1	BEFORE THE
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3	In the Matter of
4	PETITION BY VERIZON FLORIDA DOCKET NO. 030867-TL
5	INC. TO REFORM INTRASTATE NETWORK ACCESS AND BASIC LOCAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS DATES TO
6	TELECOMMUNICATIONS RATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 364.164, FLORIDA STATUTES.
7	
8	PETITION BY SPRINT-FLORIDA, DOCKET NO. 030868-TL INCORPORATED TO REDUCE
9	INTRASTATE SWITCHED NETWORK ACCESS RATES TO INTERSTATE
10	PARITY IN REVENUE-NEUTRAL MANNER PURSUANT TO SECTION 264 164(1) FLOREDA STATUTES
11	364.164(1), FLORIDA STATUTES.
12	PETITION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DOCKET NO. 030869-TL SECTION 364.164, FLORIDA
13	STATUTES, BY REBALANCING RATES IN A REVENUE-NEUTRAL MANNER THROUGH DEGREASES IN INTRASTATE
14	THROUGH DECREASES IN INTRASTATE SWITCHED ACCESS CHARGES WITH OFFSETTING RATE ADJUSTMENTS
15	FOR BASIC SERVICES, BY BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
16	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
17	FLOW-THROUGH OF LEC SWITCHED DOCKET NO. 030961-TI ACCESS REDUCTIONS BY IXCS,
18	PURSUANT TO SECTION 364.163(2), FLORIDA STATUTES. ———————————————————————————————————
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20	ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE
21	A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING.
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PROCEEDINGS:

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TALLAHASSEE SERVICE HEARING



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2	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN LILA A. JABER COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON	
3		COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH "RUDY" BRADLEY COMMISSIONER CHARLES M. DAVIDSON	
4		CONTROL CITALETS IN DAVIDSON	
5	DATE:	Wednesday, December 10, 2003	
6	TIME:	Commenced at 9:41 a.m.	
7		Concluded at 11:10 a.m.	
8	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center 4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148 Tallahassee, Florida	
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11	REPORTED BY:	MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR	
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APPEARANCES:

HAROLD MCLEAN, ESQUIRE, CHARLES BECK, ESQUIRE and H.F. MANN, ESQUIRE, Office of Public Counsel, c/o The Florida Legislature, 111 West Madison Street, Room 812, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, appearing on behalf of the Office of Public Counsel.

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of AARP, Common Cause Florida, and Sugarmill Woods
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN JABER: Staff counsel, you have a notice to be read?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yes, Commissioner.

By notice issued October 8, 2003, this time and place has been set for a customer hearing in Docket Nos. 030867-TL, Petition by Verizon Florida, Inc.; 030868-TL, Petition by Sprint-Florida, Incorporated; and 030869-TL, Petition by BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

The purpose of this hearing is as set forth in the notice.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you. Let me begin by welcoming all of you here this morning. This is our last public hearing in this proceeding, and we certainly appreciate everyone's input and everyone coming out this morning.

There are some formalities in this part of the proceeding that I'll explain as we go along, but I just wanted to start by a brief explanation as to why we are here.

As this is the public part of the hearing, this is the opportunity we have to hear from consumers in the State of Florida regarding petitions that were filed by BellSouth, Sprint, and Verizon, to make

certain adjustments to their rates. And it was based on -- the petitions are based on the passage of a law that was enacted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor this past summer.

That law allows certain telephone companies, BellSouth, Verizon, and Sprint, to petition the PSC to reduce fees those companies charge to long distance companies for the use of their network. And if the PSC approves those petitions, the local company can offset the lost revenue with an increase in their local telephone rates.

In deciding the petitions, the PSC has to consider whether granting the petition will help create a more attractive competitive local telephone market for the benefit of residential consumers.

Therefore, we are particularly interested in hearing from customers on whether and to what extent competition does exist in your service territory. And it would also be helpful to comment on what options you have available to you and what options in terms of telephone packages you would like to see and what other services you might like to have.

In order to speak this morning, please sign the list. I think, Mr. McLean, you and Mr. Beck have the original list. Mr. Beck?

MR. BECK: I'm sorry, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN JABER: The customers, where can they sign up to speak? Have you arranged for that?

MR. BECK: Outside in the hallway.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Right. If you do wish to speak today, there is a -- I'm assuming a bench or a table where the sign-up list can be found. I encourage you to sign that list in order to speak this morning.

When you come up to speak, we ask that you come to the microphone over here to the right and address the Commission. We may ask you to state your name and address for the record, and perhaps even spell your last name.

If you want us to have your comments but don't wish to speak this morning, you're also welcome to pick up one of these sheets that you should also be able to find out there at the table. And the last page of the sheet describing the petitions has a customer comment sheet. Feel free to fill that out and leave it with one of us, the court reporter, or the staff person that is sitting at the table outside. These comments will also be considered in staff's recommendation ultimately that comes before the Commission.

With that, what I would like to do is allow our staff, the parties, and the consumer advocates an opportunity to make a brief presentation as well.

Staff, you have a presentation that can get us started? Ms. Christensen?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Thank you, Commissioner.

Staff has put together a brief overview of this

legislation and the process.

As noted here, there are three dockets that have been established to address each of the petitions. Each of the companies has filed a revised petition. BellSouth refiled its petition on September 30, 2003, Sprint refiled its petition on October 1, 2003, and Verizon refiled its petition on October 2, 2003.

The next slide shows Section 364.164, which is entitled "Competitive Market Enhancement." Under this section, local telephone companies may decrease the rates charged to long distance companies for access to its networks in a revenue-neutral manner.

The Public Service Commission must consider four criteria in reaching its decision on each of the companies' requests. The PSC must consider whether saying yes to the petition would remove current support for basic local telecommunications service

that prevents the creation of a more attractive 1 competitive local exchange market for the benefit of 2 3 residential consumers. 4 Second, it must ensure that it induces 5 enhanced market entry. 6 Third, it must ensure that it requires 7 intrastate switched network access rate reductions to 8 parity over a period of not less than two years or 9 more than four years. Parity means that the Florida 10 in-state access rates equal the access rates for the 11 state-to-state calls. 12 And finally, they must ensure the petitions 13 are revenue neutral. Revenue neutrality is defined as 14 changes in access revenues offset by equal changes in 15 local rates. 16 CHAIRMAN JABER: BellSouth, Verizon. 17 Sprint, do you have presentations? 18 MS. WHITE: No, ma'am, BellSouth does not 19 have a presentation. 20 MR. CIAMPORCERO: In the interest of time, 21 we won't -- we'll waive a presentation. 22 CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Rehwinkel? 23 MR. REHWINKEL: Yes, Madam Chair. Charles

Rehwinkel on behalf of Sprint. Like BellSouth and

Verizon, although this area is Sprint's territory

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primarily, in the interest of time and to facilitate hearing from the customers here today and to get the hearing underway, I would just note that I've made comments in the public hearings in the past that are essentially identical, and I would adopt those for purposes of here today and waive the rest of my time.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Rehwinkel.

