alltel's, if going forward they have some problems serving a customer or are unable to for some reason and they report that to us, what ability do we have to address that? Do we have the ability to go as far as to say that your ETC status is revoked?

MR. CASEY: That is one understanding that we always tell the ETCs, we could give ETC status, but we can also take it away. We do have that authority.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. If you would, I have a few questions to sort of bring me up to speed, and maybe staff can help me with a couple of them. From my understanding of the universal fund, would this be the first wireless to be designated as an ETC?

MR. CASEY: This would be the first wireless designated as an ETC by this Commission. The FCC has designated wireless in the state of Florida, yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right, okay. And the original purpose for the universal fund, wasn't it to provide rural areas, and at the time I guess a wireline, for the purpose of having the phone or that communication? And it seems to me like maybe we have diverted from its original purpose in expanding for competition. I don't know that the original purpose of the universal fund was to include competition as much as it was to make sure there was a line of communication to that rural area. Am I correct?

MR. CASEY: Yes, Commissioner. That is not the primary focus is competition, that is just something that comes along with it.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. And now that that is coming along with it, it seems to me that has expanded the cost to the Florida consumer a great deal.

Is that part of what is happening when we are saying

that a lot of money, and as Mr. Twomey mentioned, too, a lot of money is coming out of the state of Florida which hurts the consumers if it's not coming back. And without guarantees and without accountability.

And the next question, if I may ask, what I have a hard time with, is how do I know as a Commissioner, and I believe it is under my jurisdiction to want to know where the money goes, is it really being used for the purpose intended?

MR. CASEY: On an annual basis they are required to recertify with us, and that is part of the requirements that we can have is show us where the money went. In other words, on an annual basis, they have to certify with us and then we turn around and certify them with the FCC in order for them to receive those universal service funds. And part of the criteria which we can establish is, well, you received this much money in universal service funds that year, where did it go? Did it stay in the state of Florida? If so, what areas, were they rural areas or were they urban areas?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: To that point, if that's the case, then why is the money leaving so fast and not coming back? If we have a mechanism, and obviously the record shows that the money is not being used specifically in the state of Florida, I mean, I know it is to help other states also, but I am just having a hard time. It looks like the fund may be broken, and I think part of my jurisdiction is making sure that

the citizens of the state of Florida are not caused an undue burden from a broken fund. And I am just real concerned that, as Commissioner McMurrian just mentioned, that in the language it says that they can take that money elsewhere, and I see that as a real problem for Florida citizens.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

I have a couple of kind of follow-up questions perhaps along some of those same lines. In the written material that we have and in some of the comments and arguments that Mr. Twomey -- and this is to staff right now -- that Mr. Twomey shared with us, there are a number of commitments that are being made by Alltel if, indeed, this designation were to be approved: To reduce dead pockets in the service area, to improve public safety, to help battered women. I heard and have read about that certification process that you have laid out to us, but could you go into a little more detail about what type of after-the-fact evaluation is or is not done or available to have a better feel for how many of the commitments are met or to what degree?

MR. CASEY: One of the requirements is that they submit a five-year plan on an annual basis to us. And we have the five-year plan where they show us where they are going to spend the money. And then the following year we could say, okay, did you do this, did you do this, and go right down the

line to see if they did meet their commitments.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano, did you have a follow-up question, as well?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes.

Well, then there should be a record that shows how much money they are getting from the citizens of the state of Florida and how much money they are actually spending. And obviously it seems very lopsided. So I think what you are telling me is though you can look at that, you must have found that many times the money is not going to those commitments, is that correct?

MR. CASEY: Well, Alltel presently --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Not Alltel. I can't say
Alltel because I know they are here asking for that, and you
have the past -- you have other ETCs that you apply this
practice to, right, and you are looking at their commitments
and seeing if the dollars -- is there some kind of ratio, do we
know if those commitments are met on a regular basis?

MR. CASEY: Mr. Dowds, I think, wanted to respond.

MR. DOWDS: Commissioner, in Florida there is basically a disconnect between contributions, which is in the aggregate, what Florida consumers pay and what they receive. There are many factors that account for that, but the major reason on the contribution side is it looks like a tax. It's called a contribution factor. It's assessed on a quarterly

basis based on interstate and international end user revenues, which is predominately wireless and long distance. Because of the calling characteristics of Florida consumers, they generate a lot of toll calling, so proportionately they end up paying the lion's share under virtually any mechanism for universal service.

Generally speaking, in terms of the contribution percentage, Florida ranks about number four. Even though they have been considering for five years to changing that, most of the proposals really won't change the relative ranking on the contribution side of Florida.

On the funding side, especially for high cost,

Florida is not truly a high-cost state, so consequently there

are fewer dollars that carriers want to go after, which is why

we have fewer CETCs in Florida because it's the

follow-the-money sort of logic. There are many other states

where on a per line basis there is much more money available,

so consequently they go there first. Does that help by way of

background?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, in a way.

But, I think I'm having a hard time. I feel like

Floridians are -- and it's obvious -- we are subsidizing other

states. And one of my concern's is that -- I guess at the

federal level they are going to be addressing this, and my

concern is adding more burden or more ETCs in a fund that is

broken right now. I don't feel like I have accountability really.

I know that you go in and you say that you look and say, okay, this is what you committed to and this is what we are going to see if you did or not, but I have no record before me that gives me a good clean feeling that those commitments are being met. And it seems to me there is always an out to take that money to another state. So I'm really concerned, and I guess I just don't feel comfortable. I see Mr. Twomey is waving.

Maybe you want to add to that, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am, thank you. I would like to briefly.

Commissioner Argenziano, as Mr. Dowds said, essentially, the contribution each of us pays, those of us that have the designated funds monthly is pretty much beyond our control to reduce. We pay that in and it goes to the national distribution.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Excuse me, Madam Chair, if
I may. I'm sorry to interrupt you, but it is in our control to
not maybe increase it.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes. To the extent that you consider that you do it through this. What I want to urge you to

consider is that as your staff and the company has indicated here, the amount of money that Alltel would get from ETC designation which would be expended on high cost areas, and as Mr. Mowery can tell you and your staff has told you, there are rather rigid reporting requirements to ensure that any ETC, Alltel included, must spend the money on the universal service purposes that it's allowed for. It can't take it out of the state. It can't spend it on equity. It can't spend it on profits. It has to spend it on universal service applications, which in this case would be expanding the number of cells, increasing the service quality throughout the area. That's very highly regulated and you have the ability to check that on an annual basis through your staff. And as your staff said, if they don't meet those requirements, you can decertify them, take care of that.

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The bigger thing, though, is going back to the -like the Lifeline situation, I think we all realize that we
spend a lot of money in Florida going to the national Lifeline
fund, which is one of the four components of the universal
service fund, and we got relatively little back because we
didn't have a high enough membership in the fund. And so what
we end up doing is while we are sending a lot of money out in
Lifeline, as the Commission through its excellent program now,
and in conjunction with DCF dramatically increases Lifeline
registration in the state of Florida, then we will start

getting some of that money back.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Twomey, could I follow up on a couple of the comments you have just made?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: You mentioned the amount of money that Alltel will -- additional money that Alltel would be receiving if ETC status were to be granted. How much money does Alltel estimate that to be?

