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### APPEARANCES:

JUNE MCKINNEY, Florida Public Service

Commission, Division of Legal Services, 2540 Shumard

Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0870,

appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.

CHARLES J. BECK, Deputy Public Counsel,
Office of Public Counsel, 111 West Madison Street,
Room 812, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, appearing
on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida.

## ALSO PRESENT:

ANN SHELFER and LEVENT ILERI, FPSC Division of Communications

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## PROCEEDINGS

(Hearing convened at 10:00 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Julia Johnson. I'm joing to go ahead and call this customer hearing to order this morning.

Counsel, please read the notice.

MS. MCKINNEY: Notice issued August 27th,
1998, this time and place is set for public hearing in
the Florida Public Service Commission's Undocketed
Special Project 980000A. The purpose of this hearing
is set forth in the notice.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Take appearances.

MR. BECK: My name is Charlie Beck. I'm with the Office of Public Counsel in Tallahassee appearing on behalf of the Florida citizens.

MS. McKINNEY: June McKinney on behalf of Staff.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Again, my name is

Julia Johnson. I'm the Chairman of the Public Service

Commission. Seated to my right is Commissioner

Terry Deason, and to my far right is Commissioner

Joe Garcia. Joining us soon will be Commissioner

Leon Jacobs.

Let me give you a little background information. I'm certain as you came into the room you received several handouts, but one was the Fair and Reasonable Rate handout. That was the blue form. That goes into quite a bit of detail as to why we're here today. But I'll just provide some summary information.

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Last legislative session the Florida Legislature asked that the Commission study and report back to the legislature the fairness and reasonableness of the local residential rates. They asked us to look at quite a few factors: affordability of the service, the cost of the service, how customers value the service, and they also asked us to compare and look at the rates for basic residential local service in other surrounding southeastern states. We are -- in several different proceedings, we're going to have a cost proceeding to get a better indication of cost. But we most importantly scheduled 22 hearings across the state to hear from the customers. To hear what you think about telephone service, quality of service, the rates that you pay, and anything else that you would like for us to know about so that we can provide that information to the legislature, as they decide next year what they should do, what they can do to help promote in advance competition and choice.

Last session -- I know I was talking to one gentlemen a little earlier -- certainly there was a bill on the House side that would have provided for some incremental rate increases on the local rate with concurrent access reductions on the long distance side. That bill did not pass the legislature. The gentlemen that I spoke thought that perhaps that legislation had passed and that this was this legislation. That legislation did not pass. In fact, the committee withdrew that legislation and replaced it with the legislation that has brought us here today.

Someone else asked is this a rate increase proceeding? No, this isn't a rate-of-return-rate-increase kind of proceeding. The Commission does not regulate companies' rate of return anymore. In 1995 the legislature saw fit to take away that particular regulatory authority, but in its place they presented price caps so that companies could not charge any higher than a rate certain for a certain period of time. And after which they would have some indices to which they could, over several years, begin to, to an index, raise rates. But this is not a rate

case. This is not a rate proceeding. This is an opportunity for us to hear from you; report to the legislature so that they can make up their minds as to what needs to be done.

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Now, with respect to your comments today, for those of you who would like to testify, at the appropriate time I'll ask you to stand and we'll swear you in. The reason we do that is so that your testimony can be a part of the official record upon which we can rely when we issue our final report and recommendation to the legislature. If you don't want to provide any oral comments today, the blue sheet also -- on the last page there's a place for written comments. So if you'd like to write in your comments, fold those over and provide them to Ms. Crump that would be fine. Or if you go home tonight and you think about it over the next several days or several weeks that there's something you want to tell us, you can provide us with those written comments. We also have a 1-800 number so that you can call the Commission and provide us with your comments. ask that you be patient with us in the 1-800 number. We're in the process of trying to upgrade the system. The legislature did give us additional funding to have additional people to man those calls, but we still

find that there's so many calls coming in, oftentimes customers calling in have quite a long wait.

If you have access to a computer, you can file your complaints or your concerns via the Internet. That process is up and running and it seems to work very well.

Also with respect to the computer and Internet access, if you want to hear what your neighbors are saying across the state, there's a link that if you have the appropriate audio speakers on your computer, you can link in and hear the testimony of those from weeks and the months past and even those that will be testifying, we generally have them transmitted live so that you can hear what your neighbors across the state have to say about this issue. In fact, this particular hearing is being transmitted over the Internet live. So we did want to make sure you were informed of that.

I think I've handled most of the preliminary matters. Counsel, anything?

MS. MCKINNEY: No.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And with that, if those of you that would like to testify, if you could stand, I'll swear you in at this time.

(Witnesses collectively sworn.)

Thank you. You may all be seated. And as you come forward Mr. Beck, of the Public Counsel's Office, will call your name. As you come forward, if you could come to the podium, state again your name, and where you're from for purposes of the record, and begin your statements. After which, if you could pause for a second, there may be questions from the Commissioners. If you'd like to answer questions, that's fine. If you don't want to answer any questions, that's fine too. Just let us know whatever you feel most comfortable with. With that I think we're ready for the first customer.

MR. BECK: Thank you, Chairman Johnson. The first witness is Loren Elsey.

#### LOREN ELSEY

was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

#### DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS ELSEY: My name is Loren Elsey. I'm from Geneva, Florida. And I'm very grateful for this opportunity to speak my peace. And if you have any questions, I'd be happy to answer them. And instead of relying on my old memory, I recorded everything for

posterity in the form of a statement, so if you will just bear with me, and I'll read this.

been concerned about the way revenue has been managed for long distance service. In my opinion, this is corporate welfare and the gross fleecing of America. I have written a lot of letters and talked to a lot of people, the FCC, PSC, various representatives of BellSouth. No one disagrees with me but no one seems to be willing to take the initiative to do something about it.

Before the breakup in 1984 we had free telephones, free service calls, free repairs. We had friendly operators without voice mail. Long distance rates were progressively going down; they were not going up. We had no long distance fees or carrier line charges.

After the breakup, all of the free stuff was discontinued. Because of MCI, the long distance business was given to a few carriers. MCI did not want to provide local services too costly. Local carriers could not survive without long distance revenue, which was recognized by the FCC. But as I recall, state PSC's would not authorize a substantial rate increase. Congress and the state PSC's and the

FCC then authorized the local carriers to replace this lost revenue with the long distance access fee to compensate for the use of local networks, which was previously paid out of long distance revenue.

Access fees, plus carrier line charges now represent 55% of the basic rate for a single line consumer. For two lines it's 63%. Just for the privilege of making a long distance call, I pay \$150 a year, plus the appropriate state and federal taxes. My average long distance calls are less than \$5 a month.

On Tuesday I spoke to an AT&T operator regarding the new \$3 minimum that will be charged to 14 million AT&T customers who do not make many or any long distance calls. That equates to an additional \$42 million per month, or \$504 million per year in additional revenue from those who can least afford it.

My access fees will now with \$220 per year instead of \$150. The operator explained that the \$3 minimum was to maintain the network to complete the call. Can you believe that? That's what we pay the access fee. And I explained to her I already pay an access fee to BellSouth for that purpose. She could not explain that. But she did confirm -- and this is very important -- that commercial revenue exceeds

residential revenue.

So after I spoke to her I spoke to an AT&T
Staff member in Columbus, Ohio, to determine what AT&T
paid to BellSouth and other carriers for an access
fee. He said it was seven cents a minute. I didn't
believe him. So I called Southern Bell and spoke to a
staff member, and she then could not answer my
question but she had another senior staff member call
me late yesterday afternoon and confirm that they
collect from AT&T a total of 4.9 cents per minute. So
in addition to that 4.9 cents per minute, and the
\$3.50 we pay on your monthly statement, this is
double-dipping, right?

Now, what is even worse, there are approximately 2700 listings in the local directly -I'm talking about Orange County, et cetera -- for city, county, state and federal government telephone listings. I suspect that no more than 10% of those listed are authorized to make long distance calls.

Probably less than 10% receive long distance calls.

Even though a large percentage of the telephones are restricted from making long distance calls, they can still receive long distance calls, and, therefore, are subject to the access fee. An access fee is paid for each of those telephones. The total for Metropolitan

Orlando is approximately \$300,000 annually, including state and federal taxes. For the entire state, I suspect, that this would be 10 times that amount, or \$3 million annually. That is money that's paid from tax revenue that could be spent for educating our children; our grandchildren in my case.

Rather than subsidizing other long distance users -- or rather than subsidizing long distance users, hundreds of thousands of our tax dollars are being spent on access fees for telephones that never initiate or receive a long distance call. Access fees should be reevaluated to arrive at a more fair way to charge the consumer for long distance usage. Long distance revenue for the industry -- I'm talking about nationally -- is approximately \$90 billion. Access fee revenue is approximately \$8.5 billion or 10% of long distance revenue.

Many years ago I was told not to complain unless I had a solution to the problem. In my opinion there are two options. Clearly a 10% adjustment in basic long distance rates will pay for the use of local networks to process the long distance calls. This would amount to only a penny or two per minute.

Long distance providers should pay the access fee directly to the local carrier for the use

of their network to complete the call. This is the way that it was -- and this is important to remember -- we didn't have all of this stuff before the breakup. This is the way that it was done in 1984 before the breakup. Or the local carrier could bill the consumer, you and I, 10% of the value of the long distance calls for your current billing period. If you made \$3 in long distance calls, then your charge would become \$3.30 for the month, instead of \$6.50 which you would pay now, plus carrier line charge, plus universal connectivity charge, the Gore tax.

I'm a strong advocate of user fees. If you use the service, pay for it. It is not reasonable, and I believe it's criminal, to expect a consumer to subsidize their neighbor and Corporate America long distance phone calls. Consider this in comparison — and I hope you listen very carefully on this — an access fee on your utility bill to pay, or to reduce, the toll fees on our local toll roads. Is there any difference between that and an access fee for long distance tolls? No. The public would be outraged if we had to do that.

And then, also, there are discussions underway to deregulate the electrical power companies. It's my understanding that another access fee is

already being discussed for the consumer to pay, you and I, if you switch to another provider.

Finally, I would like to offer this observation regarding the rate proposals that you talked about and were discussed during the last legislative session.

The proposed rate of \$20 over the next several years for the purpose of reducing commercial rates? No. Reducing long distance rates? That is obscene. To increase the basic rate to reduce long distance rates? Whenever already 40 million people are subsidizing long distance rates. Forget it.

Reduce call waiting? Forget that. Those that can afford call waiting and MemoryCall, pay for it. Most folks cannot afford it. To allow more competition? Since when does calling to increase your rates increase competition? You know, you want competition to reduce rates, not to increase it.

Once again, Middle America and those who can least afford it are being called on to finance those who can afford it. I have no sympathy for the long distance carriers. The profit they make is reflected by the number of television ads that we see daily, "10-10-321." It is outrageous to expect the consumer to subsidize these carries to further reduce their

rates to pay for these television ads. And I thank 1 2 you for your time. Any questions? 3 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Questions, 4 Commissioners? 5 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I do, but the Chairman 6 is probably going to get bothered, but I'm going to go 7 ahead and do it anyway. 8 Obviously, your statement speaks for itself, 9 so it's not about this, but it's just a general 10 question. And then I want to see if you have an 11 opinion, and I'm sort of mixing dockets here. Because 12 you did such a thoughtful job about this, I wanted to ask you what do you think about the area code split 13 issue? Have you thought about that at all? Do you 14 15 have an opinion? 16 WITNESS ELSEY: Yes. 17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Could you give it to 18 us, if you don't mind? 19 WITNESS ELSEY: I would prefer that instead 20 of having -- I think the discussion has been that 21 there may be an area code, let's say, in Central 22 Orange County. 23 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. That's one of 24 the proposals.

WITNESS ELSEY: And then in the outside

perimeter, then we would still retain what we have 1 got, or it would be something different or whatever. 2 3 My suggestion is just to go to a 10-digit 4 number because you're going to have to do it 5 eventually anyway. Get it over with. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you, sir. You 7 are one of the few who suggested that. But in the 8 confusing nature of this area in particular, the phone 9 service here is confusing because you have so many 10 companies that have a little chunk of this area, and 11 the rates and how it works. 12 But I've seen that perhaps that's one of the better solutions, even though, as a general rule, we 13 don't like overlay. We've yet to make our decision 15 but I appreciate your comments. 16 WITNESS ELSEY: Well, you're going to have to go 10 digits sooner or later. 17 18 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you. 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Sir, I have a question. 20 21 WITNESS ELSEY: Excuse me. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I appreciate your 23 statement. Obviously you put a lot of thought and effort into it. 24

I have a question concerning the relative

level of long distance rates interstate versus intrastate.

When we go to these hearings, often customers are confused and want explanations as to why interstate rates are lower. They give examples. They can call New York or San Francisco cheaper than they can call Orlando -- not Orlando but in this case Miami or Jacksonville. And you've hit upon the subscriber line charge, which is \$3.50 fee which is imposed by the FCC. That covers costs which were previously part of long distance rates, which you've observed that as well.

Here in Florida we've not imposed such a fee on the intrastate -- see, we only have jurisdiction over intrastate.

WITNESS ELSEY: You shouldn't.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: My question is, do you think it's more fair to have higher long distance rates with no fee even though those rates may be higher -- intrastate rates may be higher than interstate long distance rates?

want to use the service you pay for it. You don't subsidize your neighbor for your luxuries.