General Crist.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIST: Thank you, Madam Chair. Good morning.

I want to first congratulate Harold McLean on his new role as the Public Counsel. And thank you for your help very much, Harold.

I also want to thank Jack Shreve, who you know well, who has been kind enough to join our office and sits right with me here. Thank you, Jack.

And I want to thank you, Chairman and members of the Public Service Commission who serve the public. I want to thank you for discharging your duties well and discharging them responsibility, and always with the public in mind, and for holding hearings around the state, as you are today, on this important issue that affects so many.

The hearings really relate to a new

statute, a new law, as we're all aware -- that's why we're here -- from which we now have a new request for a rate increase of approximately \$350 million, I am told the largest rate increase in the history of our state for phone service.

I wanted to read something in the motion that we filed from the Attorney General's Office. Paragraph 3 says, "In evaluating the petitions, the Commission is required to consider whether those petitions will benefit residential consumers." That's from the statute, and the citation is 364.164(1)(a). "Moreover, the Commission has an overriding obligation to ensure that basic local telecommunications services are available to all consumers in the state at reasonable and affordable prices," 364.01(4)(a). "Therefore, the Commission must exercise appropriate regulatory oversight to protect consumers and ensure that petitioners' proposed actions will in fact benefit residential consumers."

The law also calls for revenue neutrality in Section 364.164, paragraph (2). It's hard to comprehend, at least for me, how a \$350 million increase is revenue neutral.

Some have mentioned that there may have been a preliminary finding that has been made to

suggest that the benefit to the residential consumer ought not to be considered today, and I would like to just touch on that. I'm sure that's not accurate, and I understand that it's up for reconsideration. I believe it's clear from the law itself that the residential consumer in fact does matter, as cited in 364.164. The Legislature certainly felt that way.

And I wanted to read a quote from
Representative Ritter. On April 30th of '03, when
considering this law, she said, "I am fortunate to
have my mother and father living in my district. They
know where and when to reach me any day, any hour, any
time. If I thought this bill would raise my parents'
local rates, I wouldn't be supporting it here today."

I also wanted to quote from Senator Michael Haridopolos responding to a question from Senator Campbell, where he said, "They have this very strict language in Section 15 of the bill which says that the language as outlined making sure that it must be in the best interests of residential consumers, customers, rather, and bring local competition to the market before they would look at the rates."

Who is the public, the public that you and I work for? They are in fact the residential consumer. For one not to consider them certainly

would ignore not only the statute, but I think your charge, and you know this. That I think is why you have held hearings around the state to hear from the public, to hear from the consumer.

Recently I had a bone spur removed from my foot and was in my doctor's office. This was back in May in St. Petersburg. And I had an anecdotal experience that really brought this home to me. There was a janitor there, and he recognized me, and he said, "Aren't you the Attorney General?" And I said, "Yes, sir, I am. And he said, "You know, I've kind of been following the discussion about this phone bill, and it concerns me, and I'm worried about it, and I understand it may raise my rates." And as I left the doctor's office, it occurred to me, I work for that guy.

And you know what? So do you. That's the public. You're the Public Service Commission. You know that. You're not the "Phone Company Service Commission." You're the Public Service Commission, and that's an honor not to be taken lightly. And all I ask is that when you consider these issues today that you remember that we work for the people. We work for the public. That's why we're here. You know, they're -- some of them don't have people

representing them. Some people call those people lobbyists. But they have you. The public has you, and they have us. That's why we're here. It's for them. And there's about 17 million of them out there, and they're hoping that you will rule with them today, and so am I. In fact, we have filed a motion. It has a fancy name, a summary final order, that would reject the rate increase, and I would implore you to grant it.

Thank you very much for your consideration and your kindness.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, General Crist.
Mr. McLean.

MR. McLEAN: Madam Chairman and Commissioners, it's a pleasure to see you from this side of the bench. Good morning to you. I'm Harold McLean, Florida Public Counsel, and I have the honor to appear on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida. With me this morning are Mr. Charlie Beck and Mr. Rick Mann, who will be attending to the case as it progresses.

Public Counsel adopts the eloquent opening statement of our Attorney General in its entirety.

The Citizens are especially supportive of General Crist's Motion for Summary Final Order. We believe

that the Commission is compelled by Florida law and by common sense to grant General Crist's motion.

The Legislature provided an opportunity, not a guarantee, to the incumbent phone companies to show an entitlement to rate rebalancing. The Legislature never meant for the rebalancing to take place on the backs of residential customers. The telephone companies' response to General Crist's motion would have this Commission abrogate its fundamental historical and statutory duty to look out for the good of the residential telephone customers of this state.

I urge this Commission to continue, as it has over the decades, to protect residential customers from overreaching utility providers. You should toss this case into the legal dumpster. Let me repeat that. Commissioners, you should toss this case into the legal dumpster. You should instruct the phone companies to go hence without day. Let them return to the Commission only if they can prove that a grant of their rebalancing petitions will serve to directly and financially benefit the residential customers, customers who trust you and each of you to protect them when they cannot protect themselves.

Commissioners, it is, after all, as you know, what the

Legislature established this agency to do.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. McLean.

Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Madam Chairman. If you don't mind, I would like to be able to face some of my clients out here as well.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Mike Twomey. I'm an attorney representing the AARP, Common Cause Florida, and Sugarmill Woods Civic Association, Inc., from Citrus County.

Many of you should have the handout that we provided. The Commissioners and the parties have heard my comments on 13 previous public hearings we've had throughout the State, for which we wish to thank the Commission.

I want to go through and briefly explain how the AARP and others feel about this case, ladies and gentlemen, so if you'll follow me, first of all, these cases are made possible by bad law. The companies talked the Legislature into adopting and the Governor into signing it, notwithstanding the fact that major newspaper polls at the time showed that 84% of the people in the state were opposed to the legislation being signed.

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One of the things that the companies told the Legislature when they were selling them this bill of goods was that they would implement the rate increases over three to four years. Then they came in, and they filed and asked for two years. And in reality, as noted by Public Counsel and as objected to by Public Counsel, they were trying to put all the rate increases on your backs in a mere 366 days, one year and a day. The Public Counsel objected to that, and to their credit, the Florida Public Service Commission dismissed the cases and made the companies file again. They came back and did it in two years so they would put all the increases in your backs within two years and a day, essentially. Okay?

Now, they had said earlier they would do it over three years and four years so that these massive rate increases would be apportioned to you so that you didn't feel rate shock. Okay? They would hit you a little bit for four years at a time. Now they're in for two years.

And you know why they're doing that? It's part and parcel of one of the fibs they told the Legislature, which was that they were going to have these rate increases, and they weren't going to make any money from it. They were going to spend millions

of dollars at the Legislature and here to have these cases. They weren't going to make any money from it. It would be revenue neutral, as shown to you by the staff presentation, and at best, if they were successful, they would lose customers. Nobody believes that.

The real reason they're doing this, ladies and gentlemen, is that the buggy whip division of local telephone service is access fee revenue.

