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| State of Florida  pscSEAL | | Public Service Commission  Capital Circle Office Center ● 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850  -M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M- | |
| DATE: | June 6, 2024 | | |
| TO: | Office of Commission Clerk (Teitzman) | | |
| FROM: | Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis (Deas, Day, Fogleman, Mallow)  Office of the General Counsel (Farooqi, Harper) | | |
| RE: | Docket No. 20240070-TP – Application for designation as an eligible telecommunications carrier in the State of Florida for the limited purpose of offering lifeline service to qualified households, by DISH Wireless L.L.C. d/b/a Gen Mobile. | | |
| AGENDA: | 06/18/24 – Regular Agenda – Interested Persons May Participate | | |
| COMMISSIONERS ASSIGNED: | | | All Commissioners |
| PREHEARING OFFICER: | | | Clark |
| CRITICAL DATES: | | | None |
| SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: | | | None |

Case Background

On April 19, 2024, DISH Wireless L.L.C. d/b/a Gen Mobile (DISH or Company) filed a petition with the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC or Commission) seeking designation as an eligible telecommunications carrier (ETC) for the sole purpose of providing Lifeline service to qualifying consumers throughout Florida. DISH is a provider of commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) and offers prepaid wireless telecommunications services to consumers using its own facilities, along with resale agreements with T-Mobile USA, Inc. (T-Mobile) and AT&T Mobility (AT&T). DISH is currently designated as an ETC providing Lifeline service in 29 other states.

As a CMRS provider, DISH is regulated as a common carrier pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 153(11).[[1]](#footnote-1) DISH is a Colorado Limited Liability Company (LLC) authorized to do business as a foreign LLC in the state of Florida. DISH asserts in Florida it will be operating under its authorized fictitious name “Gen Mobile.” DISH is a wholly owned subsidiary of DISH Network Corporations.

DISH asserts that it meets all applicable federal requirement for designation as a Lifeline only ETC in Florida pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 214(e) and 47 C.F.R. § 54.201. DISH acknowledges and asserts that, if approved, it will comply with Sections 364.10 and 364.105, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Rule 25-4.0665, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), which govern Lifeline service and provide for a transitional discount for customers who no longer qualify for Lifeline. In addition to the federal rules and statutes discussed above, the Commission has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to Section 364.10, F.S.

Section 214(e)(2) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the Act) provides state public utility commissions with “primary responsibility” for the designation of ETCs. The Commission initially exercised this authority to designate both wireline and wireless carriers as ETCs. In 2011, the Florida Legislature removed the FPSC authority to designate wireless ETC providers.[[2]](#footnote-2) However, the Florida Legislature amended Section 364.10, F.S., in 2024 to specifically grant the Commission jurisdiction to address wireless ETC petitions for Lifeline purposes only.[[3]](#footnote-3)

Discussion of Issues

Issue 1:

 Should DISH be granted an ETC designation to provide Lifeline service throughout the State of Florida?

Recommendation:

 Yes. DISH should be granted an ETC designation to provide Lifeline service throughout the State of Florida. Staff also recommends that if there is a future change of Company ownership, the new owners should be required to file a petition with the Commission to demonstrate that it is in the public interest to maintain the Company’s ETC designation. (Deas, Day, Mallow, Fogleman)

Staff Analysis:

 ETC designation is necessary for telecommunications companies to participate in the federal lifeline program.[[4]](#footnote-4) Section 364.10, F.S. allows the Commission to approve wireless Lifeline ETC petitions by requesting carriers. Specifically, paragraphs 364.10(1)(a) and (3)(a) F.S., provide the Commission with the authority to designate a CMS provider as an ETC for the limited purpose of providing Lifeline service.

Federal rules outline the requirements for ETC designation.[[5]](#footnote-5) To obtain ETC designation to provide Lifeline services, federal rules require that carriers:

1. Be a common carrier;
2. Offer the services that are supported by the federal universal support mechanisms either using its own facilities or a combination of its own facilities and resale of another carrier’s services;
3. Advertise the availability of its Lifeline service through a media of general distribution;
4. Provide voice grade access to the public switch network or its functional equivalent;
5. Offer minutes of use for local service at no additional charge to end users;
6. Provide access to the emergency services available by local government or other public safety organizations; and
7. Provide Broadband Internet Access Service;[[6]](#footnote-6)
8. Demonstrate financial and technical capability to provide Lifeline service. and
9. Not charge Lifeline customers a monthly number-portability charge.

In addition, Florida law requires do the following for ETC designation:

1. Must offer discounted transitional basic telecommunications service;[[7]](#footnote-7) and
2. Must participate in the Lifeline Promotion Process.[[8]](#footnote-8)

DISH plans to offer all of the supported services listed under Section 254(c) of the Act through a combination of its own facilities and resale agreements with T-Mobile and AT&T. Because DISH meets the facilities requirement, it is not required to obtain an approved FCC compliance plan in accordance with the 2012 Lifeline Reform Order. However, DISH has agreed to comply with the additional requirements for those granted ETC status by the FCC, which include the following:[[9]](#footnote-9)

1. Provide the supported services throughout the carriers’ designated areas;
2. Remain functional in emergency situations;
3. Comply with the Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association's Consumer Code for Wireless Service;
4. Demonstrate that it is financially and technically capable of providing the Lifeline service in compliance with federal rules; and
5. Describe the terms and conditions of the broadband Internet access service plans offered to Lifeline subscribers.

