1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 DOCKET NO.: UNDOCKETED 5 In the Matter of PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF RULE 6 25-4.0665, LIFELINE SERVICE. 7 8 9 10 ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE 11 A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING. 12 THE .PDF VERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY. 13 14 RULE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS: 15 16 Tuesday, February 6, 2007 DATE: 17 Commenced at 9:33 a.m. 18 TIME: Concluded at 11:53 a.m. 19 Betty Easley Conference Center 20 PLACE: Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way 21 Tallahassee, Florida 22 MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR, FPR REPORTED BY: 23 24 25

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1 PARTICIPANTS IN ATTENDANCE: 3 BOB CASEY, SAMANTHA CIBULA, and CURTIS WILLIAMS, representing the Commission Staff. CHARLES BECK and CHANEL WHITE, Office of Public 5 Counsel, representing the Citizens of the State of Florida. 6 CECELIA BRADLEY, representing the Office of the 7 Attorney General. 8 MANUEL A. GURDIAN and MARYROSE SIRIANNI, 9 representing BellSouth. SANDY KHAZRAEE, representing Embarg. 10 TOM McCABE, representing TDS Telecom. 11 DOUG NELSON and JOHN MITUS, representing 12 Sprint-Nextel. 13 DE O'ROARK and DAVID CHRISTIAN, representing 14 Verizon. SUZIE RAO, representing Alltel Wireless. 15 MARSHA RULE, Rutledge, Ecenia, Purnell & Hoffman, 16 representing Sprint-Nextel. 17 EILEEN SCHILLINGS, representing DCF. 18 MIKE TWOMEY and LESLIE SPENCER, representing AARP. 19 JEFF WAHLEN, Ausley & McMullen, representing 20 Windstream. 21 22 23 24

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PARTICIPANTS VIA TELEPHONE:

LYNN HALL, representing Smart City.

STACEY A. KLINZMAN, representing VCI (Vilaire).

ANGELA McCALL, representing Frontier.

VIV NEWELL, representing Verizon.

DEBORAH NOBLES, representing NEFCOM.

BRUCE RENARD, representing FTPA.

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PROCEEDINGS

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MS. CIBULA: Let's get started. Pursuant to notice, this time and place has been set for a rule development workshop to obtain comments on the amendment of Rule 25-4.0665 pertaining to Lifeline service. I'm Samantha Cibula of the Commission's legal division. Here with me today is Mr. Curtis Williams and Mr. Bob Casey of the Commission's technical staff.

There's a sign-in sheet on the back table, so be sure that you sign in today so we know who has attended this workshop. And there's also copies of the draft rule and the agenda for the workshop on that table.

This workshop is being transcribed, so it's important that you identify yourself before speaking. I'm planning to go through the agenda as it's set out on the agenda that we sent out, 1 through 5 of the discussion issues. Unless there are any preliminary comments or questions before we get started, I guess we can start on the first agenda item.

And we would also like to know who's on the telephone first.

MS. KLINZMAN: Stacey Klinzman, VCI Company.

MS. HALL: Lynn Hall, Smart City.

MS. NOBLES: Debbie Nobles, NEFCOM.

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1	MS. McCALL: Angie McCall, Frontier
2	Communications.
3	MS. NEWELL: Viv Newell, Verizon.
4	MS. CIBULA: Is there anyone else on the
5	phone?
6	MR. RENARD: Yes. Bruce Renard just joined
7	from FPTA.
8	MR. CASEY: The person with Verizon on the
9	phone, would you repeat your name, please?
10	MR. RENARD: Yes. Bruce Renard.
11	MR. CASEY: The person with Verizon.
12	MS. NEWELL: Viv Newell, V-i-v, N-e-w-e-l-l.
13	MR. CASEY: Thank you very much.
14	MS. CIBULA: And also to the people that are
15	participating by telephone, if you're going to be doing
16	other things, could you make sure that your telephone is
17	on mute so that we can't hear it here at the workshop.
18	And make sure it's not on hold either, because that
19	creates some other problems.
20	Are there any preliminary questions before we
21	get started?
22	Okay. Let's start on the first issue of
23	the agenda is the application of the Lifeline service
24	program to bundled offerings. I believe it's

encompassed in subsection (3) of the draft rule. Does

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anyone have any comments on that issue?

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MR. O'ROARK: Verizon does have a comment on that.

MS. CIBULA: Okay.

MR. O'ROARK: I'm De O'Roark representing

Verizon. And this actually is the principal issue that

we wanted to address today.

