BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Compliance Investigation of Southeastern)	
Services, Inc. for apparent failure to disclose)	Docket No. 050363-TP
required information on each of its applications)	
for alternative access vendor certificate,)	
competitive local exchange company certificate,)	Filed: August 29, 2005
and interexchange company certificate.)	
)	

SOUTHEASTERN SERVICES, INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS NORTHEAST FLORIDA TELEPHONE COMPANY'S PROTEST OF PROPOSED AGENCY ACTION ORDER AND PETITION FOR FORMAL ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING

Southeastern Services, Inc. ("SSI or the "Company"), by and through its undersigned counsel, and pursuant to Rule 28-106.204, Florida Administrative Code, hereby files this Motion to Dismiss Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Protest of Proposed Agency Action Order and Petition for Formal Administrative Hearing and, as grounds therefor, states:

- 1. Southeastern Services, Inc. ("SSI") is a company lawfully doing business in the State of Florida and certificated by the Florida Public Service Commission ("the Commission") to provide Competitive Local Exchange Company ("CLEC") services, Interexchange Company ("IXC") services, and Alternate Access Vendor ("AAV") services. SSI's regulated operations are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission pursuant to Chapter 364, Florida Statutes.
- 2. SSI's principal place of business in Florida is Macclenny, Florida. Pleadings, orders, notices, and other papers filed or served in this matter should be served upon:

Mark Woods, Sr., President Southeastern Services, Inc. Post Office Box 365 Macclenny, Florida 32063-0365 Suzanne Fannon Summerlin Suzanne Fannon Summerlin, P.A. 2536 Capital Medical Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32309

- 3. On July 8, 2005, the Florida Public Service Commission (hereinafter "the Commission") issued Order No. PSC 05-0734-PAA-TP (hereinafter "the PAA Order) accepting and approving Southeastern Services, Inc.'s ("SSI's") offer of settlement of this matter. Subsequently, Northeast Florida Telephone Company (hereinafter "Northeast Florida"), on August 2, 2005, filed a Protest of Proposed Agency Action Order and Petition for Formal Administrative Hearing (hereinafter "the protest.")
- 4. The Commission should dismiss Northeast Florida's protest as Northeast Florida has no standing to file a protest of this PAA Order, the so-called "disputed issues of material fact" Northeast Florida identifies in its protest are either not in dispute or are outside the scope of this docket, and it is inappropriate to permit a competitor to participate in an enforcement proceeding.
- 5. SSI provides phone-to-phone Voice over Internet Protocol ("VoIP" or "IP telephony") services by way of the public internet. Northeast Florida claims that SSI's VoIP services are interexchange telecommunications services that Northeast Florida states are subject to the access charges applied to traditional switched interexchange telecommunications services. Northeast Florida has demanded that SSI pay Northeast Florida access charges for SSI's VoIP services. This dispute is currently being litigated in Baker County Circuit Court

- 6. Also being litigated in Baker County Circuit Court is SSI's Counterclaim against Northeast Florida for anti-trust actions that has survived a Motion to Dismiss by Northeast Florida.
- 7. Northeast Florida's protest of the Commission's order accepting SSI's offer of settlement in the instant Docket is an attempt, pure and simple, to destroy SSI as a competitor by having SSI's certificates cancelled or suspended, as well as to shoe-horn policy issues regarding the provision of VoIP services into an enforcement docket.
- 8. Northeast Florida has proposed eight issues as "disputed issues of material fact" in its protest. Northeast Florida's Issues "a", "b" and "c" question whether SSI has the technical, financial and managerial capability to provide services as a CLEC, IXC and AAV. Northeast Florida's Issue "d" relates to whether Mr. Woods knew or should have known he had a felony conviction when he completed the CLEC, IXC and AAV certificate applications. Northeast Florida's Issues "e" and "f" go to the policy question of whether VoIP services are interexchange telecommunications services the provision of which require a company to possess an IXC certificate and whether such the revenues generated by the provision of such VoIP services are required to be reported as interexchange telecommunications services revenues for purposes of the payment of regulatory assessment fees. Northeast Florida's final proposed Issues, Issues "g" and "h," relate to whether it is in the public interest for SSI to be certificated as a CLEC, IXC and AAV and what action the Commission should take in light of SSI's amended applications.
- 9. Northeast Florida's proposed disputed Issues "a," "b" and "c" questioning whether SSI has the required technical, financial and managerial capability to provide

CLEC, IXC and AAV services are completely beyond the scope of this docket. This docket was initiated to investigate SSI's compliance with one specific requirement—the requirement of disclosure of any felony conviction by the company's officers.

- 10. Northeast Florida's proposed Issue "d" questions whether Mr. Woods knew or should have known whether he had a conviction at the time he completed SSI's applications for the Company's CLEC, IXC and AAV Certificates. There is no disputed issue regarding Mr. Mark Woods' failure to acknowledge his grand theft conviction on SSI's applications for certificates to provide CLEC, IXC and AAV services. Mr. Woods has admitted that he, in fact, does have a felony conviction for grand theft dating from twenty-five years ago, but at the time he completed SSI's applications for its CLEC, IXC and AAV Certificates, he believed that this conviction had been cleared from his record as a result of statements the attorney he hired to restore his civil rights following that conviction made to him. There is no basis on which Northeast Florida can dispute Mr. Woods' own belief, regardless of whether Northeast Florida believes it was well-founded or not. As SSI is Northeast Florida's one and only competitor in Baker County, Northeast Florida's motivation in pursuing such a formal administrative hearing is perfectly transparent and completely inappropriate.
- 11. Northeast Florida's proposed Issues "e" and "f" are issues not relevant or appropriate for this compliance/enforcement docket. Whether SSI has provided VoIP services pursuant to SSI's IXC Certificate or whether SSI has reported SSI's VoIP revenues as interexchange telecommunications services revenues to the Commission for regulatory assessment fees in a fashion consistent with Northeast Florida's argument regarding SSI's VoIP services, are policy issues being litigated in Baker County Circuit

Court for the express reason that this Commission declined to exercise jurisdiction and that Northeast Florida chose not to file a complaint based on those issues with the Commission, but chose to pursue damages against SSI in circuit court.

- 12. Northeast Florida's proposed Issues "g" and "h" are completely inappropriate for this docket. Whether it is in the public interest for SSI to maintain its CLEC, IXC and AAV Certificates and what action the Commission should take regarding Mr. Woods' acknowledgement of his felony conviction and his explanation for why the acknowledgement had not appeared on the certificate applications are not issues that the Commission can appropriately permit Northeast Florida to weigh in on. As a competitor with a purely economic interest in seeing SSI lose its Certificates, Northeast Florida has no standing to represent the public or to participate in this matter and offers no information relevant to the Commission's decision on these issues.
- 13. As the Court stated in Agrico Chemical Company v. Department of Environmental Protection, 406 So.2d 478 (2nd DCA 1981), at p. 482:

We believe that before one can be considered to have a substantial interest in the outcome of the proceeding he must show 1) that he will suffer injury in fact which is of sufficient immediacy to entitle him to a section 120.57 hearing, and 2) that his substantial injury is of a type or nature which the proceeding is designed to protect. The first aspect of the test deals with the degree of injury. The second deals with the nature of the injury. While petitioners in the instant case were able to show a high degree of potential economic injury, they were wholly unable to show that the nature of the injury was one under the protection of chapter 403.

Chapter 403 simply was not meant to redress or prevent injuries to a competitor's profit and loss statement. Third-party protestants in a chapter 403 permitting procedure who seek standing must frame their petition for a section 120.57 formal hearing in terms which clearly show injury in fact to

interests protected by chapter 403. If their standing is challenged in that hearing by the permit applicant and the protestants are then unable to produce evidence to show that their substantial environmental interests will be affected by the permit grant, the agency must deny standing and proceed on the permit directly with the applicant.

It is clear that this proceeding was not intended to address Northeast Florida's purported "injury" regarding SSI's nonpayment of access charges on SSI's provision of VoIP services. It is also clear that the only interest Northeast Florida represents is that of a competitor who believes its profit and loss statement may be affected by SSI's continued existence.