They're losing their shirts, 9 to 10% per year. And what they're doing by these rate increases, if they're passed by this Commission, they're going to transfer a massive amount of wealth, \$355.5 million a year, from the buggy whip division of access, which they're losing 10% per year, and put it on the backs of residential customers. That's it, bottom line.

That's what they're doing, a massive transfer of wealth from losing divisions to residential customers.

It's not revenue neutral for the local phone companies. It's not revenue neutral for the long distance guys that have just gotten in the last couple of weeks. They have to give back their rate increases, the decreases they get from the local companies, to their in-state toll customers.

But we fear, have fear they're going to

give it all to big business. Okay? And we believe there's secret information, confidential information, if you will, that shows that's going to be the case. Can't tell you want the numbers are, but we believe these numbers will show that our fears have been realized that the long distance companies will give all the in-state toll reductions to their big business customer who don't have any local rate increases and short you people that are residential customers. It's not fair, and besides which they only have to give those rate reductions to their big customers for a mere 13 months before they can take that \$355 million and stuff it in their profit pockets. Okay?

Another thing they said. There's a question before this Commission, and it's a threshold question that the Attorney General is going to bring to the Commission's attention after this public part is over, and that is, did the Florida Legislature intend that residential consumers actually have to have real benefits.

The companies told the Legislature in committee meetings and throughout for months, "Don't worry about it. Your residential customers are going to have the ability to break even on their rates, maybe even win on their total monthly bill, by having

lower in-state tolls." Okay? They told them that.
The legislators, as pointed out by the Attorney
General, made these kind of comments when they were

supporting their vote for the legislation.

Now you're going to hear -- if you stick around, you're going to hear the companies tell these Commissioners verbally, as they have in writing, that you're not entitled to anything in terms of benefits except for having your rates increased from 35 to 90%, which might bring you more competition, which might, if it shows up, result in your rates coming down five to ten years from now. That's silly, but that's what they're going to say. And they're going to try and convince these people that you shouldn't have the ability to have any in-state toll reductions and the ability to break even.

Lastly, the companies have tried to make the case to the public and the Commission that there have to be rate increases in order for Lifeline customers to have expanded coverage. These are the people that because of their income status can get assistance from the phone companies and the federal government to help pay their phone bills.

The problem is the law. The law provides the expanded coverage of 125% of the poverty level,

and it's not dependent upon this Commission giving us any rate increases. Okay? In fact, if there are rate increases, what happens is that the Lifeline people will get the same level of rate increases the rest of us will in as little as 13 months, and, ladies and gentlemen, without the appearance of any additional monies to help finance those increases. AARP fears that tens of thousands of people on Lifeline service consequently will lose their service.

On the other hand, if the Public Service Commission denies the rate increases, we don't get any rate increases, and neither do the Lifeline people. The phone companies can still, however, raise their rates if they want to under the existing law. You know how much it's going to be? The rate of inflation minus 1%, the rate of inflation minus 1%.

If the Public Service Commission grants these petitions after these hearings, what's going to happen is that, depending upon whether you're served by BellSouth or Sprint or Verizon, and where you live, a dense area, an urban area, or a rural area, your rates will go up at a minimum of 35% per year, to as much as 90%. And worse yet, after that, they can go up 20% per year every year without them having to ask their permission or anybody's permission at all.

I thank you for your attention. I would urge you if you're in the audience, if you're a consumer, stand up and speak. Get up and adopt the comments of others. If you don't feel like speaking, then fill out one of the forms, as the Chairman suggested, and say that you don't want to have your phone rates increased. And don't worry about talking about the things that the staff suggested about whether you want more competition and this kind of stuff. Okay? Get up and say -- if you can't afford these telephone increases in your budget, say so. If you are not interested in having two phone companies at prices that are 90% higher than you have now, say so.

Thank you very much. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Twomey.

Mr. Beck, I'm assuming you have copies of what I have, the customer names.

MR. BECK: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. And I'll double check as you call customers out and make sure we're looking at the same thing.

This is the part of our service hearing where we ask customers to come up to the microphone

1 and testify. And your comments are incorporated into the record of this proceeding. As such, at this time, 2 3 I would like to ask that you -- if you do intend to speak today, that you stand and raise your right hand. 4 5 (Witnesses collectively sworn.) 6 CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you. 7 Mr. Beck, your first customer. 8 MR. BECK: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Our 9 fist customer this morning is Ed Paschall. 10 CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Pascal, come on up. 11 Thereupon, 12 ED PASCHALL was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of 13 14 the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, 15 testified as follows: 16 **DIRECT STATEMENT** 17 MR. PASCHALL: Madam Chairman and members of the Commission, my name is Ed Paschall. I live 18 here in Tallahassee. And my address is 1923 Atapha 19 20 Nene. My telephone number -- the area code is 32301. My telephone number is 850 --21 22 CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Paschall, you don't 23 need to give your telephone number out. 24 MR. PASCHALL: You have that. 25 CHAIRMAN JABER: Go ahead.

MR. PASCHALL: I've been thinking about this for quite some time. I'm been following this development toward the increase in basic rates for about eight or ten years. But since I'm living here in Tallahassee, I'm speaking on this today as an individual to answer some of the questions posed in the yellow sheet here, and part of them deal with competition.

There is no effective landline competition for the residential customers in Tallahassee, no effective competition. I have not received one single solicitation from anyone to give me local service by telephone here in Tallahassee. Now, there are some pockets around the state where there is some residential service, but not here in Tallahassee, unless you want to go to some of these companies down there that primarily serve people who have lost their telephone privileges and have to go and pay in advance for their telephone service.

And thinking about this competition bit and the conversation that goes with it, as was outlined in the original bill that was passed for this, there was the terminology "for the consumers' benefit." I'm here to tell you right now that if you approve this proceeding in favor of the telephone companies, this

bill will not only not benefit me, it will take money out of my pocket with no benefit whatsoever.

I do not make very many long distance in-state telephone calls. I make quite a few telephone calls that go to some of my relatives out of the state. But, now, the terminology here and the terminology that many of the people do not remember or even understand is the fact that this so-called benefit is supposed to come to us through the making of intrastate long distance calls.

So therefore, this passing of these requests, or approving them, as I said, will be of no benefit to me whatsoever. And even to the very few in-state calls that I make, can you tell me exactly what the reduction in my long distance rate will be?

If you can't, then you should not approve these requests. Otherwise, what you are doing is forcing me by law to pay a certain amount for a pig in a poke. And the closer you look, there ain't no pig in that poke. In other words, we have no idea what the benefit, if any, is going to be, even minor.

The other thing you need to think about there is, for us to benefit any at all, we must, in my case, purchase an additional service which I don't utilize now. For companies who want to run a

promotion and give away merchandise just for a
drawing, they are required to state "No purchase
necessary." Yet in this particular case, if we're
going to benefit from this, we must purchase in-state
long distance telephone service, and that is in direct
opposition to a great number of laws, both in-state
and on the federal ledger as well.