Because DISH will offer the supported services and is compliant with the FCC requirements pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 214(e) and 47 C.F.R. § 54.201, as well as the Florida specific requirements, DISH is eligible for designation as a Lifeline only ETC in Florida.

**Financial, Managerial, and Technical Capabilities**

As noted in its petition, DISH has offered service since 2020 and has not filed for any form of bankruptcy relief. The Company has operated as an ETC in 37 states and has not been subject to any ETC revocation proceedings. While DISH has only been a CMRS provider for four years, its parent company, DISH Network Corporation has over 20 years of technical and managerial experience. DISH asserts that it does not rely exclusively on Lifeline reimbursements for its operating revenues and it has access to additional capital resources from its parent and affiliate companies. DISH has not been involved in any FCC or USAC enforcement actions related to the Lifeline program. However, USAC issued DISH a Notice of Determination of Amounts Owed and intent to recoup regarding the Emergency Broadband Program. DISH is currently disputing these allegations in a pending case before the FCC.[[10]](#footnote-10) After reviewing this Notice, staff determined that there is nothing significant in the findings that should prevent DISH from being granted ETC designation in Florida.

**Public Interest Determinations**

State commissions are required to find that ETC designation is in the public interest.[[11]](#footnote-11) DISH asserts granting its ETC designation will bring Lifeline eligible consumers more choice in providers. In Florida, consumers are currently limited to three wireless Lifeline providers. These three companies represent 98 percent of the Lifeline market in Florida.[[12]](#footnote-12) However, the FPSC’s estimated Lifeline participation rate for the last two years has hovered around 18 percent.[[13]](#footnote-13) The increase in carriers servicing this market may increase participation through additional marketing and would serve the public interest.

**Conclusion**

Staff has reviewed DISH’s petition for ETC designation in Florida. DISH meets all the requirements for designation as an ETC. Additionally, the Company has demonstrated sufficient financial, managerial, and technical capabilities. Therefore, staff recommends DISH should be granted an ETC designation throughout the State of Florida as identified in Attachment A of this recommendation. Staff further recommends that if there is a future change of Company ownership, the new owners should be required to file a petition with the Commission to demonstrate that it is in the public interest to maintain the Company’s ETC designation.

Issue :