Getting back to that question about the

1	difference in those rates, I spoke to well, I guess
2	it was in one of these conversations I had with a
3	Southern Bell operator whenever it came up to access
4	fees and I said that you have an access fee that is
5	included in that rate, do you not? And that's the
6	reason
7	COMMISSIONER DEASON: There are access
8	charges that are collected in state, the 4.9 cents
9	which you mentioned, and it's even higher for Sprint
0	and for GTE.
1	WITNESS ELSEY: Could be.
.2	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Those rates they
L3	are collected on a per minute of usage basis
14	WITNESS ELSEY: Right.
15	COMMISSIONER DEASON: which causes rates
16	to be higher.
17	WITNESS ELSEY: Now you're talking about
18	interstate?
19	COMMISSIONER DEASON: No. Intrastate we
0.0	collect on our per minute basis.
21	WITNESS ELSEY: Those rates are higher?
22	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yeah.
23	COMMISSIONER DEASON: The access rates, the
24	4.9 cents that's collected
25	WITNESS ELSEY: You see, this is the thing

that's wrong about this whole system. Prior to 1985 no one ever heard of access fees. It was paid by -- out of the long distance call that you made. That's where the profit is in the telephone industry. That's the reason why AT&T and Sprint and MCI -- that's the reason why MCI wanted in it in the first place, because of the profits. Then it takes it away from the local carriers. Local carriers can't survive without long distance revenue because that's where the profit was before. And all of this, see, was paid out of long distance revenue.

Well, today, you know, in sympathy for, you know, the local carriers, they said "We'll just --" and I know that this is promoted by the Fortune 500. They want the public to pay for their long distance calls and that's wrong. Do you agree with that?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well --

WITNESS ELSEY: Come on, speak up.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I can tell you that in Florida we have historically relied upon charges directly to customers for their usage, and we've veered away from the FCC-type flat charge on a per-customer basis. And you can call it -- it's a per-minute charge. What it is, is the local companies charge the long distance companies for accessing their

network. It's not a customer-specific charge. It's collected from the long distance companies. And then the companies have to structure their rates, whatever they think is appropriate, to recover costs of completing calls onto the local network, and it's a per-minute basis.

WITNESS ELSEY: But what is wrong with adjusting the long distance rate to accommodate the access fee? Or what would be wrong --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It is. The intrastate.

WITNESS ELSEY: What's the 3.50 for?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's federal.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Interstate.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Which is between states. And we have no jurisdiction.

WITNESS ELSEY: But AT&T and Sprint and all the others still pay almost five cents a minute to the local carriers for the same thing. It's still an access fee. It's a double dip. Why can't that fee be prorated to be included either in the long distance call rate or be identified on your statement that you pay 10% as an access fee for the calls that you make? And guys like myself, who make less than \$5 worth of long distance calls a month, we'd only pay 50 cents

1 access fee. But the guy that pays \$1,000 a month in long distance calls, he'd pay \$100. And that's where 2 3 you're going to get your complaint. 4 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm interested. 5 Mr. Elsey, how did you arrive are the 10% figure? WITNESS ELSEY: The total revenue nationally 6 7 for long distance calls is \$90 billion. Access fees 8 total revenue is \$8.5 billion. So it's 10%. 9 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Interesting. Thank 10 you. 11 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I was trying to understand the double-dipping argument --12 13 WITNESS ELSEY: Okay. 14 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: -- that you make. 15 WITNESS ELSEY: I'll clear it up. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I know that the local 16 17 exchange companies, they get the 3.50 through the 18 subscriber line charge. 19 WITNESS ELSEY: Right. 20 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And they also get 21 revenues from the long distance companies by charging 22 them access. But the FCC, they have a formula based upon each local exchange company. The local companies 23

say how much does it really cost you to maintain your

network? And what the FCC has done is they've given

the local exchange companies two sources of revenue:

The 3.50, which is that fixed charge, and access
revenues. And the numbers together should add up -maybe not, maybe that's your argument -- should add up
to the cost of maintaining the network. They should
add up. The FCC just had two different avenues for
generating revenues; one was the 3.50 that was a fixed
charge that as Commissioner Deason said, when they
first came up with that, the Florida Commission was
opposed to that; putting it right on local rates that
way. And then the other mechanism that they used was
the access revenues.

WITNESS ELSEY: But that 3.50 is still an access fee.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Basically you're right, it is. It's just by another name.

WITNESS ELSEY: It says so on your statement.

well-taken because as it relates to your argument -you'll probably end up being more upset -- because the
FCC, they determined generally and directionally that
it is better to have a fixed charge on the bill as a
method of recovering access than the minute-of-use
charge. Because no one disputes that what we're --

what regulators -- what the FCC and state regulators in the instance of intrastate revenues, that we are charging the long distance companies far above the cost of service in order to generate those subsidy flows.

WITNESS ELSEY: The argument that I have,
Ms. Johnson, is that the FCC cannot do anything
without the approval of Congress.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: True.

WITNESS ELSEY: Right?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes. They may have some -- yes, they have to follow the federal laws.

And I know right now there's some debate as to whether the rules that they are implementing now are consistent with the laws. But there's some debate.

But you're right.

WITNESS ELSEY: Now, in this state you can't do anything without the approval of the legislature.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's right. Yes, sir.

WITNESS ELSEY: Behind that scene is corporate America that is influencing the decision of the people in our legislature and also in Congress. And it's through their contributions to their political parties and their campaigns that influence those decisions in their favor. And that's what's

wrong.

You see, in my opinion, a political candidate, or a member of Congress or whatever it may be, should never be authorized or allowed to accept a contribution from any commercial organization. Only individuals vote. Corporations don't. It's you and I that should be able to determine whether a political candidate gets in Congress or our state legislature to make those decisions that affect us. But they make decisions that are in favor of Corporate America.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You and I can have a long debate about that and probably enjoy it, but maybe we shouldn't expose the audience to our arcane beliefs -- or my arcane beliefs about how it should work. But I agree with you, the corporations do have a lot to say in what happens.

But I do contend to you the fact that you're here speaking to us also has a lot to say for it. And the fact we've had people speak to us in every stop.

We've have -- I think there are going to be 24 or 25 of these hearings across the state.

The legislature, when they tried to do a rebalancing bill and realized it was not popular, moved away from that position because they felt that perhaps there was a backlash and they need to have

more facts. Believe it or not, you do vote and that makes a much bigger difference sometimes than contributions.

witness elsey: The reason why I made that negative statement about politicians in Corporate

America is that I've got a folder down here full of letters that I have written to our representatives both in our legislature and in Congress -- I get real nice letters back from them. And they all agree, but nobody does anything. There is no action taken.

Every single one of them agree but no action.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do they agree on campaign contributions or agree on access charges?

(Laughter)

WITNESS ELSEY: They say that they are in favor of campaign finance reform.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: On this issue, your timing is impeccable, because the FCC, they are in the process of even reconsidering their own order on access.

WITNESS ELSEY: I picked up one paragraph
this those documents that you and the other lady
showed me, and it sounds encouraging. But even in
that one paragraph on Page2, and I didn't get to
finish it -- it was in favor of long distance revenue,

not the local rate.

See, the primary objective of all of this stuff is to reduce long distance rates.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Right.

WITNESS ELSEY: And 40 million people don't make long distance calls.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So reduce long distance rates, in particular intrastate, which is long distance within the states.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The point that I think it was -- a good point in that it seems as if like you're stating we started off, when we deregulated, you know, the long distance business, we set up this subsidy scheme that was designed to subsidize local rates.

But what's happening is the local people are ending up subsidizing long distance. The point is well-taken.

witness elsey: And you even included that in the proposals that were made in the spring to reduce long distance rates, and it just made me furious.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Elsey.

WITNESS ELSEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would tell you that there are some advantages even if you're not a long distance user.

WITNESS ELSEY: Name one. 1 2 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: To competition. 3 WITNESS ELSEY: Sir? COMMISSIONER GARCIA: If you'd let me 4 5 finish -- to the concept of competition. And that is, there's a series of innovations that I think have been 6 7 driven by the fact that we do have competition. 8 WITNESS ELSEY: Name one. 9 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I think the whole 10 series of services and advantages that you have from 11 your phone system today, which probably would have 12 never been offered by a stranded phone system which 13 had to compete with no one. 14 WITNESS ELSEY: I don't get better service today than I did 15 years ago. 15 16 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would contend to you 17 that you have more choices today of different type 18 services. If you just want basic service, you're 19 absolutely right. There's --20 WITNESS ELSEY: Name one. Give me some 21 examples. I can't agree with you. 22 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I think as a society -- maybe you and I should take up our debate 23

after because I know a lot of people are waiting to

speak, and I don't mind.

24

1 WITNESS ELSEY: Yeah, okay. 2 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I've got a few hours 3 to kill. 4 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: He can ride with us, 5 Mr. Elsey. We're riding down together to Brevard, he 6 can catch a ride. 7 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So maybe we can talk 8 then. But I think there are advantages as a society 9 we gain from competition. You're right, that there 10 has been a price fluctuation. But today, for example, 11 in long distance, as an example, long distance is much, much cheaper today than it was back then and 12 13 there's much, much more long distance. 14 WITNESS ELSEY: Only because of access fees. 15 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Only because there's been a shift in the burden, you're right, to some 16 17 degree. 18 WITNESS ELSEY: You're right. That's the only justification for lowering long distance rates is 19 20 access fees. 21 It started out at \$1 a month in 1985. then it's increased incrementally ever since then and 22 23 now it's \$5 if you have two lines. And then it's going to increase some more. Right? 24

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON:

1 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, we don't know 2 that part in terms of the state yet. 3 WITNESS ELSEY: But it's proposed that it be increased. So everytime there's an increase in access 5 fees the long distance rates go down. Are you all aware of that? 6 7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: They should go down. 8 WITNESS ELSEY: Well, they did. And we're 9 subsidizing. 10 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Sometimes they don't. 11 Believe it or not, they don't go down for you. They 12 go down for others. But they don't go down -- access 13 reductions don't always go to you. In other words, 14 when they reduce that access charge, sometimes that access charge is directed at, for example, business 15 16 customers as opposed to you. 17 WITNESS ELSEY: When was the access charge 18 reduced? COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Whenever -- well, it 19 has been several times. 21 WITNESS ELSEY: The access fee has been 22 reduced? 23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Access rates that are 24 charged to the long distance companies. 25 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Access rates that are

1 charged to the companies. 2 WITNESS ELSEY: Well, but that's whenever 3 the access rate is increased for us. See? 4 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. Right. 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: You make an excellent point. 6 Excellent point. 7 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Elsey, I'd like to 8 ask you one more point. Kind of taking your argument -- extending it a little bit, I think you 9 10 said there are approximately 40 million people out 11 there who participate in the network make very few 12 long distance calls. 13 WITNESS ELSEY: That's correct. 14 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And I take your 15 argument to be that they then shouldn't contribute at the same level to the ideas -- to the support of that 16 17 long distance network. 18 If you buy off on that argument, and then go 19 ahead and reduce their access-related charges, what 20 would be your vision of how that would impact competition? 21 22 WITNESS ELSEY: I'm not suggesting that the total revenue be diminished. I'm suggesting that the 23

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: You would make it back

ones who use it, pay for it.

to the usage sensitive, and the revenue would come 1 from as the heavy users would pay more and the lower 2 3 users would pay less. 4 WITNESS ELSEY: No, they won't be paying any 5 more. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: They will pay less. 7 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: The heavy users? 8 WITNESS ELSEY: Well --9 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Heavy users will pay more for their use. But what he's saying is that it 10 11 should all be based within the rate -- you make an argument that a lot of people have made to us. That 12 all of these fees should all be comprehensive and it 13 14 should be one package and it should be based on usage. 15 WITNESS ELSEY: That's right. 16 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And --17 WITNESS ELSEY: If you use it, you pay for 18 it. If you get to a toll road locally, you pay a toll fee, right? There shouldn't be an access fee to your 19 statement to pay for that toll road. Do you agree? 20 Come on, speak up. 21 22 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: It's a very persuasive 23 argument. 24 WITNESS ELSEY: Huh?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: It's a very persuasive

argument.

WITNESS ELSEY: Thank you very much.

MR. BECK: The next witness is Stan Culler.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Culler, we promise not to ask you about access fees.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes, sir. If you could state your name and where you're from.

# STAN CULLER

was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

### DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS CULLER: Stan Culler. I'm from Tangerine, Florida.

My complaint -- I guess a complaint, right?

Why is Tangerine the only community in Orange County

that is required to pay a toll charge to call anywhere
in Orange County? There are certain counties,

certain -- there are certain communities in Lake

County that can call all of Orange County toll free.

We do not have that same privilege. We cannot call

anywhere, anywhere in Orange County, except Tangerine

without paying a toll. We are in the north -- the

northernmost part of Orange County, and yet Sprint

recognizes us as Lake County. As a matter of fact, they even have us listed in the phone book as Mount Dora, which everybody knows is Orange County or Lake County. We cannot call any of our schools, any doctor anywhere in Orange County without being a toll call.

That seems awful unfair. We can call portions of Seminole County for a quarter but we cannot call anywhere in Orange County without being a toll. That just seems very unfair to the community of Tangerine.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Just so I get a better understanding of it, and you're one of many who have spoken about these issues in this area and it was something I alluded to -- you're in the northernmost part, northwestmost part of Orange County.

WITNESS CULLER: Right.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm trying to think -WITNESS CULLER: Just before Mount Dora,
too. A mile from the Lake County line, above Apopka,
Zellwood.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: He wouldn't show up on the maps we have.

MR. BECK: Do you have a 352 area code?

WITNESS CULLER: Right. 352. Like I say,
we're in Orange County.

1 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But he's in --2 WITNESS CULLER: But Sprint recognizes us as 3 Lake County. We can't even get an Orange County phone book. 4 5 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Did you say that the -because you're in Orange County, your children all go 6 7 to Orange County schools. 8 WITNESS CULLER: Orange County schools, 9 correct. We cannot call one of those without it being 10 a toll call. 11 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But all can call --12 what's your local call. It sounds like you can't call 13 anybody. 14 WITNESS CULLER: We can call Lake County. All of Lake County. We have no business in Lake 15 County. All of our governmental offices are in Orange 16 County. Long distance. Hospitals, doctors -- the 17 schools are a big thing. 18 19 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah, certainly. 20 Ms. Shelfer has been working on these cases. 21 She may be able to explain to us the circumstances surrounding you all's limited calling scope. 22 23 WITNESS CULLER: I understand there has to 24 be boundaries. But they made the boundary a mile from

the county line. You know, we don't do business in

Lake County.

commissioner deason: Sir, one of the other complications is there's a LATA boundary involved, which is the boundaries that were set up, when the gentlemen earlier testified, when the Bell System was broken up. And that everything was divided up into LATAs. And under current federal law, BellSouth cannot carry calls across a LATA boundary. I know you're in Sprint territory, but to have EAS, or service between your exchange and Orlando, it involves BellSouth also. And right now they're currently prohibited from providing that service.