There were many comments both in the presentations here and before the Legislature. I had the opportunity to sit and listen to some of those, and there was all kinds of comments about it being revenue neutral. Revenue neutral to whom? Well, it could be revenue neutral to the local exchange companies if you take the opportunity to ensure that every penny that's listed here of the proposed rate increase goes through your local exchange to the long distance companies.

At the last account that I heard, there was something like 630-some-odd telephone companies here operating in the State of Florida. Now, I understand that's only somewhere between 10 and 15 local service companies, so that means there's something like 620 long distance companies operating. How in the world are you going to be able to sit there and figure that every dollar that comes in to pay for this program is

going to actually go revenue neutral all the way through the local exchange companies?

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I want to mention one other thing about the word "competition" that has been bandied back and forth, especially since 1995, in these telephone issues, competition. For those of you have who have operated your own business and you were in an area where you could handle all the business that was there, and you make a pretty good living, would you spend money to go out and recruit competition to come into the area where you're doing business and take some of your customers, which in itself would lower your income from the number of customers -- because the total number of customers would be divided then between you and a competitor? Not only that, they say it would lower the rates, and if it does that, then it would lower your income even further. How many business people do you think would do that?

well, the telephone companies, the local exchange companies operate in their service areas, so they then have the opportunity -- at least they're talking about bringing competition. The people that run the businesses are not stupid, so they have no intention whatsoever of recruiting customers to come in and take their business. As a matter of fact, if

you have listened to any of their rhetoric, they're complaining in the very first place about they're losing revenue to certain types of competition. So that one is down the well as well. It just does not wash. It doesn't make any sense. And if you go out here on the street and talk to any person out there and explain that to them, they'll look at you and say, "Are you stupid?" They do not believe that that type of terminology is used, and worse yet, in some places, say that they believe that that is effective.

It will not work in this case for the simple reason that when they raise those rates, there is no form by which they can be lowered to the point where they are right now. And if this is approved, those rates will never again -- I don't like to use the word "never," but it's highly unlikely that there's any way that they can possibly come back to this point, because the only way that you can get competition is, the local exchange companies lease their lines to these incoming companies. It is totally prohibitive financially for any company to come in and build the infrastructure to handle this.

So if this is approved, the residential basic rate is very, very, very unlikely, and I would almost say never be at the level that it is right

1 now. So you're not doing anybody any favor. And I 2 will say again, where is the benefit to the local 3 consumer? 4 There are some other comments I could make, 5 but there are a number of people I'm sure that want to 6 speak. If you have any questions, I'll be happy to 7 answer them. 8 CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Paschall. 9 Commissioners, do you have any questions? 10 Thank you, sir. 11 Mr. Beck. 12 MR. BECK: Thank you. The next witness is 13 Eugene Danaher. 14 CHAIRMAN JABER: Good morning. 15 Thereupon, 16 EUGENE DANAHER 17 was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of 18 the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn, 19 testified as follows: 20 DIRECT STATEMENT 21 MR. DANAHER: Good mornings. My name is 22 Eugene Danaher, D-a-n-a-h-e-r, 10263 Thousand Oaks 23 Circle, Tallahassee, 32309. 24 I have no connection directly or indirectly 25 with any communications company or its subsidiaries.

I am a retired corporation executive who, when he isn't looking after his grandchildren and traveling, tries to spend a little time getting involved in local affairs.

I checked my records at home for the last two years on my telephone bills, and lo and behold, I find that the fees that I've paid for long distance service are much, much lower than the proposed increases in my residential fees as I read them in these various documents. So I will be heavily penalized if this docket is approved as presently indicated. I have two lines. I have a dedicated fax line. I think probably I have more service than the average residential customer. I think I'm still going to be heavily penalized.

I'm concerned with the accuracy and the credibility of some of the documents that I've been given. For example, on arriving here this morning, I was given this special report, I believe prepared, Madam Chair, by your staff. If you'll turn to page 3, you'll read on there the proposed three-year single line business increases for Verizon, Sprint, and BellSouth. I won't go through those numbers.

I was surprised to get in my Tallahassee Democrat last week a notice of public hearing, which has no docket number on it. It doesn't indicate that it's indeed prepared by the three, Verizon, Sprint, and BellSouth, petitioners, which I think it should be. And I find out in talking with your Beth Keating, who is on your attorney staff, that you in your wisdom, which I think was wise, you have proposed that these three companies prepare and publish this quarter page document.

I call to your attention the fact that this document is inaccurate. There's errors in its compilation. After five or six phone calls, I finally got hold of Beth Keating, who acknowledged that even though it didn't have a docket number, they had some role in it. Apparently nobody had even read this document in the paper on the part of the PSC, and when we went over it in some detail, Ms. Keating said, "Well, we can't have that happen. We have to issue a new public notice." And lo and behold, on Monday of this week, we got a new public notice, same format, except there are two significant changes.

Number one, the errors that were in the original notice have been omitted. But even more interesting to me, Verizon, Sprint, and BellSouth have changed the total proposed increases. Now, if you'll notice on the yellow sheet that you have, they have

them ranging from 1.65 to 7.53. They have a minimum. Ah, but there's a change now. It's just up to, up to, up to a certain amount. The minimums have all been reduced.

Now, why is that? Apparently they've agreed that they're no longer willing to give the minimum, at least that's the implication of this. I think that's inappropriate. And I think as a public member reading these documents that I'm confused, and I think this only confuses the public, and I think there ought to be an explanation from these three utilities as to why they felt they had to change the documentation to the public.

And I think the Public Service Commission, with all due respect, Madam Chair, ought to be more careful and more respectful of what's said in these. And I think there ought to be a statement on here to the effect that this was required to be published by the PSC and that it's paid for by these three companies. I think the implication would be that you expect them to be truthful and accurate in all detail, which they are not. So I'm concerned about the credibility of the three utilities.

The second thing that concerns me is, I haven't gotten my new phone book, but I have some

friends who have, and they say it's a disgrace, they can't use it, they're going to keep their old phone book.

Now, Sprint -- this is Sprint's offering, so I'm not laying any wood on the other two. But apparently there's so many errors in this one -- I have a list here from the paper. There must be 15 or 16 errors in the new Sprint phone book.

Sprint says, in effect, it's not their responsibility, it's Donnelley Publishing and Advertising. The last time I checked, I thought they were working for Sprint.

The only reason I bring this out, not to embarrass them, but just to bring out to the Commission's notice, if we can't publish documents that are accurate from one week to the next week in the paper, if we can't print telephone books that don't have these egregious errors, how responsible and how acceptable are the documents that you get from them on the amount of the increases and so forth that they want?

Now, I know that you cannot give the public, which I think is improper, the confidential information on these filings. Allegedly, it's too sensitive for competitive reasons. Well, I'm in that

mish-mash of competition, and I think it's only proper that you take good look at the rules, the administrative rules and whatever you have that don't allow this. I attend City Commission meetings, County Commission meeting, Public Service Commission meetings, Civic Center Authority meetings. I have yet to hear anybody, including their counsel, say, "We can't tell you what's going on, because this is confidential."

