## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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DOCKET NO. 040451-TP

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In the Matter of

PETITION BY CITIZENS OF FLORIDA

WITHIN 30 DAYS OF CERTIFICATION.

TO INITIATE RULEMAKING THAT WOULD REQUIRE LOCAL EXCHANGE

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES TO PROVIDE LIFELINE SERVICE

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PROCEEDINGS: STAFF WORKSHOP

DATE: Friday, November 5, 2004

Betty Easley Conference Center

Room 148

4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

TRANSCRIBED FROM JANE FAUROT, RPR

TAPE BY: Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services

FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative Services

(850) 413-6732

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 12320 NOV 18 \$

FPSC-COMMISSION OF FEM

1	IN ATTENDAN	NCE:
2	1	NANCY SIMS and MARYROSE SIRIANNI, appearing on behalf
3	of BellSout	th.
4	I	HAROLD MCLEAN, ESQUIRE, CHARLES J. BECK, ESQUIRE,
5	EARL POUCH	ER and SHARON WYNN, appearing on behalf of the Office
6	of Public (	Counsel.
7		TOM McCABE, appearing on behalf of TDS.
8	(	CHARLES REHWINKEL, ESQUIRE, appearing on behalf of
9	Sprint.	
10	]	DAVID CHRISTIAN, appearing on behalf of Verizon.
11		SAMANTHA CIBULA, ESQUIRE, BOB CASEY, CHERYL
12	BULECZA-BAI	NKS, appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.
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## PROCEEDINGS

MS. CIBULA: Pursuant to notice this time and place has been set for a rule development workshop in Docket Number 040451-TP. I'm Samantha Cibula. And also here today are Commission staff Bob Casey and Cheryl Banks. This is the second workshop in this docket. As you might know, there is a hearing scheduled in another docket addressing Lifeline, Docket Number 040604. The issues in that docket are not up for discussion here today.

As set forth in the notice, the purpose of this workshop is to discuss the Office of Public Counsel's draft rule language submitted on September 3rd, 2004. A copy of the draft rule language can be found on the table in the back.

On November 1st, 2004, staff e-mailed out some initial comments on OPC's draft rule language. A copy of staff's comments can also be found on the table. As I stated in the e-mail, these initial comments were provided in hopes of -- (telephone interruption) -- discussion here today. And just to be clear, our comments are in no way set in stone, and we are really looking forward to getting your input on the draft rule language and your thoughts on this rulemaking in general.

This workshop is being transcribed, so it is important that you speak into a microphone and state your name before you speak. We decided to hold this workshop in the large hearing room so that everyone had a microphone to use.

It is also important that people participating by telephone state their name before they speak. And since we are on the topic, let's get the names of anyone participating by telephone at this time for the record. Is there anyone on the line?

Well, I guess they must just want to listen in.

Since OPC initiated this rulemaking, I would like to give OPC a chance to speak first. Then we will start at the end of the table and move down the line for comments. And I thought it might be easiest if we go section-by-section through the draft rule, so we will get comments on Section 1 of the draft rule and then move on to Subsection 2.

I know that sometimes comments might overlap in other sections, and that is fine. This is informal, we can be flexible. So with that, let's start with OPC and their opening statement.

MR. BECK: Thanks, Samantha. My name is Charlie Beck with the Office of Public Counsel, and also with me is Sharon Wynn, Earl Poucher, and Harold McLean I think will be here momentarily, as well. We have been through the staff's proposed changes to our draft rule and basically accept them. We don't have any problem with the staff. So I would think as we go forward today we could use the staff's draft to ours for discussion, but basically we are ready to accept them. I think if everybody is, we can simply accept them and go home.

MS. SIMS: This is Nancy Sims with BellSouth.

Maryrose Sirianni is also here to help me out if I miss something.

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First of all, I think overall the rules -- there are some issues we have with the rules, and our first inclination is that do we really need all of these rules at this time. We are concerned that we have another docket going on that possibly will drive possibly some decisions in some of these rules, and I will get into that as we go through this. So I'm thinking maybe some of this might be a little premature at this point.

And also, the question I have is is there something broken that needs fixing through these rules? And I don't know that there is. But with that said, we will go through the rules. And do you want to go through every one of them at this point, or do you --

MS. CIBULA: Let's just stick to Subsection 1 right now, and then we will go down and get everyone's comments.

MS. SIMS: Okay. Subsection 1, starting with the Commission's draft of the rule. If, indeed, we read this correctly, we probably don't have a problem with this particular rule, but we want to make sure we understand the second part of this section.

It says if the Lifeline applicant does not have service with the company when the company receives certification of eligibility, then the credit will appear on

the customer's first bill. And we don't have a problem with
that if, indeed, we are addressing only those customers that do
not have service with us at this time. In other words, if they
are just now signing up, then the credit would appear on the
first bill. We don't have a problem with that.

Now, if they are an existing customer, we can't
guarantee that once we qualify that they are eligible that the

Now, if they are an existing customer, we can't guarantee that once we qualify that they are eligible that the credit will be on their next bill because of the billing cycles that we have. But the way it's worded, I believe it just applies to the new customer or the new service.

MR. CASEY: That's correct, that was our intention.

MR. BECK: That is ours, as well, by the way. I mean, that is what we intend.

MS. SIMS: And that's fine.

MS. SIRIANNI: Okay. If that is the intention, then we are fine.

MS. CIBULA: Do you have any comment on a definition for ETC that might be provided in the rule? Because we use the term ETC.

MS. SIRIANNI: We haven't really given too much --

MS. SIMS: Is the definition separate? I don't have a copy of the definition.

MR. CASEY: We don't have a proposed definition, we are just asking should there be a definition.

MS. SIMS: Okay.

MS. SIRIANNI: Doesn't the FCC provide a definition of what an eligible telecommunications carrier is?