WITNESS CULLER: I understand all that. But what I'm saying is the boundaries need changing.

asked Staff. Is there some way we can change the LATA boundary? We can't do it, but we'd have to petition the FCC and -- and Department of Justice.

WITNESS CULLER: But you do agree that's kind of ridiculous, right?

to look to see what serves the people best. And if there's some arbitrary boundary that could be changed and not disturb other calling patterns, and it could be done at a reasonable cost, it's something we have

an obligation on your behalf to look at.

WITNESS CULLER: Thank you. Appreciate it.

MS. SHELFER: I was just going to add that I remember the case well. It also involved another area of Apopka. And when the Commission made their considerations, the calling volumes were sufficient to warrant some form of toll relief. They did not meet the requirements for toll free EAS. The problem has been, as we stated, the LATA. It has been pending since 1988.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Pending ,where?

MS. SHELFER: Because BellSouth cannot originate in the reverse direction, the Commission ordered the 25-cent plan years ago. We are looking, and you will be considering on the November 2nd agenda, one-way ECS from Mount Dora into Orlando.

And I would like to make a comment on Commissioner Deason's -- one of the things we can look at is moving the LATA. It does involve usually number changes, area code changes, you know, will the same area be a conflict in the existing one similar to what we went through.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I was going to ask you about the Groveland case. He noted Clermont here, which is in Lake County, and you can call Orlando,

which is Orange County. And right past that is a 1 small town called Groveland, which was being served by 2 3 Sprint but they want it calling into Orlando. sounds very similar to this situation. 4 5 MS. SHELFER: The difference is that Clermont qualified for EAS, they were balloted. 6 7 voted in favor of it. 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Groveland? 9 MS. SHELFER: Groveland did. But Clermont 10 also did. Clermont played an additive. And Groveland also went to hearing and they voted in favor of EAS. 11 12 And as the FCC has approved, if it is toll free flat 13 rate nonoptional they have granted the exception to 14 carry over of the intraLATA line they considered 15 intraLATA but only for nonoptional EAS. 16 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Oh, okay. Well, at least 17 there's some options for us to look into. 18 MS. SHELFER: I'll get with you and see what 19 we can do. 20 WITNESS CULLER: Okay. Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, sir. 22 MR. BECK: The next witness is Dorothy McCall. 23 24

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## DOROTHY MCCALL

was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

## DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS McCALL: Good morning. My name is

Dorothy McCall. I live at 241 Marker Street here in

Altamonte Springs, Florida.

My concern this morning is telephone
slamming. Attached in a memo that I just handed out,
and I didn't make copies for all of you, I was not
aware you all would be here, but I'm glad that most of
you are here this morning. I did make copies of
information that was forwarded to me from the Florida
Public Service Commission from Sprint Long Distance
Services. And I also have included copies of my
bills.

My concern started out, and you can follow along with me, with my local telephone service being slammed -- I'm sorry, my long distance service being slammed from AT&T to Sprint Long Distance.

My concern started out in May of 1998, this year, where I attempted to make a telephone call to my daughter. She was close to labor, and I must say that now I do have a brand new grandson that's absolutely

adorable, but she was close to her due time and I was making several long distance calls to Georgia. On one long distance call, in my haste to make that call, I called the incorrect number. Realizing I had called the incorrect number I dialed "00" to contact my long distance operator to advise them of reaching the wrong number. I reached a Sprint long distance operator. I inquired of her why was I reaching Sprint? And I was told that "You have Sprint long distance." I advised her that I should not have Sprint long distance. I should be on AT&T. And I was told that I had Sprint Long Distance. I was concerned because I had a special calling plan with AT&T just for that purpose of calling long distance.

I immediately asked her if there was someone that I could speak with concerning this. And I was told that the business offices, regular business offices were closed. However, they would contact me with an office in California. I was contacted by that office in California. I advised the representative there, a Jeannie Swafford, that I was not supposed to have Sprint long distance. However, I should have AT&T. She advise me that she would do something, whatever she could do that night, to switch me back over. But I needed to contact the business office

that following morning to be reconnected with AT&T.

I did do that. And I talked with the supervisor with Sprint Long Distance. She did some investigating. She contacted one of the representatives that I had spoke with earlier, requesting caller ID. She wanted to know whether or not the representative had done something in error in setting up caller ID from my phone. But with the call back from that representative, I was told there was nothing done in error; that they had contacted Sprint Long Distance and Sprint Long Distance, in fact, called into their office and requested it. I had not.

Immediately I called --

mean your letter -- that's interesting. They want you to correct, but they don't admit that they are wrong and that they want -- they'll correct it, but that they're not wrong, which is what their letter says, right?

WITNESS McCALL: Basically the letter said that we have proof to show that she did call our office because she provided her Social Security number. And then providing the Social Security number, that is a standard operating procedure of the company as verification when you call in to do any

type of service changes, even to have questions about 2 your bill. 3 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It's fascinating, 4 though, the company's tone, and if you don't mind I'll 5 read from your letter. 6 WITNESS McCALL: I don't mind. 7 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: They go off into a 8 self-serving statement about how they have a zero 9 tolerance policy. As they finish that, they say, "As 10 a result of our diligence, we're able to provide you with the above-mentioned verification of Ms. McCall's 11 order." And apparently that's not here, is it? 12 13 WITNESS McCALL: The only thing --14 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: They gave that --15 WITNESS McCALL: The only thing they said 16 was that letter. 17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: -- to the PSC, I would 18 assume --19 WITNESS McCALL: No --20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: -- because this a 21 letter to the PSC. And then they say "Based on the 22 above facts, the customer inquiry should not be 23 recorded as an unauthorized switch by Sprint, and we

So it's not a slam, according to them, even

trust you will update your records accordingly."

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though they threatened you with a bad credit rating, with a cancellation of your phone, and then they are 2 willing to switch you back. Did they finally charge 3 4 you this amount? 5 WITNESS McCALL: Oh, they charged m?. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Did they rebate it? 6 7 WITNESS McCALL: They charged me -- no, they did not. They charged me. They sent me a Service 8 9 Disconnect Notice. They have threatened to affect my credit rating if I did not pay them. 10 11 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yeah. There's a cancellation and --12 13 WITNESS McCALL: I spoke with their offices 14 several times advising them that I had been in contact with the Florida Public Service Commission, and there 15 16 was an investigation going on. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And when you told them 17 18 that they still continued to threaten you? WITNESS McCALL: She showed it on their 19 files. They said, "We have nothing to do with that." 20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. But they 21 22 stopped threatening you? 23 WITNESS McCALL: No, they did not. 24 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Have we closed out the 25 case?

1 WITNESS McCALL: I don't know the status. did speak with a Pam Johnson on the 23rd to advise 2 3 that I would be attending this meeting. And if there was any correspondence she could give me to update my 5 records, and there was none at that time. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Have you paid that 7 amount yet? 8 WITNESS McCALL: That very first page that you look at is my check. I had to pay. 9 10 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You had to pay because 11 of the threat? 12 WITNESS McCALL: Because of affecting my 13 credit rating and I don't want them to send anything 14 to my --15 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me tell you something, because that's not right. Once you tell 16 them that you have a dispute about your long distance 17 bill, they cannot cancel your service or affect your 18 credit rating until that dispute with the Commission 19 is solved. 20 WITNESS McCALL: Well, you see they did. 21 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Obviously the Chairman 22 will also follow up on this. If you can give us a 23

copy of this, we're going to make sure -- first of

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all, that --

WITNESS McCALL: You can have that.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Make sure we can solve your complaint. But it is really irksome that you went ahead and did it -- because I understand some people don't call us. The company, I guess, takes advantage of people's ignorance and they --

WITNESS McCALL: Absolutely.

pay. In this case you took that step of speaking to us, you tell them that you have a filed complaint --

WITNESS McCALL: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: -- and nonetheless

they continue to bill you for this amount and threaten
your credit.

witness McCall: Absolutely. They even showed on their records when I inquired about it, they say we see that you have a complaint with the Public Service Commission. I did not know that that would be as part of my telephone records, but they were showing it. However, they said, "We have nothing to do with that. That's between you and the Public Service Commission. Our concern is that you pay your telephone bill."

So I didn't have a choice. I did not want them to affect my credit rating. That is something I

take very seriously. And they were saying they were going to send it to a credit reporting agency. And they would not even consider readjusting the amount I would have paid with my calling plan. So they were unwilling to do anything other than --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You said you filed this with the Commission. I know you have the letter there, but you filed the complaint with the Commission on June --

WITNESS McCALL: No, May the 29th. I made my call on May the 27th. The file was made on May the 29th.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And you haven't received a close-out letter on your case then?

WITNESS McCALL: No, I have not.

commissioner Garcia: That really has taken way too long. And since the company says their records show it, they should have been able to provide those records to the PSC. Part of the problem that it takes us a while to close it out is getting the information. That's not right.

WITNESS McCALL: I know.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It's not right from our side, and certainly from the company's side. The company will probably have to pay for that. But we

should have been able to close out this case a while ago.

witness McCALL: And I'm happy that that went pretty good. I do have a couple of little side comments to make.

Prior to attending this hearing I did call several of my neighbors -- and, by the way, I am represented by County Commission 4. And I am in precinct No. 4. And in talking with some of them about attending this meeting, many of them were unable to because of the time frame. There are many workers in my area that don't get off until 4 or 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening.

My question is why aren't there any meetings of this type scheduled in the evening for the constituents in this area?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Were you aware of the meeting that we held last night in Orlando?

WITNESS McCALL: No, I was not.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Was that a part of your notice?

witness McCALL: I did look at the notification that was sent within the telephone bill -- and that's another thing. The type of notification that's done is done with the telephone

bill. It is not done through any other advertisement, such as any other print media. There is nothing done as far as the local papers, churches, as far as television advertisements.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: This, in fact, we did do television commercials throughout the area for at least a week prior to us getting here. In fact, I'm from this area and I had someone call me yesterday, said, "Oh, I saw your TV commercial." You know, so I mean we have commercials. We also met with the print media, Orlando Sentinel. There's an African America newspaper, and they were all covering -- because we're really sensitive to that issue and we have been trying to make sure that people did know. We also did radio. So we did the TV, the radio, the news ads there and it's just very difficult to reach everyone because I guess people are so busy.

WITNESS McCALL: Were the advertisements done in a timely fashion, and was the meeting scheduled in the evening or was it scheduled in the morning?

chairman Johnson: No. Yesterday's meeting in Orlando we had a morning meeting at Vista United and last night at 6 o'clock at the Orlando City Chambers or County Chambers building from 6:00 to

8:30, and then we're here today. So we have been in the Orlando area for the last two days, morning, night and then this is our third morning meeting in the area.

WITNESS McCALL: And the television advertisement, was that on a public access channel or was that a local channel?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Local channels, because we have been doing local channels in all of the areas where we are going.

witness McCALL: I apologize. I haven't seen it. I haven't seen it. And I do live in the area. Because I live in Altamonte Springs. I don't say that I watch television 24 hours a day, but I haven't seen any type of television advertisements, and -- you know, which would be good to see.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Sure. And that's what we're trying to accomplish to cover all of the different means of communication.

I think a very important one is the phone bill, because at least that's at the basic level. But we are trying to go the next step to cover the print media. TV is very expensive, so we try to be a little conservative with respect to doing the TV. But because this was so important, we did go to the local

areas, and I'll confirm it's on the local channels as opposed to the cable channels.

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WITNESS McCALL: Public access channels.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. I think it might: be, but that's a good follow-up for us to find out and make sure that it is on the public access network.

WITNESS McCALL: Okay. This is just another side bar. I did notice that a lot of acronyms were used in speaking to people, such as LATA, and if you're not in the telephone business you really don't know what a LATA is. And if you're going to use acronyms, explain to them what a LATA is or -- just explain.

> CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I agree.

WITNESS McCALL: A lot of people don't know how it impacts them, as far as being in a local area, transport access. And because I did used to work with the company, changing a LATA is relatively easy, believe it or not. It's just a matter of programming. So it is relatively easy to change a LATA the way that the calls come in, because basically a LATA is your first three digits of your telephone number, your number planned area, your NPA. So it's pretty easy. Just information.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Before you leave, can 2 I ask you a quick question? 3 WITNESS McCALL: Sure, please. 4 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Have you been 5 listening -- I'm sorry, there may be some questions on the issue. 6 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any more questions on the slamming issue or other --8 9 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We're having someone make copies and they are calling the office to find 10 11 out why your case isn't closed out because it shouldn't still be open and nothing in the document 12 13 same it was closed, so --. 14 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Are you back on AT&T? 15 WITNESS McCALL: Oh, yes. I was -- that 16 night I was switched back to AT&T --17 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: How long --18 WITNESS McCALL: -- long distance network. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: How long of a time 19 20 were you on Sprint, do you know? 21 WITNESS McCALL: From May 23rd to May 29th. 22 And in that package you'll see the number of calls 23 that were made on Sprint's Long Distance network. And 24 the only reason that I found out, like I said, I made 25 a telephone call in error to my daughter. And then I

realized if I had not made that telephone call in error, I never would have known. It probably would have gone on longer than that.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Have you been aware of the debate in terms of the area code shift, switch here or the possible change of area codes? If you don't, don't worry about it. A lot of people aren't.

with earlier as far as the area code. We're going to have to go with 10 digits anyway. Most national cities, such as Atlanta, is with 10 digits.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Miami. I always say Miami is a national city.

witness McCALL: Miami, you know, you're going to have to do it. It's better now than later. It's less hardship to the caller. It's less changes. Do it now rather than wait until latter.