So I think you're behind the times, with all due respect, again, members of the Commission. I think you ought to take a look at why this thing has to be held in such high confidence. It's a shield, and I think we all have a right and we all have the duty, and you have the duty to allow us to see what are the documented reasons for these egregious increases.

So in essence, I applaud what you're doing here. I think you had a lot of meetings around the state, and I think it was a lot of effort for you people that attended those meetings, and your staff. I think you deserve a lot of credit for that and for this meeting here today. I'm pleased to see the Attorney General here. It's obvious this is something of high import to the state and other people, Public

Counsel. So I think that is excellent hearing, and I beg you and plead with you to take a good hard look at this and reject this docket. I don't think it's in the public interest.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Rehwinkel, it's my understanding from Mr. Danaher's testimony that there was a renoticing in the paper. Take a moment to brief me and my

colleagues on what happened and what differences might exist between that notice and the staff report. And, Ms. Salak, if anything is left out, I would ask that

13 you also address the Commission.

MR. REHWINKEL: Okay.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Go ahead.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

First of all, Mr. Danaher is -- he's a longtime communicant with the company. He is very helpful in being conscious of the customers, and we appreciate it. He brought this to our attention last week. We were -- the errors that were in the notice were a function of the fact that we refiled the case and the time frame changed. The 90-day clock restarted. We did not change the notice language because that was the language that the Commission has

directed us to put in the papers around the state.

The first error that Mr. Danaher brought to our attention was that the -- it said the Commission would enter a final order sometime in November. Well, that obviously -- that time has passed, so we omitted that statement. And second one was, when we originally filed, we had a two-step increase instead of a three-step increase requested. We corrected the two-step references and made them three-step references in the chart and in the verbiage of -- I think the last sentence of the third paragraph. My notice -- Ms. Christensen has the notice that I brought with me today. So we fixed those.

What we did not change from first notice to second notice was any of the financial information that we were directed to put in the paper. I do not have the yellow sheet and the notice to compare to, but what -- the information we put in there in the notice in the newspaper was the information that we were directed to put in.

These were quarter page ads. There's a limited amount of information that you can put there. And I think our principle that went into what went into the chart was that you should notice customers on the maximum exposure they have in case that is

important to them as a motivation to come out and testify.

So those are the only two changes we made to the notice. And this was brought to our attention by Mr. Danaher through Ms. Keating.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Ms. Salak and Ms. Keating, can you represent that those were the only changes, and those changes notwithstanding, there has been no increase in what the company has requested in terms of what you've been able to review in the notice?

MS. KEATING: Yes, Madam Chairman. And first I would like to also thank Mr. Danaher for bringing that to our attention. We had not caught it. And again, as Mr. Rehwinkel had said, while we had looked at the original versions of the notices, we did not see them again after the companies refiled their amended petitions.

As far as the initial notice, let me also just say that we don't think it was a fatal flaw, because the date, time, and location of the hearing was in fact accurate.

As far as the changes, the only change that Mr. Rehwinkel indicated, which was changing the implementation time periods, is the only change that was made. There are slight differences in the numbers

that are indicated between the report and the second notice that was issued, and I don't think that they are of significant substance at this point. They're differences in how things are ranged. As far as the report indicates, there's a range of \$1.65 to 7.53 per month for some of the companies, and the notice just says up to a certain point.

CHAIRMAN JABER: So basically you're saying the same information is there, it looks like it's in a different format?

MS. KEATING: It's just a different format, yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioners, do you have any follow-up questions or concerns in this regard?

Mr. Danaher, I too --

MR. DANAHER: May I have just a brief comment, please?

CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes, absolutely. Go ahead, and then I've got --

MR. DANAHER: I tend to disagree very fervently with what has just been said. The lower range of the price increases has been eliminated on the last document. There's no question about that.

Secondly, I find it curious that she says there's no significant changes. Sprint said

originally that their ranges would be from 4.04 to 10.55 per month. This document that came out Monday for the public says Sprint will be up to \$6 per month. I think that's a major change.

so with all due respect -- and I think you people have indicated on your pass-out, the original document, and you didn't have the benefit of this latest. So apparently they're changing their documents, they're changing their rules, they're changing their estimates. So I think there's a major change here, and as a member of the public, I think that's very misleading, and I think it's inappropriate, and I deplore it.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. Mr. Danaher, let me take an opportunity to thank you also for bringing this to our attention, but also to let you know that this is -- after we conclude the customer portion of the testimony, we'll have an opportunity to put the company witnesses on the stand, and these are the kinds of questions we'll be able to ask.

MR. DANAHER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JABER: So, you know, rest assured all of those questions get asked, and they will be answered. Thank you for being here today.

Mr. Beck, call your next witness. And,

1	Ms. Keating, give me and the Commissioners a copy of
2	that notice, please.
3	MR. BECK: The next witness is Ben Wilcox.
4	MR. DANAHER: Mr. Wilcox had to leave. He
5	told me he had another meeting. So I apologize for
6	his absence.
7	CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Danaher.
8	And for the record, Mr. Wilcox had to leave, was not
9	in attendance.
10	Mr. Beck.
11	MR. BECK: The next witness is Arthur
12	Flatt.
13	CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Flatt.
14	MR. FLATT: May I bring these up?
15	CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes, sir.
16	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: What's the name?
17	CHAIRMAN JABER: Flatt, F-l-a-t-t.
18	Thereupon,
19	ARTHUR W. FLATT
20	was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of
21	the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn,
22	testified as follows:
23	DIRECT STATEMENT
24	MR. FLATT: It takes me a little while to
25	get manipulated.

 I'll make this as brief as I can, because I'm very concerned.

competition between phone companies. They are now

trying another way to raise rates using a loophole,

A law was passed to help the taxpayer with

the Public Service Commission.

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I have been told that I was wasting my time, the committee had been wined, dined, and entertained by the phone companies and big business to vote in their favor. Negative thinking, I hope anyway.

I believe you have been misled that we would benefit by raising our local phone rates and lowering long distance. Phones companies would almost double their rates for a local service that affects most people. Long distance rates have already dropped due to competition. Long distance companies, cell phone companies, and businesses would reap a fat profit. Local phone rates would almost double. They never lower their rates.

I was paying a fee for long distance, just to get long distance, plus 10 cents per minute. After learning long distance companies were lowering their rates through competition, I shopped. I now pay 3.43 cents per minute. There are certain companies that

advertise 7 cents a minute, 5 cents a minute, 3 cents a minute.

These facts should show that the committee has been sold a bill of goods just to profit big business and the telephone companies.

Businesses and telephone companies lobbied hard to get this law through the State Legislature. The Legislature believed the lobbyists. If you don't approve their total package, they will ask for half for a start. They should not be granted any raise in rates.

Please help the little people. I feel they have been forgotten, used, stepped on long enough, just to help the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. I am optimistic enough to believe you have a conscience. Now that the truth is known, you can see what they are trying to do.

