

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 18, 1998

TO:

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF RECORDS AND REPORTING (E

FROM:

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND REGULATORY REVIEW (HEWIT

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS (KENNEDY SHELFER)

RE:

DOCKET NO. 951560-TP - PROPOSED REPEAL OF RULE 25-4.076, F.A.C., PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE PROVIDED BY LOCAL EXCHANGE COMPANIES, AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULES TO 25-4.003, F.A.C., DEFINITIONS; 25-4.0345, F.A.C., CUSTOMER PREMISES EQUIPMENT AND INSIDE WIRE; 25-24.475, F.A.C., COMPANY OPERATIONS; RULES INCORPORATED; 25-24.505, F.A.C., SCOPE; 25-24.511, F.A.C., APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE; 25-24.515, F.A.C., PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE; 25-24.516, F.A.C., NON-LOCAL EXCHANGE COMPANY PAY TELEPHONE RATE CAPS; AND 25-

24.520, F.A.C., REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

AGENDA: JUNE 30, 1998 - REGULAR AGENDA - RULE PROPOSAL

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PARTICIPATE

RULE STATUS: PROPOSAL MAY BE DEFERRED

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: NONE

FILE NAME AND LOCATION: S:\PSC\RRR\WP\951560.RCM

CASE BACKGROUND

Section 364.3375, Florida Statutes, provides for the regulation of Pay Telephone Service Providers (PSPs) by the Commission. Subsection (1) provides for certification requirements. Subsection (2) states the requirements for each pay telephone station. Subsection (3) provides for access requirements. Subsection (4) provides for the maximum rate for local coin calls. Finally, Subsection (5) requires pay telephone: provides to only obtain operator service from certificated providers of that service.

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On September 20, 1996, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) released and adopted a Report and Order detailing the implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The Order on Reconsideration was adopted and released on November 8, 1996. The FCC Order requires all states to "review and remove, if necessary, those regulations that affect competition, such as entry and exit restrictions." The FCC's goal is to deregulate and move the pay telephone industry to a competitive-based market. The FCC Order made specific changes to the way the pay telephone industry will operate and also required each state to review its rules and to amend/repeal those rules which provide entry/exit barriers to the pay telephone service industry or those rules which would provide double compensation to the pay telephone service providers due to per call compensation.

DISCUSSION OF ISSUES

TROUBL 1: Should the Commission repeal Rule 25-4.076, F.A.C., Pay Telephone Service Provided by Local Exchange Companies, and propose amendments to the following rules: Rule 25-4.003, F.A.C., Definitions: 25-4.0345, F.A.C., Customer Premises Equipment and Inside Wire: Rule 25-24.475, F.A.C., Company Operations; Rules Incorporated: 25-24.505, F.A.C., Scope: 25-24.511, F.A.C., Application for Certificate, 25-24.515, F.A.C., Pay Telephone Service: Rule 25-24.516, F.A.C., Non-Local Exchange company: 25-24.520, F.A.C., Reporting Requirements.

F.A.C., and propose amendments to the other rules relating to pay telephone service.

1998. At that time, the PCC mandated that pay telephone service providers (PSPs) shall be compensated for each and every call. The FPSC currently allows pay telephone service providers to charge the end user a set use fee for 0+ and 0- calls. Since per call compensation will now allow PSPs to be compensated by the interexchange carriers for 0+ calls, the set use fee should no longer apply to those calls because that would constitute double compensation for the same phone call. Per call compensation will also apply to 0- calls which are handed off to an interexchange

carrier. Therefore the set use fee will only apply to 0- calls completed by the provider of local exchange telecommunication services. Since the end user will be charged the set use fee by the operator service provider (OSP) who will remit the fee to the PSP, the rule will be added to the OSP rules in 25-24.630, F.A.C.

The OSP rules, 25-24.630, F.A.C., are currently being revised to set rate caps on the rates and surcharges for various operator services provided by the OSPs. Since the rate caps in 25-24.516, F.A.C., are for pay telephone stations which provide operator-like services, the rate caps in 25-24.630 and 25-24.516, F.A.C., should be identical for providing similar services. Intrastate toll calls should have the same rate caps and surcharges as their counterparts in the OSP rules. The proposed rate cap in the OSP rules was chosen as being representative of the maximum rate (rounded to the next nickel) and surcharges currently being charged by AT6T for providing operator services. Therefore the rate cap for toll calls has been increased from \$0.25 to \$0.30 per minute and the surcharge has been increased to \$1.75.

While the purpose of these amendments is to modify the Florida Administrative Code in order to comply with the FCC Order, there are multiple effects that the rule amendments have on pay telephone service providers. By repealing the LEC pay telephone rules and modifying the non-LEC rules to include those phones formerly provided by the LECs, both the LEC and non-LEC PSPs will now be governed under the same rules. The PSPs will be allowed to charge the end user for directory assistance calls effective October 1997 However, there will no longer be allowed to charge the end user the set use fee for 0+ calls and for IXC completed 0- calls. The PSPs will be allowed to charge up to \$0.30 per minute and \$1.75 surcharge for toll calls.

The following amendments are being made to comply with FCC order 96-388 and FCC Reconsideration Order 96-439, or are affiliated with the changes:

- Amends the interexchange companies rules so 25-24.515, F.A.C., (Pay Telephone service) is referenced for the Toll Fraud Liability language instead of the repealed Rule 25-4.076, F.A.C., (Pay Telephone Service Provided by Local Exchange Companies);
- Includes LECs' pay telephone equipment as customer premises equipment;
- PSPs can charge for directory assistance;

- The pay telephone station cannot move to market-based local coin rate until the placard is modified to show the local coin rate;
- All calls may be routed to a presubscribed carrier except
 calls which must first be routed to the serving local exchange telecommunications provider;
- PSPs can charge a market-based-rate for local coin calls;
- Extended calling service calls must be billed at the same price as local coin calls; and
- The set use fee for all 0+ calls and IXC completed 0calls will be discontinued.

Some of the rule amendments are not affiliated with the FCC's Order but are changes initiated by the staff. These rule amendments provide for the following:

- Decreases the number of application copies from five to two that must be remitted to the Commission;
- Allows LBCs to provide service in their LEC certificated area, but requires LECs to be certificated to provide service outside of their LEC certificated area;
- Requires coin return of any deposited coins if the call is not completed;
- Requires free access to 800/888 numbers and dialtone;
- Allows for temporary and permanent blocking of incoming phone calls in order to deter criminal activity;
- Clarifies that both white and yellow directories (current) must be at each pay telephone station except in phone banks where books are required at every other station;
- Requires volume control on each pay telephone station except in phone banks (one in ten for banks) within six months of the effective date of these rules;
- Prohibits designated parking spaces from intruding on the "clear floor or ground space" required for wheelchair accessibility;
- Requires pay telephone stations in confinement facilities to have a maximum of three pay telephone stations per access line;
- Requires the local coin rate and certificate number of the provider to be added to the placard by December 31, 1998 or six months after the effective date of the rules, which ever is longer;
- Requires notification on a inmate phone that after a minimum of 10 minutes the call will be terminated;
- Increases the rate cap for intrastate toll calls from \$0.25 per minute to \$0.30 per minute;

- Increase the surcharge for intrastate toll calls to \$1.75;
- Requires incoming calls to be received free of charge for the first five minutes, after which time a charge may be imposed for the incoming call; and
- Applies set use fee only to 0- calls completed by the provider of local exchange telecommunications services.

Subsection 25-24.515(13), F.A.C., provides requirements for incoming calls. Earlier versions of staff's proposed rule required exemptions to automatically expire after one year. This provision would result in additional costs to the companies if required. As an alternative, staff allowed companies to charge for incoming calls after the first five minutes (rated as a local coin call). Within the five minutes staff expected emergency and other callbacks to transpire. Staff realizes that continuous call-backs could occur, but the frustration of doing so should limit such practice. Allowing companies to charge for incoming calls should provide the incentive to keep the telephones working requiring fewer exemptions to be sought from the Commission.

Summary of Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost: The rule amendments implementing the FCC Order should not impose additional regulatory costs, because PSPs would still be subject to the federal rules absent Florida rule amendments. Rule amendments due to FPSC initiative would have additional regulatory costs. PSPs indicated that limiting the exemption for blocking incoming calls to one year would create costs ranging from \$120 per pay station to a first year total company cost of \$151,918. As discussed above, this provision was not proposed by staff. PSPs may incur costs to comply with placard, volume control, both white and yellow page directory, and accessibility requirements. PSPs could no longer charge the set use fee for 0+ calls and IXC completed 0- calls. However, offsetting the additional regulatory costs would be the opportunity to increase the rate for intrastate toll calls from \$0.25 to \$0.30 per minute and the surcharge for toll calls from \$1.00 to \$1.75 as well as the ability to charge what the market will bear for local calls.

Statutory Authority: Staff believes the proposed rules comply with the federal requirements, as well as Section 364.3375, Florida Statutes.

ISSUE 2: If no requests for hearing or comments are filed, should the rule amendments as proposed be filed for adoption with the Secretary of State and the docket be closed?

DECOMPOSION: Yes.

the rules as proposed may be filed with the Secretary of State without further Commission action. The docket may then be closed.