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Yes, they do, and we can use that language. We are just saying we are suggesting if that was sufficient.

MS. SIRIANNI: Okay. I thought I missed something there.

MS. SIMS: That's fine.

MR. REHWINKEL: This is Charles Rehwinkel with Sprint. Just on an overall general comment about the rules, we still hold out hope that there is an opportunity here for the companies to enter into some sort of agreement with the Public Counsel and/or the Public Service Commission on a set of practices or standards that we would all agree to and abide by as opposed to having an ironclad set of rules that may not reflect everyone's practices that they currently have, with the goal that the set of practices that we could agree upon with the agencies would accomplish the goals that the Public Counsel sets out to achieve. So I still hold out hope that we can do that.

But while we are working within the framework of the rule proposals that are here, Sprint generally is okay with the staff's draft language as clarified, if you will, by Mr. Casey. But we would like to suggest that on Line 6, that you consider some language that would make it clear that the time frame that

is triggered there is from the time the customer contacts the company to initiate service. There are times when the customer may talk to an entity other than the company, and we need to have the customer contact us to initiate service to trigger our processes.

So I would suggest some language that would go after the comma, after the stricken words Public Counsel, something along the lines from the time the customer contacts the company to initiate service, and then the rest would read the company shall provide service within the same time frame as applicable to nonLifeline customers, et cetera. That's a suggestion that I would offer up to make it clear that the customer has some responsibility to initiate service with the company to trigger the time frames.

I believe that's the intent. But, again, sometimes in the customer's mind the process may have been triggered because he contacted Public Counsel or an agency. And we just wouldn't want to be held for some lost time in there. That is just a suggestion. That's all I have on 1.

MR. CASEY: Charlie, would you have any objection to that?

MR. BECK: Give me a moment, please.

MR. CASEY: Sure.

MR. BECK: We don't think so offhand. I would like to think about it a little bit more, but I don't think so. I

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hey are applying for service as well is the concern I had. I lean, why would you be applying for Lifeline if you are not asking for telephone service? But I don't think there is any issue there with what Charles said.

MR. CASEY: One more thing I would like to bring up. de had mentioned that, well, maybe the rule isn't necessary. You know, maybe we can get together. At the last workshop, I believe OPC was going to get together with the companies. Has anything happened on that?

(Inaudible. Microphone not on.)

MR. CASEY: Nothing happened since the last workshop?

(Inaudible. Microphone not on.)

MR. BECK: There has been some individual meetings with companies and the Public Counsel, but there is nothing specifically on the rule.

MR. CASEY: Okay. There is one more thing I would like to throw out. If you are going to meet and come up with some kind of stipulation or agreement, do you really think rules are necessary, because we have ETCs coming in now that are CLECs and wireless. And, of course, we don't regulate wireless, but in the FCC orders it says they have to follow our rules. So don't you think we need rules for Lifeline? Just keep that in the back of your mind.

MR. BECK: Well, the ETCs, the inclusion of ETC, I

think, covers that. I mean, since they are changing it, you know, staff has proposed changing it from local exchange company to eligible telecommunications company.

MR. CASEY: Right. What I was think of in lieu of a rule, you know, the companies are saying maybe we can get together and not need a rule if we work something out with OPC. Well, then, what happens to the wireless ETCs that are out there that have been ordered to follow our rules?

MR. BECK: We think it is probably good to go forward with a rule in that case.

MR. CASEY: Well, just keep that and think about it, if you would.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Good morning. David Christian with Verizon, and I also have with me Viv Newell (phonetic), who is with our support and response center who is responsible for a lot of Lifeline application, so if we get into details I would certainly refer to her to address the workshop.

On Issue Number 1, I think with the changes that have been discussed -- let me back up for a second. I think I echo Charles' comments about trying to reach a settlement. We, for one, have had discussions with Public Counsel's office and have addressed some of the specific issues in this rule. And I think there is an ability or desire on our part to reach some consensus or some agreement, and we would strongly encourage the Commission to allow us to do that.

We don't think a rule is necessary at this time, and with that, I'll go into Number 1. I think with the changes that Sprint recommended, if there is going to be a rule, we probably would be okay with that.

MR. McCABE: Tom McCabe with TDS Telecom. Just a couple of quick comments regarding eliminating local exchange telecommunications company and replacing it with ETCs. I'm not sure exactly, but I do know that we have resellers that provide Lifeline in which we pass it on, we pass on the credits to the Lifeline provider. Under this rule they are not an ETC, so these rules then wouldn't apply to them. So I think you might want to leave local exchange carriers in there.

And I am also not sure you need to be an eligible telecommunications carrier to receive the funding back from the feds. You do? Okay. But we do have resellers in which we pass them through, so I think that may be somewhat of an issue.

We don't have any real problems with Issue Number 1.

We don't see that as a problem for our company. My concern is the fact that we do have a couple of different proceedings going on at this point in time which somewhat interrelate. For example, on receiving certification of eligibility. I think that comes into question what that certification is, given the fact that we have this issue in the hearing.

And there is also a situation -- I received an e-mail from Martha Golden last week regarding this new process, the

Public Service Lifeline process team, or something of that nature. And in there it indicates some processes in the Commission is going to have an application form. They go ahead and they send out the application. For example, if they are at a large event, they may have these application forms available to customers. The customer fills it out, the Office of Public Counsel -- I mean, the Public Service Commission may then turn around and send that to us rather than the customer.

And in the processes it indicates that the Commission will forward -- in order to avoid delay, the Commission will forward that application process, even if the customer does not provide documentation that they are eligible. So then the question comes in if I get this application, does that constitute eligibility from the Commission's standpoint even though there is no documentation associated with it.