The local phone companies should not have anything to do with long distance rates. Local phone rates should not have anything to do with it. They are manipulating rates, not for better service, but for larger profits for the telephone companies and businesses.

I still have faith in people to do the right thing. Maybe I am too optimistic. Search your

souls, and then think.

You know, I was even surprised at what I learned here this morning. I hadn't looked into it deep enough. I was just being hurt because I know so many people on fixed incomes. The fixed incomes, they've got to have double. Usually on fixed incomes you don't make that many long distance calls, so you don't get that much relief. You get very little relief. As a matter of fact, the average person doesn't make that many long distance calls. I didn't realize that if you passed this, they could raise their rates without going through the Public Service Commission. Oh, that's dangerous. That's a dangerous thing you can do. They can raise it up to 20%?

No, I just want to protect the little people on fixed incomes, retirees, which I am one of them. I'm 80 years old, and I've seen a lot go on. Some of it isn't quite right. But this is the first time that I finally realized that I've got to get up and do my duty to protect the little people. And that's what we all should be doing.

My name is Arthur W. Flatt, which I forgot to give you. I live at 971 Riverview Trail,
Tallahassee, Florida 32310. I don't have to give you have my phone number.

1	CHAIRMAN JABER: No.
2	MR. FLATT: No. But I just want you to
3	consider it and think about the little people. We
4	don't do it enough.
5	I see on television people starving over in
6	Africa. We don't think about them. No, we've got to
7	just reap a harvest, go to church, build bigger
8	churches. We don't donate the money where it does the
9	good for the little people, and that's you've got to
10	do, think of the little people.
11	Thank you.
12	CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, sir.
13	Mr. Beck.
14	MR. BECK: Thank you. The next witness is
15	Benjamin Ochshorn.
16	CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Ochshorn, it's
17	O-c-h-s-h-o-r-n?
18	MR. OCHSHORN: Correct.
19	Thereupon,
20	BENJAMIN OCHSHORN
21	was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of
22	the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn,
23	testified as follows:
24	DIRECT STATEMENT
25	MR. OCHSHORN: Good morning. My name is

Benjamin Ochshorn. I'm an attorney at Florida Legal Services, which represents low income Floridians without charge. I've engaged in public utilities law for FLS, including telecommunications, before this Commission and in other forums since 1994 and have been an attorney for low income Floridians since 1984.

I appear this morning to make a public comment on behalf of FLS on how the granting of these petitions would affect low income Floridians and whether that would benefit or harm them.

Based on our review, Florida Legal Services believes that it is imperative to low income Floridians that the petitions be denied. We support the motion of the Attorney General to summarily dismiss the petitions for the reasons stated therein and urge that the motion be granted.

If the petitions were granted, low income Floridians, like all subscribers, would receive immediate dramatic increases in their basic service rates that they especially cannot afford. Low income Floridians would be particularly harmed, because they do not have the income to take significant advantage of any decreases in long distance rates that the Commission might require to be shown, and do not have

the income or credit histories to subscribe to any of the high-priced bundles of services that the phone companies conjecture would be more widely available if the petitions are approved.

Most fundamentally, the granting of the petitions would deprive low income Floridians of the State's assurance that universal service is available at rates that are just, reasonable, and affordable. Under Florida's new telecommunications law, such action would allow basic service rates to rise to whatever levels the phone companies choose within a very short period of time. Even during the two years addressed in the petitions, the rate increases probably will be higher than projected because the rate increases will use prior year units rather than a true-up procedure.

There is occurring now a sharp drop in conventional line-based long distance usage, on the order of 10 to 20% per year, that we believe will result in even higher basic service rate increases than projected as intrastate long distance units decline in future years substantially below the 2002-03 levels that are represented in the petitions and testimony. The phone companies also are permitted by the new law to decrease intrastate access rates

below the amounts represented in the petitions, which would further increase basic service rates.

After the two-year period, phone companies can elect to have basic local service treated as a nonbasic service under Florida law, meaning that they can raise rates by up to 20% per year, or, in other words, they can double phone rates every four years. For residential service, in which the incumbent local exchange companies still serve 91% of subscribers, according to the Commission's latest telecommunications competition report, there are no market pressures in most areas of Florida to prevent this from happening. Five years and a month after this hearing, the petitioners' state law obligation to provide universal service, i.e., basic service as a stand-alone service, in any form ends.

Any market pressures that might develop to keep basic service rates low would be required by the new state law to be enjoined. Incumbents who elect to have basic service treated as nonbasic service can obtain Commission injunctions against any companies who offer lower basic service rates than they do, based upon a rule to be promulgated by the Commission that must base these injunctions on precedents for cost estimates of basic local service.

As you know, incumbent local exchange companies and their hired experts estimate that virtually the total cost of the local loop of phone service, estimated several years ago for Florida at about \$40 per month, if I remember correctly, is attributable to basic local service. So that is a reasonable expectation of where basic service rates would go within only several years if the petitions are approved, and there would be nothing the Commission could do about it.

Florida Legal Services does not expect that the state's Lifeline programs, even as expanded by the new telecommunications law to provide for income-based eligibility statewide, to shield low income subscribers from these rate increases. Florida's new law provides such a respite only during the initial two-year period, and even that limited assistance is almost entirely Pyrrhic. Currently, less than one-fifth of Florida's low income households, only about 140,000, are permitted by the petitioners to participate in Lifeline, according to the Commission's Lifeline report, and that number actually has declined for at least the last two years and shows little prospect of increasing in the foreseeable future without major transformation of Florida's current

Lifeline program requirements.

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The new law will not change existing marketing or public awareness activities for state Lifeline programs, as was noted in the Lifeline report at page 12. These activities, and the income-based Lifeline programs now available from all three petitioners, are reported to have collectively increased new Lifeline enrollments in 2003 over 2002 by about 1,000 per month, but Lifeline participation continues to decline due to the ongoing staggering number of Lifeline subscriber disconnections by the petitioners. BellSouth alone has disconnected approximately a quarter million Lifeline subscribers, over 2,000 a month, since it began its program in mid 1994, more than twice as many Lifeline participants as it currently has enrolled, according to information in the Lifeline report, 38.8 terminations in 21 months during 2002-03, and in Commission Order 99-2503, in which it said 140.5 thousand Lifeline disconnections in the first four years of their program through mid 1998, and the application of these disconnect rates to the remaining program time period.

Many of the disconnected, including those of other petitioners, as well as of BellSouth, have been forced to turn to prepay phone procedures. These

providers, according to the Commission's competition report at pages 8 and 59, cater to this population, along others, account for a substantial percentage of CLEC residential access lines in Florida, that have doubled from 366,653 in 2000 to 726,638 in 2003, and charge up to \$60 per month for toll-limited basic service, hardly just, reasonable, and affordable rates for universal service. The transition of these households from being Lifeline participants to being disconnected, to being prepay customers, we believe explains much of the fluctuation in Florida's telephone penetration rate in the past decade.