Attachments:

Rules Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost Forms 2

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- (1) "Access Line" or "Subscriber Line." The circuit or channel between the demarcation point at the customer's premises and the serving end or class 5 central office.
- (2) "Average Busy Season-Busy Hour Traffic." The average traffic volume for the busy season busy hours.
- (3) *Busy Hour.* The continuous one-hour period of the day during which the greatest volume of traffic is handled in the office.
- (4) "Busy Season." The calendar month or period of the year (preferably 30 days but not to exceed 60 days) during which the greatest volume of traffic is handled in the office.
 - (5) "Call." An attempted telephone message.
- (6) "Central Office." A location where there is an assembly of equipment that establishes the connections between subscriber access lines, trunks, switched access circuits, private line facilities, and special access facilities with the rest of the telephone network.
 - (7) "Commission." The Florida Public Service Commission.
- (8) "Company," "Telecommunications Company," "Telephone Company," or "Utility." These terms may be used interchangeably herein and shall mean "telecommunications company" as defined in Section 364.02(12), Florida Statutes.

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- (10) "Disconnect" or "Disconnection." The dissociation or release of a circuit. In the case of a billable call, the end of the billable time for the call whether intentionally terminated or terminated due to a service interruption.
- (11) *Drop or Service Wire.* The connecting link that extends from the local distribution service terminal to the protector or telephone network interface device on the customer's premises.
- (12) "Exchange." The entire telephone plant and facilities used in providing telephone service to subscribers located in an exchange area. An exchange may include more than one central office unit.
- (13) "Exchange (Service) Area." The territory of a local exchange company within which local telephone service is furnished at the exchange rates applicable within that area.
- (14) "Extended Area Service." A type of telephone service whereby subscribers of a given exchange or area may complete calls to, and receive messages from, one or more other exchanges or areas without toll charges, or complete calls to one or more other exchanges or areas without toll message charges.
- (15) "Extension Station." An additional station connected on the same circuit as the main station and subsidiary thereto.
 - (16) "Foreign Exchange Service." A classification of local

exchange telecommunications company exchange service furnished under tariff provisions whereby a subscriber may be provided telephone service from an exchange other than the one from which he would normally be served.

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- (17) "Intercept Service." A service arrangement provided by the telecommunications company whereby calls placed to an unequipped non-working, disconnected, or discontinued telephone number are intercepted by operator, recorder, or audio response computer and the calling party informed that the called telephone number is not in service. has been disconnected, discontinued, or changed to another number, or that calls are received by another telephone. This service is also provided in certain central offices and switching centers to inform the calling party of conditions such as system blockages, inability of the system to complete a call as dialed, no such office code, and all circuits busy.
- (18) "Interexchange Company." Any telecommunications company, as defined in Section 364.02(12), Florida Statutes, which provides telecommunication service between local calling areas as those areas are described in the approved tariffs of individual local exchange companies. "Interexchange Company" includes, but is not limited to, Multiple Location Discount Aggregators (MLDA) as defined in subsection (32) of these definitions.
- (19) *Inter-office Call.* A telephone call originating in one central office but terminating in another central office, both of which are in the same designated exchange area.

(20) "Interstate Toll Message." Those toll messages which do not originate and terminate within the same state.

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- (21) "Intertoll Trunk." A line or circuit between two toll offices, two end offices, or between an end office and toll office, over which toll calls are passed.
- (22) "Intra-office Call." A telephone call originating and terminating within the same central office.
- (23) "Intra-state Toll Message." Those toll messages which originate and terminate within the same state.
- (24) "Invalid Number." A number comprised of an unassigned area code number or a non-working central office code (NXX).
- (25) "Large LEC." A local exchange telecommunications company certificated by the Commission prior to July 1, 1995, that had in excess of 100,000 access lines in service on July 1, 1995.
- (26) "Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)" or "Market Area." A geographical area, which is loosely based on standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), within which a local exchange company (LEC) may transport telecommunication signals.
- (27) "Local Exchange Telecommunications Company (LEC)." Any telecommunications company, as defined in Section 364.02(6), Florida Statutes.
- (28) "Local Service Area" or "Local Calling Area." The area within which telephone service is furnished subscribers under a specific schedule of rates and without toll charges. A local exchange telecommunications company's local service area may

include one or more exchange areas or portions of exchange areas.

- (29) "Main Station." The principal telephone associated with each service to which a telephone number is assigned and which is connected to the central office equipment by an individual or party line circuit or channel.
 - (30) "Message." A completed telephone call.

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- (31) "Mileage Charge." A tariff charge for circuits and channels connecting other services that are auxiliary to local exchange service such as off premises extensions, foreign exchange and foreign central office services, private line services, and tie lines.
- (32) "Multiple Location Discount Aggregator (MLDA)." An entity that offers discounted long distance telecommunications services from an underlying interexchange company to unaffiliated entities. An entity is a MLDA if one or more of the following criteria applies:
- (a) It collects fees related to interexchange telecommunications services directly from subscribers,
- (b) It bills for interexchange telecommunications services in its own name,
- (c) It is responsible for an end user's unpaid interexchange telecommunications bill, or
- (d) A customer's bill cannot be determined by applying the tariff of the underlying interexchange company to the customer's individual usage.

(33) "Normal Working Days." The normal working days for installation and construction shall be all days except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The normal working days for repair service shall be all days except Sundays and holidays. Holidays shall be the days which are observed by each individual telephone utility.

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- (34) "Optional Calling Plan." An optional service furnished under tariff provisions which recognizes the need of some subscribers for extended area calling without imposing the cost on the entire body of subscribers.
- (35) "Out of Service." The inability, as reported by the customer, to complete either incoming or outgoing calls over the subscriber's line. "Out of Service" shall not include:
- (a) Service difficulties such as slow dial tone, circuits busy, or other network or switching capacity shortages;
- (b) Interruptions caused by a negligent or willful act of the subscriber; and
- (c) Situations in which a company suspends or terminates service because of nonpayment of bills, unlawful or improper use of facilities or service, or any other reason set forth in approved tariffs or Commission rules.
- (36) "Outside Plant." The telephone equipment and facilities installed on, along, or under streets, alleys, highways, or on private rights-of-way between the central office and subscribers' locations or between central offices of the same or different exchanges.

(38) "Primary Interexchange Company." The pre-subscribed toll service provider for a subscriber.

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"Service Objective." A quality of service which is desirable to be achieved under normal conditions.

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"Service Standard." A level of service which telecommunications company, under normal conditions, is expected to meet in its certificated territory as representative of adequate services.

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(41) *Small LEC.* A local exchange telecommunications company certificated by the Commission prior to July 1, 1995, which had fewer than 100,000 access lines in service on July 1, 1995.

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(42) "Station." A telephone instrument consisting of a transmitter, receiver, and associated apparatus so connected as to permit sending or receiving telephone messages.

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(43) "Subscriber" or "Customer." These terms may be used interchangeably herein and shall mean any person, partnership, corporation, municipality, cooperative organization, or governmental agency supplied with communication service by a telecommunications company.

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(44) "Subscriber Line." See "Access Line."

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(45) "Switching Center." Location at which telephone traffic, either local or toll, is switched or connected from one circuit or

- line to another. A local switching center may be comprised of several central office units.
- (46) *Toll Connecting Trunk.* A trunk which connects a local central office with its toll operating office.
- (47) "Toll Message." A completed telephone call between stations in different exchanges for which message toll charges are applicable.
- (48) "Traffic Study." The process of recording usage measurements which can be translated into required quantities of equipment.
- (49) "Trouble Report." Any oral or written report from a subscriber or user of telephone service to the telephone company indicating improper function or defective conditions with respect to the operation of telephone facilities over which the telephone company has control.
- (50) "Trunk." A communication channel between central office units or entities, or private branch exchanges.
- (51) "Valid Number." A number for a specific telephone terminal in an assigned area code and working central office which is equipped to ring and connect a calling party to such terminal number.
- Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.

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- 23 Law Implemented 364.01, 364.02, 364.32, 364.335, 364.337 PS.
- 24 History--Revised 12-1-68, Amended 3-31-76, Pormerly 25-4.03,
- 25 Amended 2-23-87, 3-4-92, 12-21-93, 3-10-96,

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- (1) Definitions: For purposes of this chapter, the <u>definition</u> to the following <u>terms</u> definitions apply:
- (a) "Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)," includes terminal equipment intended for use on the customer's premises such as pay telephones, telephone sets, teletypewriters, data terminal equipment, mobile telephone terminal equipment, private branch exchange equipment, key system equipment, dialers and other supplemental equipment. CPE does not include "911" public safety answering point equipment (ALI, ANI, ACD equipment), local emchange company pay telephone stations, or telecommunications devices required by hearing or speech impaired sub-cribers.
- (b) "Demarcation Proint," The is the point of physical interconnection (connecting block, terminal strip, jack, protector, optical network interface, or remote isolation device) between the telephone network and the customer's premises wiring. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission for good cause shown, the location of this point is:
- Single Line/Single Customer Building -- Either at the point of physical entry to the building or a junction point as close as practicable to the point of entry.
- Single Line/Multi Customer Building -- Within the customer's premises at a point easily accessed by the customer.
- 3. Multi Line Systems/Single or Multi Customer Building -- At a point within the same room and within 25 feet of the FCC

registered terminal equipment or cross connect field.