- 14. As early as October 16, 2002, SSI submitted an informal Complaint by letter to the Commission requesting that the Commission resolve its dispute with Northeast Florida regarding the VoIP policy issues Northeast Florida is now attempting to raise in its protest of the Commission's PAA Order.
- 15. SSI's undersigned counsel submitted a letter dated October 8, 2003, and personally addressed the Commission at its November 3, 2003, Internal Affairs Meeting, requesting that the Commission intervene and assert its jurisdiction over the VoIP policy issues involved in the civil suit initiated by Northeast Florida against SSI in Baker County Circuit Court. Northeast Florida addressed the Commission at that Internal Affairs Meeting, arguing against SSI's request, and stating that the Commission cannot award money damages and, therefore, it was entirely appropriate for the Baker County Circuit Court to decide these policy issues. After discussion and consideration, the Commission declined SSI's request that it intervene and assert its jurisdiction over the VoIP policy issues raised by Northeast Florida in its Complaint in the Baker County Circuit Court proceeding.

- 16. In response to SSI's Motion to Dismiss Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Complaint or, in the Alternative, to Hold in Abeyance Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Complaint, Northeast Florida argued to the Baker County Circuit Court that the Commission did not wish to entertain these policy issues and, by way of proof of such assertion, submitted a copy of the minutes of that Internal Affairs Meeting to the Court. (See Attachment A hereto.) However, after the Baker County Circuit Court upheld SSI's right to litigate its Anti-Trust Counterclaim against Northeast Florida, Northeast Florida apparently has decided that maybe the Commission is, after all, the appropriate forum for these policy issues. By writing a letter to inform the Commission regarding Mr. Woods' inadvertent error on SSI's application forms, Northeast Florida launched yet another attack against SSI in its attempt to destroy the Company. Northeast Florida now seeks to have the Commission address the identical policy issues Northeast Florida is currently litigating against SSI in the Baker County Circuit Court proceeding by filing this protest to the Commission's PAA Order. The Commission should not permit Northeast Florida to strategically manipulate the Commission's regulatory process in its anti-competitive campaign against SSI, its ONE AND ONLY competitor.
- 17. Simply put, in regard to SSI maintaining its CLEC, IXC, and AAV Certificates, there are no facts under which Northeast Florida would believe SSI has "sufficient technical, financial, and managerial capability to provide such service in the geographic area proposed to be served." Northeast Florida does not have standing to intervene in this matter nor does Northeast Florida, in any way, shape or form, represent the public's interest in this matter.

- 16. In response to SSI's Motion to Dismiss Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Complaint or, in the Alternative, to Hold in Abeyance Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Complaint, Northeast Florida argued to the Baker County Circuit Court that the Commission did not wish to entertain these policy issues and, by way of proof of such assertion, submitted a copy of the minutes of that Internal Affairs Meeting to the Court. (See Attachment A hereto.) However, after the Baker County Circuit Court upheld SSI's right to litigate its Anti-Trust Counterclaim against Northeast Florida, Northeast Florida apparent has decided that maybe the Commission is, after all, the appropriate forum for these policy issues. By writing a letter to inform the Commission regarding Mr. Woods' inadvertent error on SSI's application forms, Northeast Florida launched yet another attack against SSI in its attempt to destroy the Company. Northeast Florida now seeks to have the Commission address the identical policy issues Northeast Florida is currently litigating against SSI in the Baker County Circuit Court proceeding by filing this protest to the Commission's PAA Order. The Commission should not permit Northeast Florida to strategically manipulate the Commission's regulatory process in its anti-competitive campaign against SSI, its ONE AND ONLY competitor.
- 17. Simply put, in regard to SSI maintaining its CLEC, IXC, and AAV Certificates, there are no facts under which Northeast Florida would believe SSI has "sufficient technical, financial, and managerial capability to provide such service in the geographic area proposed to be served." Northeast Florida does not have standing to intervene in this matter nor does Northeast Florida, in any way, shape or form, represent the public's interest in this matter.

WHEREFORE, SSI respectfully requests that the Commission dismiss Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Protest of Proposed Agency Action Order and Petition for a Formal Administrative Hearing.

Respectfully submitted this 29th day of August, 2003

SUZANNE F. SUMMERLIN Suzanne Fannon Summerlin, P.A. 2536 Capital Medical Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32308 (850) 656-2288

ATTORNEY FOR SOUTHEASTERN SERVICES, INC.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true copy of the foregoing has been furnished via

U.S. Mail or hand delivery (*) this 29th day of August, 2005, to the following:

C. Lee Fordham, Esq.*
Office of General Counsel
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Kenneth A. Hoffman, Esq. Rutledge, Ecenia, Purnell & Hoffman, P.A. 215 S. Monroe Street, Ste. 420 P. O. Box 551 Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Suzanne Fannon Summerlin, Esq.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR BAKER COUNTY, FLORIDA

Case No. 02-2003-CA-0141

NORTHEAST FLORIDA TELEPHONE COMPANY, a Florida Corporation,

Plaintiff,

VS.

SOUTHEASTERN SERVICES, INC., a Florida Corporation,

Defendant.		

PLAINTIFF NORTHEAST FLORIDA TELEPHONE COMPANY'S NOTICE OF FILING DEFENDANT SOUTHEASTERN SERVICES, INC.'S REQUEST FOR FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION INTERVENTION AND TRANSCRIPT OF NOVEMBER 3, 2003 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION INTERNAL AFFAIRS MEETING

Plaintiff, Northeast Florida Telephone Company, by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby files a copy of the letter dated October 8, 2003 from Suzanne F. Summerlin, counsel for Defendant, Southeastern Services, Inc. ("SSI"), requesting that the Florida Public Service Commission move to intervene in the above styled cause and the original transcript from the November 3, 2003 Internal Affairs Meeting of the Florida Public Service Commission wherein the Florida Public Service Commission denied SSI's request.

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Cooper, Esq. Florida Bar No. 0910340 100 West Call Street Starke, Florida 32091 (904) 964-4701 (Telephone) (904) 964-4839 (Telecopier)

- - and - -

Kenneth A. Hoffman, Esq. Florida Bar No. 307718 Rutledge, Ecenia, Purnell & Hoffman, P.A. 215 S. Monroe Street, Ste. 420 P.O. Box 551 Tallahassee, FL 32301 850-681-6788 (Telephone) 860-681-6515 (Telecopier)

- - and - -

Benjamin H. Dickens, Jr., Esq. Florida Bar No. 242764 Blooston, Mordkofsky, Jackson & Dickens 2120 L Street, Northwest Washington, DC 20037 (202) 828-5510 (Telephone) (202) 828-5568 (Telecopier)

Co-Counsel for Northeast Florida Telephone Company

Kenneth A. Hoffman, Esq

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing was furnished by Hand Delivery this 18th day of December, 2003:

Suzanne Fannon Summerlin, Esq. Suzanne Fannon Summerlin, P.A. 2536 Capital Medical Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32309

Kenneth A. Hoffman, Esq

NFTC\noticeoffiling

LAW OFFICES OF SUZANNE FANNON SUMMERLIN, P.A.

2536 CAPITAL MEDICAL BOULEVARD TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32309

TELEPHONE (850) 656-2288 TELECOPIER (850) 656-5589

October 8, 2003

Chairman Lila A. Jaber
Commissioner Terry Deason
Commissioner Rudy Bradley
Commissioner Braulio Baez
Commissioner Charles M. Davidson
Dr. Mary Andrews Bane, Executive Director
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

RE: Request for Florida Public Service Commission Intervention in Northeast Florida Telephone Company v. Southeastern Services, Inc. Baker County Circuit Court Case No. 02-2003-CA-0141

Dear Chairman Jaber, Commissioners, and Dr. Bane:

I represent Southeastern Services, Inc. ("SSI"). Attached please find a copy of SSI's Motion to Dismiss Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Complaint or, in the Alternative, to Hold in Abeyance Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Complaint filed September 24, 2003, in Northeast Florida Telephone Company v. Southeastern Services, Inc., Case No. 02-2003-CA-0141. Also attached is a copy of the Complaint Northeast Florida Telephone Company filed against my client on September 4, 2003. Northeast Florida seeks payment from SSI of \$1,025,053.43 in "intrastate originating access charges" for the Voice Over Internet Protocol ("VoIP") services SSI provides.