Verizon and Sprint have Lifeline participation rates much lower than even that of BellSouth, due in part to their differing, and incorrect and unduly restrictive interpretations of program participation-based eligibility and verification requirements for the Lifeline program.

Verizon, the nation's largest phone company, further adamantly opposes income-based eligibility for Lifeline, commenting twice within two years in the current Federal Communications Commission docket on the question that, quote, creating an income-based criterion will invite waste, fraud, and abuse of Lifeline funds, end quote, even though

Verizon participates in such programs in Vermont and California without any problem of which we are aware.

Even beyond their deliberate actions, phone companies are unfamiliar with and disinclined to learn about the complicated public assistance programs and income verification procedures on which Lifeline eligibility is based. Moreover, the petitioners' record and policies make clear that they simply don't want Lifeline subscribers as customers, because they can't sell them much additional services.

Phone companies today are under extreme financial pressures to increase revenues per customer. Verizon laid off 10% of its work force in the past year. Sprint is laying off 20% of its work force over a three-year period. Florida phone companies so far have resisted the implementation of Lifeline program policies Florida Legal Services have advocated that have been proven in other states, particularly in three states, California, Maine, and Rhode Island, where about 90% of eligible households are enrolled in Lifeline programs, to result in vastly higher numbers of stable, bill-paying Lifeline programs subscribers.

The harm to low income residential customers of phone companies of granting these petitions is relevant to the Commission's

consideration of whether granting the petitions will lead to, quote, a more attractive competitive local exchange market for the benefit of residential customers, end quote, as required by Section 364.164(1)(a) of Florida Statutes. The petitioners in a pending motion for rehearing appear to argue that the words, quote, for the benefit of residential consumers, end quote, should be given no effect, but they, as the Commission has previously indicated, are obviously wrong.

The Commission also has been correct in indicating that this benefit tangibly be shown before the petitions are granted. The nature of the required showing is within the Commission's sound discretion. The principal reason why a tangible showing should be required by the Commission, rather than the conjectural and theoretical ones proffered by the petitioners, is that these petitions are the last opportunity, the last jumping-off place under the new state telecommunications law for the Commission to assess the possible benefit or harm of granting the petitions and to reach a decision on whether to go forward.

Once the petitions are granted, further pricing of basic residential service and any

compensating benefits to be offered to customers, if any, will be made by the incumbent local exchange phone companies subject only to statutory rather than Commission limitations. The Commission needs to know now whether granting the petitions will provide a benefit, because if the petitions are granted, the Commission will have no later opportunity to make any adjustments or corrections to its decision.

This decision has been entrusted to the Commission by the Legislature. Because the petitioners have shown only harm and not benefits to the granting of their petitions, the petitions should be denied.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, sir.

Commissioners, do you have any questions?

Mr. Rehwinkel, do you have a question?

MR. REHWINKEL: No, I don't. I have

something to go back to on the notice when the time is appropriate.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Rehwinkel. We're going to get through the customer part, and I'll allow you to do that.

Mr. Beck, your next customer.

MR. BECK: Thank you, Madam Chairman. The next customer is Arthur Maruna.

1 | Thereupon,

ARTHUR MARUNA

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

MR. MARUNA: Thank you, Madam Chairman and Commissioners. I'm Arthur Douglas Maruna, 7690

Northwest 55th Avenue, Chiefland, which is in Levy County. Levy County is a very small county. We have a population of about 39,000 people.

And we could all go home early if we could just rely on you taking the advice of the Attorney General that basically stated everything that needed to be said.

we in the rural area do have low income people. I have the privilege, since I'm retired, to work with a couple of organizations that puts me in touch with people of all walks, and many of them are low income. In our county, I'm aware of numbers between 600 and 800 families that do not have telephones because they can't afford telephones. They can't afford to call 911. They can't afford medivac. They can't afford to call a doctor. They can't afford to call you to complain about this rate increase.

Let's face it, we all know that there's one reason and one reason only that this is being asked for on the backs of the long distance callers. That's because they've lost the business to the 10-10-800 companies and the cell phone companies. People are using those to make their calls.

I have family in Orlando, Largo-Clearwater area. I also make interstate calls to Chicago and California. I get requests regularly from companies like AT&T wanting me to take their long distance service. And why would I want long distance service when I have these other services that are much more reasonable? They give me everything I need, and I don't have to sign up for anything.

Therefore, if a rate increase like this went through, it would be money out of my pocket. I'm on a fixed income. I can't afford the increases. Social Security is offering something like a 2.6% increase. Our Part B of our Medicare is going up from 58.70 to 66.60, about \$8. And then they want to give us a phone increase. Well, there goes all of our increase off our Social Security. What are we supposed to do for buying eggs, bread, butter, which have all gone up? There just isn't going to be enough money for the low income people to survive on.

1 This is nothing more than a scam to get 2 money out of the poor people that have to use the 3 phones that do have the phones for local service. 4 There's no question about the long distance service. 5 That's nothing but a scam. And I strongly, strongly 6 request that you deny this increase for those of us 7 that are out there in the real world trying to make 8 ends meet. 9 Thank you very much. 10 CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, sir. 11 Mr. Beck. 12 MR. BECK: The next witness is Helen 13 Stackhouse. 14 CHAIRMAN JABER: Helen Stackhouse? 15 Okay. Let's go to the next customer, 16 Mr. Beck, and we'll come back if you remind me. 17 MR. BECK: Yes, Madam Chairman, I will. 18 The next witness is Barbara Dav. 19 CHAIRMAN JABER: Ms. Day, Barbara Day. 20 MS. DAY: I'm right here. 21 CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. 22 Thereupon, 23 BARBARA DAY was called as a witness on behalf of the Citizens of 24 25 the State of Florida and, having been duly sworn,

testified as follows:

MS. DAY: I would like to thank you this morning, Madam Chair and Commissioners. I'm Barbara Day from Lynn Haven, Florida, and I have a great interest here concerning your Lifeline program.

DIRECT STATEMENT

My mother is 82 years old. We had to disconnect her from long distance charges, everything was getting so far out of reach with the telephone usage. Now she has to do her long distance telephone calling from my home if she does any. That put a burden on my part also.

You know, I resent this with my mother's problem. The Lifeline included in this plan is a marginal expansion, a program to rationalize the rate increases under the pretext that poor people won't be penalized by the increase, and the rest of you can afford them.

Lifeline is a wonderful program that provides help with the cost of basic phone service to low income households. The bill does not fix the primary Lifeline problem. Only 17% of eligible people are currently participating. The provision of this bill don't adequately address participation, and they won't even protect those who do participate from

increases in their phone rates.

Also, pertaining to myself and my husband, my husband is a small business owner. You know, this will be taking away a lot of mom-and-pop businesses, whether or not you know it, if this happens to go into effect. The mom-and-pop businesses will be under the basic phone rates and your business rates. Well, we have three lines in our home and business. It costs us approximately a little over \$200 a month. Just say this plan would go up to 90%. Our increase would run up it to \$380 a month. So you're not helping the economy when you increase phone rates with the plan that's going on now, because, number one, you're going to put your mom-and-pop businesses out the door.

what benefit will I receive from this when you increase the basic local rates, residential and business customers, without impacting each business's total revenue?