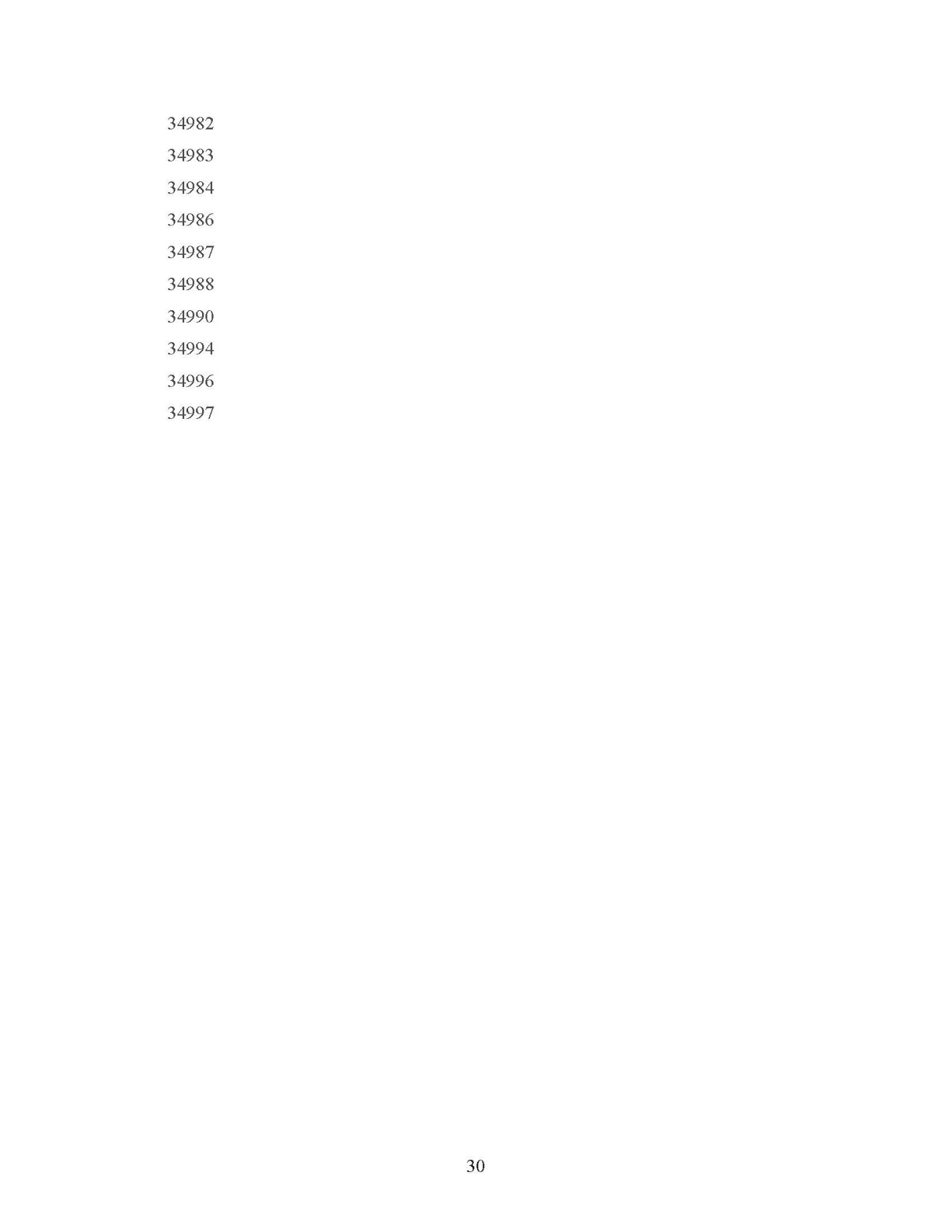
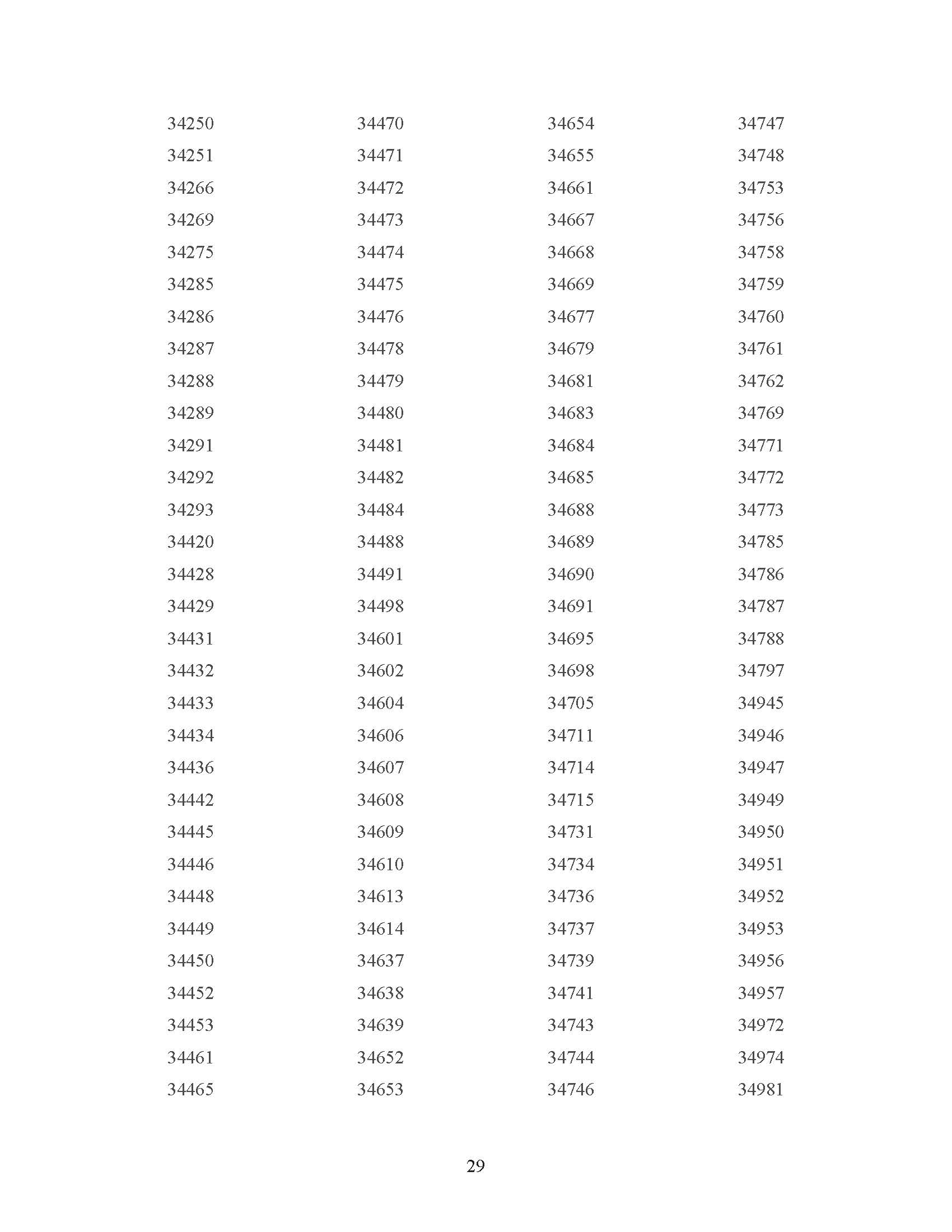