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Mowery can address that.

MR. MOWERY: Present estimates are about \$3 million per year.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: About 3 million annually.

MR. MOWERY: Let me make sure I don't have my states confused. I believe it is about \$3 million per year.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay. And we also are hearing about if ETC status were to be granted to Alltel under the scenario that is before us, that Lifeline registration for Florida would go up, and, therefore -- or that Lifeline registration in this service area will go up and, therefore, additional Lifeline dollars will come back into the state.

What is the estimate that Alltel has as to annually how many new Lifeline customers will be signed up if ETC status is granted?

MR. MOWERY: I really don't have an estimate of that.

It will be available to those customers for the first time, and

we will be doing significant advertising. And with the automatic enrollment that we have now started, we are hopeful that it will be significant, but I don't have an estimate that I can give you as to how many that will be. What it will mean, though, is that there are consumers who presently have that need and no availability that will now have that availability.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. McCabe, do you have a comment on that?

MR. McCABE: Yes.

I'm not sure exactly what the figures are because it is a little bit difficult to figure out the FCC reports, and I'm sure that staff knows what that is, but I believe Alltel receives about a million dollars in ETC for the nonrural areas in which they have been designated in the state of Florida. For the past two years, during that time collecting a million dollars, they have been able to get 31 Lifeline customers. So, you know, this commitment --

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Was that 31?

MR. McCABE: According to the December 31, 2006, report, that was the figure that was listed, I believe, was 31. And that is over two years. When we are looking at Lifeline, you know, when we are saying that people can't afford \$13, trying to find a jump to how they can afford 16.50 for five hours of calling. Now, perhaps they are wanting to commit to providing an unlimited Lifeline plan with unlimited --

comparable to the service that I offer today. I don't think that you are going to see that.

2.4

Now, just as on observation with regard to the jurisdiction. We supported that 100 percent. Interestingly enough, a couple of years ago, we sat before this Commission arguing that the Commission should assert that jurisdiction, and the Commission at that time was a 3/2 vote, and interestingly enough, it was Alltel that told you you didn't have that jurisdiction. Rather than going to the legislature for that jurisdiction, they said you don't have it, go to the FCC where the FCC was rubber-stamping this.

what has happened is that the FCC stopped rubber-stamping these. Now Alltel is back with regard to the legislation that was passed, I believe it was 2005. If you go back and look at what was happening at the time, state commissions were going after wireless carriers in order to go after the terms and conditions, the disconnect fees. So they said we will pass some legislation to make sure that state commissions won't have access to wireless regulation, but now they are looking at that as a loophole to come back before you today and say, hey, the Florida legislature gave you that jurisdiction for ETC status.

I just don't think that the public interest determinations have been met in this docket, which is precisely what Section 214(e) requires. And the bottom line, I think, is

that you have to look at it from the standpoint of what happens if the incumbent exchange carrier no longer exists. Because under the Telecom Act, I have the ability to relinquish my ETC status. Now, I understand that there is some differences, you know, with regard to Florida Statutes with respect to carrier of last resort. But under the federal act I have the ability to relinquish my ETC status. And then the question is who is that ETC provider? If you designate Alltel, you need to make sure that they have public policy interest in place in order to continue what you believe is in the best interest of Florida consumers.

MR. TWOMEY: May I respond?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: You may.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

First, as to them, TDS giving up their ETC status, that's not before you. That is a parade of horribles that is not before you, and I would suggest to you, ask yourselves what is TDS's dog in this hunt, in the fight?

As to the one million dollars and 31 alleged Lifeline subscribers, it's important to keep in mind that the one million dollars is not tied to just Lifeline, it's tied to the high cost and all the universal service funds. And Mr. Mowery can tell you those monies, if they were spent properly, and presumably they were, were spent to increase cell coverage and expand the coverage in these rural areas so that the rural

folks, pursuant to the universal service fund goals, would have services that are comparable to people that live in more urban areas. That's one of the primary goals.

So the money wasn't just tied to providing Lifeline assistance so you could say let's divide a million dollars by 31, and that looks horrible, let's not give any more of that. It had a broader purpose. And if your staff follows these reports, and they have very specific reporting requirements for wireless companies that are substantially more specific than for ILECs.

The business of the five hours, as you may or may not be aware, probably most of you are, if you have a cell phone and you use your five hours, and you don't recharge it, you can still use the device at no cost for 911 service. You're still there. You have mobile 911 service at no cost. That is a real benefit, Commissioners.

And, again, I want to briefly say that we have a large population, an increasing population of people in this country and particularly in the Quincy area, that may not have the security, financial security checks necessary to get landline service because it's required, may not have a home, may not be in a home long enough to have landline service, may be in a shelter or whatever so that you have these services.

And, Commissioner Argenziano, the issue here is your staff would say that there is an infinitesimal increase from

this \$2 million or \$3 million in the amounts that Florida would pay and that people nationally would pay.

And meanwhile, other states are granting ETCs. That's part of the problem is like with Lifeline, other states took more, California, New York, Texas, and others because they had substantially higher rates. Our money was going out to support them. Now we are going to have some come back. same is true here. You ought to be asking yourself would granting this ETC designation and providing, Commissioner Carter, somebody mentioned, I think Mr. McCabe, that legislators were solicited to write, and I'm not sure if they were solicited or not. Representative Curtis Richardson has written and said this is a good idea, please adopt it for the people of my district in Quincy. But what is going to happen is you are going to have a certain body of people that cannot, for various reasons, including that they may not want a landline phone, it's going to allow them to have access to wireless and with it the public safety benefit of having essentially nonstop mobile access to 911. We think that's a clear benefit.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Twomey.

Mr. Dowds.

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MR. DOWDS: Just a few comments based on the discussion to this point. Commissioner Argenziano mentioned, or actually I didn't get a chance to answer her question to the

effect that, yes, Florida subsidizes the provision of telephone service in Montana, Wyoming, and Alaska. There are about four or five states that are the lion's share of the net contributors, notably Florida and New Jersey come to mind.

Earlier, Mr. Twomey said that, quote, the decisions are not yours to make. And that's not completely true. ETC designation is the one responsibility that is reserved to state commissions for especially in rural areas. The FCC has not promulgated rules dictating how the state commissions can do it, what factors to consider.

They tried to do this back in 1997 and they were overturned by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1999. The FCC doesn't touch it. That's why, for example, the five criteria that are on Page 9 or thereabouts, those were adopted by the FCC where they do designations, and they suggested that it would be nice if the states adopted them. Florida did, quickly; but they are voluntary.

The onus is on this Commission as to what factors it wants to consider to make a public interest determination.

Just to reiterate, this is a case of first impression on a couple of counts. One, it is the first wireless carrier seeking ETC designation that this Commission has considered.