I would certainly hope that today you will take this and use it to some wise, you know, decision-making, because it's a burden in both places, with my mother being 82, and our small business. And the mom-and-pop businesses today are very important to the people, because, you know, they've worked hard to have these types of businesses, and I think it would

be very important that you take it into consideration, that it takes mom-and-pop businesses also to bring the economy up.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Ms. Day.

Let me come back to Ms. Stackhouse, Helen

Stackhouse.

Thereupon,

HELEN STACKHOUSE

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

MS. STACKHOUSE: My name is Helen
Stackhouse. I live at 201 West 14th Street, Lot 24,
Lynn Haven, 32444.

Fist of all, I would like to thank God for allowing me to be born in a country where I can speak up for myself and for my friends who weren't able to come. Everyone I spoke to that I told I was coming said, "Tell them no, don't do it."

This would only hurt the average citizen.

The average citizen has a hard enough time paying the phone bill as it is. My husband is an over-the-road truck driver. He does have a cell phone. He uses

it. Sometimes at three o'clock in the morning, he's running around in rural America, somewhere in the U.S., trying to find a factory out in the middle of nowhere with bad directions from the company. There have been several times I have been with him, and he could not find a place if he wanted to to stop and make a phone call, so he has to rely on a cell phone. So this would hurt his operating expenses if you go up on the phone rates.

Also, the Lifeline. Governor Bush has started a new incentive to attract seniors to move to Florida. Okay. They have move to Florida. They get down here, and they can't afford long distance to call the next county over to talk to their relatives or to call out of state to talk to their relatives. All of my relatives are out of state. But I do have friends that I call that are an in-state toll call, and I need long distance.

I am currently disabled, and there's -- you know, it's hard when you have a phone and you can't even call -- you can't afford a telephone. There are people I know who cannot afford a telephone, or if they have a telephone, they can't afford long distance to even call and tell their relatives they need help or they need grocery money or whatever.

And I think that just from what I've heard today that I didn't know about before I got here, the facts that have been brought out, that this rate increase is basically driven by greed. Either way it goes, the phone company is going to make revenue. How can you collect money from people and call it revenue neutral? That's a contradiction in terms.

And this so-called competition that's supposed to miraculously materialize five or ten years down the road, you're taking money out of low income, disabled, elderly people's pockets every month. Some of them may not even live the next five or ten years. They could have used that money to buy an extra can of beans or something. So, you know, either way it goes, if this competition does materialize, which I think it's already competitive enough, they're going to be leasing the phone lines to the competition, and they're going to make money that way.

So I don't think this is -- as far as I can see, this will not help the average consumer. I think you should deny these phone rates. It just doesn't make sense. It's not logical.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you.

Mr. Beck.

MR. BECK: Thank you. The next witness is Gail Marie Perry.
Thereupon,

GAIL MARIE PERRY

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

MS. PERRY: Madam Chair, Commissioners, General, consumer advocates, the general public, my name is Gail Marie Perry, 1520 Southwest 64th Avenue, Pompano Beach, Florida. I represent the Communication Workers of America, Council of Florida. And because you are discussing this bill in this way, I have to come before you and talk about another provision that is also within this section of the bill that I don't hear anybody speaking about, and that deals with the companies that we're talking about can elect — the word "elect" is not defined in the law — can elect to do away with their service quality standards.

My workers, if you were able to determine that there is competition by the loss of my employees, I could tell you there are great numbers of employees that no longer work within the State of Florida.

Their jobs have either been moved out of the state,

done away with, or gone over to -- there are plans to send them to India, not Indiana, India. The third quarter report that I received shows 136 employees in Florida will be losing their jobs.

The reason why I bring this up is, I'm concerned about the service quality standards. My records indicate that 72 of these jobs are service representatives. The scuttlebutt that I hear is, there will be no more service representatives in the State of Florida. They're not moving them out of the state. They're doing away with their title.

Now, in the last contract -- and I know I'm getting into things that you don't need to know about, but in our last contract they came up with a sales representative. Sales representatives do not do the same quality of service that the service representatives do.

Again, I do not -- there is no definition for the word "election" in the law, or the companies can elect to do away with their service quality standards. I've asked your staff when the companies do elect, if they could let me know, but there's nothing in your provisions to let the citizen know if the company elects to do away with the standards. So if there's any way that you could let the

1 Communication Workers of America know if they're doing 2 away with the quality of service standards, we would 3 appreciate it. Again, I appreciate you letting me speak 4 5 I really would like to ask the question if 6 the quality of service standards, if the company has 7 elected to do away with that, once you finish with your hearings. 8 9 CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Ms. Perry. 10 MS. PERRY: Thank you. 11 CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioners, parties, 12 any questions? 13 Thank you, ma'am. 14 Mr. Beck. MR. BECK: Yes, Madam Chairman. Ms. Perry 15 is the last person to have signed up ahead of time to 16 17 speak. CHAIRMAN JABER: Let me take a minute to 18 ask any member in the audience, if you were not here 19 20 in the beginning of this portion of the hearing but 21 wish to speak, please stand now and be recognized. 22 Okay. Mr. Rehwinkel, you asked to be able to readdress the issue Mr. Danaher raised about 23 24 notice.

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MR. REHWINKEL: Yes, ma'am, Madam Chairman.

I would like to state that Mr. Danaher is absolutely correct. I looked at the notice, and the language was changed.

Fortunately, Mr. Curts had the document that he and I went over and made the changes to authorize this second notice. We did not change anything about -- I showed this to Mr. Danaher, and I've showed it to staff. We are still trying to find out where the problem was in this.

I apologize to the Commission and to the public, because you count on us to discharge your orders on noticing, and there has been a problem somewhere. We don't know where it is, but as soon as I find out, I will let you know through staff where it happened.

I would note that the notice for the hearing was done in the FAW, and we did notice the time and place of the hearing correctly. But I will give you a full report on how these numbers got changed, but they were not at my hand.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Rehwinkel.

At this point, Commissioners, what I would like to do is close out the public service portion of this hearing. We'll take a short break and come back and begin the evidentiary portion, with entertaining

the preliminary motions that have been filed. Let me take a minute to thank the customers that are in the audience. Your testimony will be incorporated into the staff recommendation that ultimately comes to this Commission in some form or fashion. And again, thank you for coming to Tallahassee to be part of this proceeding. Commissioners, I propose we take just a 15-minute break, give staff an opportunity to bring their books and all the motions that they need. And parties, just so you are aware, the first order of business will be preliminary motions, and then we'll get started with whatever is appropriate after that. Thanks. (Proceedings concluded at 11:10 a.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

4 STATE OF FLORIDA)
5 COUNTY OF LEON)

I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter transcribed under my supervision; and that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 67 are a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 10th day of December, 2003.

MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR

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