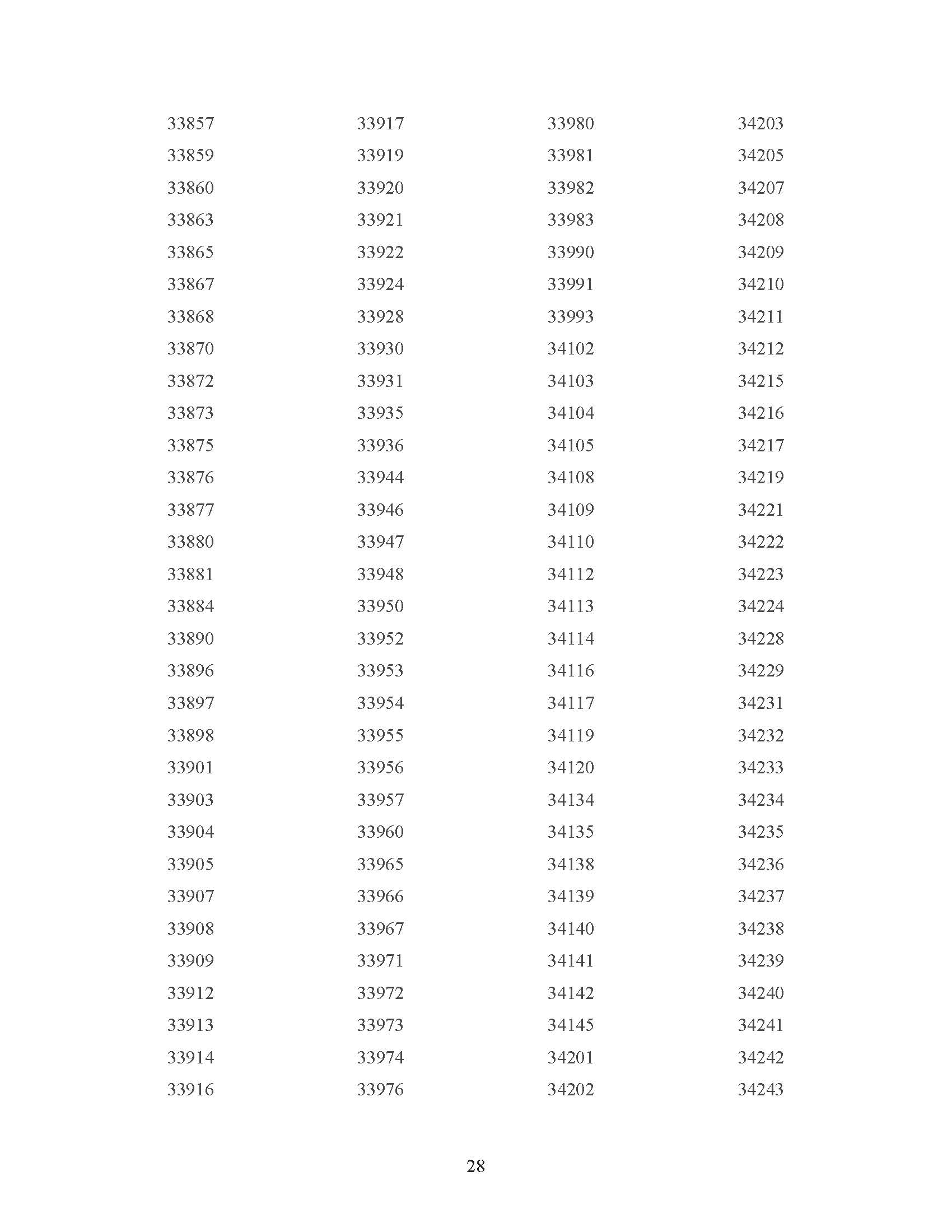
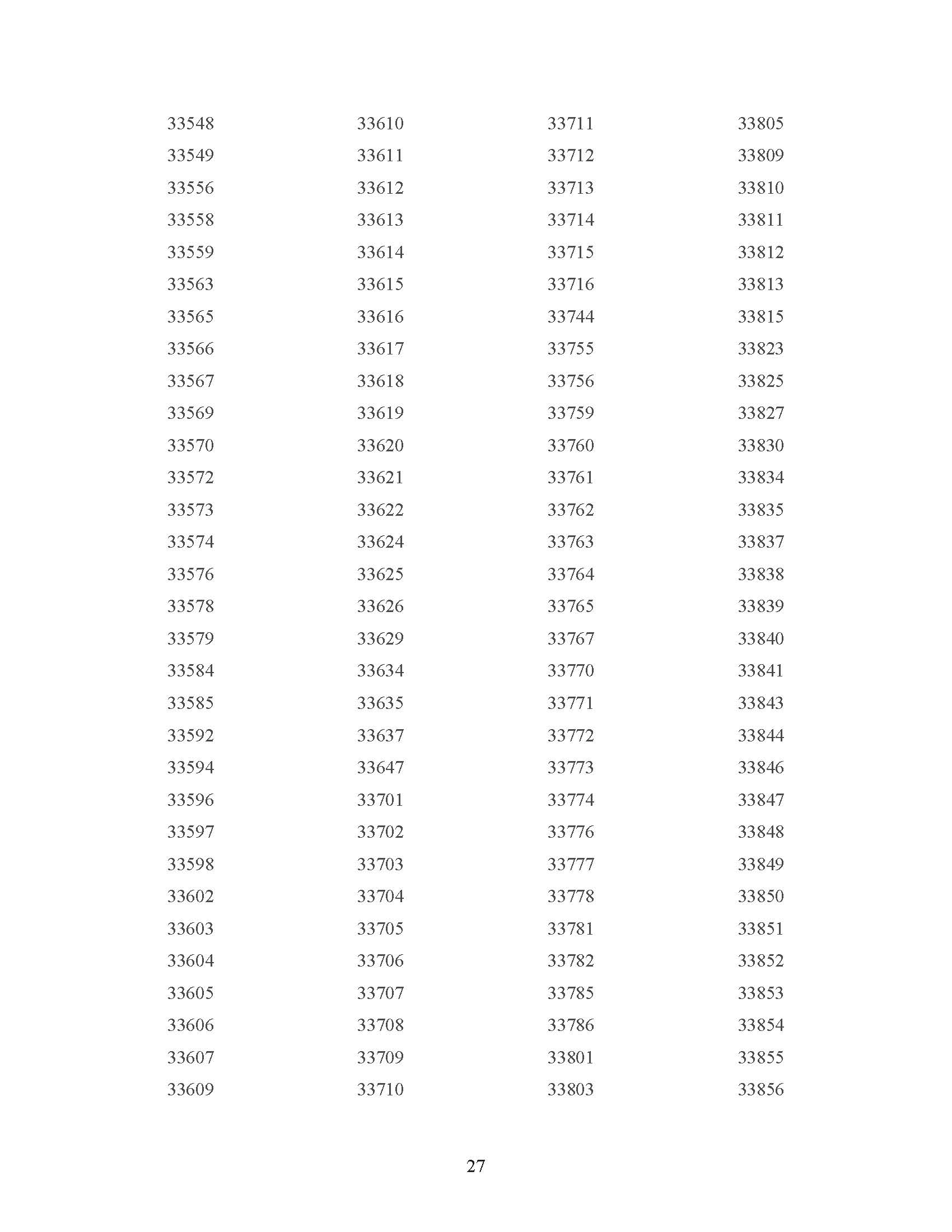