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- 4. Temporary Accommodations Subscriber Premises with Inadequate Grounding (e.g., some mobile homes, trailers, houseboots, construction modules) -- On a permanent stake, pole, or structure with a suitable safety ground.
- (c) "Complex Equipment Write" The is-the premises wiring owned by the local exchange company which may be used as station wiring and to connect off-premises extensions and is beyond the normal demarcation points.
- (d) "Inside Bwire" All is all wire or cable other than complex equipment wire located on the customer's side of the demarcation point.
- (e) "Customer Premises" The is—the discrete real property owned, leased, or controlled by a customer for the customer's own business or residential purposes.
- (2) The provision and maintenance of <u>CPE</u> Guetemer Premises Equipment (CPE) and inside wire, but not complex equipment wire, is deregulated for intrastate purposes.
- (3) Network facilities up to and including the demarcation point are part of the telephone network, provided and maintained by the telecommunications company under tariff.
- (4) CPE Network Responsibility. No CPE may harm the network by introducing signals that interfere or affect other subscribers or network operations.
- Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.

Law Implemented 364.03 PS. History--New 12-13-82, Amended 9-30-85, Formerly 25-4.345, Amended 3 4-16-90, 3-10-96, 25-4.076 Pay Telephone Service Provided By Local Exchange 5 6 Companies. 7 (1) Each local cuchange company shall, where practical, supply at least one coin telephone in each cushange that will be available to the public on a twenty four (34) hour basis. This coin telephone shall be located in a prominent location in the exchange. Succept as provided herein, a telephone company may not be required to provide pay telephone service at locations where the revenues derived therefrom are insufficient to support the required investment 13 unless researable public requirements will be served. Pay stations 14 shall be lighted during the hours of darkness when light from other source, is not adequate to read instructions and use the 16 17 instrument (2) Each telephone station shall return any deposited amount 1.8 if the call is not completed, except messages to a Feature Group A access number. 20 21 (3) Each telephone station shall have the capability of coin free access to a local exchange company toll operator and the 22 universal emergency telephone number *911* where operable; and coin 24 free or coin return access to local directory assistance, intercept, repair service and calls to the business office of the

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(4) Each telephone station shall be equipped with a legible sign, card or plate of resonable permanence which shall identify the following: the telephone number and location address of such name of the certificate holder and the party responsible for repairs or refunds, free telephone number of responsible party and clear disling instructions (including notice of the lack of evallability of local or toll service). identification of the location address for local exchange and pay telephone companies shall be exerdinated with the appropriate "911" or emergency conter where applicable. For those pay stations that will terminate convergation after fifteen (15) minutes, notice shall be impluded on the sign card as well as an audible announcement 30 occords prior to termination of the phone call. (6) Each telephone station which provides access to any long distance carrier shall provide coin free access, except for feature group A access, to all levally evailable interemehange companies. For pay stations in equal access areas, such access shall be provided through the forms of access purchased by locally evailable long dictance carriers and shall include LOXXX + 0, 950 and 800 access. For these pay stations located in non equal access areas, 00 shall directly access the AT&T operator. When . 00 is not evailable, 0 to the LEC operator shall be transferred upon request to an ATET operator, and the instruction card shall so indicate. No soles solicitation shall be allowed during the interval between the

last digit dialed by the end user and connection with the intereschange carrier.

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(6) Each telephone station shall allow incoming calls to be received, with the exception of tupe located at confinement facilities, hospitals and schools, and at locations specifically exempted by the Commission. There shall be no charge for receiving incoming calls. Requests for an exemption from the requirement that each telephone station allow incoming valle shall be accompanied by a completed PORM POC/COU 2 (12/94), which is incorporated into this rule by reference. PORM PGC/ONU 2 (13/94), entitled Request to Block Incoming Calls, may be obtained from the Commission's Division of Communications. The form requires an attestation from the owner of the pay telephone, the owner of the pay telephone location and the Chief of the responsible law enforcement agency that the request is being acught in order to -deter criminol activity facilitated by incoming calls being received at the specified pay telephone. A separate form shall be filed for each telephone number for which an exemption is being sought. Where incoming calls are not received, central office based intercept shall be provided at no charge to the end user and a written notice shall be prominently displayed on the instrument directly above or below the telephone number which states: "Incoming calls blocked at request of law enforcement.

group, a directory for the entire local calling area shall be

maintained at each station. Where there are three telephones located in a group, a directory for the entire local calling area shall be maintained at every other station. However, 3 where telephone stations are fully enclosed, a directory shall be 5 maintained at each station. 6 (0) Normal maintenance and coin collection activity shall 7 include a review of the eleanliness of each station and reasonable 8 offerts shall be made to ensure that 950 of all stations are clean and free of ebstructions. lept as provided in paragraphs (9)(a), (9)(b), (9) (c) below, each telephone station installed after January 5, 1987 shall conform to subsections 4.39.3 4.39.4 and 4.39.7 4.39.8 of the American National Standards Specifications for Making 13 Buildings and Facilities Assessible and Usable by Physically 14 Handicapped People, approved February 5, 1986 by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI A117.1 1986), which is 16 incorporated by reference into this rule. Each telephone station 17 installed prior to January 5, 1987 shall conform to the above 1.6 standards by January 1, 1995. 20 - (a) Effective June 1, 1993, where there are two 21 telephone stations located in a group, there shall be a minimum of one telephone per group of ten which conforms to the 22 mentioned standards. The conforming station must be physically 23 located in the group of telephone stations or within a clear line 24 of eight within fifteen (15) feet of the group and free from

wheelchair-barriers. (b) Except for locations on floors above or below entry level 3 in buildings not serviced by a ramp or clevator, such stations shall be placed in areas accessible to the physically handicapped. (c) Stations leasted in buildings which are not accessible to 5 physically handicapped persons must comply with the above mentioned the building to 7 upon modification handicap accessible, according to the Americans with Disabilities 8 Act-(10) Effective September 1, 1992, each telephone shall permit 10 and weers to imput the additional digits necessary to complete 11 calling card calls, using any locally available carrier, without operator intervention, and to utilize features such as voice mail ny driven anguering devices. This requirement shall not be applicable to pay telephones located in confinement facilities. (11) Pay stations located in confinement facilities shall be 16 exempt from the requirements of above subsections (1), (3), (5), 17 18 and (7). Such pay stations shall also be exempt requirements of subsection (4), except for the audible and written 19 20 15 minute disconnect notification. (13) Toll Fraud Liability. 21 company providing interexchange telecommunications 22 ocrvices or local exchange services shall not collect from a pay 23 telephone provider for charges billed to a line for calls which 24 originated from that line through the use of 10XXX + 0, 10XXX + 01,

950 1/0XXX + 0, or 1 000 access code, or when the call originating from that line otherwise reached an operator position, if the 3 originating line is subscribed to outgoing call screening and the call was placed after the effective date of the outgoing call 5 screening order. 6 A company providing intereschange telecommunications ッ services or local exchange services shall not collect from a pay telephone provider for charges for collect or third number billed 8 calls, if the line to which the call was billed was subscribed to incoming call screening and the call was placed after the effective date of the incoming call screening order. (c) Any calls billed through the local exchange company or 12 13 directly by an interemenance company, or chrough a billing agent, 14 atified as not collectible as described in 15 paragraphs (a) and (b) above, must be removed from any pay 16 telephone provider's bill after the pay telephone provider gives 17 notice of the fraudulent charges to the billing party. Such notice 18 shall be provided to the LBC and INC in writing no later than the due date of the bill. 19 (d) The LBC is responsible for charges described in paragraph 20 (c) that are appopiated with the failure of the LBC's screening 21 services. 22 23 (c) The ING is responsible for charges described in paragraph (c) that are associated with its failure to properly validate calls via the appropriate local exchange company data base.

2	(f) Definitions. For purposes of this rule the term:			
2	- 1. *Effective Date* shall mean the date after the call			
3	screening order was placed and associated charges apply.			
4	- (g) Any charges accrued to a subscriber's line when the			
5	subscriber has paid the local exchange company to screen callo			
6	described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall not be the basis			
7	for discontinuance of local or intrastate service.			
8	(13) Providers serving confinement facilities shall provide			
9	for completion of all inmate calls allowed by the confinement			
10	facility			
11	Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.			
12	Law Implemented 364.03 PS.			
1.3	HistoryNew 12-1-68, Amended 3-31-76, 3-6-78, Pormerly 25-4.76,			
14	Amended 1-5-87, 4-14-92, 12-21-92, 2-3-93, 10-10-94, 12-27-91			
15	Repealed .			
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25-24.475 Company Operations; Rules Incorporated.

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(1) The following rules are incorporated herein by reference and apply to Interexchange Companies. In these rules, the word "local" should be omitted or interpreted as "toll", as they shall apply only to interexchange and not local service.