Any other questions?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions, Commissioners?

WITNESS McCALL: Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ma'am, and I'm sure there probably will be a Sprint representative that may want to speak with you also, if you have a few moments, and we'll try to do our follow up.

WITNESS McCALL: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you for your testimony.

MR. BECK: Chip O'Neal.

## CHIP O'NEAL

was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

## DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS O'NEAL: Good morning. I'm Chip
O'Neal and I live in Altamonte Springs. And I want
to, first of all, acknowledge being real happy with
the phone system. Overall my service has always been
great. I don't ever change long distance service.
Don't even take their telephone calls when they call.
Don't know that my phone's ever been out. Don't know
I've never been able to get through to somebody.
Don't necessarily like the automated answering
services today, but, unfortunately, that's just part
of the fact of the way we do business today. I'm
happy that we have ISDN ADSL coming, and whatever
else -- all of the different services that are coming.
Every time that I have had a question, call Sprint,
call my AT&T, I've always gotten an answer, albeit

sometimes I have had to go all the way to the basement of the FCC in order to finally get that answer, I've always been answered. In fact, I even talked to a guy up there that encouraged a longer phone call because he said, "I'm so deep in the ground I don't talk to people very often." So that was really nice.

The telephone plays a very integral part in our life today, both beeper-wise, mobile phone-wise, everything -- and in all of my -- anything I've ever done to have to do with the phone company, I've always been happy all along. I've never had an unhappy thing that was not resolved. If I had a 900 call that I wasn't happy with the service I got on the other end, reversed it out. It's always been done. It's always been done on time. So I don't have any arguments about that. None whatsoever.

Instead of using the gentlemen's report-type style earlier, I'm going to use more of a narrative style to go into what I wanted to make a point about.

I remember a woman from my childhood, her name was Mary Baker. She was born in 1919 July and she's 79 years old today. Mary raised three kids. She did all of the requisite things that were necessary for a mother raising three kids:

Cheerleading, games, band. She was the president of

the PTA at our school. Mary organized everything. She organized bake sales. And, generally, she was one of the most connected people in town. Not a word we used back then, but definitely a word we understand today. She was connected to her church and connected to the community very, very tightly. In fact, at one point, Mr. Deason, she may have even contacted your mom in having made some arrangements that needed to be necessary for the operation of all of the things she did. Without her phone service, she would not have been able to be as connected as she was. And as far as I know in 79 years she's never had a complaint. Not one.

Her husband was in sales and he had some good times and he had some bad times. I don't know which was most. They never talked much about that. He was hurt in '75 and he died in '76. None of us in town knew the specifics of what happened, but she earned inured no benefits from his death. Maybe they weren't married. I don't know. I don't know what the specifics were.

Her three children are now grown up. They are good folks, but none of them have become particularly successful and they can't help her out very much; a little here, little there, but not much.

Most of her life while her husband lived she worked part time here and there. When he died she had to start full time and most of the jobs that she worked at were jobs such as K-Mart, Wal-Mart as a clerk.

She receives \$422 a month retirement from Social Security. She has various medical conditions today. None of them are terminal, but they do require that she call doctors, require she call hospitals and they require that she get around and get rides.

Phones are as necessary to her today as they were back then when she was raising her kids. Mary pays \$360 a year to have a telephone. She doesn't dial out long distance. She receives a few calls. But if you add up all of the charges we've talked about today it comes top \$360. There's 11 cents for this and there's \$.53 for that, 395 for this, a dollar for that, 10 cents as minutes, 25 cents a minute, 85 cents, presubscribed line charge and all of these things that she doesn't understand.

Once a week she has a sewing club over for the day, and that's just about the extent of what she does today, other than just keep living. When she does, she turns on the air conditioner. She can't keep it on most of the time because she doesn't have enough income. That \$365 -- that \$360 a year is 85%

one month's income. There's not one of us here that has -- not one of us in the room, probably, that has that kind of a problem. But she does.

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She turns on the AC on that day. Then she turns it off when they all leave. She can control her electric bill to a degree. It's on 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and I've never heard her complain about losing power. But she's left out of today's loop. She isn't stupid. She raised three kids. Anybody that's ever raised three kids knows you can't be stupid. She hasn't disconnected herself from society. She is still very tight, just doesn't do as much. The third wave, all of these things we've talked about, all of these initials, all of these things that have to do with whether or not we're going to support long distance, local, how we're going -- whether we're going to have access fees, whether we're going to let the user pay for them -- this third wave talk has left her in the dust.

Collectively, quite honestly, and I can't include myself in this because I'm not part of it, but collectively, in my opinion, every single one of you should be embarrassed for Mary. We have left her out. We have nothing whatsoever that I've heard go on today that have anything to do with these millions of people

that raised families, that did all of these things to build our society, to bring us to where we can have these things today. Not stupid people, not unemployed people. And yet, 85% of one month's income goes to have a telephone there so she can receive one or two calls, and I think she makes about one call a day.

Now, I don't have the solution like the man earlier. I've tried and made some phone calls and done stuff like that, but I can't spend that amount of time. However you do. You have the resources. You have all of the ideas for doing what the gentlemen suggested earlier, and that is have people pay for what they access. It's not a difficult problem. It is difficult politically, I won't argue that. It's difficult to draw the lines between the state and the Fed. That is a difficult problem. But it's not difficult to go to somewhere in Sprint and say "How much does it cost for you guys to operate?" It costs this amount. Fine. Take that, divide it out and that's going to be the price.

Now, I realize that's a simplistic way to look at it. But somebody's got to do something for those people like Mary. There are going to be more of them. My mom doesn't even know -- she keeps asking me, "What's 10-10-321? Do I have to dial it to make a

long distance call?" "No, mom, just ignore it."

That's all you have to do." That's very difficult,

and Mary doesn't know how to do it either.

Now that's the end of my statement.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you something.

WITNESS O'NEAL: Mary is fictional.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. I want to understand, because you're averaging out \$30 a month in the figure you made.

WITNESS O'NEAL: Basically \$30 a month.

It's \$10.23 to have a phone line. 7.12 if you want to have SmallTalk, you can make 30 calls a month. After that it's 10 cents a minute. So basically a few more calls and you're going to be back up to the 10.23. I didn't ask but I doubt seriously that they put a cap on that. It caps at 10.23. I bet you dollar you take the SmallTalk, and you make 90 calls, and you're going to pay more than 1.23.

My feeling about the phone copy, as happy as
I am, is somebody's nuts. This is a phone company
that still charges a dollar a month for Touch-Tone.
Give me a break. That's obscene. That's stupid.
That's dumb.

Any company, any corporate structure today

that charges a dollar a month for something that came out of the '50s or '60s -- you know, I know there's still people out there that use rotary dial but there are not many of them -- any phone company that does that in my opinion, I'm not sure I can trust anything they say or they do.

I'm still making money. I'm not unhappy with my bill. Haven't been unhappy with it ever. You know, as I said in the beginning, and it's a very true statement, I'm extremely happy with my service. It's not me I'm worried about. It's not any of you that I'm worried about. I'm worried about Mary. I don't think anybody cares about her. My worry really started when I talked to that guy in the FCC. I was trying to understand whatever that charge is that the Congress authorized the FCC to charge, where there was a big argument, UCC or something like that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Universal services.

WITNESS O'NEAL: Universal services. And the fact that basically the FCC can make that anything they want up to some kind of a cap.

When I started talking to this guy to try to understand why I was being charged twice for long distance access, once by my long distance carrier -- which the local phone company says is not their

charge, that's the long distance charge. "Well, where does the charge originate? At the local phone company level. We bill AT&T. AT&T can pass it on to you or not." All of the mixing of the words and everything. When I finally got through to this guy, and he started explaining all of this to me, I said, you know, "All of the things I've heard, all of these fabulous things that we have coming down the pike that we're paying for in the schools and everything for Internet access that probably is almost all there now anyway, I asked him, "Who is getting stuck here real, real bad?" And basically it was my fictional Mary. She was flat left out in the cold. She doesn't understand any of it. She's not going to be here today because probably her hip won't let her get here today. But she just doesn't understand it. And she's not going to get straight answers anywhere. And I'm only concerned with the fact you guys collectively sit together and say, "What can we do for these people?" Mary is not alone. And she raised a family. She did all of those things that we're doing today. And she's flat left out of the loop today. And it's going to get worse before it gets better.

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So somebody's got to put the skids to it and got to start saying, "Hey, we've got to simplify this.

We've got to come up with some kind of a way for these people to understand and get back connected." She understands her electric bill. She doesn't understand her phone bill.

commissioner GARCIA: It's a problem that everyone has talked about, the complexity of the bill, how to simplify the bill, how to make sure that -- part of the reason we're here is because of the broader context that no one, even the legislature trying to act to straighten out that bill, realized the problems that are involved.

any problem. I agree with the gentlemen earlier when he said basically the corporations are back in there doing a hell of a lot of real heavy lobbying. Nobody has any problem giving an access fee back to the local carrier for maintaining the subscriber loop, but they can't understand why Mary is having troubles making ends meet. These guys are having trouble making ends meet and they understand that perfectly. Golly gee whiz, we can't support the local subscriber loop.

Well, by golly, let's vote some money to you. Let's get you back in line. We don't want the system to come apart. Well, where is Mary in there? Mary doesn't have had anybody standing up and saying, "My

golly, I've got to have a phone." A phone is as important today as fire was hundred years ago, you know. So the solution, "Mary, cut your phone service" doesn't work. And maybe we ought to have something that does work for her.

I've tried all of my ways to come up with some kind of a simple way to make something cheap.

Don't think you can. I think it has to come from the phone company.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So I know you said you didn't have necessarily the answer. You were just wanting us to be aware of the problem, for us to try and figure out some solutions.

witness o'neal: Yeah. I don't think anybody generally -- because like I said, I'm very happy with the rates. I'm not unhappy. But I do know that people in that condition have a problem. And I don't think anybody is saying what can we do to put phone access service, some kind of service with this person, where they can -- if not make long distance, at least receive long distance. Maybe they can make long distance, you know, on prepaid toll cards or something like that, where they don't get into all of this "Golly gee whiz, we have got to charge you \$5 for never making a phone call."

When I called Sprint and said if I never make a phone call long distance, but I want the option to do it, that's \$5.85 a month. That's over \$60 a year and I never make a phone call. Not one.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So let me back up a bit.

If we were to determine -- because we're going to be doing some cost studies and some cost analyses -- if we were to determine -- and I don't know what we're going to determine, this is a hypothetical -- if we were to determine that the cost of local service is \$25, and we do know that the way that the current scheme is configured, 75% of the cost of the phone service, the local loop, is taken care of in the state, and 25% is taken care of through a federal mechanism, and they elected to use this access, and the subscriber line charge and those kind of things. But if we were to determine that cost is about \$25, are you suggesting that we have some sort of overlay program to subsidize down the rate that Mary might pay as opposed to charging her that complete cost? And after you answer that, I'll tell you about some programs that are out there, but I can't really tell if you support or would not like those kind of, for lack of better word, subsidy programs.

witness o'neal: Yeah. It certainly doesn't make a lot of sense, because once you get a subsidy program, first of all you've got to maintain it, you're going to irritate somebody.

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As I said, it's a complicated problem. Ι know it's a complicated problem for you also. However, Walt Disney World is connected to the electric grid and they use electricity. Mary is connected to the electric grid and she uses electricity. She doesn't subsidize them and they don't average the two together if they were the only people here in town and say, "Okay. Here's what the collective cost is going to be for electricity." They've come out with some kind of a magical system where you pay for what you use and you don't subsidize. And if you're phone bill is \$1,000 a month or \$2,000 a month, that person pays exactly the same as a company -- because we're getting into company and residential -- but that person that pays \$1,000 phone bill a month pays exactly the same connect fee locally as the person that just is starting up his entrepreneurial business and he hasn't made a phone call yet.

So somewhere in there there's a way, without making it as complicated -- making it more complicated

than it's been, to address that problem.

both on the state and federal level, as we look at the restructuring -- because one of the ways we got ourselves into this dilemma is that the concept of universal service, making sure that Mary was on, connected, was very important to us. And as we deregulated we wanted to make sure that local rates remain low, so we put a lot of the burden on the long distance companies.

Now that we're seeing more competition we're saying we've got to reduce access because if we're going to have a competitive market, things need to be priced more to cost, and that competition is going to drive it down anyway. And, you know, a part of that argument assumes or presumes that local is priced below cost. And if it's priced below cost then there's -- economic principles will say you'll never have competition there, so you have to bring that price up. But you're right, that we've got to keep stepping back and look at what are we really doing here. How is it impacting the end users. And in the instance of Mary, there are -- the reason I asked you about the subsidy programs, and I'm not sure that Mary would qualify, but we have -- under the whole program

of universal service, we have two programs that are designed for those that are economically disadvantaged.

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The Lifeline program that provides \$10.50 credit off of the bill, and the Link Up Program, which provides a \$30 initial connection fee reduction off of the telephone bill. Those programs are limited to who can participate. You have to be on food stamps, supplemental Social Security, and it's delineated --Mary may not even qualify. Oftentimes Mary does not, so she's right above the level but she oftentimes needs a lot of support. So we're evaluating whether or not those kind of programs should first be Should there be some kind of automatic expanded. enrollment into those programs and that will definitely have to be discussed and debated. How do we better inform people that programs like that are available. But those programs still cost. the FCC, which implements the main part of the program, although Florida has adopted the program, that big universal service fund that they have that provides funds to schools and libraries, 1.67 billion, 1.67 billion will go to schools and libraries. 500 million go to this program, Lifeline/Link Up program. In addition, in state our Bell company and

Sprint and GTE, they contribute \$3.50. But that's still a subsidy kind of a program where you have some users subsidizing others. All of that is being evaluated.