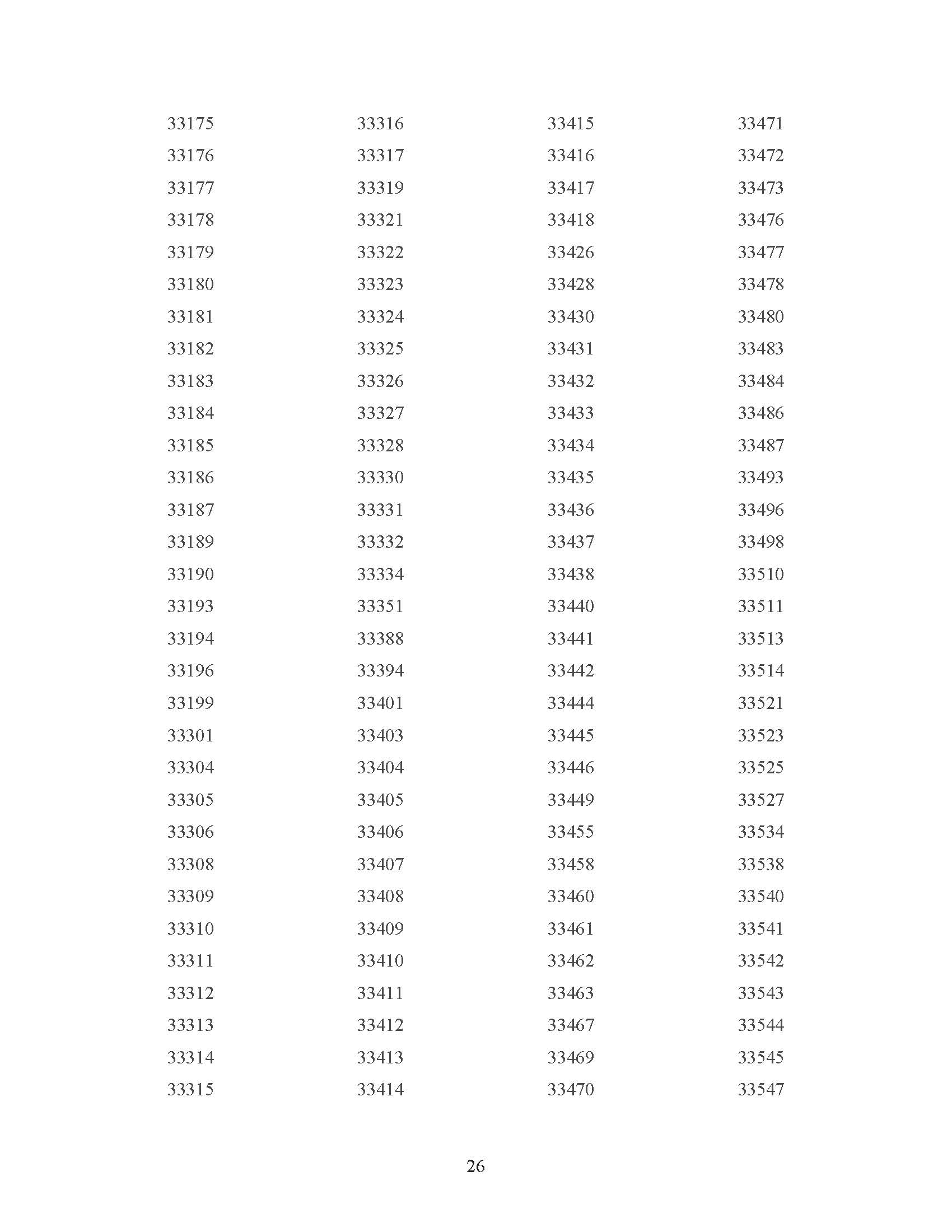
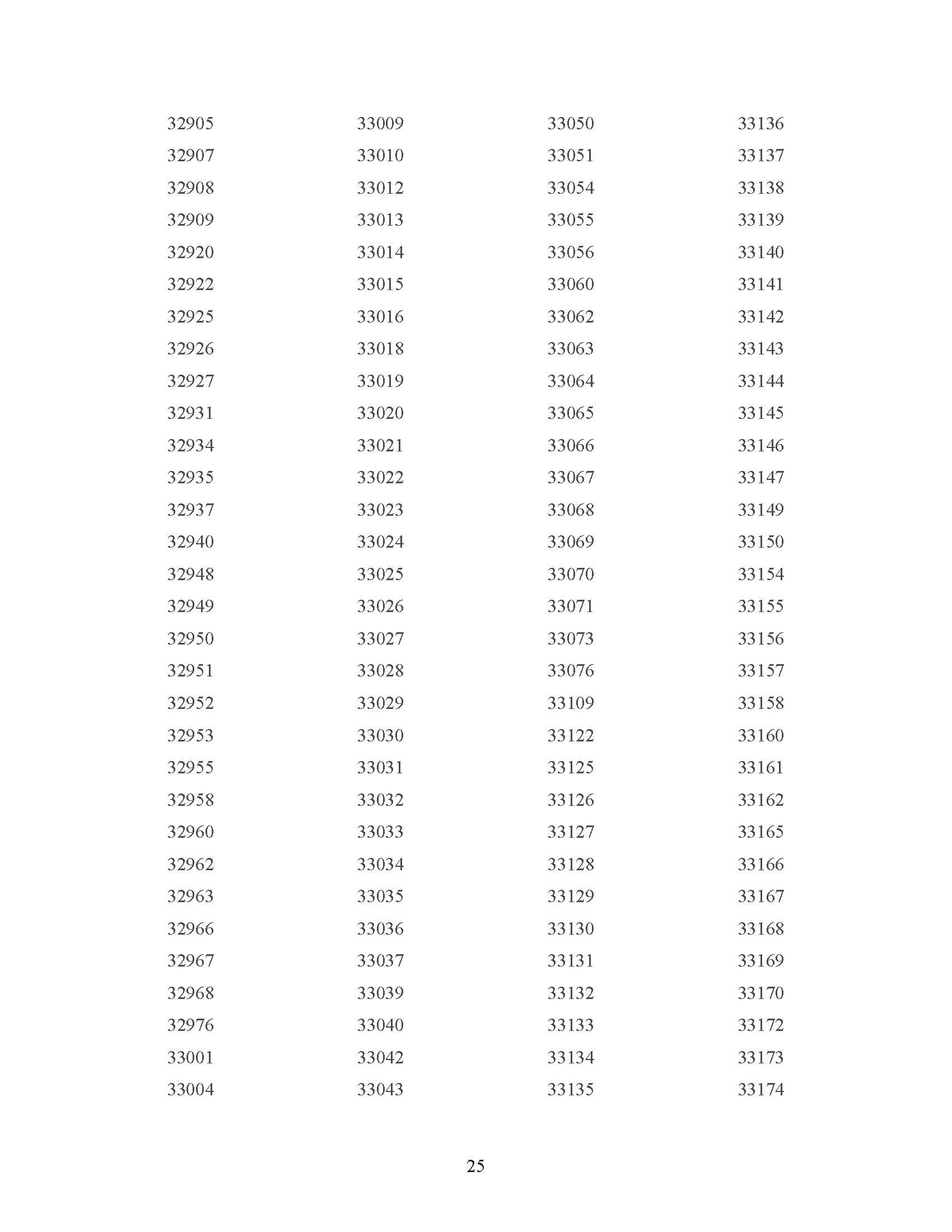