In addition, I have included a copy of a federal court decision issued September 4, 2003, by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Washington Exchange Carrier Association, et. al. v. LocalDial Corporation. In this decision, the federal court stayed all aspects of a suit filed by local exchange companies in Washington seeking the payment of access charges by LocalDial Corporation, a VoIP provider, and referred the core policy issues to the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission.

SSI requests that the Florida Public Service Commission intervene in the Baker County Circuit Court proceeding to assert its exclusive jurisdiction over the telecommunications policy issues at the heart of this suit. As you are aware, SSI has an informal complaint pending before the Commission regarding these same issues. As you are also already aware, the Federal Communications Commission is currently addressing the identical policy issue of whether VoIP services providers should be required to pay access charges on those services. SSI's attached Motion to Dismiss Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Complaint or, in the Alternative, Hold in Abeyance Northeast Florida Telephone Company's Complaint contains SSI's arguments regarding the Florida Public Service Commission being the only entity with jurisdiction to determine these crucial telecommunications policy issues. Northeast Florida's Complaint, also attached, contains its arguments as to why the Circuit Court is the appropriate venue for its suit.

I believe the attached pleadings thoroughly set out SSI's support for its request that the Florida Public Service Commission intervene in this proceeding to assert the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction. Nonetheless, I would appreciate an opportunity to present this request for intervention and to answer any questions at the next Internal Affairs Meeting scheduled for October 20, 2003. SSI must schedule a hearing on its Motion to Dismiss in the very near future, so we would appreciate the Commission's earliest consideration of this matter. I may be reached at (850) 656-2288. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Syzanne F. Summerlin

SFS/sbh

cc: Harold McLean, General Counsel, FPSC

Beth Keating, Chief, Telecommunications Bureau, Division of Legal Services, FPSC

Ms. Sally Simmons, Chief, Bureau of Competitive Markets, FPSC

Kenneth A. Hoffman, Esq., Attorney for Northeast Florida Telephone Company

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: Consider request for FPSC intervention

in Baker County Circuit Court Case No. 02-2003-0141-CA; Northeast Florida Telephone

Company vs. Southeastern Services, Inc. Guidance and a decision on intervention is

sought.

BEFORE:

CHAIRMAN LILA A. JABER

COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH BRADLEY COMMISSIONER CHARLES M. DAVIDSON

PROCEEDINGS:

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

ITEM NUMBER:

4

DATE:

Monday, November 3, 2003

PLACE:

4075 Esplanade Way, Room 140

Tallahassee, Florida

TRANSCRIBED BY:

MARY ALLEN NEEL

Registered Professional Reporter

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC. 2894-A REMINGTON GREEN LANE TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32308 (850)878-2221

PARTICIPANTS:

BENJAMIN DICKENS, on behalf of Northeast Telephone Company.

MICHAEL GROSS, on behalf of FCTA.

TRACY HATCH, on behalf of AT&T Communications.
TOM MCCABE, on behalf of TDS Telecom.
SUZANNE SUMMERLIN, on behalf of Southeastern

Services, Inc.

MICHAEL TWOMEY, on behalf of AARP.
BETH KEATING and MARY BANE, FPSC Staff.

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PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN JABER: Our final item, 4.

DR. BANE: Ms. Summerlin is not signed up. Madam Chairman, but she wants to speak.

MS. KEATING: Commissioners, this item is staff's request for guidance on whether to intervene in Baker County Circuit Court on a dispute between Northeast Florida Telephone Company and Southeastern Services, Inc.

We are recommending that you allow us to petition to intervene, and we're also recommending that we ask the court to abate its proceedings and refer those issues that are in the Commission's jurisdiction back to the Commission to allow the Commission to handle them as it sees fit.

There are a number of options that we've laid out too for how you can address those issues if the court does in fact refer them back, but --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. We've got -- I do have some people signed up to speak, Mr. Gross, Florida Cable; Ben Dickens, Northeast Florida Telephone Company. But recognizing this was originally because of the request of

Ms. Summerlin, we'll let you start.

MS. SUMMERLIN: Well, if you decide to go with Ms. Keating's recommendation, then I don't need to be talking at all. But anticipating -- CHAIRMAN JABER: Well, you don't know that yet.

(Laughter.)

MS. SUMMERLIN: But anticipating that they may have some other views, it's a very simple request that my client is making. Northeast Florida had gone to court to try to get payment of access charges from Southeastern Services, SSI, who is my client.

This is not an issue that the Commission wants 59 Circuit Courts across the State of Florida looking at, obviously dealing with just Florida right now. We believe that the appropriate place for this to be discussed and these decisions to be made are at the Commission.

we are not conceding any positions that we may take at a time in the future when the Commission addresses these issues. It's just simply that the PSC in my view has jurisdiction over this issue. Irregardless of these changes

that have been made to the statute in this last year, I think it's clear that whether or not VOIP services should be subject to access charges needs to be determined here at this Commission after the full discussion of all the -- there's a whole constellation of issues that go with this core issue.

Clearly, the FCC is looking at this right now. What we really would prefer is that the issue be -- that the core issues be brought from the Circuit Court to the PSC, and the PSC sits and waits for the FCC to make the decision. That to me is the -- (gap in tape) -- that we may make arguments about what telecommunications issues are versus other types of issues, but there's no reasonable way to assume that this is not something that falls within the umbrella of what the Commission is supposed to be doing. And it just simply doesn't make any sense for this argument to be going on over in Baker County, and my client should be able to deal with this here at the PSC.

We filed an informal complaint, which you know if you read any of this stuff, back in October of 2002. Reasonably, nobody dealt with

that complaint, because as you remember, the CNM Network's declaratory statement case, the Commission was concerned about what to do at that time, and the FCC is dealing with this issue, so it was put off for a period of time.

Obviously, Northeast Florida was not interested in being patient, so they filed their suit. They want to go after my client, my little client, for a million dollars plus. And it's a big ticket issue, and it's something with many, many ramifications. Obviously, you've got a number of people that are interested in it.

And I want to reserve some opportunity to rebut whatever comes up.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Ms. Summerlin, you touched on something I wanted to ask you about. The AT&T petition that's pending in front of the FCC, I understand your position about the PSC having jurisdiction, but could you speak to whether the FCC also has jurisdiction, and why would -- you're obviously proposing that we exercise the option of intervening, asking the court to hold the case in abeyance until we decide the issue. But what's wrong with holding it in abeyance until the FCC decides the issue?

MS. SUMMERLIN: The thinking that I have here is that the FCC is going to make decisions, but the 99% likelihood is that the state commissions are going to have to implement whatever the FCC brings up. We're talking about the State of Florida, a Circuit Court in the State of Florida versus the Utility Commission in the State of Florida.

My view is that the PSC needs to take this matter back and abate any action on it until the FCC has decided that pending proceeding and then take whatever that issue — the outcome of that issue and figure out from that point what to do on the state level. Who knows what the FCC is going to come up with and what kind of charge they may give the states to work with them on. You know, we don't know. Nobody knows what the upshot of that's going to be.

But as far as the State Commission, which is supposed to be regulating telecommunications issues versus a State Circuit Court, I think there's really no question.

I cited in the request I sent over here a decision from the State of Washington, the U.S. District Court found it

appropriate to refer these policy issues to the State of Washington's Utility Commission, and I think that says a lot for the reasonableness of that approach.

As I said before, I'm not conceding any arguments that SSI or Southeastern may bring up at any later proceeding that we may have here at the Commission, but that's not the point. The point is the subject matter here needs to be at the Commission. What the ultimate decision is about how much the Commission regulates VOIP providers, that's another whole issue. I mean, there's a whole bunch of stuff that's going to have to happen in that arena. But in terms of the initial — having it in the right forum, it needs to be in the State Commission.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. And I may be reading more into what you've said, but does that -- you're not wanting to concede arguments, appropriately so, I understand, at a future state proceeding. Does that mean that if the FCC decides in a fashion that's favorable to you, your argument here will be, "State Commission, you've been preempted by the FCC"?

MS. SUMMERLIN: Well, I would never concede

that we won't make arguments like that if it 1 seems to be appropriate at a later time. right now, I think that as opposed to a State Circuit Court versus the State Utilities Commission, the State Commission is where this 6 matter needs to be.