And now if I'm in a situation where I need to get this customer to turn around and provide it, I may make several attempts to get this information and never get it. So that is the concern I have is the fact that we have got three different items going on, and they are all happening separately.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: I would not view just receiving an application without the supporting documentation as certification of eligibility. I think that has an understanding that you have proved that you are, in fact, eligible and not just filled out an application. I don't know

if you all do not believe that is as clear. I read that to mean that you are certified eligible.

MR. McCABE: Well, if it wasn't for the fact that this issue was also in the docket and it is going to hearing, there becomes timing issues in terms of when the documentation needs to be provided. And that's the only question to me that exists out there. Because in the Commission's order it talks about self-certification. Now, if the Commission adopts that, but then we are still also required to get this documentation from the customer, what are the time frames?

And if I'm having to chase down customers to get documentation, that is the only concern I have about the 30 days, that is the only thing. If I have all the documentation, that customer is going to get the Lifeline service tomorrow. I don't want us to get in a situation where we are confused in terms of when the timing goes into effect.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Well, right now this is not addressing anything in that order.

MR. McCABE: I understand that. But what may come out of that order may have an impact on this rule.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: The only thing that I would see that we would have to do is should that proceed and they make the distinction that self-certification is acceptable, then your certification of eligibility is assumed with the self-certification that you are eligible. That becomes the

certificate of eligibility.

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MR. BECK: And, Cheryl, at least with respect to our office we don't certify a person as eligible until we have the documents in our possession. So I don't think there is any issue with respect to our certifying.

MR. McCABE: I'm just raising it as a potential conflict that we may have a rule go into effect and then we have got to turn around and change the rule.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Well, I think that maybe -- I mean, maybe that is something we may want to think about, but I think that perhaps -- and it may not be the cleanest way to do that, but should that ever be the case, in the order it would have to clearly state that with respect to that rule that certification of eligibility means X. And you're right, but that is something that I think we can deal with in the future.

MR. McCABE: Like I say, I don't have a problem with the rule, I'm just making sure that we don't run into conflicts.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: It's a good point, it is.

MR. AUDU: Good morning. This is Jonathan Audu with Supra Telecom. When I saw that staff's comment had stricken out the local exchange carrier to ETC, I just wanted to be sure of the definition and to be sure that my (inaudible), so I just wanted to be clear on the definition of ETC and who is included in that. Because a couple of people have made me understand

that I have no dog in this fight, so I want to remain in that position. So if someone could address my question. I mean, do I have to be concerned, or do I need to start eating antacid, or am I okay?

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: You do not need to be concerned unless you submit an application to the Commission seeking to be an ETC.

MR. AUDU: Very good. Thank you.

MR. McCABE: Have a good day.

MS. CIBULA: Is there anyone on the phone that wants to comment on Subsection 1 of the rule? Okay.

I guess we can move to Subsection 2. And we will start at the end of the table again and move down the row.

MR. BECK: Again, we don't have any problem with the staff's changes.

MS. SIMS: Okay. On Subsection 2, based on BellSouth's current mode of operation, we don't have a problem with that. But I'm not so sure that we agree that there should be that type of language and that restriction in here because we don't -- you know, you don't know how much you are discounting some of these calling plans. And it may be that when you put on top of that a Lifeline discount, including the 3.50 that is thrown in by the company, that it may cause that particular package to be actually below cost.

So I think that we would prefer to have the

flexibility to be able to make that decision on our offering of our services. But at the present time BellSouth doesn't restrict Lifeline customers to certain services. We just don't feel like the wording is necessarily -- I mean, it is almost like it is a dictate on how you offer your services as far as pricing is concerned, and I think most of the packages are considered nonbasic services at this point.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Isn't there one package, though, that isn't offered? I remember that, I believe in your comments to Maryrose you had stated that there is one particular package that you don't offer Lifeline on.

MR. CASEY: It was the multi-something package.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Yes.

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MS. SIRIANNI: Yes. I think it is multi-line --

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: That is correct, multi-line.

MS. SIRIANNI: -- multi-line complete choice.

MS. SIMS: So, basically, the bottom line is we would prefer to have the flexibility.

MR. CASEY: Would you have any suggested changes to that, or would you want to eliminate that?

MS. SIMS: I think our position would be to eliminate it. Because even the FCC is struggling with whether or not to put any kind of restrictions on the offering of services. I mean, they actually talked about it in their last order, but they did not go as far as to make any restrictions. They

refrained.

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MR. REHWINKEL: At this time Sprint really doesn't have a position on this. I agree with what Ms. Sims has stated, although, again, our practice is consistent with this rule at this time.

MR. CHRISTIAN: David Christian with Verizon. We do not adhere to this proposed rule language at this time. We do not offer Lifeline discounts or credits to any nonbasic packages we offer, and we believe that is consistent with the current FCC rules on what is a supported service for Lifeline. The regs in the federal code basically say that Lifeline should be offered to a voice grade access line, and that is exactly what we are offering. We would like to see this language removed.

MR. McCABE: Tom McCabe for TDS. We don't necessarily have a problem with the rule. I don't think that the rule is needed. I don't think that the Public Service Commission should be in a situation in which they determine how you are going to market your services. I don't think that is the role of the Commission. But we currently provide the service, so customers are going to get it today. The problem is we don't know what is going to happen in the future. And when it fits into a rule, it changes how we may operate.

MS. CIBULA: Is there anyone participating by telephone this would like to comment on Subsection 2 of the

draft rule? Okay. I guess we can --

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MR. McLEAN: Samantha, I would like to comment on it. Harold McLean, Public Counsel.

One of the issues we have when customers call in is that they apply for Lifeline, they may go to a Lifeline rally, they jump through all the hoops, and we determine some time well down the road that they have not eligible for Lifeline because they have subscribed to a package. The problem which arises for us is how are they supposed to know that. When they subscribed to the package or when they took it, how did they know they were waiving their right to Lifeline. Much justice could be done if the companies would tell the customers when they opt for a given package that they are forgoing their right to Lifeline.