We have a number of concerns about this section of the proposed rule. Today what I would like to do is focus on two core policy concerns that we have, first, that the rule would not be competitively neutral, but would disproportionately burden ILECs, and second, that the rule would not advance the goal of universal service, but would only promote the availability of premium services, which is not what Lifeline was designed to do.

Before I get into those two concerns, let me review some background. As you know, Lifeline customers in Florida receive a \$13.50 discount. Carriers providing the discount receive \$10 in reimbursement from the Federal Government and then absorb the remaining \$3.50 themselves.

Florida initially adopted the requirement that local carriers fund the state portion of Lifeline before the advent of local competition. Back then, if a local

carrier needed to deal with that Lifeline cost, it could simply apply to the Commission for an increase in its local rates and then take those revenues and spread it across its rate base. That doesn't work in a competitive environment, where when you raise your rates, you risk losing customers, and that's something this Commission has recognized for a long time.

So I'm sure that you're all aware of it, but just to review briefly, you can go back to 1997 with the FCC's Universal Service Order, and it noted that many states, like Florida does today, funded the state portion of Lifeline through state rate regulation. In other words, the ILECs absorb the cost.

In that connection -- and I'm referring to paragraph 361 of that 1997 Universal Service Order -- the FCC specifically referred to comments that the Florida Commission filed in that docket. Here's what the FCC said. "The Florida PSC points out that this method of generating Lifeline support from the intrastate jurisdiction could result in some carriers, i.e., ILECs, bearing an unreasonable share of the program's costs." In fact, you'll recall that initially Florida did not accept \$1.75 of federal funds until it received clarification from the FCC that ILEC funding could count for the \$3.50 of state matching funds.

In 1999, the Commission in its Lifeline report again recognized this basic problem. Here's what this Commission said in 1999. "Although the absence of explicit state level of funding of Lifeline may have been appropriate under rate-of-return regulation where a LEC could apply for rate increases if needed, we believe that in the long term, this policy is likely not sustainable in a competitive environment. Local exchange companies with qualifying customers could provide a disproportionate share of the state matching funds for those customers, while providers with no Lifeline customers would contribute nothing. The providers serving the most low-income customers thus would be disadvantaged."

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Now, back in the late 1990s, I'll grant you that those concerns that this Commission expressed may have seemed somewhat theoretical, but those concerns are very real today. As the Commission recognized just two or three months ago in its 2006 competition report to the Legislature, ILECs face very significant competition from a host of competitors.

So that brings me with that background to our first core policy concern, that the proposed section (3) is not competitively neutral. One point is that it is not clear that all ETCs will be treated the same,

because the rule appears to be geared to wireline service, and it is not clear how it would be applied to wireless service. For example, if you apply the Lifeline discount to all packages offered by wireline carriers, but have wireless carriers apply it only to one package, that would not be a competitively neutral application of a rule.

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The bigger concern we've got, though, taking it a step back, is that many of our competitors, cable companies, for example, are not ETCs at all, and they pay nothing to support Lifeline, and thus they reap a significant competitive advantage.

Now, I'll grant you that competitive neutrality is an issue even with the Lifeline program as it exists today, but it's a growing problem. And it will -- one problem with applying the discount to all voice service packages is that you exacerbate that problem of competitive neutrality. And that's particularly the case because the expansion that we're talking about goes beyond the purpose of Lifeline. That's the second core policy concern that we've got, that is, that the proposed section (3) does not advance the goal of universal service.

As you know, the FCC's rules list the basic components that must be supported for service subject to

the Lifeline discount, and it essentially corresponds to what is defined as basic service here in Florida.

Likewise, under section 364.025(1), a LEC's current universal service obligation is to provide basic service within their service territories.

9.

Section 364.10 requires ETCs to provide a

Lifeline Assistance Plan to qualified residential

subscribers as defined in a Commission-approved tariff

or price list. As an aside, the proposed rule makes a

significant departure from that statutory language,

which requires a Lifeline Assistance Plan, and now would

go beyond that to require the discount to be applied to

virtually every plan.

Consistent with Verizon's universal service obligation, the Lifeline plan that we submitted to the Commission and that the Commission approved applies the Lifeline discount to basic service. Because the goal of the Lifeline discount is to promote universal service by enabling low-income consumers to obtain telephone service, a basic service requirement makes sense.

Expanding the program so that it requires discounts for premium service goes well beyond the purpose of Lifeline. The purpose should be to increase telephone subscribership, not to provide premium services to customers who already have telephone

service, and not to simply increase Lifeline enrollment for its own sake.