But I think, fundamentally, on the federal level, Congress, the state legislature and this Commission, we're all committed to universal service and we want to see people like Mary staying on the system. We've just got to figure out a better way of doing that.

witness o'neal: To be honest with you, you understand the subsidy program better than I do. You know whether it's working or not. I'm assuming. You have the ability to, you know, make those determinations far better than I do. All I know is it has never made any sense to me that I pay \$1 a month for Touch-Tone and that it's not wrapped up some place else. If my bill was \$11.23 and I didn't pay a dollar for Touch-Tone, that makes more sense to me. I pay \$3.50 for access, I don't understand why I'm paying that. I don't understand why we don't multiply the number out and instead of 10 cents a minute, I pay 11 cents a minute if I want to make long distance calls and all of the details are worked out between Sprint or AT&T, or whoever the other long distance carrier

Then at least it comes down to something that I 1 can start to understand. But I can't sit here -- each 2 one of these things would have to be completely broken 3 4 apart independently and we're just not -- not capable 5 of doing that, and neither is Mary. 6 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions for 7 Mr. O'Neal? 8 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I don't have a question, I just have a brief comment. 9 10 As you were describing Mary, memory -- I 11 actually recalled someone very similar to her who 12 stays in Daytona, who happens to be my grandmother, 13 except for her it's not her hip, it was her knees. 14 WITNESS O'NEAL: Well, I was hoping that all 15 of us could recognize who Mary is. But the idea came from the guy at the FCC. But he happened to use the 16 17 "Mary." He said, "There's a 'Mary' out there 18 somewhere that we have left out of the loop." And I 19 said, "Real bad." And he says, "Real bad." Thank you very much. 20 21 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Can I ask you real 22 quick, you said, Mr. O'Neal, that you lived in 23 Altamonte Springs.

WITNESS O'NEAL: Yes, sir.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Have you heard about

the 407 debate?

witness o'Neal: Yeah. I think I saw something in the paper about it. The thing in the paper that made sense to me, or what I read that made sense to me was that beepers and mobile phones, if you took all of those and put them in their separate deal, that's the thing that made sense.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: A great idea.

WITNESS O'NEAL: Whether it logically works,
I don't know.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We can't do it. So let's take that one out. The law right now doesn't allow us to do it. I think it's a great idea.

WITNESS O'NEAL: Does the 10-digital number solve the problem? Everybody dials ten digits.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Those are the options we're looking at. The companies have suggested, and most of them -- the majority thought that 10-digit dialing was the best way to go in the 407.

WITNESS O'NEAL: Than having a whole bunch of area codes? Basically it's the same thing.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. You'd split -WITNESS O'NEAL: 10 digits just gives
everybody an area code of their own, and you can add
anything there you want.

1 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. We just add 2 another area code. 3 WITNESS O'NEAL: 10 digits makes it a little easier than having to remember whether or not you have 4 5 to add the area code on there for that particular 6 person. 7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: With 10-digit dialing 8 you have to have the area code. 9 WITNESS O'NEAL: Oh, I understand. No, you 10 don't have an area code plus the 10 digit. You just 11 dial ten digits. 12 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right which? 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: But to get the party to which you were calling you have to know the area 14 15 code. 16 WITNESS O'NEAL: You call 10 digits, which we're adding an area code automatically. 17 18 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You're just dialing 19 the area code. 20 WITNESS O'NEAL: You're dialing the area 21 code automatically. That's the 10-digit number. 22 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Companies should 23 schedule more hearings in Altamonte Springs because 24 there's a very informed customer base. And this is

the only place where we've gotten now three witnesses

that are comfortable with 10-digit dialing. Because in our reviews everybody says split it. I don't care how you do it. Give a new number.

witness o'neal: You know, I mean my
personal feeling is that we ought to be able to buy a
telephone that maybe has four or five buttons on it
that can be programmed for the first digits. If you
want to dial 350, instead of hitting 350 I hit one
button that dials 350. I certainly don't want to ever
move to Tangerine. And I would insist that those guys
up there, why don't they just be annexed to Lake
County, become Lake County and take their tax base
elsewhere. That's a real silly problem. Should have
been taken care of years ago. Thank you.

to -- Staff did do a call, I think it's on

Ms. McCall -- with respect to your complaint. And I

know Commissioner Garcia had requested when we have

some close out. I understand that the response from

Sprint Long Distance is due this Friday. But it has

been an ongoing process and all of the records

indicate everything that Ms. McCall stated is correct

and that Staff has been trying to work through this

one.

Sprint local was involved and Sprint local

thought that Ms. McCall was an excellent customer.

They talked about her wonderful everything. So there is a problem and it appears to be with Sprint Long Distance and we should have some follow up by Friday.

MR. BECK: The next witness is Monte Belote.

MONTE BELOTE

was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

## DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS BELOTE: Good morning,

Commissioners. I know this has been a long and

arduous trip but you're down to only the last two or

three public testimony sessions across the state.

If folks in the audience don't know, the Public Service Commission has been travelling across of the state now, and I guess this is their 18th or 19th public hearing about what are supposed to be fair and reasonable rates.

My name is Monte Belote. For the last 14

years I've served in various capacities with the

Florida Consumer Action Network, a statewide

grassroots consumer and environmental advocacy

organization based in Tampa. But over the years, and

specifically in the last eight, as executive director.

I have been a customer of Sprint, I have been a customer of GTE, and a customer of BellSouth. I retired a few months ago, but this issue is something that is near and dear to my heart. And so I wanted to spend a few minutes with the Commissioners and some of the interested parties in the audience, and say, number one, that overall, in my experience talking to consumers across the state, door to door about issues, most people believe that basic residential phone service rates are fair and reasonable today, with one glaring exception, which I'll get to in just a moment.

So if it ain't broke, why is the PSC holding hearings all across the state? That's because of the Florida Legislature. Because leading legislators and the monopoly local phone companies want to fix what isn't broken.

It started back in 1995. You know, for decades, as you've heard this morning, that people were generally happy. The Public Service Commission had rate case hearings where phone companies were entitled to recover their reasonable costs and a fair rate of return on their investment. But as governments will often do, and not to mention some of

the best lawyers and lobbyists money can buy, they wanted to fix things that, as I said, weren't broken. Deregulation, they cried, would improve service, expand choices and lower costs. Come January 1st, 1996, consumers would finally be able to choose their basic local phone service, ending long-held phone monopolies. There's only one small problem. It's been more than three years later. Can anyone in the room actually choose their basic local phone service provider other than Sprint? Not that I can find. fact, the legislature gave Florida's consumers the worst possible reality, an unregulated monopoly. They threw out the rule book, threw out the regulation of rates, and the only competition that I have been able to find across the state is talking to myself on two tin cans a string. (Witness demonstrates two tin cans joined by string) Of course, I'm still waiting for those residuals from Sprint --

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Be careful. AT&T may charge you access.

WITNESS BELOTE: They might. They might. (Laughter)

And thanks to the legislature, the phone monopolies are now enjoying unlimited profits. It's kind of like the old Energizer Bunny, profits just

keep growing, and growing, and growing and still growing. The basic flaw is that telephone service is a declining cost industry, and just like computers they keep getting cheaper, faster and, of course, less expensive. Once the lines are in, there's virtually no cost whatsoever in making a local phone call. The only cost is maintenance and more profit.

While monopolies talk about their investment in the network, who's actually paid for it? You have. The consumers pay for it with our monthly phone bills. And thanks to the legislature, they codified, back in 1995, the worst possible rip off of customers, a service for which there is absolutely no cost, Touch-Tone service.

Back decades ago there was a cost in providing Touch-Tone service, but it's long since been paid over for those switches, et cetera, and we've paid time and time again. And if you're a Sprint customer, in fact, today the only cost involved in providing Touch-Tone service is the cost for blocking the service for those few customers who still hang on to using a rotary dial.

Well, I'm here today to ask you, Public
Service Commission, to put the cash cow of Touch-Tone
service out to pasture finally, and stop billing

customers in the Sprint markets a dollar per month per line for a service for which there is no cost whatsoever, just pure profit.

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What will they think of next? Well, now they want to have an universal service fund for Florida. Now, the Public Service Commission rightly suggested a couple of years ago that there was no need to create a Florida-specific universal service fund. We already pay customers a \$3.50 subsidy to line the pockets of Sprint, but now they want to tax customers to recover the high cost of rural customers. There's only one small problem there: Is Altamonte Springs rural? Is Fort Myers, Naples, Ocala, Tallahassee? In fact, development in Florida is not in rural areas, it's in the suburbs, in the manufactured home communities across our state. And if there is any real problem about rural customers, frankly, I'd suggest that it's probably more cost-effective to give those people a cell phone rather than to give Sprint even more money through an universal service fund. However, business customers are also right. Their rates could, indeed, be lower today but that doesn't mean that residential customers should be forced to pay more. It's the business leaders simply have been mislead. Business rates are too high, not the urban

myth of residential customers subsidizing business rates. What small business man would think it's fair and reasonable to pay for things such as image, touting that Sprint is the telecommunications provider for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers? Can you make a phone call with it? Can you make a call? I can't.

Excessive executive compensation for the very rich who, incidentally, don't physically troubleshoot when your phone is out of service. And what about the lawyers and lobbyist who draft outrageous plans to double people's phone rates, which ultimately the customers wind up paying for.

I, for one, would love to see competition
but it just isn't working. That's because the
legislature in 1995 put the cart before the horse.
You shouldn't be surprised, Public Service Commission,
that when after a hundred years of monopoly the
Florida Legislature can suddenly throw a switch and
say, "Wa-la. Competition." That's what the
legislature did. They deregulated everything.

Prices, in fact, haven't gone down.

Instead, for many, they've gone up. The cost of a payphone call went up 40% virtually overnight. In all markets in Florida. One company, four days, and suddenly you have a 40% rate increase for a payphone

call. Call waiting. Well, over half of all customers subscribe to wall waiting. And the charge for it has been going up; the Star 69 and Star 67, and et cetera. All of the additional 75-cent calls that you're now touting on billboards across the state, those costs have gone up. And the best marketing idea that the phone companies have probably ever come up with, marketing for second phone lines.

Now, as people decide they want to have computer access, they want a second line. Did it actually cost anything? No. You may not know it but when your lines are installed originally when you built your home they always come in pairs. The line is already there. But you get to pay for it again. Isn't that nice.

If it were up to me, I'd rather go back to rate-of-return regulation. That way we'd know what the costs were. The fair and reasonable costs, a fair and reasonable profit, and no more. But the legislature has said that profits can go as high as they want. There is no longer any limit whatsoever on the phone monopoly's profits.

If their solution to spurring competition is for residential customers to pay double, well, I, for one, can't afford it. And I doubt that many of you

can either.

To close then, I'd like to make some modest proposals for recommendations as you craft your proposal to the Florida Legislature next February.

Number one, realizing that you're not allowed to look at rate-of-return regulation and not allowed to look at the profits of the phone monopolies, at a minimum you must keep the price caps for residential services still there. The legislature would let them lapse in a year or so. You need to keep those price caps alive.

Secondly, you should cap the prices for vertical services also which can only be provided by the incumbent monopoly as well. Now, that doesn't mean that the phone monopoly that might want to offer you voice mail service, which is competitive, but rather the ones that are not competitive at all. Call waiting, for example.

Third, look at seriously the mandatory enrollment for Lifeline and Link Up customers.

Legislators across the state need to do something to help low income customers who wouldn't be able to have a phone. Well, it's real easy. You just tell the phone companies every month when you spit out your bills you get a tape from the state for Medicaid, SSI,

et cetera, for all of those people that are entitled to a low income subsidy. Just put it on the bill. Take that \$10.50 credit on it and get everyone in. Of course, that's not what the phone companies want to do. They want to continue to have only 3% or 5% of the total population of people who are entitled to have Lifeline or Link Up service actually know about it and subscribe.

Number four. Continue aggressive
enforcement of slamming and cramming. The Public
Service Commission has done a great service for
Florida's consumers and spent a significant amount of
time knowing they are deregulated from doing much
else, they've certainly focussed on the customer
service issues. And Florida's consumers would be
remiss if you were not allowed to continue to do that
work.

Number five. Please end the cash cows.

Please end Sprint's "Moo Cow", (Witness holds up

poster) ending the charge for Touch-Tone service. And

for that matter, the unenviable task of dealing with

access fees.

You know, if you are a Sprint customer today and you're making a call from Altamonte Springs to Ocala, that call is billed at 11 or 12 cents a minute

minimum. Yet if you were to pick up a phone and call a friend in Los Angeles -- that bill would be 5 cents or 10 cents less to call from Altamonte Springs to Los Angeles than what you'd pay for a call from Altamonte Springs to Ocala. Why is it? Long distance access rates that the monopoly phone companies control is not AT&T or MCI. That's Sprint.

service program which has no long distance option, and no additional services, just a basic phone line.

Heck, for that matter you could throw away the \$3.50 subscriber line charge, because you're not going to get a long distance call. You can't. Why would you want to do that? You're talking about working class people who might otherwise not have a phone. This is the way to do it instead of having working class people who find that their phone is disconnected for someone's mistake in the past.

And seven, developing clearer more descriptive bills. And you've heard a little bit of that this morning, to make sure that you also include the calculations for each tax and fee that goes on people's phone bills.