Second, it is the first company in a rural LEC territory. So you do have discretion.

As to the other aspects, Mr. Twomey is absolutely

right, you can't dictate the size of the federal fund. That is under the purview of the FCC. Another point of clarification, Mr. Twomey referred to 14 criteria. And strictly speaking, that is not correct, either. The first nine items on Pages 4 through 6 is an enumeration of what is referred to as the, quote, supported services. In other words, as a precondition to be eligible to receive universal service funding you have to provide those, quote, supported services.

The Joint Board periodically makes recommendations whether or not to amend the definition of supported services, usually about every four or five years, and they make a recommendation to the FCC as to whether the definition should be changed and the FCC acts. And that is the only meaningful rule that has anything to do with ETC designation that comes out of the FCC. They get to define what the supported services are, they don't get to tell you what public interest factors you need to consider in performing ETC designations in rural areas.

Mr. Twomey a minute ago used the phrase infinitesimal to refer to the amount of funding. And with all due respect to Mr. Mowery, I'm sure he is trying to keep track of umpteen states, Alltel made a filing in March, I believe, a supplemental filing in this docket, and he indicated that based upon September '06 data if they received funding in these three small rural LEC territories, they estimate they will be

receiving a little over \$6 million a year. And it harkens back to the old Senator Dirksen (phonetic) comment of decades ago, to see how old -- if anyone remembers this, about a million here and a million there you are eventually talking about real money.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter, I know you had a question earlier.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Yes, Madam Chairman, I do, but first I would like to make a couple of comments here.

It's really interesting to me when we look at the fact that Florida has traditionally been abysmal in our Lifeline. Let's just -- let's call it the way it is. Let's don't play games. Florida has been abysmal. I mean, this Commission, we have done -- we have done a yeoman's job, in my opinion, at trying to get people signed up. We are even doing it today as we speak. And the agreement that we signed this year with Children and Family and going out individually as Commissioners, as well as working with our different organizations to rectify that. And I'm pleased with what we are doing so far.

Secondly, is that anytime -- and to me anything that we can do that is legal, moral, and ethical that can increase our Lifeline participation, we should be doing that. So I wanted to say that up front. To kind of put my questions and my concerns in their proper context, first of all, is that I

have heard conversation about AT&T and other wireless companies currently operating in Florida, but I didn't hear anything about what they are paying in terms of when they provide Lifeline support. I haven't heard anything about any others.

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It seems to me that this is a case of first impression. Staff has said that based upon, from my reading it, they have found that it meets the factors that we should consider in terms of the public interest. And, I mean, I don't see anything here that will preclude us from agreeing with staff's opinion that this would be an opportunity for us to provide greater opportunities for increasing our numbers at Lifeline, increase our numbers at Lifeline, is that if you couch this in the context of Alltel versus TDS, you missed the boat. You totally missed the boat.

This is a process whereby we can provide greater

Lifeline services in one of the poorest areas of the state of

Florida, probably in the country. And I think we should not

lose sight of that focus, because it is really all about the

people. Is that we had -- just in Internal Affairs yesterday

we talked about sending comments to the FCC about what Florida

does and what we are in terms of net contributors to the fund.

We can't control that right now. That's not before us. What is before us now is the company decided to say even though we are a wireless company, we want to apply for ETC status, and in the process of applying that these are the

conditions that you can judge us by and hold us accountable to that. And at the end of the year, even though they submitted a five-year plan, at the end of the year you can say did we do this or did we not. If we didn't do this, yank our certification. Now, if I am missing anything, Staff, tell me now. Am I missing anything in my characterization of this?

MR. CASEY: No, sir.

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COMMISSIONER CARTER: Okay, good.

May I proceed, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Is there a question coming? just curious.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: I'm pretty much on the soapbox right now.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Go right ahead.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: And I feel passionate about what we should be doing for Lifeline. Is that -- I mean, we have gone to churches, we have gone to schools, we gone to gymnasiums, we have gone to parks, we have gone to fishfrys, hotdog, weenie roasts, everything possible to increase our numbers on Lifeline.

I have gone to public housing, and a lot of you have gone to similar settings. We have gone to rural areas, we have gone to municipalities. And I'm telling you, Commissioners, is that we really need to do something about our Lifeline numbers. I think somebody mentioned California earlier. PURC, which

works here at the University of Florida, they did a study that they presented last year, and found that Florida was right -- we were worse than Idaho in our percentage of Lifeline participation. California, believe it or not, was over 100 percent. So it seems like to me the money is going someplace, and I think the money should be going where it is needed most. And let's do something to help the poor people of Florida. Let's provide an opportunity for them to have service.

Yes, there are a lot of poor families that don't have landlines. They have cell lines and all like that, but they are they are entitled to call the doctor as much as anybody else. They are entitled to call 911, first responders as much as anyone else. And I think that if we can do something that is within our jurisdiction to do, based upon the terms and conditions, it benefits the public interest, and I see nothing in here, in staff's report, to say otherwise, if we can do that, plus we can benefit our citizens that are in most need, I think that is what we should be doing. I forgot my question. That's just what I think.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you. Just a couple of things.

First, let me just clarify what I was saying. I have been a very strong supporter of Lifeline, and I understand your

commitment to Lifeline. I think it is an incredible program that needed to be expanded. Because, as you know, I passed legislation. This Commission has done a great job. And so I want you to know I'm a very big supporter of Lifeline.

However, I would like to tell you in my experience in the legislative process, I have seen Lifeline used as a sweetener many, many times. Lifeline is extremely important, but you use it as a sweetener and sometimes you don't divulge the bitter components and you just look at that sweetener. And I have seen in the legislative process, we have passed some pretty lousy things in the name of the sweetener, and I'm going to be real careful not to do that here.

My question now goes to what findings are there that the people of Quincy and that area are in need of the services? And my concern is that, as I heard here before, I think, correct me if I'm wrong, that five hours is at 13, whatever, \$13.50, anything above that is 45 cents? Because these people now, it is not just calling 911, and not just, you know, there are other phone calls, doctor phone calls, but at what point do they get charged 45 cents a minute? And I think that is somewhat exorbitant and frightening for those people who are most eligible.

And then the back end of this whole thing is I love Lifeline, but I want to make sure that there is not the bittersweet pill that's following it. And are there findings

that say that the people who are not eligible for Lifeline should be paying in more? Because, you know, you offset at some point. And I need to know a little bit more about the findings of those areas. Are there people out there with no services right now? Is there anything definite for me to look at and say, well, there is really no service out there? I heard a little differently before.

MR. CASEY: We have no concrete evidence that this is going to increase the coverage, just a commitment from Alltel.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And, Madam Chair, one other thing.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm a little concerned with over a two-year period only getting 31 people on Lifeline.

MR. CASEY: Yes, ma'am. As of last year they did have 31 people which was reported in our Lifeline report. I can tell you that since the automatic enrollment process started with DCF, they have received 379 applications for Lifeline.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So that's working. And just one other comment if I may. In one of the pieces of legislation that was around several years ago, Lifeline was used and it was very important, and many legislators felt that Lifeline was so underutilized in the State of Florida. And I remember several very large telecommunications companies coming

in and saying, oh, we're going to provide, we will have Lifeline.