Moreover, they should not be saddled with any sort of penalty if they decide to abandon the package to avail themselves of Lifeline. The simple issue of disclosure, I think, would clear up a lot of problems. If they are unequivocally told that if they opt for Package A, B, or C that they may not get Lifeline while they are on that package.

That done, I think much of the injustice would be eliminated, assuming that there is some, and we think there is.

And I don't see that written into -- I haven't studied these by any means, but I have had conversations with several industry representatives to whom that does not seem that big a problem.

And since I've got the microphone, by the way, I want to -- the problem arose earlier, Bob, you asked if we had had meetings. We certainly tried to have meetings. We were interpreted by four big old storms, and even I thought it was probably more important that they put their systems back up. But Charles and I had scheduled a couple meetings and they were, by necessity, canceled because of the storm activities. So we have revived some effort to talk before Lifeline and that is somewhat underway.

But anyway, back to 2. Give me disclosure, tell customers what they are doing, what they are forgoing and we don't have a problem.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Could I jump in here? I would like to just follow up on Harold's comments. And I appreciate him bringing that up at this workshop. We have had discussions with Public Counsel about doing exactly that, and we are reviewing whether we can make the changes to our disclosure when a customer purchases a package. We are looking at our options and how we might be able to do that and where that would fit in the customer contact script with our representatives. So, hopefully, I'm positive that we might have a good outcome on this one and we can take this language out of the rule.

We also do not -- when a customer switches from a package to a Lifeline service, there is no termination language

because there is no termination of liability when you switch from a package that is a tariffed offering to a different package. I mean, it is not a contract, per se, like a business customer would sign a contract where there is termination liability if they opt out of the contract. So it is a little different situation with the residential side. I wanted to make that clarification.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: I have a question. For those that offer Lifeline on packages, when a person pays a portion of their bill, but does not pay it in its entirety, do you disconnect the service when they have a package of both, because it is not really separately stated as you have indicated. Do you disconnect service if their payment is not received in full?

MS. SIRIANNI: Well, the partial payment that they make goes directly to the basic services first, and if the basic services are paid for, then, no, we don't disconnect services. If the payment doesn't cover all of the basic services, then there are options that we would take with the customer and offer --

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: But since I'm having a one price, how do they know that? How do they know which piece, or how much, or if they have paid enough of the basic, or because it is all lump sum as one package amount? See, in your mind --

MS. SIRIANNI: Actually let me restate that. I think

on the bill it has regulated, your regulated portion of your bill, and it specifically states what the regulated portion of the bill is, and they have to pay that portion of the bill.

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going.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Is that true for Sprint, also?

MR. REHWINKEL: I didn't hear everything Maryrose
said, but I believe if it is a regular bundled customer and
they don't pay or they pay partial and it is a bundled price,
if they don't respond within the applicable period of time,
they will have their service cut off. Because of the statute
on a Lifeline customer, it is my understanding our practice is
to -- if they pay to cover the basic portion, we probably will
turn off their -- disable their features and toll block them,
but keep their regulated dialtone, I mean, their basic dialtone

MS. SIRIANNI: Cheryl, to get to your actual question, the customer doesn't know what part of that is the actual basic, because on the bill it has it broken down by the regulated amount and the nonregulated amount. And the basic and nonbasic are regulated amounts, but the only portion that they are absolutely required to pay to not get disconnected is the basic portion for Lifeline. And there is no place on the bill that specifically states the basic portion. But, I mean, if they make any payment at all it is our process to automatically put it towards the basic.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Okay. And assuming that it

wasn't enough, would you then disconnect them?

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Actually the way it works is MS. SIRIANNI: No. No. they kind of have to hit some threshold before the system will kick in to even go to them and say you haven't covered your basic portion. And then, as in our tariff, there is options where they go on a payment arrangement. And I believe we have like a 12 months, and minimum of \$5 a month that they have to pay, and we would block their toll, like Charles said, and take the nonbasic services, like the vertical services and such and may take those off. But they would not immediately disconnect their service. I mean, they would have to hit some threshold. And once that is hit, you would contact them and set up some payment arrangement. And at that point they would know exactly how much per month they have to pay, and I believe it is a minimum of \$5.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Okay.

MS. CIBULA: Any more comments on Subsection 2?
Let's move to Subsection 3, then.

MR. CASEY: Any comments?

SPEAKER: Yes, we like it.

MR. CASEY: You like it? Okay.

MS. SIMS: Yes, we are okay with that one. BellSouth is okay with that one.

MR. REHWINKEL: The same with Sprint, subject to the overall comment.

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MR. CHRISTIAN: I think this language is consistent with our practices today, and if there is a need for a rule and it is determined by the Commission there is, that is consistent with our practices.

MR. REHWINKEL: We have no problem.

MS. CIBULA: Anyone participating by telephone that has a comment? Okay. We will move to Subsection 4.

MS. SIMS: This one is more controversial. position is that if a customer is eligible for Lifeline, or an end user is eliqible for Lifeline, then the billing has to be in that particular customer's name. Now, he or she can have it listed -- like, for instance, if a spouse dies, and the phone has been listed in the spouse's name, we have no problem continuing to list that phone in the spouse's name if the person feels more comfortable with that. But the remaining spouse will have to qualify on their own. They will have to be eligible on their own, and the billing will have to go into that particular person's name.

Now, the problem with the Social Security Number is with a regular customer if they refuse to give us the Social Security Number, we will ask them to present a photo ID and a deposit of \$100. If they do not give us a Social Security Number, we have to have some way to feel comfortable that the person who they say they are, they are.

When it comes to Lifeline, we have an additional

problem in that we have got to somehow be able to recertify these people. And, in order to do that, when they are eligible for these federal/state plans they use their Social Security Number. That is their identification number. So we don't see how we can place people on Lifeline without having a Social Security Number. And we really haven't had many problems with customers giving us their Social Security Number. Maybe once in a blue moon. But it is not really a difficult process to get a Social Security Number.