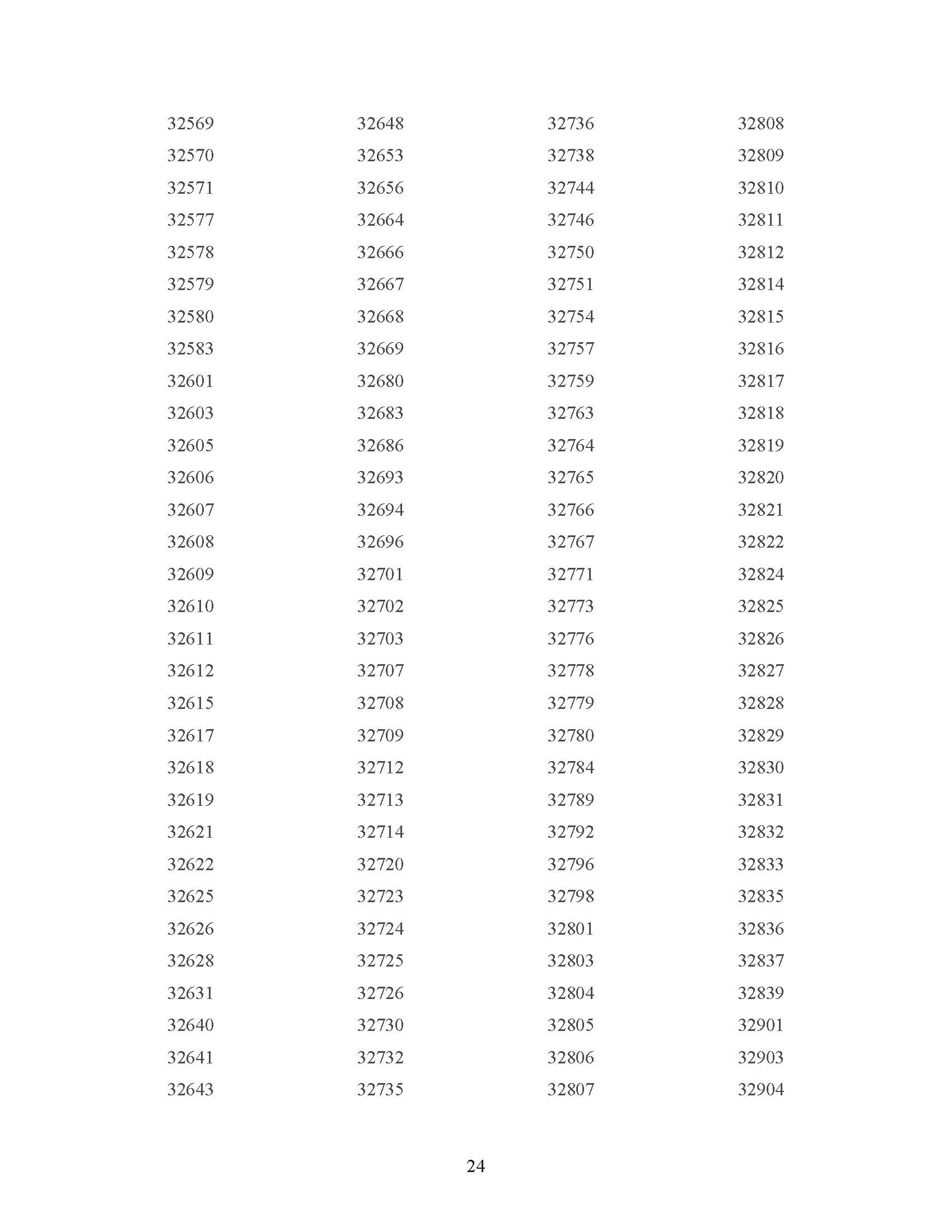
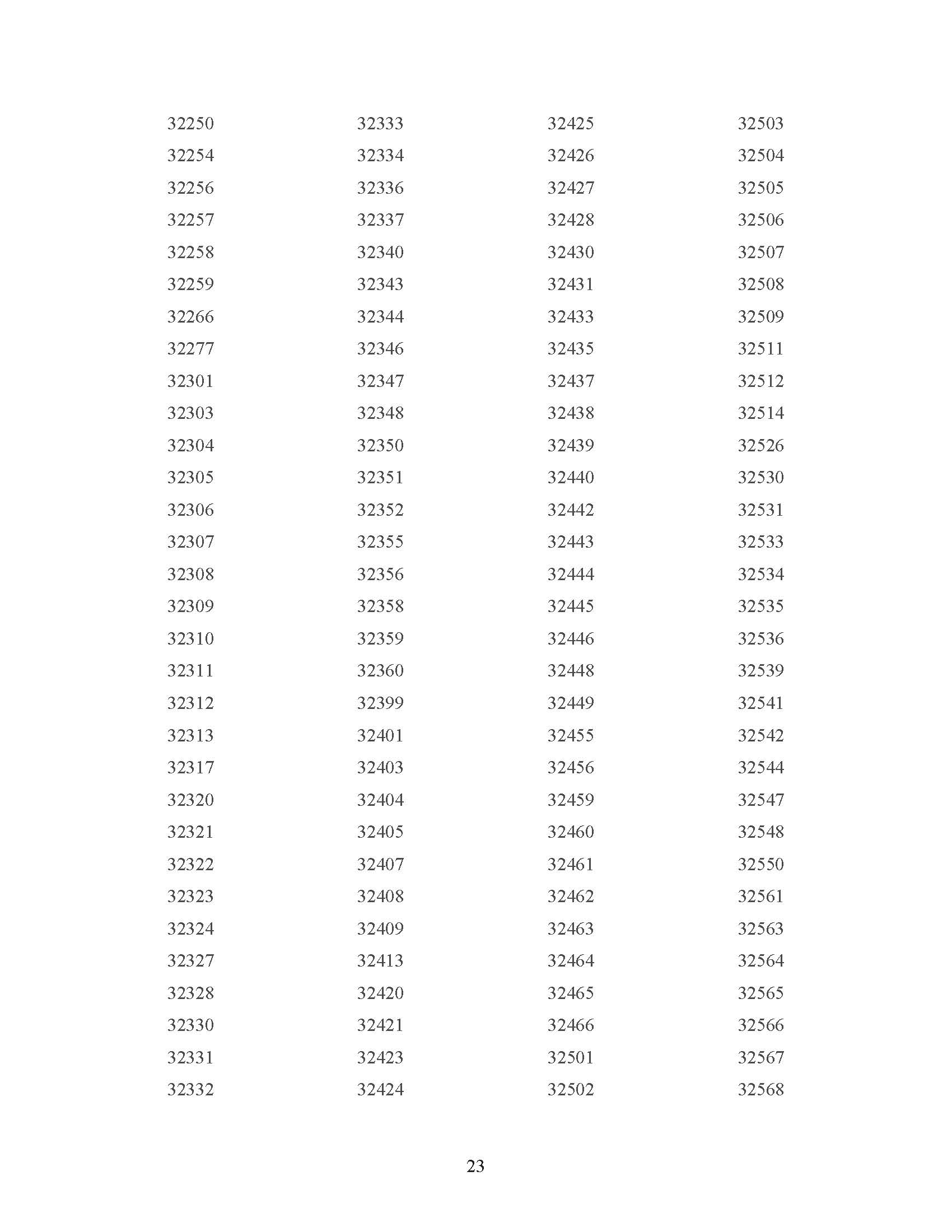