Mr. Twomey, I think you testified at a lot of those hearings, and we found out just a couple of years later that that really wasn't their concern. So let's just be careful, Commissioners, that there is not a bittersweet pill at the end of that, also. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you. And, gentlemen, what I would like to do is hear from the other Commissioners and then we will get a chance to close and we will bring it in for a landing here shortly.

Commissioner Skop.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I have about three questions I would like to direct to staff. Basically, if I could draw staff's attention to the second full paragraph on Page 6, the mid-paragraph where it begins with underscore every ETC receives available funding for all of its lines and handsets served in a given area.

I would like to ask staff for a little bit of clarification for my own benefit on this one. Am I correct to understand, I mean, that the USF is a federally mandated fee per line, and basically in order to generate that fee a customer would have to physically subscribe to service in that rural area?

MR. DOWDS: Bear with me a minute, I want to get my

ducks in a row.

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There is an assessment factor that's currently -- for the next quarter it's going to be 11.3 percent. And that factor is applied to a carrier's interstate and international revenues. So, for example, AT&T, the Lifeline company pays 11.3 percent of the subscriber line charge, which is 6.50 per customer, those monies are remitted to an agency called the Universal Service Administrative Company, and then they turn around and divvy up the money to the various carriers. It's up to a carrier whether and how it recovers its universal service assessments with a caveat that they are forbidden from marking up or passing it through to their customers more than they are assessed. Does that help?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, it does.

And actually in that example I think you used further in that paragraph, basically it seemingly is somewhat dependent upon the number of lines in order to reach into the cookie jar to obtain the USF funds as opposed to how they are generated.

MR. DOWDS: Yes. Currently all ETCs are funded for all lines or handsets that they serve.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: But in order to -- the outflow is dependent upon the lines in the service area, is that correct, in terms of being able to access that potential bottom line?

MR. DOWDS: It is directly dependent upon the number of lines or handsets for a competitive ETC, because their

funding is not based on their own costs, it's based upon the per line equivalent of whatever the costs are of the incumbent ETC.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: And, secondly, as a follow-up to Commissioner Argenziano's concern regarding the 45 cent per minute, because basically what you effectively would be doing here is taking a landline where you can make unlimited calls and kind of converting it over to a wireless where you have a little bit of mobility, but also are constrained in any cellular plan with a preset number of minutes.

So to address Commissioner Argenziano's concern, is there anything similar to, like, a prepaid constraint that would be analogous or similar to item or Requirement 9 for the toll limitation shown on Page 6 that would prevent a consumer that might have to want the mobility that a wireless option would offer, but also prohibit them from spending beyond their means, if you will, by just using unlimited minutes?

MR. DOWDS: Actually, I would prefer to defer to Mr. Mowery, but I think the answer is as follows. They have committed to provide toll limitation because it is part of the supported services, so if one of their cell phone customers wants toll restriction, then I presume they will provide it.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And just a brief clarification on that point. Let me withdraw that, because I think I understand it.

My final question: How would staff respond to the argument raised by Mr. McCabe regarding the inequities in the regulatory assessment fee? I don't believe that was raised in the staff rec, but that was a point that came up.

MR. DOWDS: I would have to defer to our legislature, sir. I don't know. It's nonjurisdictional, I guess is the short answer. We don't have jurisdiction over it, so I presume consistent with our statute -- and this is not my area of expertise -- that we can't assess nonjurisdictional revenues.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you, Chairman.

I guess to respond to a little bit of what I heard earlier, I guess my concern is for what we gain on Lifeline we might lose on the high cost fund side. And I guess to elaborate just a little bit, and I said to begin with that I see merit on both sides, I still do. I'm extremely concerned that policywise voting to give ETC status will exacerbate that problem and will very possibly -- and maybe I should or should not be concerned about this, but yank us from the high ground, so to speak.

I think that we have said that we are worried about what other states do in granting ETC status. We're worried about the multiple ETCs in some states. For instance, I think staff threw out an example of Mississippi where they had about

15 wireless carriers in one area that were designated as ETCs, and I think that is, of course, creating a problem for us and states like us. New Jersey was mentioned. And so I'm worried about, on the one hand arguing for that, and on the other hand granting more wireless ETCs.

Again, I think that Alltel wireless should pursue ETC status. I think probably any company would do that from a financial standpoint, but I do think that we are going to have a hard time sort of arguing that with respect to the Joint Board and FCC processes.

That said, primary staff, and I know Mr. Twomey, as well, pointed out that it may be unfair to hold up Alltel's ETC designation because of these broader policy issues, and I understand that, too. And I guess where I am -- I want to throw out an idea, and maybe it's going to confuse things more, but maybe a couple of different ideas, too. Maybe to get better answers about some of these questions, maybe we ought to be in hearing posture. But that said, let me move past that.

I agree with what Commissioner Carter said about this isn't Alltel versus TDS, and I agree with that, it's about the bigger policy issue. If we were to deny the ETC status today, and I note that Mr. Dowds' recommendation on the alternative says at this time, is there a way that we could go to rulemaking, sort of take up this issue on a broader scale and deal with it so that we get input of all the providers that are

affected, and customer groups, and things like that, and make some kind of broader policy rather than doing it in the context of an ETC designation for one company? I know I threw out a lot.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Dowds.

MR. DOWDS: Yes, the Commission could go to rulemaking to perhaps flesh out exactly what criteria it wants to impose on perspective ETCs.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Dowds, we're going to let you defer for just a moment.

Ms. Salak.

MS. SALAK: I was just going to make the comment that we already have a technical -- staff has a meeting set up tomorrow to talk about our rulemaking for ETCs. So we are moving down that path. We also have a rulemaking in the process for Lifeline for all ETCs, which would address some of the issues, or at least bring some of the issues before you about what plans Lifeline applies to. So those are things we will be addressing.

In addition, Commissioner Argenziano, we have been in the process of discussing auditing our ETCs for making sure, seeing where the funds have been going, following up on some of these projects. Now that we are in the business of designating ETCs, so to speak, we were talking about what additional things we should be doing, and so we will be addressing that and

seeing where the funds are going.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Ms. Salak.

Which brings us, I think -- or a comment on my part, that as this policy is evolving there may, indeed, need to be some procedural things that would be helpful to catch up, for lack of a better term. You know, as one side of the track is moving along the other side perhaps may need to do some work to get us in a better posture where we have better information, we have better accountability, we have accurate numbers, and we do have rules and a very clear policy or procedure in place that could be consistent, or at least would be clearer for potential consistency.

Commissioner Argenziano, you made some comments a little while ago about perhaps the fund being broken, and I say that is my belief. I do believe this fund is broken. I do believe that it is a good program and a well-intentioned program and that the goals that have been laid out I support fully. But yet, it is a program that, quite frankly, has gone somewhat far afield from what it was, in my opinion, initially intended to try to accomplish, or to help us accomplish from a public policy perspective.