So at least with respect to wireline carriers, we would propose that section (3) be modified so that it only applies to basic service. I know there's also the issue with respect to wireless carriers, but I'll let them speak to that.

So those are our comments on section (3).

MR. WAHLEN: Good morning. I'm Jeff Wahlen of the Ausley Law Firm here on behalf of Windstream Florida, Inc.

Mr. McCabe is handing out a document here. I don't know if you want to mark these as exhibits or not, but this is a document that Windstream believes illustrates the bundle issue pretty well.

Windstream agrees with the comments that

Verizon has made. I was trying to figure out what to

title this document, and I was going to call it "The

Bundle Conundrum," but I didn't know how to spell

"conundrum," so I didn't. I just left it untitled. But

I think it's important to look at what this shows, and

it goes to the purpose of Lifeline.

If the purpose of Lifeline is to provide low-income people with the opportunity to get basic telephone service, you can see that Windstream's basic

local service with the SLIC is about \$16.88. You give them a \$13.50 credit, and they can get basic local service. They can be on the network, and they can be contributing, you know, to the goal of universal service for \$3.38 a month, and that's a great thing.

But if you also apply the Lifeline credit to bundles that include basic service, that opens up the possibility that customers will buy Windstream's most expensive bundle, which is roughly \$56, and they get a \$13.50 credit, and they would be spending about \$43 a month for telephone service.

Well, if the purpose of Lifeline is to get people who can't afford basic service basic service and you apply the credit to the premium bundles, you have the possibility that a customer is going to be -- who presumably can't afford \$16.88 for service is actually going to be paying \$43 a month for service.

And I think, and Windstream believes, that this illustrates the fact that there's a little bit something funny about applying the Lifeline credit to these bundled packages. This shows that what it really is doing is promoting premium services, not basic services. And as just a core matter, Windstream believes that it doesn't make sense to apply the Lifeline credit to a bundle when the net price of the

bundle far exceeds the cost of basic local service. If someone can afford \$43 a month for basic service, you know, they ought to be able to afford \$16.88 without the Lifeline credit. So something is funny about the way the language in the rule works in terms of bundles.

And I guess the problem is exacerbated by paragraph (22) of the rule, which talks about how you can't disconnect customers if they pay their basic service. The way this works, I think, a customer could sign up for the premium package, the McDaddy package, get the \$13.50 credit, be billed \$43 a month, pay 16, keep service, but start accumulating a bad debt with the company for the difference. And while deposits and things like that could, you know, solve the problem, it encourages customers who presumably have an affordability problem to buy something that they may not be able to pay for. So the interaction of paragraph (22) and paragraph (3) are a big concern to Windstream in this.

Now, Windstream supports universal service and thinks that Lifeline is a good thing within boundaries. It shares Verizon's concern about the funding and the \$3.50, but believes that the document I've handed out to you illustrates the difficulties and the kind of inconsistencies that are created when you begin to apply

the Lifeline credit to bundles that cost more than basic 1 2 service would cost in the first instance. Thank you. 3 MR. CASEY: Jeff, can I ask you a question? 4 5 MR. WAHLEN: Sure. MR. CASEY: I notice the bundle that you give 6 an example for is 49.95. That includes unlimited long 7 distance. 8 MR. WAHLEN: Uh-huh. 9 MR. CASEY: Don't they have another bundle 10 11 which is cheaper? MR. WAHLEN: Sure. We could have done --12 MR. CASEY: For just local service? 13 MR. WAHLEN: Yes. We have could have done 14 this with some different bundles. 15 MR. CASEY: Okay. So there are smaller 16 packages --17 MR. WAHLEN: Sure. 18 MR. CASEY: -- for local service? 19 20 MR. WAHLEN: Yes. 21 MR. CASEY: Okay. MR. WAHLEN: I don't know what they all are, 22 but the same point would apply. 23 MR. CASEY: Right. I realize -- 13.50 on any 24 25 package or just on a local package.

1 MR. WAHLEN: Right. And I --

MR. CASEY: But would you be against -- if there was, say, a 29.95 with just local service, would you be against having a 13.50 discount on that?

MR. WAHLEN: Well, I think if the net bill is still more than \$16.88, there's still kind of a question about what we're doing here. If the net price is more than the cost of basic local service, presumably the customer is proving that they can pay for basic local service, notwithstanding the fact that they meet the eligibility requirement. So are we really promoting universal service, or are we just promoting the marketing of premium calling features? That's the issue.

MR. CASEY: Thank you.