We don't know how we are going to bash it against the -- our position is that when we do the back-end verification we are going to be bashing it against the agency rolls. And without a Social Security Number, I don't know how you are going to do that.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: When you just used the term back-end, were you are talking about recertification?

MS. SIMS: Right.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: What if you just simply send the letter out again to the customer and saying do you still qualify. Because if someone has a letter that they bring you for certification and they hand you a letter, it is more than likely, on a program basis, it is going to have the Social Security Number on the sheet. But do you necessarily have to retain it? Once the person is sitting there and they are matching up everything, do you necessarily have to retain the

number? I mean, they probably don't have any problem showing you the letter.

MS. SIRIANNI: The only problem with that is we are putting in an automatic verification process, you know, to be more efficient and be able to keep these people on the rolls without any time lapse.

MS. SIMS: And without having to send a bunch of letters out.

MS. SIRIANNI: Right. And so, I mean, yes, what you are saying we could do. But we are setting up a process to do all of this automatic where, you know, when we bash our list with the rolls of the agency, and if it comes back and the particular person, you know, is not listed with DCF or whatever agency, a letter is automatically sent to that person asking them if they are eligible under any other program.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: And so how do you get the list from -- you are saying you are getting a list from DCF?

MS. SIRIANNI: We don't receive a list. All they do is they take our list and we send it to them. They look at their list and they send it back and they only tell us who on our list is not on their list. And from that a letter is automatically sent to those people who they say aren't on their list.

MS. SIMS: We don't have to send out letters out to those who continue to be qualified.

1	MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Okay. But what you're telling me		
2	is when you lend the list to DCF of your names, it has a Social		
3	Security Number on it for verification purposes?		
4	MS. SIRIANNI: Right. Because there could be, you		
5	know, John Smith 1, 2, 3, 4. I mean, we don't know how many		
6	John Smiths there might be. I mean		
7	MR. CASEY: What is the possibility of just using the		
8	last four numbers of the Social Security Number?		
9	MS. SIRIANNI: I don't know. I would have to go back		
10	and talk to our folks. I don't know how the system has been		
11	built or set up, and if it is able to just take the last four		
12	digits and work with the state system. I don't know, I would		
13	have to go back and find out.		
14	MS. FORBES: This is Kathy Forbes (phonetic) with		
15	BellSouth. I would like to respond to that. We are unable to		
16	do that with the last four digits the way we have programmed		
17	this process.		
18	MS. SIRIANNI: There is your answer.		
19	MR. CASEY: Could you repeat your name, please, I		
20	didn't catch it.		
21	MS. FORBES: I'm sorry. My name is Kathy Forbes with		
22	BellSouth.		
23	MR. CASEY: Okay. Thank you.		

have an absolute policy on the use of Social Security Number.

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MR. REHWINKEL: From Sprint's standpoint, we do not

If the customer has a difficulty with the Social Security

Number, we will utilize some form of identification or number,

whether it is driver's license number, or the like, that will

allow us to verify who that person is. Our preference would be

not to have this language in here, because if you could say

this for Lifeline, why couldn't you say it for all other

aspects of taking service.

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And it sounds easy to say, well, you shouldn't absolutely have to have this information, but, you know, we do deal with fraud issues all the time. Most customers, of course, are very honest, and we don't have fraud problems with them. But there are those customers that, you know, will change their stripes over and over again, and it is a constant battle. We do have issues with that. So we would prefer not to have an absolute prohibition in there. So I don't know exactly how that could be written, but we don't like the prohibitory aspect of that language.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Dave Christian with Verizon. I agree with the statement said by both my colleagues from BellSouth and Sprint. We prefer the Social Security Number, but we do not require it nor mandate it from customers for Lifeline service. I would like to add that there are issues here that go beyond the Social Security Number. I think we would prefer to make sure that we have the right to establish a relationship with our customer, and understanding who we are doing business

with, and I think that is consistent with what we have been 1 2 doing for many, many years. MR. REHWINKEL: If I could also go back, I just 3 4 wanted to say on the first part of that Paragraph 4, like 5 BellSouth, we do believe that the billing ought to be in the individual's name. But we will provide, at no additional cost 6 to that customer, the ability to list the service the way it 7 In the case of a widow situation where I know always had been. 8 for security reasons they prefer generally to keep the 9 husband's name in the listing in the directory and we have no 10 11 problem with that. MR. CHRISTIAN: Ditto with Verizon. 12 MR. CASEY: You don't have any fees to do that? 13 MR. CHRISTIAN: No, sir. You can have up to two 14 15 names under a listing in the directory. MR. CASEY: No, I meant the actual change. 1.6 wouldn't charge the customer to recertify? 17 MR. CHRISTIAN: No. 18 MS. SIRIANNI: BellSouth does not. We will not 19 charge the customer to change the account name nor to list a 20 different name in the directory. 21

MR. CASEY: And I believe Sprint doesn't either you have said in your comments.

MR. CHRISTIAN: The same thing.

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MR. REHWINKEL: My comments are consistent with the

other three companies. I guess the one issue regarding the name, the importance of that is that if that customer was to call back next week and say that they wanted to the change long distance carriers, we wouldn't allow that customer to make any changes to that account because she is not the customer, because that individual is not the customer of record. So our preference is to move that customer of record onto the bill.

MS. CIBULA: Any comments on Subsection 4 from those participating by telephone? Okay. We will move to Subsection 5.

MR. BECK: Let me just backtrack to 4. The purpose of all of these rules is to address issues that we have confronted with customers, and we are striving to make it easier for people to get Lifeline, and that there is obstacles that they perceive are taken away. And this is one of them. We don't think people should be treated differently with respect to providing their Social Security Number because they are Lifeline. In other words, they are seeking to be treated the same as any other customer.