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6			Portions Not
7	Section	Title	Applicable
8	25-4.022	Complaint Trouble	AllNone
9		Reports, etc.	
10	25-4.036	Design and	AllNone
11		Construction of Plant	
12	25-4.038	Safety	AllNone
13	25-4.039	Traffic	AllNone
14	25-4.071	Adequacy of Service	All Subscetions (1), (2),
15			(3), (4), (5), (6)
16	25 4.076	Pay Telephone Service	All-Gubecotions
17		Provided By Local	
16		Exchange Companies	
19	25-24.515	Pay Telephone Service	Subsection (20)
20	25-4.077	Metering and Recording	All Subsection (5)
21		Equipment	
22	25-4.160	Operation of	Subsection (1) Subsections
23		Telecommunications	(2), (3)
24		Relay Service	
25	(2) A oc	ompany may act as an agent o	of the customer in obtaining

*	service from the local exchange company, provided the local			
2	exchange company bills the customer directly for the service			
3	rendered.			
4	Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.			
5	Law Implemented 364.03, 364.035, 364.17, 364.14, 364.15, 364.16,			
6	364.18, 364.185, 364.30, 364.337, 364.345 PS.			
7	HistoryNew 2-23-87, Amended 6-24-90, 9-16-92, 2-3-93, 3-13-96			
8	•			
9				
10	PART XI			
1.1	RULES GOVERNING PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE PROVIDED-			
12	DY-OTHER THAN LOCAL EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANIES			
1.3	25-24.500 Reserved			
14	25-24.505 Scope			
15	25-24.510 Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity Required			
16	25-24.511 Application for Certificate			
17	25-24.512 Improper Use of a Certificate			
18	25-24.513 Application for Approval of Sale, Assignment or Transfer			
19	of Certificate (Repealed)			
20	25-24.514 Cancellation of a Certificate			
21	25-24.515 Pay Telephone Service			
22	25-24.516 Non-Local Exchange Company Pay Telephone Rate Caps			
23	25-24.520 Reporting Requirements			
24				
25				

25-24.505 Scope.

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Exchange Company providing pay telephone service. As provided by Rules 25-4.002, 25-9.001, and 25-14.001, no provision of Chapters 25-4, 25-9, or 25-14 shall apply to pay telephone service companies, except the following: 25-4.003 (Definitions), 25-4.0161 (Regulatory Assessment Pees; Telecommunications Companies), 25-4.019 (Records and Reports In General), 25-4.020(2) (Location and Preservation of Records), and 25-4.043 (Response to Commission Staff Inquiries).

(2) To the intent these rules are insensiatent with provisions of Chapter 364, Florida Statutes, as regards pay telephone service, companies subject to this part are compt at from such provisions or are subject to different requirements than etherwise prescribed for telephone companies under the authority of Section 364,337, Florida Statutes:

(3) Any applicant may potition for exemption from applicable portions of Chapter 364, Florida Statutos, or for application of different requirements than otherwise prescribed for telephone companies by Chapter 364, Florida Statutos, under the authority of Section 364,337, Florida Statutos.

22 Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.

Law Implemented 350.113, 350.115, 350.117, 364.01, 364.016, 364.02,

364.17, 364.18, 364.183, 364.185, 364.32, 364.337 PS.

History--New 1-5-87, Amended 11-13-95,_____.

25-24.511 Application for Curtificate.

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(1) Any person desiring to provide pay telephone services must have a pay telephone service certificate.

(2) An applicant shall submit an application on Form PSC/CMU

32 (XX/XX)+1-/91+, entitled "Application Form for Certificate to

Provide Pay Telephone Service Within the State of Florida." which
is incorporated into this rule by reference and Form PSC/CMU >2

(1/91), entitled "Application Form for Certificate to Provide Pay

Telephone Service Within the State of Florida," may be obtained
from the Commission's Division of Communications. Am non-refundable
application fee of \$100.00 must accompany the filing of all
applications. This is a non refundable fee to cover the costs of
processing the application, and it has no relevance on the approval
or denial of a certificate.

(3) (2) An original and two five (5) copies of the application shall be filed with the Division of Records and Reporting.

(4)+3+ Any pay telephone service authority previously granted or granted hereafter is subject to the following:

- (a) Authority granted is statewide.
- (b) Authority is to provide both local and intrastate toll pay telephone service. A certificate to provide pay telephone service does not carry with it the authority to provide local exchange or interexchange service. A separate application must be made for such authority.

(5)+6+ A certificate will be granted if the Commission

determines that grant of the application is in the public interest. One certificate per applicant will be granted unless the applicant shows that granting of additional certificates is in the public interest. A new certificate will not be granted to any applicant who has previously had a certificate involuntarily cancelled unless the applicant shows that granting of the new certificate is in the public interest.

Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.

9 Law Implemented 364.32, 364.33, 364.335, 364.337, 364.3375, 364.345

History--New 1-5-87, Amended 9-28-89, 4-7-91, 11-20-91, 12-21-92,

25-24.515 Pay Telephone Service.

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term "direct free" shall mean without requiring the use of a coin, paper money, credit card, or any other form of payment, even if the payment will be returned.

(2) Pay telephone stations shall be lighted during the hours of darkness when light from other sources is not adequate to read instructions and use the instrument.

(3) (3) Each pay telephone station shall return any deposited amount if the call is not completed, except messages to a Feature Group A access number.

(4) (3) Each pay telephone station shall permit direct free

(*) Each pay telephone station shall complete calls to and the telephone number of any person responsible party for repairs or refunds by direct free access but may provide access by coin return. May long distance directory assistance charges applied to the pay telephone service company may be passed on to the customer.

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(2) 45+ Except as provided in paragraph 9(c), each pay Sech telephone station shall be equipped with a legible sign, card, or plate of reasonable permanence which shall identify the following:

(a) The telephone number and location address of the pay telephone such station, name and certificate number of the certificate holder, and the party responsible for repairs and refunds, address of responsible party, free phone number of responsible party, clear dialing instructions (including notice of

the lack of availability of local or toll services), and the local coin rate, where applicable, a statement that the phone is not mointained by the local exchange company.

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(b) For those pay telephone stations that will terminate conversation after a minimum elapsed time 15 minutes, notice shall be included on the sign card as well as an audible announcement 30 seconds prior to termination of the phone call.

(c) Pay telephone providers have until December 31, 1998, or six months after the effective date of this rule, which ever is later, to comply with the requirements of placing the certificate number on the pay telephone station sign, card, or plate.

(10)+6+ Each pay telephone station which provides access to any interexchange company shall provide coin free access, except for Pécature Ogroup A access, to all locally available interexchange companies. The pay telephone static—shall provide For pay stations in equal access areas, such access shall be provided through the forms of access purchased by locally available long distance carriers such as and shall include 101XXXX. 10XXX+0, 950, and toll free (e.g., 800, 877 and 888) access. For those pay stations located in non equal access areas, 100000 may be translated to 00 to directly access ATGT. Otherwise, in non equal access areas, 00 shall directly route to an ATGT operator and the instruction card shall so indicate. Where 00 is not available, 0 shall route to the LDC operator for transfer to ATGT and the instruction card shall so indicate.

(11) No sales solicitation shall be allowed during the interval between the last digit dialed by the end user and connection with the interexchange carrier.

(12)434 All 0- calls shall be initially routed to the serving local exchange telecommunications provider. All other introduce calls, including operator service calls, may shall be routed to the pay telephone provider's carrier of choice local enchange company, unless the end user dials the appropriate access code for their carrier of choice, i.e., 950, 800, 10XXX, 101XXXX, and toll free access (e.g., 800 and 888).

(13) (6) (a) Each pay telephone station shall allow incoming calls to be received at all times, with the exception of those located at confinement facilities, hospitals, and schools, and se locations specifically exempted by the Commission. There shall be no charge for receiving incoming calls for the first five minutes. An audible notice of disconnect shall be provided prior to disconnect. Incoming calls exceeding five minutes shall be rated as a local coin call. Requests for exemption from the requirement that each pay telephone station allow incoming calls shall be accompanied by a completed Form PORM PSC/CMU-2 (XX/XX)(12/94), entitled "Request to Block Incoming Calls." which is incorporated into this rule by reference and. PORM PSC/CMU-2 (12/94), entitled Request to Block Incoming Calls, may be obtained from the Commission's Division of Communications. The form requires an attestation from the owner of the pay telephone, the owner of the

pay telephone location, and the genief of the responsible law enforcement agency that the request is sought in order to deter criminal activity facilitated by incoming calls being received at the specified pay telephone. A separate form shall be filed for each telephone number for which an exemption is sought. Where incoming calls are not received, central-office based intercept shall be provided at no charge to the <u>end user end-user</u> and a written notice shall be prominently displayed on the instrument directly above or below the telephone number which states: "Incoming calls blocked at request of law enforcement."

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- (b) A pay telephone provider may initiate a temporary block of incoming calls on the date a completed Form PSC/CMU-2 (XX/XX) is filed with the Division of Records and Reporting provided each of the following has been completed:
 - 1. central office based intercept message activated;
 - 2. written notice display as required above; and
- 3. the local exchange telecommunications provider has informed the local emergency 911 services center that the number is restricted to outbound calls. Any temporary block initiated after a completed Form PSC/CMU-2 (XX/XX) has been filed is contingent upon the decision of the Commission which will be rendered subsequently and may nullify the temporary block.