Although there is some accountability and there is reporting, it also is hemorrhaging money. And I do believe that there are additional efficiencies that need to be put into this program to make it more effective and to, again, further

the public policy goals that we all have, that Congress has, that the state legislature has, that the governor has, that this Commission has, and just hemorrhaging money is not the best way to do it.

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Many of us have made comments about Lifeline, I have worked very hard to demonstrate my commitment to that program during my time here with the good work and support and hard work of each of my colleagues, and we have made real progress. We aren't done; we aren't done. But what we really want, I believe, to try to do is to best target those funds and those programs and those efforts to those people who most need it and will most benefit. I don't think that this request or any of these issues are about one company versus another in this instance, it's not just about wireline versus wireless, it is about a program that we are setting potentially policy and precedent here with our vote today as to how this Commission will address these issues. And I believe very strongly in doing anything we can to help people who need help who we can help as statesmen, and also in doing anything we can to improve public safety. But sometimes just throwing money at it is not going to accomplish any of that.

So, I had offered to give each of the parties a few moments for some closing thoughts, and then, Commissioners, if there is more discussion, and then as I said, I think we have covered it pretty fully, and so we will attempt to bring it in

for a landing here in a few moments.

So, Mr. McCabe, let me begin with you, and then I will look to Alltel for your closing comments, since you are the petitioner.

Mr. McCabe.

MR. McCABE: Thank you.

I agree whole-heartedly that this isn't an issue about one company against another. I just happen to be the only one that it's sitting up here today. I feel somewhat outmanned, but I thought I'd give it a shot.

I think it is reasonable to conclude that you will see others coming in asking for ETC status in our serving area. What we have had is Alltel -- I believe it was identified about \$6 million for the three service areas that we have here.

Interestingly, Alltel had filed a petition to include Embarq and Windstream service areas, they since withdrew those, and I don't really know why. I'm speculating that they had this idea that if we can get Embarq out of here, the largest ILEC, maybe I would disappear. Now they should have known better than that.

And so I think what you will see, you have AT&T, I believe, is certificated as an ETC throughout the nonrural areas, and it is reasonable to suspect that they would file in our areas. And it would be reasonable to expect that Alltel will be filing for Sprint and Windstream, so that \$6 million

starts to grow. And what it is is those consumers in Florida are going to be paying more money into the universal service fund, and then it gets back to do they really see any benefit from that.

One of the things we would like -- I mean, you know, universal service funds that my company received, those dollars were taken and used, put into the rate base to establish what my local rate is. So the dollars that I received in high costs support set my local rate of \$13.20. The \$6 million -- and I get about a million dollars. The \$6 million that Alltel indicates that they get has nothing to do with going into their rates to their end users. It just goes into how much money they are going to invest.

So I think from a public policy standpoint, I think that, you know, perhaps it might be a good idea to look at this on a broader scale. And, you know, we would in all likelihood be more than happy to participate. But bottom line, I think there is public interest. I don't think that there has been any indication that customers are going to benefit, that they are lacking anything today, and would recommend denying it.

Or, at a minimum, defer doing anything until the FCC makes their determination in terms of how we are going to fix this problem and then come back and look at it again.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. Twomey, would you like to speak on behalf of Alltel?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Commissioners, vis-a-vis the Lifeline registration, you heard Mr. Casey say, I believe, I didn't hear the exact number, it was in excess of 300 applications that Alltel has had since the start of your new program and the automatic enrollment. Alltel has committed in its petition to adopting the automatic enrollment process fully. They're committed to advertising it more fully. And, as a consequence, as thing gears up, because you all have had more success with DCF, as this goes along, as I understand it, your rates are increasing dramatically. What we are going to see is more and more applications for Lifeline service for Alltel, and to provide the Lifeline as well as the 911 access, mobile access.

Commissioner Skop, I think, got the answer that there is going to be a prepaid service, so that like any other service that if you run out of your 300 minutes, or your five hours, it stops, and you have to recharge it. You don't automatically get charged the 45 cents plus availability there.

As far as the Sprint and the Embarq withdrawal, that was due because it would take, I'm told, an FCC application to have to change their service territory as opposed to this situation. That is neither here nor there, the speculation of

why they did that. Likewise, we have speculation that there may be some more ETCs or wireless coming in and trying to get in Mr. McCabe's service territory as an ETC and get high cost funds. That's speculation, as well.

You have a real live case here, Commissioners. You have a commitment from this company to expand the quality of service and so forth, and particularly I want you to focus again on expanded Lifeline. It's fair, it's getting bigger. It provides mobile 911 access that's available even if the 300 minutes run out. It's a public safety issue. It's providing more to the -- as Commissioner Carter said, some of the poorest people in the state.

The rest of it, the speculation, we don't know who else is going to come in. You can grant this petition today, and give them the designation and they will start -- as soon as they get it they will start offering more cell zones, more Lifeline availability, greater 911 access, and that will be there. And you can still have your rule proceeding, okay, because we don't know who else is interested in this besides Mr. McCabe. You can still have your rule proceeding and go forward.

If you delay this now, then it means they can't start offering this expanded Lifeline 911 service to the people of the surrounding area of Quincy. And if the FCC down the road decides that they are going to cap the monies, effectively,

which they haven't yet, then they are locked out and the people of Quincy, the low income people that would benefit the most from this, they are locked out, as well.

I would urge you to go ahead and grant this case that is before you now, none of the rest of it is, and then encourage you to go ahead and have a rule workshop and see who participates. I'm sure I can commit for Alltel that they would be more than willing to participate in that, but you have a real case in controversy before you right now. You have the opportunity to expand Lifeline, 911 access in the Quincy area, and we urge you to go ahead and do that.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Twomey.

Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just for clarification, because two things were said, or I'm hearing them differently. With regard to the 45 cents per minute, Mr. Twomey, you just made a comment that the total limitation would be automatic, and I thought I heard staff say that that would be what the consumer had to request. Do we know?

MR. DOWDS: I personally don't know the exact specifics of their proposed Lifeline offering. I know they have to make toll limitation available upon request. Whether they are automatically putting it in the Lifeline, I do not know.

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Mowery can answer that question. 1 2 There are two services. But answer, Mr. Mowery, please. 3 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Mowery. MR. MOWERY: Yes, that can be made available at the 4 5 time of purchase so that there is no way to overrun minutes. If a consumer wants to put that protection, it's offered to 6 him, and he can never be assessed a 45-cent per minute charge, 7 so that he can have 300 minutes and when those run out his 8 9 phone would no longer make calls. 10 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So for correction purposes, 11 it would have to be asked for by the low income Lifeline 12 consumer? 13 MR. MOWERY: Yes. Now, under a prepaid arrangement 14 which is available that would automatically happen, so he has to choice when he buys the service up front. 15 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: It's a choice. Thank you. 16 17 MR. MOWERY: The other thing about Alltel's Lifeline 18 service that is different is that it provides statewide 19 calling, not just calling within a local area. Many of these 20 people have interests outside the local community. It's an 21 option. It is probably not for everybody, but there are those 22 who will find it much more valuable than the wireline They are not the same. They are a customer 23 alternative.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano, did you

choice, and they serve different people better.