I think the companies have addressed the main concern about the name listing, and that is the usual problem we face there is the deceased spouse. If you have a widow they want to maintain the name of their deceased husband in the directory is a typical concern we have with customers. And a lot of people don't want to provide their Social Security Number. You know,

there is privacy issues there, and we think they should be treated the same as anybody else. You shouldn't have to give up any privacy rights you have because you are a Lifeline customer.

MR. REHWINKEL: Could I just address that for a second? Sprint doesn't have the issue that BellSouth addressed about recertification, because right now we don't do that. I understand the issue about privacy. But, again, that does -- there is no reason for Lifeline eligible customers to have greater privacy rights than nonLifeline customers. At least from Sprint's standpoint, we would not want to have a differential in whether we required a Social Security Number for purposes of subscription to Lifeline on a basis any different than an individual nonLifeline customer.

We require it. We insist on it for all customers applying for service. So from our standpoint I don't believe we are in a position of having a different standard for Lifeline customers. You know, I think we have been pretty successful at working around the edges, because every company has had to deal with someone who maybe doesn't even have a Social Security Number. But we also have people who have them and don't want to give them out. We find a way to work that out. So it is not a Lifeline/nonLifeline issue for us.

MR. BECK: And that is what we are asking for Lifeline customers, the same thing. That if they don't want to

provide a Social Security Number, we are certainly not saying don't provide identification. You know, there are other ways to work it out.

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MR. REHWINKEL: That is why if we had to go forward with this language in a rule, I would prefer to find another way to say this so it is not prohibitory. That is kind of where our difference is.

MR. BECK: I think we are pretty close. I mean, if there is other language we are certainly open to that.

MR. CASEY: Something about providing other identification.

MR. BECK: We're open. We have put our proposal out there, we are open for people who wanted to have different language.

MS. CIBULA: We are going to ask for comments at the end, so maybe that is something that everyone can think about, some proposed language that might work.

MR. BECK: With respect to Number 5, we are fine with the proposal by staff to change the rule.

MS. SIMS: With respect to Number 5, I think we are okay with that. There possibly needs to be -- some of the agencies -- we need to make sure that the agencies all have some type of -- maybe have something that is a little more user friendly. I know that we have -- DCF has a wonderful product that we use and we appreciate that. But to the extent there is

some other agency that doesn't have the letter that is so easy to use, then perhaps we could work with some of these agencies, if necessary, to get something similar, because the DCF is certainly a good tool for us. It simplified our life quite a bit.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Verizon doesn't have any issues with this language.

MR. REHWINKEL: We don't have any issues with this language. We do support, like BellSouth said, I think it would be great if we have some standard form which we can receive so that we don't get incomplete information. That is where the biggest problem comes is when we get information and it is incomplete.

MS. CIBULA: Any comment on Subsection 5 from those participating by telephone? Okay.

I guess we can move to Subsection 6.

MS. SIMS: Okay. Subsection 6. This is one that we feel like maybe should be shelved until we get through the next docket. Mainly because it possibly has a bleedover effect from whether or not we do self-certification. If we do self-certification, we have a strong desire to possibly do recertification more often than once a year because of the fact that you might be opening yourself up more for fraud.

Especially if we don't know whether the 3.50 will be kicked in or not, but it is still federal funds, it is still taxpayer

1	funds that need to be certainly utilized in the appropriate
2	way. We feel like just shelve it unless you want to change
3	this wording to say at a minimum once a year, but
4	MR. CASEY: Doesn't the FCC order say that it will be
5	annual recertification?
6	MS. SIMS: It is at a minimum.
7	MS. SIRIANNI: The FCC order states at a minimum.
8,	MS. SIMS: So we feel like maybe you should shelve
9	this one if you want to wait and see how the self-certification
10	comes out.
11	MR. BECK: Let me respond to that. We are not
L2	interested in shelving this pending the outcome of the other
L3	docket. I mean, who knows how long that is going to take given
L4	the positions that the companies have taken. And if they are
15	unhappy with the ultimate result of the Commission, I could
16	certainly foresee them filing an appeal. We are not interested
17	in delaying this for an indeterminate amount of time.
18	MS. SIMS: Are you open to the wording at a minimum
19	of one year?
20	MR. BECK: Absolutely requiring it once a year, no, I
21	don't think so.
22	MS. SIMS: No, just saying that
23	MS. SIRIANNI: That you will do at least
24	MR. BECK: No. I mean, Sprint, for example, doesn't

do it now. I mean, this would impose a requirement that some

companies aren't even doing that.

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MS. SIRIANNI: Well, then what we need to come up with is something that doesn't say that it is only once a year, because we may choose to do it every six months.

MR. BECK: And what we are proposing would stop you from doing that. I mean, we like it the way it is. We don't want you doing it every six months.

MR. CASEY: Maryrose, could you let me know where the FCC -- you know, not right now, send me an e-mail.

MS. SIRIANNI: I have it here and I will --

MR. CASEY: That is not what I believe they said. I have an order here that says, "We adopt the Joint Board's recommendation to require ETCs to verify annually the continued eligibility of a statistically valid sample of their Lifeline subscribers."

MR. POUCHER: I can tell us what that is.

MR. CASEY: If you can quote that, that would be great.

MR. POUCHER: I can update you on that. It doesn't apply to Florida. That is only default states, first of all. So if Florida has its own program, we are free to do what we want to do. The only issue before the FCC was whether it should be every two years, or three years, or one year. And the Commission decided for the default states that they would want an annual certification. They never discussed or even

considered, that was not an issue before the FCC that it should be a lesser time.

MR. CASEY: Right. Not at a minimum?

MR. POUCHER: What?

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MR. CASEY: Not at a minimum. You say a minimum of one year.