(14) (9) Each pay telephone station must be connected to an individual access line so provided in the pay telephone access tariff offered by the local enchange company.

(15) (10) (a) Each pay telephone service company shall permit outgoing calls to be placed from its pay telephone stations at all times.

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(b) Each pay telephone service company shall make all reasonable efforts to minimize the extent and duration of interruptions of service. Service repair programs should have as their objective the restoration of service on the same day that the interruption is reported to the company. (Sundays and holidays excepted.) (b) Each telephone utility shall conduct its operations in such manner to ensure that, in each employe, ninety five (95t) percent of all interruptions in telephone service occurring in any calendar month chall be should and service restored within twenty four (3t) hours (Gundays and holidays excepted) after the trouble is reported to the suppany, except where such interruptions are caused by energony situations, unavoidable casualties, and acts of God affecting large groups of subscribers.

(16) issi Where there is a single pay telephone stationere fewer than three telephones leasted in a group, a current white and yellow page directory for the entire local calling area shall be maintained at each station. Where there are two three or more pay telephones stations located in a group, a current white and yellow page directory for the entire local calling area shall be maintained at every other station. However, where telephone pay stations are fully enclosed, a current white and yellow page directory shall be maintained at each pay telephone station.

Companies must comply with this subsection by December 31, 1998, or six months after the effective date of this rule, which ever is longer.

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(17)(42) Normal maintenance and coin collection activity shall include a review of the cleanliness of each pay telephone station and reasonable efforts shall be made to ensure that 95% of all elections are also and from of abstractions.

(18) (a) (13) Except as provided in paragraphs (18) (a) - (c) and (e) subsections (14) (e), (14) (b), and (14) (e) below, each pay telephone station installed after January 5, 1987 shall conform to sections 1.28.8.4 and 1.29 subsections 1.29.2 1.29.4 and 1.29.7 1.20.6 of the American National Standards Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities, approved December 15, 1992. Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible and Usable by Physically Mandicapped People, approved Fabruary 5, 1986 by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI Al17.1-19921986), which is incorporated by reference into this rule, Each telephone station installed prior to January 5, 1986.

(b) Where(a) Effective June 1, 1993, where there are two or more pay telephone stations located in a group, there shall be a minimum of one telephone per group of ten which conforms to the ANSI above mentioned standards listed in subsection (18)(a). The conforming station must be physically located in the group of pay telephone stations or must be installed within a clear line of

sight within 15 feet of the group and the route to the conforming station must be free from wheelchair barriers.

(c) (b) Except for locations on floors above or below entry level in buildings not serviced by a ramp or elevator, pay telephone such stations shall be placed in areas accessible to the physically handicapped.

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(d) (e) Pay telephone stations Stations located in buildings which are not wheelchair accessible to physically handicopped persons must comply with all ANSI provisions cited in this subsection except that these stations are exempt from complying with ANSI sections 4.29.2 through 4.29.4. 4.29.7. and 4.29.8 until the building is modified to make it wheelchair accessible to the above mentioned standards upon additionation of the building to make it bandices accessible, to the building to make it bandices accessible, to the building to make it bandices accessible, to the building to make it bandices accessible.

- (e) Pay telephones shall not be installed where the required "clear floor or ground space" provided for in ANSI section 4.29.2 is reduced by a vehicle parked in a designated parking space.
- (f) Each pay telephone provider shall modify its pay telephone station to comply with ANSI section 4.29.5 within six months from the effective date of these rules.
- (19) Each pay(14) Effective September 1, 1999, each telephone station shall permit end users to input unlimited the additional digits for the duration of the call necessary to complete calling eard calls, using any locally available carrier, without operator

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(20) (16) Toll Fraud Liability.

- (a) A company providing interexchange telecommunications services or local exchange telecommunications services shall not collect from a pay telephone provider for charges billed to a line for calls which originated from that line through the use of 10XXX+0, 10XXX+0, 10XXX+01, 950-XXXX+0 950-1/0XXX+0, er 1-800, or 1-888 access codes, or when the call originating from that line otherwise reached an operator position, if the originating line is subscribed to outgoing call screening and the call was placed after the effective date of the outgoing call screening order.
- (b) A company providing interexchange telecommunications services or local exchange telecommunications services shall not collect from a pay telephone provider for charges for collect or third number billed calls, if the line to which the call was billed was subscribed to incoming call screening and the call was placed after the effective date of the incoming call screening order.
 - (c) Any calls billed through the provider of local exchange

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telecommunications services company or directly by an interexchange company, or through a billing agent, which have been identified as not collectible as described in paragraphs (20)(a) and (20)(b) above, must be removed from any pay telephone provider's bill after the pay telephone provider gives notice of the fraudulent charges to the billing party. Pay telephone providers shall give such Such notice chall be exertised to the provider of local exchange telecommunications services LBC and the interexchange company \$80 in writing no later than the due date of the bill.

- (d) The provider of local exchange telecommunications services LBC is responsible for charges described in paragraph (20)(c) that are associated with the failure of the provider of local exchange telecommunications services' LBG's screening services.
- (e) The interexchange company \$80 is responsible for charges described in paragraph (20) (c) that are associated with the failure to properly validate calls via the appropriate provider of local exchange telecommunications services' company data base.
- (f) Definitions: For purposes of subsection (20) this rule the terms
- -- "Effective Date" shall mean the date after the call screening order was placed and associated charges apply.
- (g) Any charges accrued to a subscriber's line when the subscriber has subscribed to poid the provider of local exchange telecommunications services company to screen calls described in paragraphs (20)(a) and (20)(b) above shall not be the tasis for

CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in type are deletions from existing law. discontinuance of local and intrastate service.

(21)-(3-7) Providers serving confinement facilities shall provide for completion of all inmate calls allowed by the confinement facility.

shall be exempt from the requirements of subsections (2). (4). (6). (7). (8). (10). (12). (13). (15). (16). and (19) of this rule. Such pay telephone stations shall also be exempt from the requirements of subsection (9). except that outgoing local and long distance calls may not be terminated until after a minimum slapsed time of ten minutes. Audible and written disconnect notifications shall apply, and one access line shall not be connected to more than three pay telephone stations.

Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.

15 Lew Implemented 364.03, 364.035, 364.063, 364.337, 364.345 PS.

History--New 1-5-07, Amended 4-14-92, 12-21-92, 2-3-93, 10-10-94,

12-27-94, 9-5-95,

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25-24.516 Non-Local Bushange Gospany Pay Telephone Rate Caps.

- (1) Rates charged any end user by a pay telephone provider, providing operator service within the pay telephone premises' equipment, shall not exceed the following:
- (a) Localiscal coin calls -- the rate posted at the pay telephone station, a rate equivalent to the local coin rate of the local exchange telecommunications company, except that a provider

CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in struck through type are deletions from existing law.

- (e) 0+ toll person-to-person a maximum rate of \$.30 per
- (2) A pay telephone provider shall not obtain services from an interexchange carrier or an operator service provider unless such carrier or provider has obtained a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Commission.
- (3) A set use fee of \$.25 may chall apply to all completed 0+ and 0- local and intralATA toll calls placed from pay telephones. A 6.25 set use fee may optionally be applied to completed 0+ and 0interlATA toll calls.

Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.

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1	Law Implemented 364.03, 364.3375(4), (5) PS.
2	HistoryNew 9-5-95; Amended
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5	25-24.520 Reporting Requirements.
6	(1) Each pay telephone service company shall file with the
7	Commission's Division of Communications updated information for the
	following items within ten 40 days after a change occurs:
9	(a) The street address of the certificate holder including
10	number, street name, city, state and mip code, and the mailing
12	address if it differs from the street address.
12	(b) Name, title, and phone number of the individual
13	responsible for contact with the Commission.
14	(3) Each pay telephone cervice company shall by January 31 of
15	each year provide a report to the local enchange companies listing
16	the station number and location of all of its pay telephones.
17	Specific Authority 350.127(2) PS.
LB	Law Implemented 350.115, 350.117, 364.17, 364.18, 364.185, 364.3375
.9	PS.
20	HistoryNew 1-5-87, Amended 1-2-91, 12-29-91,
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CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in struck through type are deletions from existing law.

MEMORANDUM

May 20, 1998

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W. Janett

TO:

DIVISION OF APPEALS (CALDWELL)

FROM:

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND REGULATORY REVIEW (HEWITT)

SUBJECT:

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS, DOCKET NO. 951560-TP. PROPOSED REPEAL OF RULE 25-4.076, F.A.C., PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE PROVIDED BY LOCAL EXCHANGE COMPANIES. AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULES 25-4.003, F.A.C., DEFINITIONS; 25-4.0345, F.A.C., CUSTOMER PREMISE EQUIPMENT AND INSIDE WIRE; 25-24.475, F.A.C., COMPANY OPERATIONS: RULES INCORPORATED: 25-24.505. F.A.C., SCOPE: 25-24.511, F.A.C., APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE; RULE 25-24.515, F.A.C., PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE; RULE 25-24.516, F.A.C., PAY TELEPHONE RATE CAPS; AND RULE 25-24.520, F.A.C., REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE

The current rules in Chapter 25-24, F.A.C., governing pay telephone service apply to any telecommunications company, other than local exchange companies (LECs), that provide pay telephone service as defined in Section 364.3375, Florida Statutes (1995). LECs are governed by Rule 25-4.076, F.A.C., Pay Telephone Service By Local Exchange Companies.