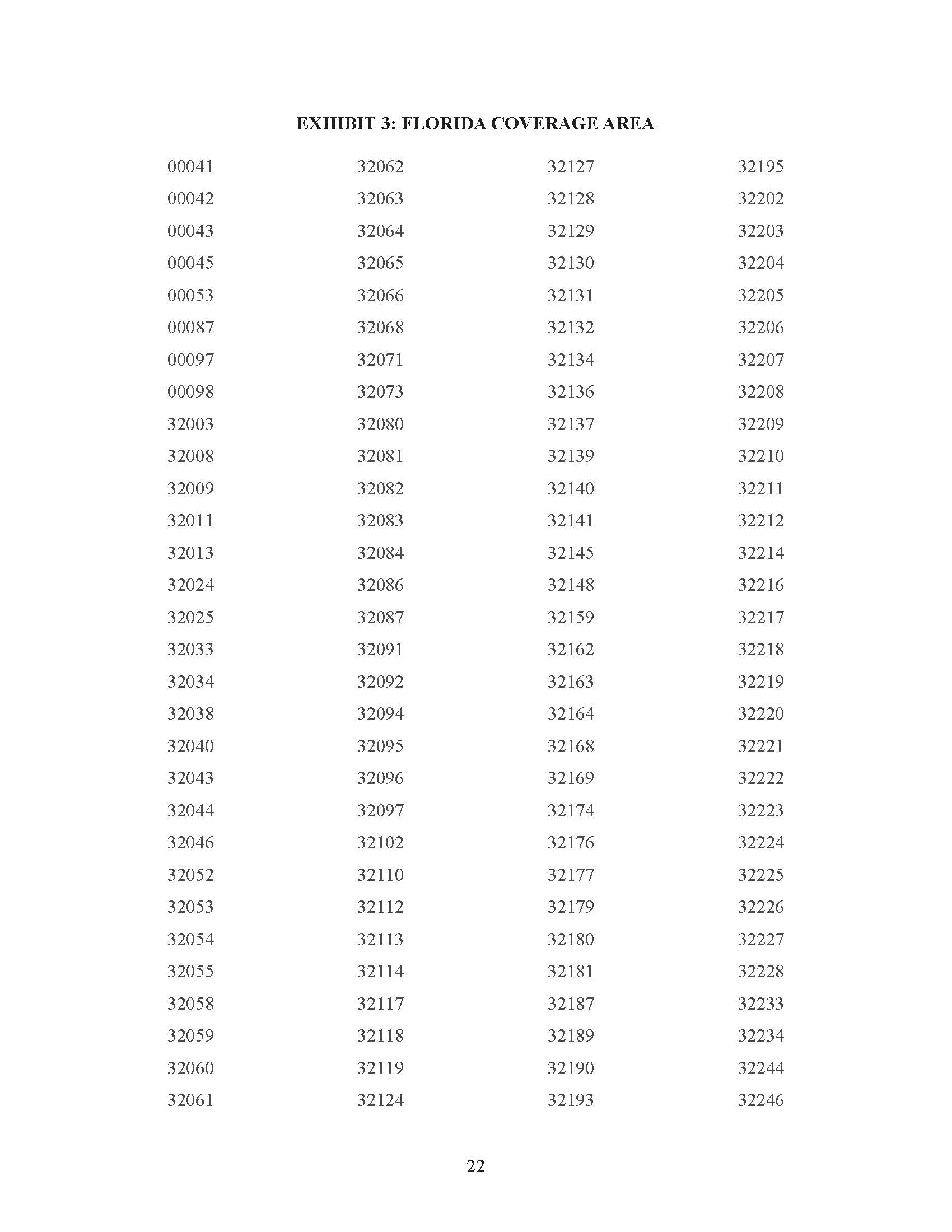
 Should this docket be closed?