> That doesn't mean that the FCC does not preempt this Commission on some issues, but the point is, once the FCC finishes its proceeding, there may be -- we don't know at this point what the rule is going to be for the FCC.

> My client doesn't have the luxury of saying to the State Circuit Court, "Send this matter up to the FCC." Northeast Florida clearly has clearly already thrown the ball out into the court. It's not anything that my client has initiated. My client has no choice but to respond.

> Can you move to dismiss it CHAIRMAN JABER: because it's an issue pending at the FCC?

> MS. SUMMERLIN: We have filed a motion to dismiss stating that the Florida PSC has exclusive jurisdiction in the State of Florida over telecommunications issues generally. That does not mean that the FCC on some points is not

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going to preempt the PSC. What we have also 1 alluded to in our motion to dismiss is that the 2 3 FCC is currently dealing with a proceeding on this very issue. 4 5 You know, we've done everything we can, and that pending motion to dismiss has not been set 6 7 for hearing yet. That's why I have asked for 8 the PSC to intervene. CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. Commissioners, do 9 you have questions of Ms. Summerlin at this 10 point? 11 12 Mr. Dickens? I would like to skip the 13 order, Mr. Gross, and go to Mr. Dickens, because 1.4 you are -- Northeast Florida Telephone Company 15 has brought the complaint in Circuit Court; 16 right? 17 MR. DICKENS: Yes. 18 CHAIRMAN JABER: So go ahead. 19 MR. DICKENS: I'll be glad to --20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I didn't know 21 Mr. Dickens worked this late. MR. DICKENS: Can we continue this? 22 CHAIRMAN JABER: Today. Welcome. 23 24 MR. DICKENS: Yes. Thank you. Thank you.

For the record, I'm Ben Dickens representing

Northeast Florida Telephone. I've been here with you all day, so I'll try to be brief, feeling your pain.

CHAIRMAN JABER: I'm so sorry.

MR. DICKENS: Let me kind of put this in some context for you. Okay? This is indeed a million dollar case. It's a million dollars in lost access charges, the way Northeast Florida looks at it.

In the prior item, or I think it was Item No. 2 when you were talking about the report, there was a brief discussion with your staff about the fact that AT&T pays originating access charges on phone-to-phone voice over Internet protocol service. That's what this is. This is originating phone-to-phone long distance toll telephone service using the Internet as a transmission link.

The Northeast Florida facilities that

Ms. Summerlin's client is using are provided

under a local resale agreement that restricts

the use of those facilities for local purposes,

not long distance. And there's an associated

general subscriber tariff that's also involved

in reference to the resale agreement, because

what they've purchased out of the tariff are PRI circuits which is, of course, ISDN. But both the tariff and the resale agreement restrict those for local purposes.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: So you're saying -I mean, basically is your argument factually
that this case, the case doesn't belong at the
PSC? It belongs in court is your argument?

MR. DICKENS: Correct. I think that the Commission may have a stake in it. I think that intervening and asking the court to stay the proceeding and send it to never-never land at the FCC is -- excuse me, but, you know, I'm just speaking from the heart, being from Washington -- is, you know, a chain saw approach, when maybe a scalpel is the better instrument here.

And I do -- I will address how I think we can maybe make the Commission warm and fuzzy with your stake in this if it should become more evident.

CHAIRMAN JABER: I don't think we can stand any more warm and fuzzy today.

(Laughter.)

MR. DICKENS: But anyway, what happened is, Northeast Florida and SSI executed this

resale agreement for local services, and then SSI ordered some more circuits under their local agreement and service ordering form and didn't tell us at all, just didn't tell Northeast Florida at all what they were using the facilities for. And later Northeast Florida discovered that indeed, SSI, even though it has an interexchange carrier certificate, had built a long distance service around the use of these local facilities. And it represents a great deal or amount of lost access minutes on the originating side, the same stuff AT&T pays for to my client.

So what do we do? Do we come to the Commission? You know, we're trying to figure this out. How do we address my client's economic loss, their concern, their claim?

well, we do some research, and we discover that you can't award money damages, unfortunately. We look at the agreement that we signed with SSI. The agreement says the enforcement of rights coming out of this agreement goes to Circuit Court in Baker County. We look at the case law. The case law from this Commission in the Supra case says

fraud claims are properly resident in Circuit
Court. This Commission regulates rates, but
fraud claims are properly filed in Circuit
Court.

There's also a Supreme Court case called Deltona vs. Mayo that's also on point, a 1977 case.

But in any event, we filed in Circuit Court to enforce our rights. We filed a fraud claim. We filed an unfair and deceptive trade practice, and breach of contract, and common law claims of conversion and unjust enrichment. I think I remembered all five.

In any event, now what you have before you is a recommendation that you intervene in the case and either decide that the question of whether access applies to voice-over-Internet or not or let the FCC do it. And I guess what we're saying is, we're not necessarily asking the Circuit Court to make a regulatory determination.

We filed a fraud claim, which is a serious civil claim. We have professional liability, and so does our client, for making frivolous lawsuits. We didn't undertake this lightly.

But you don't -- for better or worse, the Commission does not decide tort claims. You don't decide fraud claims and contract breaches. Sometimes we wish you did.

In any event, I said earlier that we don't necessarily -- we don't contest the fact that at some point the Commission may have a stake in this litigation. We're not asking the Circuit Court to decide or to establish regulatory law. But if you intervene and ask the court to stay the case pending a regulatory determination of all the complex voice-over-Internet issues, like computer-to-computer calling, phone-to-computer, and the whole complicated ball of string that's in Washington on this, our justice will be delayed a long time. I've had cases that took 11 years to decide at the FCC, contested cases with a plaintiff and a defendant.

So we're asking you please do not do that, because we feel like we're entitled to our day in court. We're not stepping on the Commission's toes.

If the Commission needs or feels the need to have some involvement in this case, we think that the far better way to protect the

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1 Commission's stake is to have your staff monitor the case. We'll be glad to meet with the staff whenever the staff would like us to meet with them. And if it becomes necessary to act in an amicus -- a friend of the court, an amicus role, we would support that. I mean, we're not going to at all argue to the court that it's inappropriate for the Commission to show up.

> But please don't make the determination now that without -- we just filed the complaint. Ms. Summerlin just filed the motion to dismiss. We responded to it. The Court hasn't ruled. It's very premature to take the very harsh step of asking the court to stay our lawsuit for what may be an indeterminate period of time, when we don't think that we've really stepped on the Commission's toes.

> I want to mention the Washington case that Ms. Summerlin mentioned that was referred to the Washington Commission by a federal court. That case did not involve fraud. It was a straight access charge claim. That's not the kind of case we brought.

We believe we can prove what we filed, or else we wouldn't have done it.

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So anyway, please don't intervene and ask for a stay. Take a more measured approach, such as acting in a friend of the court capacity. We'll support you in any way we can to do that and cooperate in any way we can with you and your staff.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. --

MR. DICKENS: Do you have any questions? I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Thank you, Mr. Dickens. Commissioners, do you have questions at this point?

Okay. Mr. Gross?

MR. GROSS: Good afternoon once again,
Chairman Jaber and members of the Commission.
Michael Gross on behalf of the FCTA.

I would just like to point out that presently I'm not aware of any FCC or FPSC requirement that VOIP providers pay access charges. Now, of course, there's a lot of different VOIP technologies out there, and that's one of the problems that I think the FCC has faced in the past and one of the reasons they've avoided addressing the issue.

As you all know, the number of states that are either investigating, workshopping, or moving towards regulation of VOIP is growing as we speak.

In our opinion, a uniform national policy would be indicated under these circumstances rather than have a multiplicity of states ruling in different manners on the obligations or regulatory status of VOIP providers. I think it would create uncertainty and have a chilling effect on deployment and investment with respect to a nascent technology.

I know that the Commission has already addressed this issue in two or three different contexts. There was a VOIP workshop and the CNM petition for declaratory statement. In that proceeding, the FCTA filed a brief in opposition to the petition for declaratory statement and did refer to -- I believe it was the FCC's intercarrier compensation docket, where they actually made statements to the effect that access charges do not currently apply to VOIP, which just left the whole issue uncertain at this point.