MR. POUCHER: No, they never discussed or even considered more frequent than once a year, and it only applies to default states. Each of the states who have their own program are free to do whatever they think is the best thing for their customers.

MS. SIMS: We will look at that. But what is driving our feeling is the fact that if self-certification goes in that we feel like it needs to be more often because we are not going to have any -- what we will have up front is not necessarily proof from an agency that this person is eligible, and this person could be on the rolls for a whole year and never have actually been eligible and we will catch them 12 months later.

MR. REHWINKEL: Sprint doesn't have a position on this, but let me suggest, could you put a caveat in here that this does not apply for customers who self-certify? Would that get you around that?

MS. SIMS: Well, I wouldn't want to put it in -- I wouldn't want to put in at this point because self-certification is not required yet.

MR. REHWINKEL: I understand. But I was just wondering if that is the issue, could you accommodate both by having some --

MS. SIMS: I don't think -- the way our process would work, I think our process is going to take the whole list of eliqible --

MR. REHWINKEL: I withdraw my suggestion. But we don't have a position on that, just for the record.

MR. McCABE: I guess I have a question of Nancy regarding certification on the income-based eligibility. That doesn't match in with the bashing against DCF.

MS. SIMS: We wouldn't be doing the certification on the income-based --

MR. McCABE: That is what I was thinking. You know, perhaps we separate those two out, that we don't do recertification within a year for the income based, and that would make it easier for the Office of Public Counsel.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Let me make one suggestion about that, Tom. We believe that the FCC's order applies to every state, not default states. And that includes every Lifeline process, and that would include the income-based eligibility tests that OPC currently does as well as the ETCs. We have already filed a tariff that have moved from six months to one year. That is our interpretation of the order. BellSouth and others may have different interpretations. We also believe

that recertification will need to be done on an annual basis by OPC of the customers they certify.

MR. CASEY: BellSouth, I noticed in your comments after the first workshop you said that we would suggest that it be done on an annual basis at this point. Now, the only reason that you wouldn't want it on an annual basis now is because if recertification comes around, is that it?

MS. SIMS: Self-certification.

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MR. CASEY: Self-certification, I'm sorry.

MS. SIMS: And the income-based would be -- they would not be part of this process.

MR. POUCHER: The income-based eligibility is the only part that was addressed by the FCC. And, of course, Public Counsel does income-based certification, not BellSouth or any of the other companies, so that is really not an issue here. What is at issue here in this order is the rest of the recertification processes that the companies are going to do based on program participation.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: We might end up with some issues, however, if we have other ETCs that come on line unless, you know, it ends up being that Public Counsel ends up doing the certification for those also.

MS. CIBULA: Any comments on Subsection 6 by those participating by telephone? Okay.

We will move to Subsection 7.

MS. SIMS: Okay. Subsection 7. The only problem we 1 have with that is the hand delivery. We don't have -- unless 2 they hand-deliver it here in Tallahassee to our office, we 3 don't really have any location for them to hand-deliver. Now, 4 they can e-mail, they can fax, they can regular mail. So the 5 hand delivery was a problem. Now, I know it says or hand 6 delivery, but it is giving that option to the customer, and 7 with it in there, we don't provide that option. 8 MR. CASEY: How about or hand delivery if available? 9 MS. SIMS: That would be fine. 10 MS. BULECZA-BANKS: So if I'm a customer and I were 11 to go to a BellSouth office, I can't give it to them? 12 MS. SIMS: We don't have any business offices. 13 MS. BULECZA-BANKS: No business office at all? 14 MS. SIMS: No, we do not. We have payment agents, 15 but they do not accept, you know, verification for Lifeline at 16 those payment agents. Besides the payment agents do charge for 17 accepting bills and so forth, so that would not be a good 18 19 option. MR. REHWINKEL: We have no problem with 7, unless it 20 21

is intended to give people an option that they don't have to hand-deliver right now, which I don't know if there are very many of those in the state.

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MR. CHRISTIAN: We still have about 19 retail outlets open that customers can drop off their information. Is that

right, hand delivery in Tampa? I believe they can. I need to check on that and we will address that in comments, but my understanding is they can drop it off. And I'm sure someone will correct me on my staff if I'm wrong.

MR. REHWINKEL: We have no problem.

MS. CIBULA: Anyone participating by telephone that has comments on Subsection 7? Okay. Let's move to Subsection 8.

MS. SIMS: BellSouth is okay with Subsection 8.

MR. BECK: Let me just comment. There is a comment on the staff's on Number 8 saying not clear what (c) means. The point, the purpose of Subsection (c) is that the company would give a notice to a customer if they intended to drop them from Lifeline. This would give the customer an opportunity to -- by challenge it means to respond to the company and say you have determined I'm not eligible, I am, and here is why. And the 60-day period would be for a customer, you could call a challenge, you could reword it to ask the company to reconsider its determination. But that is the point of Number 7. It is to give an opportunity to respond before the company actually takes away Lifeline.

MR. CASEY: What we were concerned with there is who do they challenge it to. Do they challenge it to the Commission, to the company, to the FCC?

MR. BECK: No, I think the point would be to the

company. I mean, you could change it to request the company to reconsider its determination if that were an issue for anybody. I don't know whether it is or not.

MS. CIBULA: Any more comments on Subsection 8?

MR. CHRISTIAN: I think this language is consistent with the FCC's order and their language on recertification.

This is certainly our process today in Verizon. We have changed the challenge period from 30 days to 60 days, and we believe that that challenge would be handled by the company.

MR. McCABE: I would just like some clarification to (a), you know, how one goes about determining recertification, or what have you, depending on the number of customers. I mean, we simply may ask -- send out notification to customers asking them to recertify and provide documentation. If they don't respond to us, then (a) would seem to still indicate that I would not be able to discontinue Lifeline until I have determined that the customer is no longer eligible, yet the customer decides that they are not going to follow up and come back to me. I think that (b) and (c) I don't have a problem with; (a), to me, seems to get a little bit confusing.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Tom, I think that refers to the process that some of the larger carriers may have with the Department of Children and Families where we use the electronic

MR. McCABE: I understand that.