The proposed rule amendments would repeal the separate rule for LECs providing pay telephone services, extend the scope of the other pay telephone rules to include LECs, and require that, "Any person desiring to provide pay telephone services must have a pay telephone certificate." Thus, the rules would combine all pay telephone service providers (PSPs) under the same requirements.

The amendments would also implement Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements found in FCC Report and Order 96-388 and FCC Order 96-439 on Reconsideration. Adopting these requirements is necessary to bring Florida into compliance with the FCC's orders. These requirements include: defining the LECs' pay telephone equipment as customer premises equipment; allowing the PSPs to charge for directory assistance; allowing the PSPs to charge a marketbased rate for local coin calls; and discontinuing the set use fee for all 0+ and IXC completed 0- calls.

The proposed amendments include specific rate caps expressed in dollars and cents that pay telephone providers must not exceed for various types of calls. The proposed amendments would also allow more flexibility to providers for minimum length of calls at confinement facilities, allow a charge for incoming calls after five minutes, and add conditions for extending incoming call blocking where exempted. Outgoing calls would be required to be permitted at all times. In addition, pay telephones would have to meet certain American National Standards Institute (ANSI) requirements for handicapped users. Finally, pay telephone stations located in confinement facilities would be exempt from certain requirements, and outgoing local and long distance calls at those facilities could not be terminated until after a minimum elapsed time of ten minutes.

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES IMPACTED

Any telecommunications company that provides pay telephone service would be required to comply with the proposed rule amendments. In Florida, certificates to provide pay telephone telecommunications service are currently held by over 1,000 entities. The companies range from sole proprietors with one pay telephone to large companies with thousands of pay telephones throughout the state.

Any individual that uses a pay telephone in Florida could be indirectly impacted by the proposed rule amendments when implemented by pay telephone providers. They would be the ultimate bearer of the costs and receiver of the benefits of the rule changes.

DIRECT COSTS TO THE AGENCY AND OTHER STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

The Florida Public Service Commission (Commission) should eventually see a reduction in the number of complaints filed by pay telephone users if the rule achieves its purpose (to reduce the incidence of price gouging on toll calls and increase the level of information and service quality of pay telephones). However, there may be a short-term increase in consumer complaints (due to higher surcharges and rates). Also, staff would be monitoring compliance with the proposed rule changes. Present staff levels should be adequate if these increases are short term.

At least three local governments (Cities of Lakeland, Ocala, and Tallahassee) hold ALEC certificates, although none are currently offering telecommunications services. Local governments offering pay telephone service would face the same compliance costs as others. Local law enforcement

agencies would have some minimal costs associated with approving call blocking renewals. No other direct costs to state or local government entities are foreseen.

ESTIMATED TRANSACTIONAL COSTS TO INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES REQUIRED TO COMPLY

The estimated costs of complying with the proposed rule amendments are described in this section. Staff reviewed data request responses, testimony, and workshop comments and has made every effort to include all costs provided by any participating party. Cost estimates are contained in the following discussion for each section of the proposed rule amendments where data request responses indicated an increased regulatory cost. Where explicit costs are not included but indicated, the total amount of regulatory cost increases would depend on unknown factors such as the actual number of companies affected and the duration and number of calls affected.

Proposed Rule Amendments to 25-24.515, F.A.C., Pay Telephone Service

Proposed Rule Amendments 25-24.515(5) & (6), F.A.C., would require free direct access to dial tone and toll free numbers. This would decrease revenues for companies currently charging for these items. Subsection (7) would allow a charge for local directory calls which could increase revenues for those companies imposing a charge per the FCC order.

Subsection (9)(a) would require the certificate number and local coin rate to be added to the currently required identification information at the pay telephone station. Alltel does not believe that the certificate should be required to be listed on the phone because: (a) the pay station cards are already over crowded with required information; (b) the name of the provider is on the phone and can be checked with the Commission for an assigned certificate number; and (c) multi-state operations create difficulties with lack of consistency in formatting. Sprint-Florida, Inc. responded that this section has caused a total expense of \$4,200 to include the company's certificate number. Sprint Payphone Services, Inc. indicated it has incurred a one-time expense of \$4,000 to update its existing place cards in compliance with the proposed rule change.

The Florida Public Telecommunications Association, Inc. (FPTA) suggested that a minimum time period of at least six months be allowed for PSPs to bring their pay telephones into compliance with the rule changes. With a reasonable amount of time to change signage, the economic impact of these changes would be minimal, because the PSP can change the cards during the normal course of busines, without a special trip.

Subsection (9)(b) would change the allowed call termination period from "15 minutes" to "a minimum elapsed time." The change could reduce the amount of time allowed without an additional charge which could increase revenues to PSPs and increase costs to pay telephone users.

Subsection (13)(a) would require incoming calls to be received at all times with no charge for the first five minutes unless the location has been granted an exemption by the Commission. There could be an increase in revenues for companies now blocking incoming calls at certain times. An audible notice of disconnect must be provided prior to disconnect. The cost to provide this audible notice was not reported. Subsection (13)(a) would also limit the exemption for the incoming call requirement to a one year period. Exemptions granted prior to the one year limitation would expire one year from the effective date of the proposed amendment. Florida Pay Phone Systems, Inc. (FPPS) indicated that it is extremely difficult to obtain a signature from a chief of police because of reluctance to acknowledge a crime problem in his jurisdiction. FPPS states it took five months to obtain a signature (including 80 man hours, many calls, and visits to the office) for two phones at one location. It stated, "An annual exemption signature would make the request a constant battle." While there is a regulatory cost to obtain additional signatures every year, the requirement would ensure that there is continued justification for the blocking and loss of accessibility for customers receiving incoming calls. GTE anticipates that annual petitions for exemption for blocking incoming calls would result in an additional expense of \$120 per pay station.

BellSouth Public Communications, Inc. (BSPC) estimated that to comply with this change would initially cost \$113,799 with subsequent costs per year to comply at \$38,119, for a total first year cost of \$151,918. Costs include labor costs for administration, marketing, technical, and maintenance and assumes 50% of existing exempted stations and subsequent exempted stations would revert back to two-way calling.

FPTA believes that a five-minute minimum clapsed time is too long a time period to allow for free incoming calls. FPTA recommends only one or two minutes at most which would accommodate most, if not all, emergency call-back situations. This would still provide an incentive to the PSP to only request incoming call blocking where absolutely necessary due to a crime situation.

FPTA believes that a one-year exemption would create an additional administrative burden that would not be offset by any benefit. Allowing PSPs to charge for incoming calls would be a sufficient incentive to allow incoming calls everywhere possible. Some of the increased costs would be associated with increased paperwork and the need to create and maintain another set of records with very specific tracking requirements. To secure signitures, it would be necessary to divert personnel to track down location owners. Also, FPTA believes that the chief of law enforcement would be reluctant to state in writing that crime has been reduced because of incoming call blocking. The result would be the loss of a number of pay telephones where the location provider or law enforcement agencies are reluctant to get involved with such "bureacracy."

Subsection (13)(b) would allow a pay telephone provider to initiate a temporary block of incoming calls after: (a) the required form has been filed with the Commission; (b) a central office based intercept message has been activated; (c) a written notice is displayed as required; and, (d) the LEC has informed the local emergency 911 services center that the number is restricted to outbound calls. This proposed amendment should shorten the time frame to implement an incoming call block but would make continuation of the exemption contingent on subsequent Commission approval of the request.

Subsection (14) would require that each pay telephone station be connected to an individual access line. This may require companies with multiple stations to incur costs to connect to an individual access line.

Subsection (15) would require that outgoing calls be permitted at all times. Although this should increase revenues for PSPs, there may be some additional costs to some PSPs from this requirement. FPTA states that it strongly believes that PSPs should have the latitude to configure each pay telephone in the way that is best suited to serve each specific location. A PSP should be allowed, with proper signage, to turn off a pay telephone certain hours to deter loitering and criminal activity around the phone. Otherwise, PSPs would be forced to remove some instruments that could have remained for use during most hours of the day.

Subsection (16) would require that both white and yellow pages directories must be at each pay telephone station except in phone banks where every other station must have directories. Florida Pay Phone Systems, Inc. indicated that it would cost the company approximately \$200 for every single pay phone station. Where there are two phones at one location, the cost would be approximately \$30 per

pay phone. Sprint-Florids, Inc. estimates the initial expense to adhere to this section would be \$51,500 to cover the purchase and installation of additional directory binders and mounting equipment to secure directories at the pay phone location. Sprint Payphone Services, Inc. would incur \$42,200 in additional expense for the required directory binders, mc unting equipment, and labor.

FPTA objects to being required to obtain yellow page volumes where the yellow pages are not included within the same book as the white pages. Large metropolitan areas can mean three volumes of directories. A larger swing-away binder to accommodate this many volumes cost approximately \$200 versus a single volume binder that would cost approximately \$75. Also, because yellow pages are a commercial activity, FPTA believes PSPs should not be required to provide free advertising space for these commercial entities.