To close, the last thing in the world I would suggest the Public Service Commission should do

is to give even more money to an unregulated monopoly like Sprint. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Any questions for Mr. Belote?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Who do we call for reprints on -- (Laughter)

WITNESS BELOTE: I'll be happy to do that,
Mr. Jacobs. Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Point five, get rid of
Touch-Tone to the extent that that is really revenues
that support the local service, that it should just be
a part of the cost of service, you're saying don't
call it Touch-Tone, bundle it back if it belongs
there?

witness belote: What probably should have happened, and if you look at the history of the Public Service Commission before the 1995 legislature, it would have been about time for Sprint to come in for a rate case anyway. GTE had had a major rate case and actually the Public Service Commission not only disallowed what the phone monopoly GTE wanted, they actually lowered rates. BellSouth had on major rate case that ultimately resulted in a billion dollars in rate reduction over the last four years. Sprint, however, their last rate case was in 1990, I believe,

and so they were still allowed to charge for

Touch-Tone even though there was no cost. It's an
anomaly. And I would suggest to you that Sprint
specifically needs to be looked at very carefully, at
what its profit levels are at. Most of that

Touch-Tone charge, whether it's called Touch-Tone a
dollar per month a line or their overall revenues,
much of that probably should go back to the pockets of
consumers.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: One other question. On your proposition --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: At worst -- I'm sorry,

Madam Chairman -- at worst you think we should just

follow it into their basic charge?

witness belote: And find what that real charge is and roll it in together. Because as you know, they ultimately had to give up that billing luxury. So did BellSouth. It's logical to suggest had the Public Service Commission continued to do its job and the legislature hadn't intervened, the PSC likely would have ended that cash cow as well.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And in your point number six, you are suggesting that we have a service that is strictly basic so that if a customer said, "I don't want long distance. I just want to have a basic

residential rate," that they should not have to pay all of the federal access charges. So I guess --

WITNESS BELOTE: I don't know that you have the ability to do that. It's just a suggestion. And I'm not a world famous lawyer, although there's a few of them in the room.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: What, you're not? (Laughter)

on TV. But I would suggest that there's a significant number of customers across the state who don't come to these kinds of hearings and can't even get into the door. But the cost of trying to start service is \$100 or \$150. Link Up helps a little bit. But if they make a mistake, and they suddenly find out that they've got \$300 of long distance charges on the phone and then they were cut off again, well, that's, I would suggest, 10 or 20% of mostly minority customers. People like the farm workers in Apopka.

So if you give them an option that will say you can't make that mistake, we're just going to give you basic local service; you'll have 911, you can call your friends, you can call your drugist, the hospital or et cetera, but no frills; no frills whatsoever, I would suggest that there's a market for that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I know you were saying we may have some prohibitions at the federal level. The Feds are looking at this also.

WITNESS BELOTE: That's good.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: As a part of Lifeline and Link Up, I think right now Lifeline and Link Up, what they are really doing is buying down that 3.50 they would have paid and the broader policy to the FCC would be look at any customer that decides they want toll blocking, therefore, they aren't using that service, they shouldn't have to pay for access to something they aren't using but they have their tolls blocked.

WITNESS BELOTE: What I've seen and talked to people over the course of my previous job was folks who have gotten excessive bills put on by sometimes not AT&T or MCI, but kind of the "I Don't Know" or "I Don't Care" long distance companies, and suddenly there's \$250 in charges, and because they are the billing service carrier, in this case Sprint, the incumbent local phone monopoly, they then lose their telephone service.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Got you.

WITNESS BELOTE: This way it provides a safety net.

-	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Appreciate
2	your testimony. Your list is getting longer. But
3	good suggestions. Appreciate it.
4	MR. BECK: Next witness is Dominique Gilet.
5	Doug Joiner would be next.
6	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: If there are any
7	witnesses in the room that did not have the
8	opportunity to be sworn in earlier, if you can stand
9	and raise your right hand.
10	(Witnesses collectively sworn.)
11	WITNESS GILET: I don't believe in swearing
12	myself. For my religious beliefs, I do not swear.
13	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Swear or affirm.
14	WITNESS GILET: Right, affirm. Because yes,
15	yes no, this is my belief. I was not going to
16	talk.
17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm sorry to interrupt.
18	Could you state your name and perhaps spell your name
19	for us.
20	WITNESS GILET: My name is Dominique Gilet.
21	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And that last name, could
22	you spell it?
23	WITNESS GILET: G-I-L-E-T.
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DOMINIQUE GILET

was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida and, affirming to tell the truth, testified as follows:

## DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS GILET: Yeah, I have to drive back a distance to come here because I was so delighted to hear about that hearing. However, I didn't think I was going to talk at the time.

Before I came here I tried to contact the media, Orlando Sentinel and Channel 9, but they are busy with the Hurricane Gorges and I don't know where Gorges is, but Bill is here today because -- from Sprint, which is now my company, and Bill, Bill is here. I don't know what kind of Bill, though. Is it Bill Clinton? I don't know. Okay. But Georges is not here.

Okay. I did not sign up as one of the speakers. I cannot be happy, you know. It is with double feeling that I'm here today. I feel sad and happy. Maybe because I cannot feel happy. How can I feel happy when I know tens of thousands of people are being left without any telephone? I cannot feel happy. And not even have access to 911 call.

So the first question that I would like to

ask, I have in the past asked it of the state, how
many 911 calls are being received per minute? I don't
have that answer. I should have made some research.
But I did not have to do so. But it's one of the
questions -- answers that I would like to have. How
many 911 calls are being received per minute? And how
many people are being left without having 911 access
calls? You know, there's a heart attack, robberies,
poisoning -- all of these things are happening at this
time and people do not have access to any 911 call.
So this is my first question.

And the second one is the value of service.

From the paper I received from Sprint -- still I'm unhappy about that service. And one of the speakers -- because still I can't feel happy when I know that people's telephone service has been disconnected because of long distance calls. So they make the payment one way before it's finally disconnected. So that would mean that the people, outsiders, would be able to call that individual, that customer, and the customer would not be able to call back. At least that is important that it's not disconnected.

And thirdly, how long will it take -- that's a question -- for the proper authorities to prohibit

local telephone companies to disconnect people's telephone because of long distance services?

I've seen in the past people been left home with children, and I have two testimonies by the way, two single, they are married but being left alone with four children. The last month the phone has been disconnected and without any 911 access call.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could you explain? I didn't understand what you were saying. You said you have two --

witness Gilet: I have seen, you know,

people once in a while, due to the kind of work that I

have done, I come into contact with people. And I

know of two families who are left alone without any

telephone, four children, put them in the last month

without any access to even 911 calls.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's what, because they spent too much money on long distance and the local company cut them off?

WITNESS GILET: The local company rely on long distance services to cut these people telephone off.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I don't mean to interrupt you, but the law has been changed to address just that point that you're talking about. And I know

Commissioner Garcia was very involved in the legislature that put forward the legislation that even if your phone is disconnected you can still access 911.

the bill. In other words, temporary disconnect is the first part. Company switches you off from the base office. But if they don't pay the bill within the temporary disconnect period, which is 15 to 20 days, then they cut you off altogether and no communications is possible.

WITNESS GILET: That's very unfortunate.

Personally, I actually feel it's very bad when people are being left when there's an option.

commissioner GARCIA: Let me ask you a question -- and I don't know if Staff would know it -- do all of the companies offer toll blocking in our state? At least one of the companies does it.

MS. SHELFER: Probably all of the larger companies do. It's kind of bundled with other stuff. Block, operator assisted long distance. Kind of goes with a group of things, zero plus, zero-minus.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Unless they receive -the other problem, talk about the Lifeline and Link
Up, provides 10.50 off your local bill if they are

subscribers to Lifeline and Link Up. And the toll blocking is supposed to be free. If you aren't subscribers to those programs, it's oftentimes a burden. It's not a cheap service, toll blocking and toll limitation. So there may be an issue there. But if they are economically disadvantaged and they have the Lifeline/Link Up program, the toll blocking, which would mean blocked toll calls going out of their homes, it would be free of charge.

witness gilet: How about those that are subject to having their phone disconnected. Some people had it in the past and they did not have a problem until something happened. And people -- by the way, I just thought that alternative. It can be humiliating, too, just like welfare. And those people have gone through a lot of things.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Your solution is not to allow the local company to bill for the long distance company.

witness gilet: Right. I think that would be a very good alternative. As a matter of fact, I'm not in this area, and I've lived --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Do you think there's a responsibility issue there? I'm not arguing your concept. Staff has floated that concept before.

We've looked at it. Some of us felt it was a good idea; some of us have not. But the truth is, if you made the long distance call, you should have to pay for it.

witness gilet: Of course, as far as responsibility. I'm a very responsible person.

Whoever is in charge is responsible. And that's why I'm here today to address these issues. Although there were some responsibilities from the part of customers, if they make calls, they are responsible to pay. But what the local service can do is to disconnect the long distance service, when the local service should stay intact. And they don't know.

And it is a safety problem. Police officers are all over the streets. Older people come out in their backyards, all over the place, in private yards, and these people are being left without any safety or security.

What I'm talking about, that I think of what the one told me, the hurricane, this is so serious that it can be as disastrous as Hurricane Georges. I don't know how many people who have lost their life because of this problem because they don't have any emergency help, even telephone service.

So this is a very serious matter and I take

it very seriously. That's not your fault. You're not taking it lightly either. And so -- by the way, I'm one of the people whose telephone has been disconnected in the past where I live in Polk County. Where the asterisk is. That company connected my telephone as much as it stated in fine print that "This portion of your bill is provided --" it's fine print -- I have to put it closer to my eyes so I can read it -- "This portion of your bill is provided as a service to AT&T. There's no connection between -- " of that company -- "and AT&T. You may choose another company for your long distance telephone calls while still receiving your local telephone service from" that particular company.

And this is what it said in here. And they cut off my telephone service because of the long distance company, where it's clearly stated I can still receive local telephone service when I go to another company. So I want to be very short.

But the 911, the value of service which is -- in one way which is a very good alternative and also the separation between local and long distance service. I think that the public and you probably know better than me. The public doesn't deserve less than that.

If we value human life, I think we should focus on safety. At this point in time we didn't know how many people are dying because of this business practice. And I do not think that each one life should be lost because of this practice. So if we do value human life, family values, et cetera, I think that it is very critical that we focus on public service, especially in telecommunications. This is no joke. And whoever is in charge is responsible. that's why I'm here today. This is my responsibility. I feel that if I do not do anything about it I will be less responsible. I cannot help coming here, although I was not here to speak. But I cannot help doing it because so many people are in pain and suffering. Everybody is subject to that. Those are some being victimized. And older people are subject to it. Protect and prevent it. I would hope that would be a very good idea. So I don't know -- because I have an accent -- I don't know if you did not get everything I

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So I don't know -- because I have an accent -- I don't know if you did not get everything I said. You may feel free -- I'll be more than happy -- CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: No. I think you've done a good job of communicating your meaning. There may be some questions for you.

WITNESS GILET: Okay.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Hang on. Ms. Shelfer, what happens when a customer does not choose a long distance carrier? Is the customer required to choose one?

customer, though.

MS. SHELFER: I believe on the long distance they are assigned one. They end up in a casual calling pattern so if they do make a call and they have not selected one --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Much more sensitive.

MS. SHELFER: I'll check with Mr. Poag.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: He's a BellSouth

Let me ask you another question, just for our exploration. I'd like to know about -- and I guess we can do this back in Tallahassee at some point but just for my own understanding I'd like to know about toll blocking. How much that costs for the larger companies in the state. And if a customer -- a customer should have a choice not to be billed on his local bill for long distance. Now the customer may take a risk that it may charge you more, but I know that there are providers who do not charge you on the local bill. AT&T sometimes charges you separately. I guess they use the local provider because it lowers their cost of service because they can always collect.

I want to find out about that possibility. The customer says, "Yeah. I pick AT&T," or whoever. But, "I don't want it billed on my local bill." Can they have that option? And what are the restrictions to that?

Can I ask you another question? Let me wait until they finish these questions. You live in a peculiar part of the city. I need to ask you about an area code change. You have a few people from Winter Garden. Does anyone have another question?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I wanted to raise one point, and perhaps Staff can assist me, the issue you raised with respect to you don't believe that the local company should be able to disconnect your local service for nonpayment of long distance. We debated that issue. I don't think we ever voted on it. I think philosophically, generally, I agree with you. That there should be some way to bifurcate these if you -- you should continue to have that service. I think it does need to be further explored and analyzed to determine what we really should do. And I thought that there was a docket. Do we have -- Ms. Shelfer, do we have a docket that's addressing that issue? I thought there was something still ongoing on that particular issue.

MS. SHELFER: I believe Mr. Beck is more active in the case.

MR. BECK: I would like to thank Mr. Gilet for his testimony.

Several years ago we had a proposed rule that was in front of the Commission that would have done exactly what you suggest. It met a lot of opposition by the companies. The long distance companies wanted it because it gave them a good bill collection method. The local companies didn't like that proposal either, but they make money on being the billing agents. The Commission never -- I'm not sure what happened to the rule -- never adopted the rule. They sent it back to local companies to try a few things but it never reappeared. But I think your comments will be in a report to the legislature. They've been very valuable to us today.

witness gilet: Also, I'd like to take the opportunity -- I should have said from the beginning -- to thank the Public Service Commission for their wonderful service that they've given to the public. Personally I have been in contact for one year with the Public Service Commission and I was happy and delighted with their service and I hope that --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You've called our 1-800 number? You've called our 1-800 number?

been disconnected for one year because I had -- I'm not going to mention it for some reasons, I'm going to leave it open -- but I was very happy with the kind of service that you and I know there's so many dedicated people. And I believed that something would be done. And I'm confident. And that would be very appreciated. People that got it appreciate it. You know, life is so precious. It is valuable. We cannot afford -- if we can come to the people's needs on the street, at home, the crimes -- maybe I would have to make some more search about it also and bring it to the attention -- told my friends, you know. But I think that it is -- that's a solution.

Thank you very much.

me ask you a quick question. Have you heard about the issue that we're considering in the new area code for the Orlando area? If you haven't, don't worry about it. It's not a problem. If you have not, that's fine.