Presently at the FCC, there is the AT&T

declaratory statement, or declaratory ruling at the FCC, petition, and then a similar petition for declaratory ruling that has more recently been brought by Vonage arising out of their dispute with the Minnesota Commission, which you probably all know resulted ultimately, or at least at this point, in a permanent injunction against the Minnesota Commission's attempts to regulate VOIP on the basis that VOIP is an information service.

Now, the Minnesota Commission is asking for reconsideration of that permanent injunction at this point in time. But the issue has also been pending for quite a while in the FCC's intercarrier compensation docket.

But what is more promising is that —— as far as an FCC resolution in the near term, is a series of public statements that have been coming out of the FCC Wireline Bureau. And as recently as October 30th in TR Daily, Michael Powell was quoted in a public statement as saying that the FCC is going to initiate an NPRM, a notice of proposed rulemaking, this year. So obviously, that would be either this month or next month.

1 And Chairman Powell explained that the NPRM 2 would be on a faster track than a notice of 3 inquiry, because the notice of inquiry has an 4 additional step that after the notice of 5 inquiry, then an NPRM would be initiated, where 6 going directly to the NPRM and soliciting 7 comments, that the FCC would be able to more 8 directly dispose of these VOIP-related issues. 9 And in the public statement, he made it very 10 clear how aware the FCC is of how problematic 11 the issue is and the necessity of an expeditious 12 rulina. 13 COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: So it's your 14 position for us to intervene? 15 MR. GROSS: So our position is that -- that 16 was some background -- to intervene, because I 17 think --18 COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Thank you. 19 MR. GROSS: Okay. I'm sorry. I'm a 20 lawyer. 21 COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: It's not like you 22 to --23 (Laughter.) 24 MR. GROSS: I'm a lawyer. Right.

been accused of being verbose in the past.

I think the -- I agree with the statement that -- or the question that Chairman Jaber raised a few moments ago about why not just ask the court to abate the action pending a ruling by the FCC. And my concern is that the PSC has the credibility and the authority to go in and intervene and get the attention of the Circuit Court and take charge of this issue, and then, assuming the issue does end up back here, defer to the FCC. But if the FCC doesn't rule for, you know, an inordinate period of time, then perhaps some other action might be indicated at that time.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Gross, Mr. Dickens in his presentation said, "Look, these are issues related to fraud, and we're seeking damages, and that's something that the PSC has no jurisdiction over." If that's correct, then --

MR. GROSS: I would agree that as far as their claim is based on common law and contractual issues, and if it can be resolved solely on those issues, then perhaps it should remain in the Circuit Court. But any also issue on VOIP vis-a-vis access charges --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. Have you done a

review, any sort of review of the claim in 1 2 Circuit Court to determine whether it's issues limited to fraud? 3 4 MR. GROSS: I've taken a cursory look at it, but I really would feel it would be 5 inappropriate for me to express a legal opinion 6 on the merits of those claims at this point. 7 8 CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. Anyone else --9 MR. GROSS: Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN JABER: -- to address the Commission? We've got -- Mr. McCabe, are you 11 12 standing up because you're --13 MR. McCABE: I would like to --14 MR. TWOMEY: Go first, please. CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. McCabe, and then 15 16 Mr. Twomey. MR. McCABE: Tom McCabe with TDS Telecom. 17 We do support Northeast's position. 18 The question I have is, I guess what I'm 19 20 doing is looking for direction from the Commission. We are one of the small local 21 22 exchange companies in the state that has lost 1 million terminating minutes a month from AT&T 23

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and 92% of the terminating minutes from another

long distance provider that's a major provider,

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and those are significant access revenues for a small company.

We don't know what restitution we're going to have in terms of being able to recover these monies. If we defer to the FCC, unfortunately, I mean, we -- this issue was brought to the Commission over a year ago, and at that time the Commission --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes, and as I recall, all of you kind of showed up and said, you know, the FCC is just -- we expect in the spring -- wasn't it the spring? Right?

> MR. McCABE: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Which spring?

CHAIRMAN JABER: It was in the spring we decided that the FCC would decide that issue. And I remember, I was adamant in terms of waiting because of that representation, and I remember asking staff to come back to us if that didn't happen that spring. And frankly, I've dropped the ball and haven't asked staff about it since then.

MR. McCABE: And it might be December when the FCC issues the NPRM, but it's still going to be months before anything happens. And then

from --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Well, you didn't come back to us.

MR. McCABE: -- there, there will be appeals.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Why haven't you come back to us?

MR. McCABE: Why haven't we come back?

CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes. You heard what we said at that agenda. I specifically directed staff, we did -- it was a consensus decision that if something hadn't happened in a certain period of time that --

MR. McCABE: From TDS's perspective, we are just starting to see the fringes of it. We know the City of Quincy has a CLEC certificate.

They've come out and said that they're going to be providing voice over IP. They're not in service yet.

At the time, my position was to come back.

Northeast was trying to evaluate what was in the best interests for them. Another one of the other small LEC providers, it was only two months ago where they lost over a million and a half minutes of terminating traffic. So all of

sudden, yes, we're starting to have some really big concerns out there in terms of this revenue.

Then when we have the CLEC -- I mean, I don't know how to go about negotiating a resale agreement. I can have a deposit requirement in there. Well, if I'm losing, you know, 500,000 minutes in access, they're saying they don't have to pay it, but what if it's determined that they do have to pay it? How am I going to get it? I mean, these --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. So it's your position that --

MR. McCABE: We support Northeast's position. We think that that proceeding should go forward. However, at the same time, I think it would be well within this Commission's interest to move forward on a determination on whether -- the whole issue of access and voice over IP.

CHAIRMAN JABER: So as it relates to the damages and the fraud issue, you think that appropriately belongs in court?

MR. McCABE: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JABER: You are urging us to make

a decision on the policy issue.

MR. McCABE: That's correct. However, if you were to determine that it doesn't belong in court, our position would be that you go ahead and take this issue, and you don't defer it to the FCC.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioners, do you have any questions of Mr. McCabe?

Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chair and Commissioners,

I would --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Well, Mr. Hatch, you want to speak to? Come on.

MR. HATCH: Go ahead.

CHAIRMAN JABER: No, I think I would like to hear from all the industry first. Go ahead.

MR. HATCH: We would support the SSI request that you assert jurisdiction over the subject matter and then defer pending the FCC.

At the end of the day, regardless of who's winning or who's losing, the FCC will make this decision, and it will make whatever decision you make in the interim probably wrong, because you will not guess consistent with what the FCC did. It just statistically probably won't happen.

1	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: You can say it's
2	consistent
3	CHAIRMAN JABER: So why are we going
4	yes, so why as I recall, this is
5	(Simultaneous conversation.)
6	MR. HATCH: It would be a fortuitous
7	occurrence that it matches precisely what the
8	FCC decided it was going to do.
9	CHAIRMAN JABER: As I recall, this is why I
10	was so adamant in having that issue possibly
11	decided in the spring by the FCC so that this
12	agency would not expend resources and waste its
13	time deciding an issue that would only be
14	preempted.
15	MR. HATCH: I agree with you, and I still
16	think well, now that the FCC is in fact
17	moving, there's just so much pressure for them
18	to move that they can't
19	CHAIRMAN JABER: Just because an FPRM is
20	going to be issued doesn't mean movement.
21	Mr. Twomey. Mr. Twomey, and then we'll let
22	Ms. Summerlin respond.
23	MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chair
24	CHAIRMAN JABER: Oh, you're not done?
25	(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN JABER: Go ahead, Tracy. I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MR. HATCH: To your question about the fraud complaints, it is true that you don't -- I won't concede you don't have damages jurisdiction, because I'm still going to fight that sooner or later, someday. But the real point is, if the core subject matter of the case at issue is whether access charges apply, if access charges don't apply, it obviates their fraud and their conversion and their unjust enrichment claims.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Go ahead, Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chair and Commissioners, I want to start by saying just because you're paranoid doesn't mean that someone still isn't out to get you. Okay?

MR. GROSS: Or from your lips to God's ears.

(Laughter.)

MR. TWOMEY: This isn't, as Mr. Dickens says, a million dollar case. It might be a \$100 million case or more.