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have a further question?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I think just one other question, and I have asked this before in trying to catch up on some of this. Do we have, and I think I know the answer to this, but I need to hear it again. Do we have any findings that there are people now, and I know there are people who are signing up for Lifeline because of what has been done, but do we know, I mean, that there are people who need this service? Is there a finding? Is there anything that gives me some type of understanding that there are people absolutely not being served?

MR. CASEY: We have no concrete evidence to that effect, that there are people out there that are not being served.

MR. DOWDS: Just by way of clarification,

Commissioner, is your question are there consumers who want

Lifeline who can't get it, or they are just not getting phone

service? I'm sorry, I'm not quite clear on your question.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No. And I know there are consumers who have not known about Lifeline who are eligible for Lifeline. That's why the Legislature acted and why this Commission acted the way it did, because we said we know you are out there, and obviously the applications are rolling in.

What I'm trying to figure out is I'm hearing a plea, and here we go again. I want to make sure it's not just a

sweetener. Because I think Lifeline is very important, but I also have seen it used many, many times. And I just hear this harping on there is a consumer who can't get 911, 911. I don't know that there is areas in Quincy that have no service or there are people who have no service, or if they are not those same people who just applied in the 300 and -- I'm trying to figure out how do you come to this determination, you make an argument that we need to get the Lifeline out there, but I don't know that they are out there not already applying for Lifeline, or on Lifeline.

MR. DOWDS: Perhaps I can offer two bits of information. One is it's my understanding there are currently two ETCs designated in that territory. There is the three incumbent LECs, and they are offering Lifeline, Nextel is designated in these three companies' territory. And by the terms and designation they are required to offer Lifeline, as well.

The other issue about the E911, I have to defer the details, but I suspect what he meant was when they build-out more cell towers, then Alltel wireless customers have a greater likelihood of hitting a tower and being able to successfully dial the precept (phonetic) to get a 911 call.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano? Fine Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Madam Chairman, just one point

of clarification.

Lifeline is not a long distance -- I think I heard somebody say -- it's not a long distance service, it's a local service. And it is supposed to be for people in dire need. If they want to reach their doctor, or for services, call the school to check on their children, it's not long distance. So, I'm not -- I thought I heard somebody say that you could use it for that, and that's not what we -- you know, did you hear that, as well?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No. What I think you may have heard was the plan that if you are a Lifeline customer now, after you have gotten your five hours that the company is offering you, they will charge you 45 cents per minute if you do not choose to have limitation on toll.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: And if I may, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: The perspective of Lifeline is, like it says, it is a lifeline. It is for people that are in dire need of contact with the outside world. It is not a luxury with all of the bells and whistles. I mean, I've got a phone, I don't even know what half of the dadgum components are on it, but Lifeline is merely a way for people to reach out. And I just wanted to kind of stay focused on my whole issue on this perspective was Lifeline, and, you know, long distance is interesting, but, you know, most people's doctors live within

the confines of their calling area, so that's pretty much what

I was, you know, centering in on.

I think that there was a couple of issues that was asked, I don't know if it was ever answered. One would be of all the proceeds that would be spent in this perspective are they going to be spent in Florida, or were they -- I think you had a line of questioning along that.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter, there was some discussion on that, but if you would like to pose that to staff again.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Staff?

MR. CASEY: Are you speaking of the high cost funding?

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Whatever proceeds that would be drawn down by this ETC under this program, would those funds -- by Alltel, would those funds be spent specifically in Florida?

MR. DOWDS: My understanding is that with its petition, Alltel submitted a five-year network build-out plan. And in that the state commission on an annual basis has the authority and responsibility to recertify ETCs that it has designated. We can ensure that they, in fact, satisfy the requirements of the build-out plan. That is that the monies, quote, stayed in Florida. Did that answer your question, sir?

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Mowery can answer.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Just a moment, Mr. Twomey.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: I'm still thinking, Madam 1 2 Chairman, if I may. 3 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter, permission to 4 think. 5 MR. DOWDS: The Commission can require and ensure 6 that it does stay in Florida. 7 COMMISSIONER CARTER: If I may, Madam Chairman. 8 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter, you have the 9 floor. 10 COMMISSIONER CARTER: I'm just trying to get my thoughts together here, because I remember one of the questions 11 12 that Commissioner Argenziano asked was within the confines of 13 current ETCs, what would be the requirement in terms of what they have been doing. And I think the response by staff was 14 that they are certified by the FCC, but the question that you 15 asked, I don't know -- maybe I stepped out when you asked that 16 17 question, but I don't remember the answer about whether or not those reports were available to us at the Commission, do you? 18 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Madam Chair. 19 20 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano. 21 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I think the answer that I 22 received was that now that the Commission seems to be looking 23

at the ETCs, these are things that will be forthcoming, but there is nothing there right now to say, okay, let me see. There is no record. Starting now, from what I hear, the staff

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will be starting to look at those things, but we have no history.

MR. CASEY: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Casey.

MR. CASEY: The Commission has designated five competitive ETCs, and there is only one that receives high cost of funding at this time, and it was only \$103,000 in 2006 out of the 81 million that came into Florida. So the competitive LECs only received \$100,000 last year, because they weren't in rural areas, mainly.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Commissioner Carter.

MR. CASEY: I'm sorry. Commissioner Argenziano, you are correct that on a going-forward basis we would be looking at that.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter. You're done?
Okay.

Commissioners to my left. Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I do have one more question that came up and it was in response to something Ms. Salak brought up about auditing, and I think it goes along the same lines of where we are discussing now. But what authority do we have -- I mean, I realize we have said we have authority over ETC designation. Does that give us the authority to audit, I suppose, books and records of Alltel? What is it exactly we

65 would be auditing? Would we be able to audit just the 1 information about ETC, or are we talking about opening up books 3 and records? MR. TEITZMAN: I believe to ensure that they are 4 making their commitments it would be limited to just ETC. 5 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Chairman, is it okay if I 6 ask the company, too, is that their understanding of how that 7 function would work, and if you are on board with that kind of 8 Because I do think it is important that we retain the 9 accountability. 10 MR. MOWERY: Yes. We believe that we have the 11 responsibility to make you comfortable that we have used every 12 13 dollar received for the benefit of Florida consumers in accordance with the requirements of the USF, so we recognize 1.4 that you certainly have the ability to confirm that. 15 MS. SALAK: And I was using auditing in the broad 16 17

MS. SALAK: And I was using auditing in the broad text. I mean, it could be done through data requests, it could be done through inspection, and just depending on what level of comfort we decide we need.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry, I need this again.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What is it going to cost the consumers to designate Alltel right now? What added burden

will be placed upon the consumers? And I say this only because -- and I'm going to repeat it, I think it is a broken system. I think it is diverted from its original purpose, and it has nothing to do with Alltel. It's not a company versus company thing. But I see all of these things subsidizing other states. I have no findings of need. I'm not sure where the money is really going to go. And I'm trying to figure out now, getting down to the wire here, is how much more burden, do we have a dollar figure on what it will cost the consumers of the state of Florida to do this now before the feds make up their mind of what they are going to do?