Subsection (18)(a) would change the ANSI reference date from 1986 to 1992 and require volume controls on pay telephones. Subsection (18)(b) would insure that the route to a conforming station was free of wheelchair barriers. Subsection (18)(e) would prohibit the installation of pay telephones where the clear floor or ground space provided in ANSI section 4.29.2 is reduced by a vehicle parked in a designated parking space. Florida Pay Phone Systems, Inc. indicated that this section would dramatically reduce the amount of pay phones which are accessible to the public. If a pay phone is placed in a location that is not adjacent to a designated parking space, for example, at a gas station, then it is usually in the direct line of traffic which would be a liability to both the pay phone provider and location owner if anyone was hit while using the pay phone. It would cost approximately \$250 per pay phone to move the phones and an estimated 40% of all pay phones could be lost at gas stations, according to Florida Pay Phone Systems, Inc. FPTA states that to upgrade an instrument to comply with volume control requirements would cost between \$50 and \$100, including parts and labor, depending on the age of the phone. Allowing the modifications over a period of time and in conjunction with routine repairs and maintenance would minimize costs and use employees most efficiently.

Subsection (19) requires that each pay telephone station except those in a confinement facility allow entry of unlimited digits for the duration of a call. The proposed amendment removes the exception for pay telephones in confinement facilities. GTE objects that this new requirement would have a potentially significant impact on GTE. "A significant majority, if not all, of the pay station systems serving inmate facilities do not allow inmate dialing after either seven or ten digits have been

Unlimited dialing increases the opportunity for an immate to harass persons outside the immate facilities."

Unlimited dialing increases the opportunity for an immate to harass persons outside the immate facility or commit telephone fraud. Although the impact to GTE is undeterminable, GTE's experience indicates that immate systems which limit the calling access by limiting the number of digits dialed, do have a positive effect on limiting pay station fraud. Otherwise, the unlimited digit input is beneficial, particularly for a calling card customer who desires to make several calls, but only wants to dial the carrier access number once, and for banking and other transactions. However, these applications should not apply to an immate.

Subsection (22) exempts pay telephone stations located in confinement facilities from many of the provisions of 25-24.515 because of the restricted nature of the end user. Although inmates would not enjoy all the benefits of this section, the exemptions are necessary for the safety and welfare of the nonincarcerated public.

Proposed Amendments to Rule 25-24.516, F.A.C., Pay Telephone Rate Caps

The proposed amendments for rate caps would raise rate and surcharge caps and allow increased revenues if market conditions permitted higher charges. Extended calling service (ECS) calls must be billed at the same price as local coin calls per the PCC order. Sprint-Plorida, Inc. estimated that if it raises rates to a very high level, it would generate approximately \$328,500 annually (\$53,400 nonregulated and \$275,100 regulated), presumably at current volume. In addition, the Pay Station Location Provider would realize an increase in revenue estimated at \$82,100 annually based on the current contracted commission rates. Sprint Payphone Services, Inc. could realize additional revenues, if it raises its rates to a very high level, of approximately \$127,600 annually. In addition, the pay station location provider would realize an increase in revenue estimated at \$32,400 annually, based on the current contracted commission rates. FPTA objects to the requirement that ECS coin calls match local coin call rates because PSPs are charged measured rates for ECS calls and market conditions may dictate a different price. However, since local call rates would be rates set by the PSPs, they may be set at an adequately high rate for ECS calls. That higher rate may, in turn, make the local call rate too high for the local market. The PSPs would each have to find the right balance for their local and ECS coin call rate.

Although PSPs may increase rates and surcharges, in a competitive market they may be constrained from charging the highest level possible. Also, as charges increase, there may be a consumer response of less usage of pay telephones which could lessen the rise in PSP revenues.

IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS, SMALL CITIES, OR SMALL COUNTIES

None of the responding pay telephone companies said that they met the statutory definition of a small business. However, FPTA indicated that most of its members are small businesses. Small pay telephone companies should have the same regulatory compliance costs per pay telephone station as the larger companies. They would have the same rate and surcharge caps. All providers of pay telephone services must meet Commission service availability and accessability requirements so that pay telephone users may expect a minimum acceptable level of service. Small pay telephone companies should also enjoy the same benefits as large companies by having more flexibility in setting local call rates and mining their revenues. No additional direct impact on small cities or small counties is foreseen.

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE METHODS

Section 120.541, Florida Statutes, provides for a substantially affected person to submit a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule and requires the SERC to either adopt the alternative or give a statement of the reasons for rejecting it in favor of the proposed rule. There were no formal proposals submitted in accordance with Section 120.541, F.S., however, the alternative suggestions submitted are addressed. These proposals have not been adopted into staff's proposed rule amendments.

The proposed rule amendment to 25-24.515(9), F.A.C., requires the addition of the holder's certificate number to the pay telephone station information provided. Although this addition may cause some additional expense and difficulty, PSPs have six months to comply, and it would help avoid confusion between similar named companies and eliminate several steps in addressing complaints about a particular pay phone.

The proposed rule amendment to 25-24.515(12) allows all calls except 0- calls (currently all calls must be routed to the LEC) to be routed to the PSP's carrier of choice. FPTA objects that the proposed amendment would continue to mandate that the local exchange provider (LEP) ultimately

carry non-emergency 0- calls. Unless the Commission requires that the LEP re-route non-emergency calls back to the PSP's carrier of choice, FPTA proposes that all 0- calls be routed to a certificated provider authorized by the Commission to handle 0- traffic. For each 0- call handled by the LEP, the PSP loses a commission that may be 30%-40% of the revenue on the call. For an "operator transfer," long distance carriers pay LEPs a typical transfer fee of \$0.75.

The proposed rule amendment to 25-24.515(13)(a), F.A.C., makes incoming call blocking exemptions limited to one year. One suggestion was that only the pay phone owner and location provider be required to sign any renewal. Another alternative, considered less cumbersome by one company, would be to allow the exemption to remain in place until the local agent or local police authority requests to open the pay stations to incoming calls. The requirement aims to balance the interest of the public in having available incoming calling ability and the need to eliminate or minimize criminal elements congregating at certain pay telephone locations.

Regarding the proposed rule amendment 25-24.515(16), F.A.C., for directory placement, a suggestion was made that all single pay phones only need white pages and only two or more pay phones need yellow. This suggestion would not fully meet the needs of pay phone users.

The proposed rule amendment 25-24.515(18)(e), F.A.C., prohibits installing a pay phone where the required clear floor or ground space is reduced by a vehicle parked in a designated parking place. There was an opinion expressed that the section should be removed. Although this section may be a disincentive for some location owners to install a pay phone, removal of the amendment would allow clear ground space to be occupied by a vehicle, thus, blocking access and clear space for handicapped access. FPTA suggests that pay telephone providers be allowed a minimum period of at least one year after the rule becomes effective to comply with the newly adopted ANSI standards.

The proposed rule amendment 25-24.515(19), F.A.C., requires allowing unlimited input of digits during a call. A language change was recommended to block inmates from using this ability to harass and commit phone fraud. Not allowing inmates unlimited digit entry has merit but that objective may be reached by including subsection (19) in the exemptions for confinement facilities in subsection (22).

BSPC requested that it be allowed to place additional directories and directory holders, where required, on routine maintenance visits within a specified period of time to avoid additional costs of dispatching service technicians.

CONCLUSION

The rule amendments implementing the FCC Order should not impose additional regulatory costs, because PSPs would still be subject to the federal rules absent Florida rule amendments. Rule amendments due to FPSC initiative would have additional regulatory costs. PSPs may incur costs to comply with placard, volume control, both white and yellow page directory, and accessibility requirements. PSPs could no longer charge the set use fee for 0+ calls and DXC completed 0- calls. However, offsetting the additional regulatory costs would be the opportunity to increase the rate for intrastate tell calls from \$0.25 to \$0.30 per minute and the surcharge for tell calls from \$1.00 to \$1.75 as well as the ability to charge what the market will bear for local calls.