When I was railing with my Florida Utility Watch hat on trying to get the Governor to veto

1 this legislation, one of the things I pointed 2 out repeatedly was the fact that they had built into this legislation the VOIP trigger, that 3 using some totally unrelated issue would trigger 4 circumstances whereby you would be divested of 5 the necessity and responsibility of hearing the 6 access fee cases that are before you now, the 7 three cases, and that the rate increases would 8 probably jump by 50 to \$100 million more per 9 year automatically. And we're at that point 10 11 now. As your staff has indicated in the last 12 13 glasses out. They say at the middle of the 14

page of the recommendation, if -- let me get my second page under the paragraph "Current Statutory Provisions," down about the middle, Section 364.164(8), Florida Statutes --

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Did you say on the last page?

MR. TWOMEY: Sir?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Last page?

MR. TWOMEY: Of the staff part, sir, yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Oh, okay.

MR. TWOMEY: There's only two pages of your staff's discussion.

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COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Are you under
"Current Statutory Provisions"?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. And it says that provision of the statute further states that if the FCC or the FPSC issues a final order determining VOIP service or its functional equivalent are not subject to the payment of access charges to local exchange companies as specified in the LECs's tariffs or interconnection agreements, then the LECs are allowed to reduce their access charges to their respective reciprocal compensation rates in a revenue-neutral manner as if the FPSC had approved each LEC's petition to reduce its access charges.

Now, as you all will recall, I think, the petitions before you now ask to reduce access fees to -- I think it's roughly in the neighborhood of a little bit under a penny for BellSouth and someplace in the neighborhood of -- I want to say two cents for the other two, Sprint and Verizon. Those reductions from their current levels require lost access revenues of 355.5 million and corresponding rate increases in an equal amount.

The reciprocal compensation rate is something on the order of one-tenth of one cent. So instead of going to one penny, BellSouth would go down to a tenth of a penny. Instead of going down to two cents, Verizon and Sprint would be going down to one-tenth of one cent. Okay?

Now, at one time I started to try and calculate how much revenue that would add, and I gave up. I mean, I could do it, but I just stopped. I didn't have time.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: We know you could.

MR. TWOMEY: But it's a boat-load of money.

And the LECs can tell you. If you ask the LECs how much more would it take to get down to one-tenth of one cent, they could tell you.

They've figured it out, I'm sure.

So we're at the point now that if you all take into your bosom this case and decide that access fees aren't appropriate, the good news is, you don't have to hear those cases in mid December. The bad news is, you don't have to hear those cases in December because the statute these folks drew up says that if that happens, either by yourselves or the FCC, all bets are

off, the cases are off, they come in, and they reduce their rates on access down to one-tenth of one cent and raise their local rates even more than they're now proposing, and you don't have a thing to say about it.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, I don't think anyone has suggested that we say -- that we make that statement that VOIP is not subject to regulation. I think the argument is this is within the subject matter of the PSC and it would come here, but not that we would issue the declaration that would then trigger the scenario you've just described.

MR. TWOMEY: Well, it seems to me,

Commissioner, that if it comes here, you've got

-- a coin toss isn't right, but you have two

choices, as I see it. You say that access

charges are in fact owed to the LECs, and I'm

not going to take a position on that, or you say

they don't.

And if you say they aren't because you want to allow and encourage the propagation of this new technology and all that kind of thing, kind of like the business with the Internet and ISP charges not being taxed, if you do that, then

you trigger that provision, and the local rate increases are going to go up even higher than is being requested now, and you won't have a say about it.

There won't be any public interest test.

There won't be any residential benefit test.

There won't be any test at all. They'll do it,

because they drew the statute that way to say

that it happens automatically as if you decided

in their favor.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, I understand your concern, but a court can't make the determination of whether the payment of switched network access rates or other intercarrier compensation related to VOIP is -- I mean, that really is an issue within the purview of the PSC or the FCC.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. But what

Mr. Dickens -- your staff has given you a couple
of choices here, and so I want to make a
recommendation. I've given you my fear. My
fears are real. If this happens, what I said is
going to -- you know, if you make a decision on
this, you know, you take it in voluntarily and
decide this, you need to know that if you make

the decision that access fees aren't charged, rates are going to go through the roof.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, what if we decide phone to phone, VOIP for phone to phone is subject to access fees, maybe phone to PC is not, PC to PC is not, and PC to phone is not, but perhaps phone to phone is. And I'm not saying that's what we would do, but there are lots of scenarios. Or, as Commissioner Baez just said, what if we hold that in abeyance and don't make that determination?

MR. TWOMEY: Well, sir, that may be true.

And as you will recall, courts typically -although this is not a court, but it's an
administrative court. Courts are typically
loath to make decisions they don't have to. And
Mr. Dickens has said we've styled our case in
the nature of fraud and tort and so forth, and
we're seeking damages, none of which you can
decide. Now, if it turns out -- so you can't
decide the core issues in this case, as he
says. We're losing money. We want that. Okay?

I would suggest to you that you stay out of the case. There's no problem. If he wins or loses and they take it to the First DCA and somebody else in another circuit gives a

contrary decision, then you have conflict cert.

You know, it can go to -- typically -- I mean,

it could essentially go to the Supreme Court.

You don't need to do it. And so I'm -without having read in detail the pleadings, I
find his answer to be appealing. You can't
decide the damages issue. You can't decide the
tortious or fraud issue. So I would say leave
it with the Circuit Court, see what they do, and
don't take onto yourself a decision that might
increase the rates of the customers of this
state another \$100 million.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Mr. Twomey --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Twomey --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Oh, I'm sorry. Go ahead.

CHAIRMAN JABER: With regard to what you said on the court deciding the fraud issue or not, let's say hypothetically speaking, even if legally the court shouldn't decide any policy decisions, but they do, as it relates to the statute, a court decision doesn't trigger the statute.

MR. TWOMEY: It does not. Only --

CHAIRMAN JABER: The statute is clear, PSC or FCC.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JABER: So what the court may or may not do won't trigger the implementation of the petitions being accelerated.

MR. TWOMEY: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, my question is related to that. You're saying all of this with the full knowledge that on some level, for some indeterminate time -- we don't know how that is. We've heard lot of talk about how long it might take or how long it might not take.

The fuse is already lit on this thing. I mean, there's going to be an FCC decision. That trigger -- and that's certainly something that we can't control. I mean, do you feel that? I mean, do you agree with that? Regardless of what our participation winds up being or not --

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Dickens said that he's had cases take 11 years to get resolved. Okay?

As somebody that represents consumers,
little old ladies, little old men, the elderly,
I'm not -- I could care less about how -- right
now, how the FCC or the Commission comes down on

this. I argued that this trigger was irrelevant, it didn't belong in there, and that -- it just didn't belong.

So, you know, my answer to you,

Commissioner, is that if you're saying to me,

I'm going to wrestle you down and take five

bucks from you now, or I might do it next month,

I'm going to pick next month.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I would pay 20 to see it happen now.

(Laughter.)

MR. TWOMEY: You know what I'm saying. If you defer --

(Simultaneous conversation.)

MR. TWOMEY: If you defer this decision, it's in the interest of ratepaying consumers to defer this decision as long as possible, even if it's known with certainty that it will happen next year. Okay? But it's not known that it will happen next year.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: You're right. Can you still -- is there a solution in your mind where we can still -- we can still respect the jurisdiction of this Commission and not -- and not do anything to trigger -- you see what I'm

saying?

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MR. TWOMEY: Yes, I do.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And I'm having trouble turning my back on this when it's so clearly -when we so clearly have something to do with it. I think even Mr. Dickens would agree with that. Do you see what I'm --

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, I do. And I think the answer is, as he suggested, track the case, if you need to, file an amicus. It will drag on a little bit. And then I think the best idea is for me and the AARP and others to try and get legislation filed that rips out that damnable VOIP trigger provision.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: You should go over to Baker County and talk to the judge as well. We're bringing it --

MR. TWOMEY: Anyway, that's -- those are my fears, which are real. And you're right. may -- the fuse is lit. That doesn't mean it can't be --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: No, but it could take -- it could take 11 years. I mean, we really don't know. You're absolutely right.