MR. CASEY: I believe, as Mr. Dowds said earlier, it will be \$6 million that they are projected to receive. Now, that is not a national level, that \$6 million will be on the national level. Designating just one ETC, such as Alltel, it would be miniscule and you wouldn't be able to know a difference since the fund is, I believe, 6 or \$7 billion at the present time.

MS. SALAK: That will be included in the computation of what the contribution factor is, so it will be an additional incremental, my understanding, \$4 million from the 2 million they are already receiving. It will go into the pot when you're calculating the billion dollar pot that Mr. Casey just referred to. So it would be added to those monies, so it will be small, relatively speaking.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Small, relatively speaking. Since Florida is one of the largest contributors to the pot, then it is another hit for the Florida consumers is what I'm looking at.

MR. DOWDS: Commissioner, if I may. Current numbers, Florida pays approximately 7 to 7.2 percent of the total fund. I can't do the math in my head. Whatever 7 percent of 6 million is. Ten percent would be 600,000, so it is on the order of 450 or \$500,000.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Mowery did a calculation.

Commissioner Argenziano and Commissioners in general, the issue is if you took the \$4 million, the net \$4 million as staff stated a minute ago, and you spread that -- if this was the only ETC, which is, of course, the only one before you, but if you spread that out to everybody in the United States that makes payments into the universal service fund, Mr. Mowery calculated that it would be less than 1/10th of a penny per month.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Now, Mr. Twomey, Florida is one of the larger contributors. Is that what I'm hearing?

Didn't we say that, that Florida puts more money into this fund than we get back?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So then the bigger hit comes to the Floridian and not the Montanian.

MR. TWOMEY: No, ma'am. No, ma'am. What you are looking at, Commissioner, is you are looking at -- if the number is correct, and I have no reason to doubt it, but your staff could do this, as well, if the increase -- because the increase for this \$4 million net is spread over the entirety of the United States, and it's applied to everybody's bill, if they change the surcharge, it is less than 1/10th of a penny per month per line, okay? So it would be a little over -- let me finish, please. A tenth of a percent.

You have to apply that to our current customers' bills, and what you would want to do is see -- if you are doing an efficiency, you would see if that was more or less than \$4 million.

MR. MOWERY: I agree with what Mr. Dowds quantified there. He did it correctly.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Just to state the obvious, but maybe to follow up also on a comment that I think Commissioner

McMurrian made. You know, yesterday this Commission voted to send comments to the FCC in support of a recommendation to cap this fund for a limited period of time. That is a very controversial decision. In my opinion it's not a perfect solution. It is an interim short-term measure to try to give the federal government, the FCC, and all of the rest of us who

have an interest in this program an opportunity to catch our breath and get our hands around it. And the Chairman of the FCC has committed to trying to bring to an environment and an atmosphere where real reform has some potential to move forward. So, I don't know where that will take us in six to nine months, it will be fascinating. I welcome everybody's comments. But, again, just a reminder that we have gone on record as of yesterday of supporting a temporary interim cap.

Commissioners, are there further comments? Any further comments?

Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: In some ways I'm hesitant to go back to this, but I guess because some of the lines of questioning we have had, it seems to me I see two paths. If we are going forward and dealing with Alltel's petition that's before us and strictly that, it seems to me we need to go to a hearing, but that is if we are going to go forward with that.

Because I don't feel like we are getting real solid answers not only to some of the criteria, whether it is nine, an additional five, or fourteen, or whatever, I'm not sure that I'm getting good answers on exactly whether those have been met.

But beyond that, more importantly, is it in the public interest. And that, of course, as Mr. Dowds has pointed out, we have a lot of leeway to decide. And I don't think we can divorce the decision totally from what's going on with the

high cost fund at the federal level.

So that said, it seems to me the questions about whether or not there truly are customers in the area that need service, and the fact that there are other wireless carriers in the area that may or may not be providing Lifeline, it just seems like to me those kinds of questions we are not really getting firm answers to if we are going to make a decision yes or no on Alltel's.

Having said that, though, if, however, we are going to make a decision more based on the policy aspect, to me maybe it's appropriate to go forward with a rulemaking where we decide what criteria this Commission is going to apply in determining public interest before we make a decision on a particular company. I'm not really sure where that leaves us, but I throw both of those things out because it seems to me that what we have before us in deciding it on a PAA is not really the best of all worlds for me.

But, again, I'm willing to vote on what we have before us one way or the other, and it sounds like staff is going forward with a rulemaking regardless, but I'm not sure I feel comfortable deciding on one company and then going to a rulemaking that may change the rules going forward. But that is my two cents for what they're worth.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Teitzman.

MR. TEITZMAN: Commissioner McMurrian, I just wanted

to point out that staff had initially proposed setting this for hearing. At that time we did not have any takers. I don't want to speak for Mr. McCabe today, what his company's intentions are, but we had actually proceeded and scheduled an Issue ID, and at that time, like I said, there were no takers so we then proceeded with the PAA recommendation you have before you today.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: A question about that.

I mean, do we really have to have someone on the other side of the fence, so to speak, to go forward and gather evidence? I mean, I don't know if it would necessarily require staff testimony. I know in some dockets we have involved other companies through subpoenas, for instance, to get information from them, even if they weren't a party to the case.

You know, again, I'm not sure which way I prefer out of those two approaches. And, again, if the Commission is willing to go forward and vote on this with the recommendations we have before us, then I'll pick one and go forward. But, again, it seems like we don't necessarily have to rely on Mr. McCabe's company if we were to actually have a hearing. But, anyway, if you can give me some feedback on that.

MR. TEITZMAN: Well, procedurally, you're correct, we do not need another party to proceed. Obviously if there is another party opposing the petition we certainly would have a

more comprehensive record.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Cooke, could you speak to that also for us, please.

MR. COOKE: I agree with Mr. Teitzman. The

Commission can on its own set this for hearing if it chooses to

do so. Staff would do whatever would be needed to develop the

record. If somebody wanted to intervene or be a party also on

this, that could happen. But clearly procedurally you can set

this for hearing if you choose to do that.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I guess one follow-up. If we were to actually do the rulemaking route instead, would we have to say, no, at this time to the petition and go forward with rulemaking, and then at some point either Alltel bring the petition back, given what our new rules would be? I know that Mr. McCabe even threw out the idea about deferring, doing anything until the FCC acts, but I'm not sure that that is the best way to go, either.

MR. COOKE: I'm not aware offhand of a statutory deadline for this Commission to make a decision on this request. So, I believe you could defer this to any rulemaking, although that would be sort of an indefinite deferral of the decision-making.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners, any further questions for our staff? No questions. Okay.