WITNESS GILET: Not yet.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Stick around. After

we finish, we still have one more. I'd like to talk 1 2 to you after of the hearing is over. 3 WITNESS GILET: Okav. 4 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you. 5 WITNESS GILET: Thank you very much. 6 THE REPORTER: Can I have just a second to 7 change my disk? (Pause) 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ready, Joy? 9 THE REPORTER: Yes. Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: If you'll state your name 11 and address. 12 13 DOUG JOINER was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of 14 15 the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 16 17 DIRECT STATEMENT 18 WITNESS JOINER: My name is Doug Joiner, 19 1507 S.E. 11th Street in Ocala, Florida. I'm here as Director of Instructional Support for Marion County 20 school system and would like to thank you. 21 22 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Get a little closer to 23 the microphone. 24 WITNESS JOINER: I'm here as Director of 25 Instructional Support for the Marion County school

system and I'd like to thank you for holding the public hearings throughout the state like you have and getting a response from the public. And would even encourage you, invite you to Ocala. The traffic was pretty good coming here this morning. My comments are more as an observation and request for clarification, having to do with all of the telecommunications companies, both in Florida and

the telecommunications companies, both in Florida and national, in relationship to universal service and e-rate.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Universal service -CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: E-rate. Discount rate.
WITNESS JOINER: The discount rate for
schools and libraries getting access.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I learned something.

I didn't know it was called that.

WITNESS JOINER: It was kind of an acronym. Education. It became a good name for it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: All right.

WITNESS JOINER: My understanding is that before the Telecommunications Act was passed in '96 on the federal level, and I'll bow to Ms. Johnson's knowledge on this, a lot of negotiation was done between the FCC and the telecommunications companies. The first was to please deregulate us and let

competition take care of the cost of coming down. And I know the Federal Communications Commission tends to like competition regulating rather than their rules 3 4 regulating. 5 My observation of that was that there's 6 actually been very little local competition, very few people crossing lines. We just bid our phone service 7 nationally and statewide and there was no crossover, even to the amount of hundred feet to service a 10 school. There, in fact, have been spotted 11 competition. 12 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you that 13 again, you put in for the entire Marion --14 WITNESS JOINER: Marion County school system. 15 16 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Bid on it for its 17 phone. 18 WITNESS JOINER: Except the people that serve in the three telco areas that serve our system. 19 20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: How big of a contract is that, just so I can get an understanding? 21 22 WITNESS JOINER: Half million dollars a year 23 or more. 24 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: 25 WITNESS JOINER: We bid long distance as

well, but we're pretty sure that SUNCOM would be our long distance system.

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I know there has been some spotted cases where there have been local crossovers in Miami and somewhere between Orlando and West Palm actually. I know there's been a lot of mergers nationally that actually make the companies larger. The deregulation also deregulated what you could even pay attention to.

It has been mentioned earlier that cost of providing a service like call-waiting, a one-time capital expense at the telecommunications company versus the monthly charge for every customer I believe is a very healthy profit. The same thing for my daughter, and no, you can't make long distance phone calls anymore. And you have to pay extra money for her per month not to be able to do that when one time the personnel click on their computer that now no longer allows me. So that their initial cost on what you cannot regulate -- because we said we wouldn't regulate those many things -- the cost of insuring my inside of the house phone line and what it cost, and how often is that replaced? The cost of insuring the phone if something should happen to that and what the true cost is when you look at the thousands of customers they have.

1 The second part, I understand that the 2 Telecommunications Act provided was we will reduce the 3 federal access charge that has been in place for years. As a matter of fact, I understand to the tune in the last 11 months that reduced federal access 5 charge is 4.2 billion. When it came time to fund 7 discounts for the universal service act, the schools 8 and libraries, some of the telephone companies decided to tack on an additional charge to its customers as an 9 e-rate charge as an additional -- additional universal 10 11 service act, and not lower rates to their customers. The entire universal service act request this year was 13 \$2 billion. And I know our local elected officials are receiving letters from their constituents which 14 are generated from some of the telephone companies. 15 16 Telephone companies are using their marketing network to send letters to customers for them to send letters 17 to their elected officials to protest this outrageous 18 19 new tax that was unauthorized. And my question back 20 to the telephone companies would be why do you feel it 21 necessary to add a new charge when you have got 22 already the discount rate on the federal income tax? 23 I also want to compliment Florida's Public 24

Service Commission. It appears you all were right on top of the Federal Telecommunications Act in preparing

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the state of Florida for the Telecommunications Act.

We were hoping we would see a bigger discount rate for
the Florida school systems and Florida libraries.

Knowing that the phone companies would be competing
for additional business from us as we got a discount
rate.

I guess the other observation is in terms of the finance of it. The money that the telecommunications companies are paying into the universal service act will turn right back around and come back from schools and libraries back to them because we're going to increase the amount of service.

Marion County is planning on adding a T-1 line to 42 schools as a new service. That amount of business almost equates to the same amount of money as we pay for existing phone line service for basic service. They are going to get additional business. Money is going to be coming into it. And I'm really appealing to be sure that as you talk throughout the state -- the way I found out about it is my phone bill that only listed the Sprint areas. I didn't catch it in the newspaper either. And I have been trying to keep real aware of what's happening around the state, especially as applies to telecommunications and possible indications for e-rate.

I know in Washington there are appeals to change the e-rate. I know it's become a political line in how people are voting on issues. But would encourage any communications you have, why are we being added this extra charge? Ask the phone company why are they deciding to add that extra charge when in fact they got a reduced federal access charge? Thank you for your time.

address a couple of the issues that you raised and try to set the stage for at least the debate that's occurring, not taking a position on one side or the other.

Florida has generally been supportive of the e-rate program. In fact, we were one of the first states to adopt the federal discount to assure that our schools and libraries would be eligible. One of the reasons we did that is because under the program, which is originally set at \$2.2 billion, there would be contributions from all of our telephone users, would go to both whether they were participants in the program or not. This was at least one of the kind of programs where we would be able to, as a state, receive more benefits in because we have so many schools and libraries that would require the

assistance. Then we would give out money. So there are a lot of issues surrounding our involvement in the program.

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Your statement with respect to the Fed's reducing the interstate access, I think you're right, 4.2 billion, or around that range, in reductions have occurred during the last several years. The FCC was faced with a very difficult dilemma. They had -- and I think one of the gentlemen that spoke raised this as an issue about congressman, what they did, and, indeed, when they passed the law. But the FCC was told to keep rates affordable. And they had to bring in a lot of new services to support as part of the universal service schools, libraries and the enhancement of other programs. The way they thought they would accomplish that was let's reduce access rates so people's total bills will probably go down, and schools and libraries will cost something but the bill won't go up, but the cost would be absorbed. they have given these companies these discounts.

The companies are stating that they are passing through the access reductions to their end users. That's their argument. The question is, to the extent that's true -- and I don't know whether it's true or not -- but to the extent it's true on a

federal level, it doesn't say who the discount should go to. So the "Mary" that the gentlemen referred to, access rates may not be going down for her. It may be going to the big customers. So that when a "Mary" sees her phone bill, all she got was schools and libraries taking it and she didn't get the reduction in access. So "Mary" is upset about that.

The FCC could not under the current law or rules and regulations require the IXCs to give those discounts to "Mary," but they are looking at ways to structure access reduction. The members are split on that program. A couple of the Commissioners think it's an illegal tax, that we went too far, and that wiring schools is not a telecommunications service. It's a different type service and it should be funded through general revenues.

So we will continue those debates. It's in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, that particular portion, the program as a whole. Congress is also looking at it. If you look at your bills, I know everyone has been complaining about their taxes, excise tax, that's 3%. Two of the Congressional -- the senate and house, they stated what they'd like to do is use those revenues and support schools and libraries, and at least then it's a real tax and

people know it's a tax, and that's how they will handle it.

We're still trying to work through the program so Florida schools and libraries can be beneficiaries.

Marion County, you all got all of your applications in and most of your applications were signed off on, so you're just waiting on the discount rates to come in. The program is still under review: not released any of the monies, and it may be the end of fall before they will release any of the dollars at all.

But Congress has shown a commitment to funding the program. It's just how they do it. Do they do it through general revenues, excise tax or this special program that's part of the telecommunications revenues.

WITNESS JOINER: My concern about the 3% is that 3% is going to the Department of Treasury and is budgeted and does have a plan to be used, and plan that was an alternative presented by BellSouth on a national level. What that does is, again, they get their federal access charge reduced, and are not paying what they agreed during negotiations. The profit in terms of information about e-rate that's

coming up from telecos. I would encourage you as you go around to call the local telephone company blind, ask them what the e-rate is, ask them on their message electronic bulletin board, what is their description of e-rate and universal service. I think you'll be a little surprised the kind of twist on the explanation.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think you're absolutely right. We have been trying to deal with the Universal Service Joint Board and the FCC. And I've heard one of those messages where they say this is, you know, a tax to make sure that schools have computers. They don't mention that it's a discount rate for telecommunications services. They don't mention all of the other services. They seem to focus on some of the companies' computers and Internet access and not looking at the total purpose of the programs as a whole.

So we will try to continue to follow that and make sure that customers are sufficiently educated indicated. And, generally, the program has been very well supported in Florida. Secretary Brogan has been very supportive of the program and has been trying to work with the school boards. I met with him a couple weeks ago. He wanted to know how well the implementation was going. Department of Management

Services in the Governor's Office. They've all been very supportive. And the Commission is doing what we can. All the action is at the federal level now, so we're doing what we can to stay involved and stay engaged and keep everyone informed.

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WITNESS JOINER: Supported on the U. S. level. I think on the local Florida level, school systems, we're expected to see a bigger discount rate offered under the Florida Telecommunications Act. And would like to strongly point out if I cannot cable a school for a computer network, I really have no need for a data line going in on that school. And I will not buy, like, a T-1 line going into an old high school that needs to be retrofitted if I can't network the school. Just as my gas tax pays for a lot more road, the phone company putting into this as a one-time capital expense and allow me to buy that data line. I have read, too, that -- I do not have the support for it, obviously one of you -- but if you look, in the last year-and-a-half, two years, the profit to shareholders to telecos, I understand you'll find it's five times greater than Fortune 500 companies and the telecos are supposed to be regulated. Where it comes from, how it happens, but telecos are making that much more money than the IBM

and the other Fortune 500 companies. There should be a very strong message there.

Locally our Sprint service, I like your local CO, Jim Cocklyn (ph) is a wonderful friend of education. He's a community leader. And I'm not talking about our local service as much as our concern that information is being distributed to the public.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

WITNESS JOINER: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: A brief question. On your -- the contract that you let, you -- the contract, you say you have bids on, you were bidding for the whole county, correct?

WITNESS JOINER: The whole school system.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And you would have been bidding at business rates; that would have been business?

WITNESS JOINER: Business rates.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: So it wouldn't have been residential.

witness joiner: No. We presently have four schools on the west end, Dunnellon area, BellSouth area. Two schools on the north area that are ALLTEL, and the balance being Sprint. And we bid that out and even included wireless as well as fiber optics, but

the city ran some fiber around the city and nobody crossed. And I will note that the bid we got on the T-1 lines per school, for 42 T-1 lines, was the same we had been offered three years previously.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Is that right. 42 T-1 lines and you had no reduction.

WITNESS JOINER: No, sir. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you for your testimony.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: One last question. How did you advertise your bid?

we sent out bid notices with packets with bid specifications. We also bid on the national schools and libraries Web site that people did read. When we posted, we got calls in 15 minutes asking about our networking, et cetera. We did our normal bid procedure sending out to who we knew.

In addition to helping the schools providing the discount rates the e-program they thought would provide the necessary incentives for other service providers to come in. They have an international Web Page that you have to go through the process of actually trying to bid. They distribute that, as well as the local areas distribute the information to let

bidders know, look at all of the services we have, look at all of the products. We want to try to get the bidders in.

The Florida districts go into staff meetings around the state for telecommunications vendor providers explaining all of this. And that people were bidding on the national Web site. So they were well aware a lot of this was happening. And we may be one of the few schools still who actually went through the bid process instead of just continuing an existing state contract. We actually made the bid process.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I wanted to compliment you and Marion County and all of the work you all have done, particularly with schools and staying in touch with Linda Crowley and Bill Schmidt and the folks in Washington.

witness Joiner: Sam Houston and you. Thank you very much. Appreciate the opportunity.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Take care. Is there anyone in the audience who did not sign up to testify that would like to testify this afternoon? Yes, ma'am. If you could state your name.

GRACIE ZAHAND

was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

## DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS ZAHAND: Gracie Zahand. I live at 636 Murphy Road in Winter Haven. Z-A-H-A-N-D.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to come to the meeting today and I certainly appreciate listening to the speakers that spoke previously. They were very informative.

My problem is not a complicated one. It's very simple, but it is of interest to me.

My phone bill this month is \$50.57. Now I'm a "Mary." I just had my 79th birthday and I live on a fixed income. I live from day one of the month to the last day of the month. I have no CDs, bank accounts, stocks, bonds whatsoever. But the Lord takes care of me and takes care of my needs. I'm conservative.

My bill is 58.57. 32.80 is the combined amount of my local service and my long distance. I have family up north that is ill and I have had to make some calls but I have been using Vartec.

When I came down here 20 years ago I had United Telephone. Then it's gone into Sprint. And

then Vartec came out with their 10 cents a minute, so I have been calling and using them for my long distance.

About a month ago AT&T called me and asked me if I would switch to them for long distance. So I said okay. I don't know if I did a good thing or not. I'm just trying to get my bill to the point where it's a little simpler to pay for.

So 32.80 is the combined amount of the long distance and the local service. I have call-waiting because, for me, it's necessary, and I have the Touch-Tone. But \$26.47 is charges and taxes. And what I don't understand is what are -- I've got five pages. What are all of those different accesses? What are all of those different taxes? What is the 1-plus change, interstate charge to ATX and -- four of them. And then there's 1-plus change intraLATA charge to ATX, another \$2.40. That comes to \$9.64 that I don't even understand what that is.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You know what, I think you should show that bill to our staff so that we can break it down for you. Maybe you've got charges that you shouldn't have there. And that happens.

WITNESS ZAHAND: I just don't understand it.

It's complicated too.