MR. TWOMEY: And we would like it to.

know, better to live to fight another day. So my advice would be stay out of it, except to monitor it, track the case, if you feel it necessary to have amicus pleading, and then see what happens.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Ms. Summerlin, I promised you an opportunity to respond, and then Commissioner Baez has a question.

MS. SUMMERLIN: I'm not going to belabor anything. I just have to respond to the fraud thing.

This business about this being a fraud case, there are five counts to this complaint, and they are Circuit Court -- they're the counts that you would litigate in a Circuit Court. The problem is, the core issue here is whether access charges are appropriate for providers of voice services. That's the core. That's the gut of it.

If that decision is determined in the appropriate regulatory forum, wherever that -- whether it ends up here or at the FCC level, obviously, the FCC is going to make the decision. If there were --

CHAIRMAN JABER: What were the five counts,

1	Ms. Summerlin? I think that's important.
2	MS. SUMMERLIN: Unjust enrichment,
3	conversion, breach of contract, the resale
4	agreement, the tariff.
5	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Can I just ask a
6	question? I can't even I can't remember
7	having stepped into a courtroom where I wasn't a
8	defendant, so maybe more on that
9	(Laughter.)
10	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Ms. Summerlin, what
11	you're describing is a defense. I guess you've
12	thrown up this what you keep saying, this
13	core question is in fact a defense, or am I
14	missing am I forgetting a couple of chapters
15	here?
16	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Did you raise this
17	as a defense?
18	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Did you raise this as a
19	defense?
20	MS. SUMMERLIN: I filed a motion to dismiss
21	for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Until
22	that's determined, then you file your answer and
23	defenses at a late point.
24	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Okay. All right.
25	CHAIRMAN JABER: But the reason I asked

what counts there are is because there is a provision in your resale agreement, which you enclosed for us, and I appreciate that, that does specifically say any legal proceeding will come in front of the court for Baker County.

MS. SUMMERLIN: Well, Commissioner, or Chairman --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Not for long.

MS. SUMMERLIN: I guess what Mr. Twomey was talking about, it's the same concept. It's like you all sitting here today at agenda on these very major dockets that you've got and calling up the judge over in Baker County and saying, "What do you think about this?" I mean, this is how we're turning this whole thing upside-down.

The guts of this case are policy issues that have not been determined yet by anybody. There's nobody saying that a VOIP provider has to pay access charges. There's no regulatory body anywhere saying that. It's a pending, live, open issue. And Northeast Florida is jumping the gun. That's the bottom line.

Now, they're going to say that my client is a terrible evil guy because he's over there providing these VOIP services and not paying

every penny of access charges that Northeast Florida wants. I mean, I would do the same thing if I was in his position.

But the point is, this decision has to be made by the appropriate regulatory body. You have an entire scheme, statutory scheme here, and there are so many possible ramifications to this kind of a decision, it can't be just left over for a company that has decided -- I guess let me go back to the idea of what's appropriate for a Circuit Court. If a phone company owes another phone company money and there is no issue whatsoever about that debt being owed, then that's an appropriate place to go to. You go to the Circuit Court to

commissioner davidson: You know what? I'm going to have to interject here. I disagree with this. I'm going to point out what the Chairman is saying. This is compelling, and I just hadn't looked at this before. And it's not just a choice of forum; it's an exclusive choice of forum called paragraph 28.1. Thank you so much, Chairman.

"Any matter pertaining to this agreement shall be submitted exclusively for trial before

the Circuit Court, or if such court shall not have jurisdiction" -- and that's for the court to decide, not us -- "then before any other court or administrative body. The parties consent and submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any such court and agree to accept service of process."

I mean, there are very specific bases for disregarding an exclusive choice of forum agreement, and that's not for us to decide.

That's for the court to decide. I mean, I understand the policy issues, but this is -- that paragraph is critically important for me.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Ms. Summerlin, that's what

I was trying to reconcile. I haven't heard

anything yet in your presentation that

distinguishes the importance of that provision

in a mutually executed resale agreement.

MS. SUMMERLIN: Two parties cannot confer jurisdiction where it doesn't exist. And the argument that we are making is that the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction in the State of Florida over issues dealing with telecommunications.

If the court -- the court -- currently we

have a motion to dismiss, and the court has to have a hearing on that to make a determination on whether to grant it or not. What I am here asking the Commission to do is to intervene and weigh in on this issue to point out that these policy issues — if you read this complaint, I don't think it will take much time to realize that the fundamental issue here is whether access charges apply to a provider of VOIP services. That's the fundamental issue.

Nobody has determined that issue. And just because there's a resale agreement that says that any dispute on that resale agreement should take place in a particular Circuit Court, that does not dispose of this much more fundamental jurisdictional issue in terms of the statutory scheme and the policies regarding telecommunications that need to be determined by the Florida PSC and the FCC.

CHAIRMAN JABER: The resale agreement was filed here and approved by the Commission administratively?

MS. SUMMERLIN: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN JABER: No one took issue with that provision?

MS. SUMMERLIN: Those are not uncommon 1 provisions. That does not --2 CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay. No one took issue 3 with that provision that you all recall? 4 MS. SUMMERLIN: Not that I'm aware of. I 5 was not involved with them at the time that they 6 7 did that. CHAIRMAN JABER: All right. Commissioners, 8 what's your pleasure? Commissioner Baez, or 9 have you already asked your -- what's your 10 pleasure? I hate to borrow --11 COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I'm not speaking 12 until I hear from Commissioner Deason. 13 CHAIRMAN JABER: There you go. I hate to 14 borrow from things Mr. Twomey says every once in 15 a while, but he said loath to taking on cases 16 where you don't have to. I'm just loath to 17 taking on more cases, period. 18 So, Commissioners, what's your pleasure? 19 If the majority of the Commissioners feel it 20 necessary to --21 COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I say we intervene, 22 create a docket, and put Commissioner Baez, or 23 it will be Chairman Baez, as the head of that 24

docket.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Have you got two more?

CHAIRMAN JABER: And is there a second?

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I think maybe I can put my hundred dollars on the table; right?

CHAIRMAN JABER: Commissioners, you know, all of the parties have done a great job in giving us both sides of the issue.

Ms. Summerlin's point is that you've got to reach the policy question to even get to the allegations of fraud and unjust enrichment, and I don't want to make light of that.

On the other hand, lots of fuses have been lit, frankly, not just at the FCC. We do -- without getting into the merits of the cases we have pending in front of, those fuses have been lit as well.

But I do have an appreciation for what Mr. Twomey pointed out with regard to triggering that part of the statute, and I find comfort that a court deciding certain aspects doesn't trigger that part of the statute. And I recognize the risk you take, as you may have conflicting decisions, but is that really a problem we have?

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: What are -- maybe I do have a question of our staff. What are our options post motion to dismiss?

MS. KEATING: Post the court's decision?

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Post the motion to -after the motion to dismiss is ruled on.

See, the way I'm seeing it is that the motion to dismiss is actually throwing up the question for the court to say, yeah, we do have jurisdiction, or no, we don't have jurisdiction, and it is going to answer -- it is going to answer one of the fundamental questions.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Ms. Summerlin's motion to dismiss.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Right, that motion to dismiss, exactly.

MS. KEATING: You could still intervene and, as I think a couple of the speakers indicated, act as a friend of the court, probably file an amicus. I have a little nagging concern in the back of my head about what ramifications an amicus on this issue might have for purposes of triggering the statute. It's not really a decision, but then again, presumably --

1	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Have we ever has
2	this Commission ever appealed, you know, really
3	affirmatively appealed a decision of a Circuit
4	Court on the grounds that, hey, that was our
5	decision to make and not yours?
6	CHAIRMAN JABER: We have to be a party,
7	don't we? Don't we have to be a party? That's
8	why
9	MS. KEATING: I think you have to actually
10	be a party.
11	CHAIRMAN JABER: And even an amicus
12	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Doesn't even get you in
13	the
14	CHAIRMAN JABER: Right. It's my
15	recollection and we would have to ask
16	Mr. Smith and Mr. Melson, but it's my
17	recollection even as an amicus, that doesn't
18	confer rights as a party. You have to file a
19	petition to intervene. Lots of people are
20	shaking their head yes.
21	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Too many people shaking
22	their head.
23	CHAIRMAN JABER: Too many people shaking
24	their head.
25	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: You know, I'll tell

you, Commissioners, I have a problem turning a blind eye. I do appreciate Mr. Twomey's take on all that, because I -- (gap in tape) -- want to do anything by accident, but at the same time, you know, I can still see the area from which we can operate and still maintain control so that the bad things that Mr. Twomey purports to happen don't happen, and yet we're not shirking our responsibility or --

CHAIRMAN JABER: How do you address -- I appreciate that concern and don't necessarily disagree with it, but how do you address Mr. Dickens's point that the relief they're seeking in the Circuit Court is not relief we could address anyway? Are we holding up the relief they're seeking if we --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, let's see if -let's say that the motion plays out. Let's play
it step by step. Let's say if the motion to
dismiss plays out because the court ultimately
answers the question that is placed before it
and says do we have jurisdiction to, in essence,
decide an access charge question or not, and
they say no, we don't, where are we?