Recommendation:

 Yes. If no person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed agency action files a protest within 21 days of the issuance of the Proposed Agency Action Order, this docket should be closed upon the issuance of a consummating order. (Farooqi)

Staff Analysis:

 At the conclusion of the protest period, if no protest is filed, this docket should be closed upon the issuance of a consummating order.



1. 47 U.S.C. § 153(11) (defining a common carrier as “any person engaged as a common carrier for hire, in interstate or foreign communications by wire or radio . . . .”; 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(1)(A) (treating commercial mobile service providers as common carriers). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. House Bill 1231 (2011), effective July 1, 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Senate Bill 478 (2024), effective April 15, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 47 C.F.R. § 254(e) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(1), 47 C.F.R. § 54.101, 47 C.F.R. § 54.201, and 47 C.F.R. § 54.401; While 47 C.F.R. § 54.101(a) also includes requirements addressing toll limitation services to qualifying low-income consumers, the FCC in its 2012 Lifeline and Link Up Reform Order (FCC 12-11) stated that: “ETCs are not required to offer toll limitation service to low-income consumers if the Lifeline offering provides a set amount of minutes that do not distinguish between toll and non-toll calls.” [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Broadband Internet Access Service (BIAS) is defined as a mass-market retail service that provides the capability to transmit and receive data, but excluding dial-up service. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Section 364.105, F.S states that each ETC shall offer a residential basic local telecommunications service at 70 percent of the residential local telecommunications service rate for any Lifeline subscriber who no longer qualifies for Lifeline for a period of 1 year after the date the subscriber ceases to qualify for Lifeline . [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Rule25-4.0665(3), F.A.C. The Lifeline Promotion Process is an electronic system developed in collaboration with the Florida Department of Children and Families, ETCs and the FPSC. This system helps assist ETCs and the FPSC in providing information on how to apply for Lifeline assistance to eligible customers. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 47 C.F.R. § 54.202(a) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Request for Review by DISH Wireless L.L.C. of the Decision of the Universal Service Administrator, WC Docket No. 20-445, December 11, 2023, available at <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/search/searchfilings/filing/12>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(2). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 2023 Florida Lifeline Assistance Report, December 2023, Appendix C, p 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Ibid, p 13. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)