1 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It befuddles me. 2 WITNESS ZAHAND: I'd appreciate it if 3 someone could just look it over. 4 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could I see your bill? 5 WITNESS ZAHAND: Yes. (Hands document to 6 Chairman.) 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'll make copies of this 8 and give it back to you. Okay. 9 WITNESS ZAHAND: If it could be explained to me so I know what it's all about it would be better. 10 11 But it seems like it's a lot of money. 12 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It looks right, and I've 13 run -- I'm from this area, a small town called 14 Clermont outside of here, and quite a few individuals in that community, looks like they keep changing your 15 long distance provider. And every time your long 17 distance provider is changed, there's a charge of 18 \$2.40. But it looks like they changed yours four or five times. And what happened to one of the "Marys" 19 20 that I was talking to, she tried to switch her 21 provider from Sprint to AT&T. Two days later it was switched to somebody else. Three days later it was 22 switched again, somehow got into this slamming ring. 23 24 WITNESS ZAHAND: Do you think I did a good

thing by using the Vartec with Sprint and then

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think you should always

try to evaluate the best --

WITNESS ZAHAND: Do what's most acceptable to me.

commissioner GARCIA: That should only be one charge. You might have been charged once and sometimes the company, to switch you, will say -- will say -- what was your name?

WITNESS ZAHAND: Zahand.

"We're going to give you \$10 for switching." That is supposed to pay for any charges that the company -- in your case, as Commissioner Johnson said, it's as if you switched once -- and there's nothing wrong with you switching. But the problem is that they just kept on switching you. They authorize one switch, not four. Ms. Johnson is famous for switching. She has a huge long distance bill.

WITNESS ZAHAND: This is what AT&T did. You know, they offered me a check. You think it was --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I do it too. Every time they offer me something, I switch it. And then I use my Tallahassee number and I just keep flipping different companies. There's nothing wrong with that.

1 WITNESS ZAHAND: I just want to know whether 2 I was doing the wrong thing. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Someone did the wrong 3 4 thing. 5 WITNESS ZAHAND: I thank you so very, very 6 much. 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Zahand, it can be very, very confusing, the telephone bills in the 8 market. And we're doing two things at the Commission. 9 One, we're looking at the billing practices of the 10 11 companies to determine if we can come up with something that's less confusing for the customer. 12 We're also looking at their advertising practices to 13 determine if there's something we need to do there too. Reviewing both those actions that's occurring at the state and the federal level. Because 17 oftentimes -- and I'm not saying this happened in this 18 instance -- but say you switched to AT&T. They call 19 you and they say 10 cents a minute but they may not 20 tell you there's a flat charge of \$5 a month to get the 10 cents. 21 22 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: How are you dialing 23 this, ma'am? Vartec seems to be a dial-around 24 company.

It's a 10-10-811.

WITNESS ZAHAND:

1	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: When you switched to
2	AT&T, did you keep dialing 10-1-811?
3	WITNESS ZAHAND: I might have.
4	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: They will keep billing
5	you.
6	WITNESS ZAHAND: Is that what happened?
7	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: This is different.
8	This will we're working on the other, switching
9	charges. But realize that
10	WITNESS ZAHAND: See, at that time they said
11	well, it wouldn't go into effect for so many weeks or
12	something. So then I was using the Vartec.
13	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I don't even who is
14	your carrier?
15	(Unsolicited response from audience.)
16	WITNESS ZAHAND: Now on there, AT&T.
17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ma'am, Ms. McCall, we'll
18	have to wait a second because we'll need you to come
19	up to the microphone. We want to get it all on the
20	record.
21	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It looks like your
22	carrier is AT&T. What you're doing is dialing around,
23	just so you know. Now Vartec may be getting a part.
24	That's neither here nor there.
25	WITNESS ZAHAND: Should I sign off AT&T?

1 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: When you select a 2 carrier you don't have to dial any dial-around, it 3 just automatically puts you on. You don't have to dial that. 10-10-811. You dial 1 and the system? 5 WITNESS ZAHAND: See, Vartec was giving it to me 10 cents a minute without any monthly charge. 6 7 Was the 4.95 --8 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Which is maybe better 9 than what AT&T offers. And maybe you would be fine. 10 Listen, if you got a check from AT&T and cashed it, and Vartec, all you have to do is dial that number, 11 12 hey, you did good. If the check was more than \$2.40 13 which should have been the switch -- apparently you 14 have been charged four times -- we're checking on that with our office. 15 16 Let's say they gave you a check for \$10 as 17 an example. The Chairman gets checks for hundreds but we'll talk about that some other time. You get a 18 19 check for ten bucks. They charge you 2.40. You can 20 still use Vartec. You're seven bucks ahead. 21 WITNESS ZAHAND: I needed an explanation. That's what I needed. 22 I appreciate it. 23 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We're working on that, calling, why that is on your bill. 24

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. McCall, if you could

come to the microphone.

WITNESS McCALL: I just wanted to try to help clear up some of the billing matter.

When you go through a company such as Vartec or Telelink, those are resellers of long distance companies. They buy services from the local companies. And when they resell it to the consumer, you're going to be charged a interexchange rate even though they might quote a charge of 10 cents a minute, you're going to pay for using their services, which is that interexchange rate. If you go through a company such as AT&T, because they are regulated, unlike those resellers, they are regulated as far as their rates, they have to advertise their rates. And if they do any type of rate changes, they have to get approval. Once you pay that 10 cents per minute, their calling plans will have a flat monthly fee, which is \$3.

rates weren't that way. I know what you're saying and you may be right. On the certain issues it doesn't work that way; structure their programs. You sometimes can do very well by not choosing one of the large carriers.

WITNESS McCALL: Usually when you use a reseller you will pay additional charges if they

decide to go up on their rate.

can change their rate. All they have to do is file a tariff. But you would be surprised, ma'am, the kind of savings that you can find when you shop around, even with resellers. And to be quite honest, I was impressed by the rate that, I'm sorry -- Ms. Zahand got. That wasn't a bad rate. That Vartec company, that was a pretty good rate. 10 cents.

witness McCALL: However, whenever she did

the 10-10-321, whatever, she was charged an

interexchange rate. I don't know if that was told to

her up front. Any time she dials the additional

digits, she's going to be given a hidden interexchange

rate per call; not per month, per call.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's interesting.

We'll have to look into that. I saw another Vartec

bill that did not have the \$2.40 hit. It was just a

flat fee of 10 cents a minute. But we'll have to look

at that. In fact, particularly in the Central Florida

area. They must market a lot.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Beck is telling me he uses it all the time. If he uses it, this guy is really cheap.

WITNESS McCALL: There are a lot of

1	resellers in the area. A lot of resellers.
2	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You'd be surprised.
3	There's sometimes is not.
4	WITNESS McCALL: I've done a little
5	investigating.
6	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Sometimes there's not
7	a fee associated with that and that clearly \$2.40
8	maybe we're going to find out now.
9	WITNESS McCALL: Find out. Might find out
10	they are resellers. You are sharing those services.
11	Sometimes you might get busy. When you think it's the
12	call you're placing, it's actually the network.
13	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, ma'am. Any
14	other customers that would like to testify that have
15	not signed up?
16	I think I need to swear you in, sir.
17	
18	PETER GLENER
19	was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of
20	the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn,
21	testified as follows:
22	DIRECT STATEMENT
23	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: State your name and
24	address for the record, please.
25	WITNESS GLENER: My name is Peter

G-L-E-N-E-R. Address also, 1459 South Wind Drive.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I missed your name.

WITNESS GLENER: Peter Glener. G-L-E-N-E-R,
1459 South Wind Drive. That's in Casselberry.

I don't know -- I don't know if this was addressed or not, or if this is the proper way to address it, but my concern particularly was having Sprint as both carriers and in the case of nowhere to actually pay the bill.

I ran into the situation that they no longer had anyplace within their local service area to pay the bill. And I find this unbelievable as a utility, I guess, to have that. In this case I was, over the last couple of months, like everybody else, trying to work paycheck to paycheck. You're trying to pay the bill and sometimes you have to wait until the last minute. They had a central location where it could be paid. And a couple of locations which were closed, leaving us to go to check cashing stores, close to 30 people every month. I went to pay -- and went to pay it there one month and all of a sudden they were not taking it any longer. I had to go out to Apopka from Casselberry and pay it from a country store, literally, 25 miles from where I lived. That was the only place left other than mailing.

When calling up the company, I was told that well, because of competition, costs involved and everything else, that, you know, this is the way we have to do it. That's strictly a mail-in. Then, because of being late taken back from a two-month billing cycle -- I shouldn't say billing cycle -- where I had the ability to turn around and you didn't get it in right away, you wouldn't have a shut-off notice because of doing this, going all around. I was put back to one month.

I have two major concerns. Do I have to be notified due to the way I have been paying, the cycle, do I have to be notified legally they've changed from what the policy was two months over the first month?

I was immediately having a shut-off notice. That's one concern.

And the other concern -- I guess I'm calling -- a utility, do they have the right to close off all payment centers -- being told from them that the reason why this is done is because of competition and to be cost competitive with everybody else. Are all of the utilities going that way? My electric bill, putting mail drops in Albertsons or local supermarkets to make it more accessible to pay your electric bill. All of the utilities make it more

accessible to pay your bill, not less accessible.

That seemed to be a concern on my part. If I don't
have the time to mail it in, in the sense of trying to
get this money up, can you at least have a drop box?

I understand not being able to pay by cash. Anybody
who has cash can easily get a money order and at least
have a drop box in your service area. That's my
concern.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You raised some good issues. First, with respect to if they changed the policy of payment, is there some obligation to notify.

WITNESS GLENER: I was basing it on if I was late previously. And that was my concern. I understand. In other words, they obviously must have some type of credit rating that they are relying upon, and it's understandable. But in this case, I honestly got to say I did not get the shut-off mailing error or whatever. I actually knew the second month, it was frustrating paying the bill, going out to God's country. But that was my concern though.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We could look into that particular policy and see. The same thing happened to me with American Express, so I'm sympathetic.

WITNESS GLENER: As a utility, do they not have to have some type -- anything regarding -- don't

have the ability to literally just go pay your bill in person?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: They've done that locally. Southern Bell has closed a lot of their local offices. And the last one they closed about a year back. But they immediately transferred a lot of those services to check cashing stores and like, you know, Sears or some stores like that.

witness glener: I work for Sears They have them too. I know they have them there.

I guess the question was -- I mean as a cost cutting measure, isn't that sort -- I see all of these things about how they are gearing their customer service, certain amount of customer service. If you're talking about your bill being due now on a monthly basis, I'm literally having to mail it out within a week of getting it to make sure it will get there.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: They work from the concept of a postmark. They don't work from the concept of them receiving it.

witness GLENER: I'm talking about if you have a shut-off notice. You have a 30-day bill, you have a week after --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Play the shut-off game

in terms of they get it shut off, then you get it --

WITNESS GLENER: In some cases, monetarily I have to. My question is at the point I mailed it out, I'm almost sure I will be cut off on this following day. It's literally once they close this one store in Apopka, I'll have no choice.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I think the company probably has listings of all their -- your company is Sprint.

## WITNESS GLENER: Correct.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: The company has a listing of all of their vendors, or all of the people they have that receive checks. And we'll have them give you a list. That guy in the nifty suit in the back wall, he'll do that for you.

WITNESS GLENER: That's what I really --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Sir, one of the things
you were asking, and it might have been answered by a
Staff, we do still have regulatory oversight over
quality of service and the like. To the extent this
is causing a problem where people can't find places to
pay is we can evaluate that. That may be a something
we can factor into this report. I know the
legislature is looking for competition to make things
better for customers. So we do have a unit that looks

into these issues and your comments have been made a part of the record. Someone -- I think it was the Sprint area, maybe not, I might be misspeaking, but they did raised the same concern, that there's not a place for you to go talk to a anybody to pay your bill in person. It's something we're still looking at too.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: We had complaints of a similar nature in the Panhandle.

WITNESS GLENER: Should be able to pay it and that's it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

WITNESS GLENER: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Zahand, we did look at your phone pill. We understand from speaking with the company that is bill is in error. That they did overcharge you. At least two of those \$2.40 charges were in error. They have caught that and that in your next billing cycle you will receive some credit for the \$2.40 for at least two of them. There are two additional ones. When you change your service you are assessed a change fee. And you changed both your short long distance and your long long distance carriers. So that's why you were charged those two charges. We'll have someone sit down with you and explain each of these, but you will receive a credit

for at least part of this because it was an error on 2 the part of the company. 3 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Good for you. much did AT&T offer you have to switch? 4 5 WITNESS ZAHAND: I think it was around \$10. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You're still ahead by 7 five. 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Just for everyone's 9 edification, I see some of the gentlemen and ladies 10 shaking their heads. But oftentimes when they say 11 they are going to give you a 10-cent a minute rate, 12 make sure you ask is there a flat fee involved. Because sometimes you switch over and you'll have a \$5 13 flat feel for that 10-cent a minute rate and you have 15 to balance those kind of things. 16 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You should be careful. Now that AT&T will now get you on a \$3 a month charge. 17 And so then when you try to flip out of them they are 18 going to charge you again \$2.40 to leave. Starting in 19 20 January of this year. You should be already. 21 WITNESS ZAHAND: The situation is should I 22 go back to Sprint? 23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Should you go back to Vartec? I'll give you my mother's phone number. She 24

uses Vartec.

1	WITNESS ZAHAND: Will you talk to me later?
2	Okay. Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other customers that
4	did not sign up that would like to speak?
5	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Before we close, I
6	would like to apologize for my late arrival but it's
7	been enjoyable since I have been here.
8	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you all for coming
9	out. Your comments have been quite helpful and they
10	will be the comments we will rely upon as we develop
11	our report to the legislature in the 1999 session.
12	(Thereupon, the hearing concluded at
13	12:55 p.m.)
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STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 2 COUNTY OF LEON 3 I, JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR, Chief, Bureau of Reporting, Official Commission Reporter, 4 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Hearing in Docket No. 980000A-SP was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission at the time and place herein stated; it is 6 further 7 CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed by me; and that this transcript, consisting of 132 pages, constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 DATED this 8th day of October, 1998. 11 12 13 14 15 CSR, RPR Florida Public Service Commission 16 Chief, Bureau of Reporting 17 (850) 413-6732 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25