CBH:tf/e-patel3

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

REQUEST TO BLOCK INCOMING CALLS

PAY TELEPHONE NUMBER ONE NUMBER MIS REQUEST, NO EXCEPTIONS
PAYSON LOCATION OF MY TELEF-ONE (MONETS)
To dater oriminal activity facilitated by individuals receiving incoming calls at the pay telephone listed above, I request that I be granted an exemption from the requirement that incoming calls be received at the pay telephone location (Rule 25-24.515(8) or 25-4.076(8), F.A.C., as appropriate). I agree to provide central office based intercept at no charge to the enduser and to prominently display a written notice directly above or below the telephone number which states: "Incoming calls blocked at request of law enforcement."
i, the undersigned owner or officer of the pay telephone company named below, have read the foregoing and declare that to the basi of my knowledge and belief, the above information is a true and correct statement. I am aware that pursuant to Section 837.06. Floride Statutes, whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mislead a public-servent in the performance of his official duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.
SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OFFICER OF PAY TELEPHONE COMPANY
NAME OF OWNER/OFFICER OF PAY TELEPHONE COMPANY (PRINT OR TYPE)
NAME OF PAY TELEPHONE COMPANY
I, the undersigned owner of the above-referenced pay telephone location, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, oriminal activity is associated with and facilitated by incoming calls being received at the pay telephone number and location referenced above. It is my belief that allowing incoming calls to be blocked at the pay telephone will eliminate or help control that activity and attest to this fact by my eignature below. I am ewere that pursuant to Section 837.06. Florida Statutes, whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mislead a public-servant in the performance of his official duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. SIGNATURE OF LOCATION OWNER.
NAME OF PAY TELEPHONE LOCATION OWNER (PRINT OR TYPE)
MULNO ADDRESS
I, the undersigned Chief of the lew enforcement agency of the jurisdiction in which the above-referenced pay telephone is located, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, criminal activity is associated with and facilitated by incoming calls being received at the pay telephone number and location referenced above. It is my belief that allowing incoming calls to be blocked at this pay telephone will eliminate or help control that activity and attest to this fact by my signature below. I am aware that pursuant to Bection 837.06. Florida Statutes, whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mulead a public-servent in the performance of his official duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.
SIGNATURE OF CHIEF OF RESPONSIBLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY:
NAME & POSITION/TITLE (PRINT OR TYPE)
NAME OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY:
MALAN ADDRESS

** PLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMUNETON **

DIVIDIOS OF COMMUNICATION

APPLICATION POSE

AUTRORITY TO PROTUDE PAY TRUSPROSE SERVICE WITHIN THE STATE OF PLOSIDA

INSTRUCTIONS.

- This form is used as an application for an original certificate to provide pay telephone service within the State of Florida.
- B. <u>Frint or Type</u> all responses to each item requested in the application and appendices. If an item is not applicable, please explain why.
- C. Use a separate sheet for each answer which will not fit the allotted space.
- D. Once completed, submit the original and two (2) copies of this form, the signed applicant Acknowledgement Card and a non-refundable application fee of \$100.00 to:

Florida Public Service Commission Division of Becords and Reporting 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd. Basley Suilding Tallahasses, Florida 32309-0050 (850) 413-6770

E. If you have questions about completing the form, contact:

Florida Public Service Commission Division of Communications Bureau of Certification and Evaluation 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd. Gunter Building Tullahasses, Florida 32399-0850 (850) 413-6600

PORM PSC/CMU 32 (E/EE) Required by Commission Rule Nos. 25-24.511

1.	Flease give name of company;
2.	Please give name under which the applicant will do business (fictitious name, etc.):
3.	Official mailing address (including street name & number, post office box, city, state, and sip code).
4.	Floride address (including street name & number, post office box, city, state, and sip code):
	Structure of organization;
	() Individual () Corporation () General Partnership () Limited Partnership () Other,
4.	If incorporated in Florida, please give proof that the applicant has authority to operate in Florida: (a) The Florida Secretary of State Corporate
7.	registration number: If using fictitious name-d/b/s, please give proof that the applicant is in compliance with the fictitious name statute (Chapter 865.09 PS) to operate in Florida.
	(a) The Florida Pictitious name registration number:
	Please give FEID Number(if applicable):
PORM PRO	/CMU 38 (E/EE) -2-

9.	II.	individual, please give;
		mitte
		26dress1
		City/State/Sip:
		Telephone No.1 Pax No.1
		Internet B-Heil Address:
		Internet Wedsite Address:
10.	and	applicant is a partnership, please give name, title address of all partners and a copy of the tnership agreement.
		Bee 1
		Title I
		Mdress1
		City/State/Sip:
		Telephone Bo. : Fex Bo. :
		Internet B-Mail Address:
		Internet Wedsite Address:
	62	- '
		Title I
91		Address1
		City/State/Sipi
		Telephone No.1 Pax No.1
		Internet B-Mail Address:
		Internet Wedsite Address:

PORK PSC/CMU 32 (E/EE)

Telephone Bo.:	(a)	The application,
Title : Address: City/State/Sip: Telephone No.: Internet Nedsite Address: Internet Wedsite Address: (b) Official Point of Contact for the ongoing operations of the company: Name : Title : Address: City/State/Sip: Internet Nedsite Address: Internet Wedsite Address: Internet Wedsite Address: Internet Wedsite Address: Complaints/Inquiries from customers: Name : Title : Address: City/State/Sip:		Name I
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Title :	(b)	
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		Internet Wedsite Address:

PORM PSC/CMU 32 (E/EX

12.	Indicate if applicant or any subsidiary, partner, officers, director, or any stockholder been previously adjudged bankrupt, mentally incompetent, or found guilty of any felony or of any crime, or whether such actions may result from pending proceedings. If so, please amplain.
13.	Eas the applicant or any subsidiary, partner, officer, director, or any stockholder over been granted or denied a pay telephone certificate in the State of Florida? (This includes active and canceled pay telephone certificates.) If yos, places explain and list the certificate holder and certificate number.
14.	Is the applicant or any subsidiary, partner, officer, director, or any stockholder a subsidiary, partner, officer in any other Florida certificated pay telephone company. If yes, give name of company and relationship. If no longer associated with company, give reason why not.

b. has applications per telephone provider.	ding to be certificated as
c. has been denied auth telephone provider.	erity to operate as a pay Explain circumstances.
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d. has bed regulatory of the communication of the c	enaltics imposed for viole is statutes, rules, or order
	enalties imposed for violar a statutes, rules, or order
	rvices that will be provide

EOW does the applicant intend to service and maint each payphone (*) (check all that apply) PERSONALLY PULL-TIME TECRNICIAN FART-TIME TECRNICIAN SERVICE/REPAIR/MAINTENANCE CONTRACT (COTER (Describe) Will each of the pay telephones which you plan to install, provide access to all locally available 1 distance carriers via 19XXX+0, 1010XXX, 950-XXXX, 1-8007 (See Rule 25-24.515(6), F.A.C.) () Yes () Explain: Will each of the pay telephones which you plan to install conform to subsections 4.29.2 - 4.29.4 and 4.29.2 of the American National Standard Specifics for Making Buildings and Pacilities Accessible and for Making Buildings and Pacilities Accessible and		ts the applicant	plans to instal	11/operate
FULL-TIME TECRNICIAN PART-TIME TECRNICIAN SERVICE/REPAIR/MAINTENANCE CONTRACT O OTHER (Describe) Will each of the pay telephones which you plan to install, provide access to all locally available 1 distance carriers via 10KKH-0, 1010KK, 950-KKK, 1-8007 (See Rule 25-24.515(6), F.A.C.) () Yes () Explain: Will each of the pay telephones which you plan to install conform to subsections 4.29.2 - 4.29.4 and 4.29.8 of the American Rational Standard Specifics for Making Duildings and Facilities accessible and	Eow does	the applicant int	end to service 11 that apply)	and maint
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Usable by Physically Eandicapped Feople (Attachmen	install, distance 1-8007 (8	provide access to carriers via 10EX ce Rule 25-24.515	all locally av	vailable l

- HEQUIATORY ASSESSMENT PER: I understand that all telephone companies must pay a regulatory assessment fee in the amount of ,13 of one percent of its gross operating revenue derived from intrastate business. Regardless of the gross operating revenue of a company, a minimum annual assessment fee of \$50 is required.
- choss RECHIPTS TAI: I understand that all telephone companies must pay a gross receipts tax of two and one-half percent on all intre and interstate business.
- 3. Shims This I understand that a seven percent sales tax must be paid on intra and interstate revenues.
- 4. APPLICATION PER: A non-refundable application fee of \$100.00 must be submitted with the application.

UTILITY OFFICIAL:	Signature	Date
	Mille	Telephone No.
Address:		Pax No.

Attachments

APPLICANT ACENOVLEDGHENT

PORK PSC/CMU 32 (E/EX)

.. APPENDIX A ..

PALIDVALL

By my signature below, I, the undersigned owner or officer of the above named entity, have read the foregoing and declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information is a true and correct statement.

Purther, I am sware that pursuant to Chapter 837.06, Florida Statutes, "Whoever knowingly makes a false statement is writing with the intent to mislend a public convent in the performance of his official duty shall be guilty of a misdemeaner of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.002 and s. 775.003".

I will comply with all current and future Commission requirements regarding the pay telephone service. I understand that a non-refundable application fee of \$100 must accompany the application, also I understand that I am required to pay a regulatory assessment fee (minimum of \$50.00 per calendar year), to file an annual pay telephone service report, and pay gross receipts tax. Furthermore I agree to keep the Commission advised of any changes in the names or addresses listed in the application within ten (10) days of the change.

UTILITY OFFICIAL:	Signature	Date
	Title	Telephone No.
Address:		Pax Bo.

FORM PEC/CHU 32 (X/XX)

APPLICANT ACENDULED SKENT

I soknowledge recubic Service Commiss	ipt and understanding of the Florida on's Rules and Requirements relating to some Service.
Signatures	Date:
Titles	
Microsol	Tel. No.
	Pax No.

THIS NUMBER OF COMPLETED AND RETURNED WITH THE APPLICATION REPORT THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS ENGINE. FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESULT IN A DELAY OF THE CERTIFICATE REING ISSUED.