CHAIRMAN JABER: Well, it is not unheard of

for a court to say --

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COMMISSIONER BAEZ: The Circuit Court can

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defer the question.

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CHAIRMAN JABER: Yes, exactly. They could say go off and decide -- get the policy issue decided and then come back to us. And, you know, this came up not very long ago at internal affairs. Now, whether it's done at our urging or the court's urging is the question we have in front of us today.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Yes, right, exactly.

MS. SUMMERLIN: Can I say one thing?

CHAIRMAN JABER: Ms. Summerlin, and then Mr. Hatch.

MS. SUMMERLIN: We put a motion to dismiss, and in the alternative, to abate. So obviously, if there is anything left after the regulatory issues are decided, then you would go back to the Circuit Court to do that, the damages issue or anything else.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And I don't think anyone has disputed the fact that there may be issues that are properly before here, certainly not the fraud issues and the damages issues and the contract issues, and I don't dispute that.

But if the operation of the filings that have already been made are of the kind that are going to place this before us potentially as well -- and again, going back to an original question, what kind of responsibility does the Commission have to track down a decision that perhaps wouldn't have been -- that we wouldn't have agreed with, and only for our lack of saying what we thought, you've got a decision on this.

You know, I'm tempted just to wait for this motion to dismiss to play out and then see, but, you know --

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Hatch, and then, Commissioners, I'm going to ask you for a motion.

MR. HATCH: Commissioner Jaber, just a point to the question of sort of where does this belong and how does the process work out. If you will recall, Home Shopping Network sued GTE circa 1988 in Circuit Court in Tampa. GTE moved for primary jurisdiction referral to the Commission. The circuit judge removed the telecommunications-related issues that were within the jurisdiction of the Commission to the

Commission, and the Commission conducted a proceeding, held a hearing, issued its decision, and that decision was then sent back to Tampa so that the issues --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Without participation of the Commission. I guess -- the mechanics of that, the mechanics of that are possible in this case. The question is --

MR. HATCH: But it was not without -- when you say without the participation of the Commission, what happened was that the Commission issued its order, the Commission as a party in that case, or as an implicated entity, for lack of a better word, because the judge allowed us to appear. We sent an official order of the Commission to the court, and that was the Commission's participation in the Circuit Court action.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: But that was after -- that was after the Circuit Court removed --

MR. HATCH: Yes. He referred the case to the Commission, and the Commission heard --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: He referred the case to the Commission --

MR. HATCH: -- that piece of the case and

then shipped their answer to him back.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And my question is, do you remember if the Circuit Court shipped those issues or that part of the case to the Commission on the Commission's affirmative request, or it was just based on the petition of GTE?

MR. HATCH: I don't know. You might ask

David Smith. He might remember how it came. I

was on --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Where is David Smith when you need him?

MR. HATCH: -- the legal staff. I got it
-- I inherited it when it came here. In terms
of how it got here, that had been done I think
in cooperation with the Commission in terms of
formulating the motion for primary jurisdiction
referral. I wasn't involved in that piece.
That piece I can't give you the specific
information on.

But the judge referred it here with several counts of the complaint that were essentially the subject matter, understanding that this was a complaint for damages and for fraud and for breach of contract. It was basically the same

1	issues you've got here. But the
2	telecommunications-related issues were shipped
3	here for your for the Commission's
4	determination because of primary jurisdiction.
5	CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Dickens and Mr. Gross,
6	you want to respond that? You have more
7	information?
8	MR. DICKENS: Thank you, yes. Yes. I have
9,	an even older case than the Home Shopping
10	Network case involving GTE and AT&T over the
11	seven-day holding time study litigation that
12	Mr. Deason undoubtedly remembers from the '70s.
13	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: When he was a
14	toddler.
15	MR. DICKENS: Yes, and the
16	(Laughter.)
17	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Easy.
18	(Simultaneous conversation.)
19	MR. DICKENS: But in that case, in that
20	case, the court held on to the case. And we
21	don't think that the Commission has subject
22	matter jurisdiction over tort claims and
23	contract breach claims, and the contract clause
24	that you all focused on I think established

that.

But if after the motion to dismiss is decided the Commission sees a telecommunications issue that it just has to address, if

Ms. Summerlin presses the court for a primary jurisdiction referral and if we lose it, we would be arguing that the court should refer that to the Commission if it refers it at all, you know, do something in the next period of time, because we're deathly afraid of this open-ended, "Give us the case and then we'll let the FCC decide." That's a multi-year case for limbo.

And so -- when courts do make primary jurisdiction referrals, they usually give a time frame.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Do we have to make that decision now?

CHAIRMAN JABER: Well, as long as we don't have this lengthy discussion if it comes back.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I've got a solution.

Just get the Baker County court to order the FCC to make a decision within a time certain.

CHAIRMAN JABER: Mr. Gross, final word, and we'll come back to your question, Commissioner

Baez. I don't know the answer to your question.

MR. GROSS: Assuming the court upon hearing the motion to dismiss refers the case to the Commission, one possible response of the Commission is that this is an issue that requires a uniform national policy to be decided by the FCC.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: We get that.

MR. GROSS: Okay. Now, as to the rate rebalancing, I just have two points to make. As rate rebalancing progresses, assuming that it does -- I understand the Commission hasn't exercised its discretion yet, but the acceleration clause becomes less problematic as access charges are reduced. If the acceleration clause is triggered by an FCC ruling during the course of the rate rebalancing, the kind of rate increases that the ILECs would have to make in order to accelerate to the recip comp level, it would be well worth Commissioner Davidson's \$20 to see them attempt to do that.

So I think the practical reality is, I think the ILECs would have a tough time with kind of the rate shock that would --

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: That \$20 was to see

Commissioner Baez tackle Mr. Twomey. 1 2 MR. GROSS: Thank you. That's all. 3 CHAIRMAN JABER: Okay, Commissioners. Let's move this along. I'm ready for a motion. 4 5 Again, in the interest of disclosure, I 6 would much rather err on not doing anything 7 today. If you want staff to informally monitor, fine. 8 The amicus idea, the more and more I think 9 10 about the amicus idea, frankly, I still think it requires a hearing, because we as a body have 11 12 never spoken on that issue, so I wouldn't even 13 know where to start in terms of providing friendly advice to the court. I don't see the 14 difference between having a brief as a friend of 15 16 the court or an official Commission order. 17 because I think we still need to take input and 18 feedback and have a hearing on that policy 19 issue. 20 That's where I am, Commissioners. 21 Commissioner Bradley? 22 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: I'll make a motion. 23 CHAIRMAN JABER: You do it. COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: My motion would be 24

for us not to intervene, but to monitor the

1	Baker County case and see how the motion to
2	dismiss is ruled upon.
3	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Second.
4	CHAIRMAN JABER: There's a motion and a
5	second. All those in favor say aye.
6	(Simultaneous affirmative responses.)
7	CHAIRMAN JABER: That resolves Item 4, and
8	that concludes internal affairs. Thank you.
9	(Conclusion of consideration of Item 4.)
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COUNTY OF LEON:

I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, do hereby certify that the foregoing was transcribed by me from an audiotape, and that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 58 are a true and correct transcription of the aforesaid proceedings to the best of my ability.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the foregoing matter.

DATED THIS 9th day of December, 2003.

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