MR. CHRISTIAN: It might not apply to you, and I understand your confusion.

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MR. McCABE: I mean, I think (b) and (c) are just fine, because we would send out a notification and it would come back. And if that customer refuses to, you know, respond, that is where we find ourselves discontinuing.

MR. BECK: Right. I don't think there is a problem with what we intended there. I mean, if they go for recertification and the customer doesn't respond and they have determined that they are not eligible based on the lack of response, they send a notification to the customer saying we are going to take it away, then there is that challenge period where the customer can go, wait a second, I am eligible.

MR. McCABE: Okay. That's fine.

MR. CASEY: Don't you give them some period of time to respond?

MR. McCABE: Sure. I mean, a lot of people don't respond. I mean, we are comfortable with that understanding.

MS. CIBULA: Anyone participating by telephone that wants to comment on Subsection 8? Okay. Any other comments in general on the rule? Okay.

I guess the next thing to look at is how we are going to proceed. Like I mentioned earlier, we are planning on having -- to give you guys an opportunity to provide written comments on the draft rule language, and we are thinking that

maybe you could give your comments to us by December 6th, since the holidays and everything are coming up and we want to, like, give you all some time to --

MR. CHRISTIAN: We have got testimony due on the eligibility docket ten days later. I mean, I guess it would be best to get these comments out of the way, but is there any chance we can put these out to the first of January? Just an idea. I mean, my comments are due December 17th in the eligibility docket.

MR. CASEY: The December 17th date for the other docket would be rebuttal testimony.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Yes, sir.

MS. CIBULA: Sure.

MR. REHWINKEL: Samantha, could I suggest something?

MR. REHWINKEL: Is that maybe the companies will try to get together next week and see if we can come up with something to propose to Public Counsel and to staff, and set up a meeting for the week after next. Just fix it here, set it, everybody make those dates, and we will try to get this -- see if we can kind of take one stab at coming up with a common set of principles that we can live with either as a rule or something that would operate to bind us all.

And, you know, we can go ahead and set the comment time frame, but I think it would be worthwhile. I think I heard a lot of willingness to kind of -- I wouldn't say

compromise, but come up with language that would meet
everybody's expectations here today. We heard some new ideas
from Public Counsel on some issues that have been thorny, so
maybe that would be worthwhile for us to do, get one last shot
at doing before we proceed forward. I mean, I have no problem
with setting a time frame for filing comments, but we can all
commit here, I think, to us meet internally and then the week
after next get together.

MS. CIBULA: That sounds good to us.

MR. REHWINKEL: Does that sound good, Charlie?

MR. CASEY: And if you do get together, remember keep in the back of your mind that there is wireless ETCs coming in and CLECs.

MR. REHWINKEL: We'll explore that. I mean, one of the things that you could do is, you know, maybe state the rules at a level that is general enough to accommodate differences in people's processes, but accomplishes the goals you have. I know one of the things that is a proposal out there in the service quality rules is to have rules, and then an option that those rules don't apply if you have this other arrangement, so it is something we could explore, as well.

MR. CASEY: After thinking about it, I remember those orders now for the wireless ETCs. They state that they have to follow the state program, not the rules, the state ETC program.

MR. REHWINKEL: We'll take a look at that, too.

1 MR. CHRISTIAN: When you mean the ETC program, what 2 are you referring to? Because the current Lifeline program is 3 tariffed by each individual company, so I'm curious about what you think the ETC program is. 4 MR. CASEY: And that is the thing, do we need a rule? 5 Do we need to take all of these things and put them in a rule 6 7 so anybody that comes in knows what the rules are. That's up for discussion. 8 9 MR. BECK: We agree. MS. CIBULA: Upon further review we would still like 10 11 the comments on December 6th. Because if we start pushing it out later, it is going to get closer to the hearing and --12 MR. CHRISTIAN: Well, we will work to get those done 13 on December 6th. 14 MS. CIBULA: -- might cause problems, as well. 15

Thank you for considering it in the MR. CHRISTIAN: first place.

MR. REHWINKEL: Well, I think if you set the 6th out there and then we have a meeting set on the week of the 22nd that it would give everyone incentive to not have to do those comments, or at least file as their comments here is what we propose if we can all agree.

MS. CIBULA: Okay. So December 6th is the date for comments. And file it in the docket.

> MR. REHWINKEL: Okay.

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MS. CIBULA: Any other pending matters? 1 MR. REHWINKEL: I would just say for everyone's 2. edification that Thanksqiving is the 25th, so maybe Monday or 3 Tuesday the 22nd or 23rd is the date that everyone ought to 4 5 look for to get together. (Inaudible.) 6 7 MR. REHWINKEL: Okay. The 19th? Can we all meet on the 19th, and the companies just meet ahead of that? 8 Charlie, is the 19th -- not good for you all? 9 good. MR. BECK: Not that day at least. 10 MR. REHWINKEL: What about the 18th? 11 MR. BECK: Is the 18th a Wednesday? 12 MR. REHWINKEL: Thursday. 13 MR. BECK: That Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday I'm 14 15 out. MR. REHWINKEL: Okay. What about the 29th or 30th? 16 MR. BECK: Yes, that's fine. 17 18 MR. REHWINKEL: That's good. 19 The agenda conference is the 30th. 20 MR. REHWINKEL: The 29th? Okay. I guess we'll work together to set up a meeting. And I would assume that it would 21 22 be with the companies, Public Counsel, and the staff if you all wanted to join. Okay. All right. Okay. And so it will be up 23 24 to us to meet ahead of that time.

MS. CIBULA: Okay. And with that we can adjourn.

the action.

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