Any further discussion? No discussion. 1 Okay. Is there a motion? No motions? 2 Well, I have to say I don't know that I have ever, as 3 4 many meetings and hearings I have chaired, where we didn't get anything. 5 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Madam Chair. 6 7 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I don't know that we will 8 have any kind of agreement. I think I will move to defer while 9 our staff starts rulemaking and we see what the federal 10 government decides to do. Do we have a time frame? 11 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I am not aware of a statutory or 12 rule time frame that applies. I'm sure that the -- well, I 13 14 won't speak for the parties. But I am not aware of a statutory, or a rule time frame, or a deadline on this petition 15 or request that is before us. But, of course, I will defer to 16 Mr. Teitzman, who I know and I am glad will tell me if I am 17 wrong. 18 19 MR. TEITZMAN: You are correct. 20 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay. No deadline. 21 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Well, then rather 2.2 than denying or going forward one way or the other, I would 23 prefer to move to defer and start rulemaking and then see what 24 happens on the federal level, also.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay. Commissioner Argenziano has

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made a motion that we defer a decision on the petition that is before us at this time with the understanding -- Commissioner Argenziano, make sure I have it right, and tell me if I don't -- with the understanding and direction that our staff continues the technical workshops and rule development process that they have begun, and that we also follow very closely, as we have, but continue the work that the FCC is doing and the discussions at Congress as well on these issues.

Commissioner Argenziano, is that -- that is. Okay.

Commissioners, is there a second or a question?

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I was just noting I see the

General Counsel's hand on the button. So I --

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Cooke.

MR. COOKE: Off the cuff, I'm generally okay with deferring this while we look into this further, and perhaps try to initiate a rulemaking. We may have some issues that come up. I mean, this is kind of an unusual situation. We have to look at statutory authority to do a rule in this context. I feel fairly comfortable we can find that. There may be questions about whether we can apply a rule that is being done to a case that has already been -- or a request that has already been requested. We will have those types of issues, but I'm not uncomfortable with taking this approach.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Are we certain we have

authority, statutory authority to promulgate a rule?

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MR. COOKE: I don't want to give a definitive answer to that without looking at our statute, but I'm reasonably comfortable that we do. We have authority over ETC designation in our statute over Lifeline, so clearly we have authority to develop rules, I believe, on those issues. This is a little unusual because of the jurisdictional question that may be another test for that. But assuming we are correct on our jurisdictional decision, then I think we will get there. I would just want to be able to look at all of our statutes in context and be sure before I give a definitive answer to something like that.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Madam Chair, that would be my concern. Let's say someone petitions the FCC and says that we don't have authority to promulgate the rule, then we would have to go and ask for legislative changes, I would imagine.

What do we do if we did move? We didn't hear a second anyway, so we are not sure we are going there.

MR. COOKE: I think deferring it means that at least you are not making a decision one way or the other, so if those types of issues come up we can confer with the parties and figure out if there is some way to bring this back on track.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Thank you so kindly.

I think from what I'm hearing the General Counsel

say, I think that a cleaner thing we could do we could just defer it. We will just defer it, and we can continue on with what we are going with our rulemaking and all like that, but we could just defer it. There is nothing that would preclude us from just deferring it, and I would second that.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chairman, may I ask a clarifying question? I understand deferring it until you all act on a rulemaking, but I thought I heard you say that the second branch of that would be until the FCC or the Congress acted. Is that correct?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Well, what I said was that we would be continuing to monitor the developments and discussions at the federal level. There was not, in my comments, a direct cause and effect there of monitoring of discussions.

Commissioner Argenziano, it's your motion, I defer to you for clarification.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And to clarify that, no, just watching what the feds are doing. That may have something to do with our decisions down the line in promulgating rules.

MR. TWOMEY: I was just trying to get a feel for how long -- if it was at the end of rulemaking that would be one thing, if it was something that was more amorphous in terms of what the federal government was doing, then we wouldn't know where we were going and where it was ending.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners, I have a motion and I

have a second. Is there further discussion? 1 2 Commissioner McMurrian. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I'm definitely in support of the motion. In fact, my only hesitation, Commissioner 4 Argenziano, was whether or not procedurally it's better to deny 5 it and then go to rulemaking. But I think we are past that 6 now, so that's fine. But I definitely do support the motion. And I forgot what other thing I was going to say, so --8 9 COMMISSIONER CARTER: Hey, I'm supposed to say that. CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Skop. 10 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair. 11 12

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And I also echo Commissioner McMurrian's comment about whether procedurally it might have been more appropriate to just decide to deny on the merits and then go to rulemaking, but I just wanted to reiterate that.

> COMMISSIONER CARTER: May I comment, Madam Chair? CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Just from the comfort zone, I thought that it would just be cleaner that we just defer it, and that still allows us to do whatever it is we want to do on this issue, but just this particular matter before us today, we are just deferring this, and that will allow staff to come back to us at a later point in time with a recommendation on that.

And I think that Commissioner Argenziano is correct,

and Commissioner McMurrian is correct in terms of a lot of unanswered questions. The clearer thing to do is that we are not linking it to anything, we are just deferring it, and staff will make recommendations and come back to us a later point in time.

At the same time, if we decide to wait on the FCC, or we decide to hide behind the tree, or whatever we decide to do, we can still do that. But I think this is a clearer way to do it. The General Counsel has signed off on it, and I think that gets us pretty much where we need to be.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner McMurrian.

Commissioner Carter, thank you for those comments and for giving Commissioner McMurrian a few moments to --

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you very much.

I was thinking about expedited rulemaking. And I realize that we are talking about, you know, not making that part of the motion, but I realize you are already going forward with rulemaking anyway. And I think along the lines of giving some certainty to this company and others who may be looking at doing this, is there a way that we can -- I know we have done it in some other cases, but is there a way that we can expedite this so that we can get our policy in place sooner to give more certainty to the companies?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: That is why you are at the seat at the end.

1 MR. COOKE: We always will do whatever we can to try 2 to get to the end of this process, of any rulemaking process in 3 a way that works for the Commission and the parties to this. 4 So, you know, there are certain procedures we have to follow 5 with certain definitive notice periods, et cetera. think, generally speaking, I think it is rare for us to be able 6 7 to complete a rulemaking in less than six months. I don't know 8 how complicated this one might be, so that is about the best answer I think I can give to that. 9 10 MS. SALAK: And I will commit that if we end up back at agenda, we will have reviewed this transcript and answer any 11 12 of those unanswered questions that we can get answers to. will be doing that, also. 13 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Ms. Salak. Okay. 1.4 Commissioners, we have a motion. We have a second. 15 We have had full and thoughtful discussion. 16 17 All in favor of the motion say aye. (Unanimous affirmative vote.) 18 19 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Opposed? Show it adopted. 20 21 Thank you very much. Thank you to our staff and to 22 all the parties. 23

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STATE OF FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated. IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. DATED THIS 25th day of June, 2007. Official FPSC Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6732 23 24