MR. WILLIAMS: I have one quick question also, Jeff.

MR. WAHLEN: Sure.

MR. WILLIAMS: You brought up an interesting point that I don't think really has been introduced into the discussion regarding the bundled packages, and that is the non-long distance additional services, and I think that's a pretty good point that we need to take a look at.

But let me ask you, if that wording is changed

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as it relates to the other non-basic elements to basically address that issue, does that relieve your concern?

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MR. WAHLEN: Well, it certainly improves the concern. I don't know if it relieves it entirely, because, again, the -- you know, as long as what the customer is paying with the credit is more than basic local service would be, are we really accomplishing the goal of improving universal service, or are we just making a credit available so that customers can buy vertical features? And that is the real question. It certainly improves or makes Windstream's concern less if you do that, but I think at the end of the day, you still have to step back and look at what we're doing here.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: Are there any more comments?

MS. WHITE: Yes, I have a comment. Chanel White, Office of Public Counsel.

I would like to speak on behalf of the citizens who call our office every day. And we've spoken with them about -- or they've spoken with us about their bundled packages. And, of course, we notify them that at this time, they are not able to take advantage of the Lifeline credit while they have a

bundle. And here are the concerns they have expressed to us:

They choose the packages, the bundles, because it's the most economical for the services they feel they need. They feel they need caller ID in order to, you know, accept or reject certain calls, avoid scams and telemarketers that oftentimes target the elderly. And most of our callers are elderly. It's important that they know who they will speak with and who they do not need to speak with.

Long distance is another feature they find very important. Most of them live states away or maybe cities away from their immediate family, and it's important that they are able to communicate with those members.

These people choose packages, again, because it's the most economical. A basic telephone line isn't always enough when you're someone living alone. You need to have access to certain features, and you need the most affordable access to those features.

We've had -- let's see. Maybe from February '05 until January of this year, we've had maybe 170 Verizon Lifeline applicants who could not be placed on the program right away because they had a bundle. That's not including the people over the phone who we

screen. And once we find out they have a package, we let them know, "Well, you need to choose." Sometimes they choose to give up the package, and sometimes they decide they cannot or will not give up their package.

Also, taking into consideration when we mail out our applications, we have an insert that notifies them, "Check with your telephone company. If you have a package, you may not be able to receive the Lifeline credit." And so this -- we do not have a number exactly of how many possible Lifeline applicants decide not to apply for the credit because of bundled packages, but we would say every day we have someone.

And on behalf of them, just giving you their voice of concern, the package is sometimes the most economical way for them to have the features they feel they need, and it does not mean they do not need the Lifeline credit. They need both. In many instances, they need both.

MR. BECK: My name is Charlie Beck with the Office of Public Counsel, and I would like just to add a few comments to Chanel's.

It's no secret to anyone here that the
Lifeline subscriber rate is embarrassingly low in
Florida. We should be doing everything we can to get
people on Lifeline instead of the types of things we've

heard earlier today that actually discourage people from Lifeline and put up barriers in their place. Not all companies take that view. For example, BellSouth offers their packages with Lifeline.

And there's nothing that limits Lifeline to just the basic services. If you look -- I think Verizon mentioned the FCC's rules. They're contained in 47 CFR 54.401, and it defines certain things that Lifeline must include, but it's not an exclusive list. It simply says it includes certain things, but it doesn't exclude others. Of course, the fact that some of the local exchange companies offer Lifeline with packages also is an example of showing that Lifeline can be offered with packages.

We do not agree with Verizon that the proposed rule is not competitively neutral. It does apply to all ETCs. In fact, most wireless companies are offering packages. So this would simply require the LEC to offer something similar to the Lifeline packages that others are offering.

The plan -- Verizon mentioned that section

364.10, Florida Statutes, requires an ETC to provide a

Lifeline Assistance Plan. There are various phrases
that are used in the statute with regard to Lifeline.

You see the term "Lifeline Assistance Plan" mentioned in

part (2)(a) of 364.10. If you go to (b) and (c), it mentions Lifeline service. If you go to section (3), you'll see it talks about a Lifeline Assistance Credit. So Lifeline is used in a number of contexts.

We would submit to you that the plan that is required by the statute is essentially the credit. It doesn't mean there's just one offering of basic local exchange service that would be Lifeline. The plan is the credit. And I think the staff's proposed rule appropriately would apply that to non-basic as well, because the credit is the plan, the 13.50 credit. So we're very much in support of the staff's proposal to include packages in Lifeline.

Thank you.

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MR. CASEY: Charlie, could I ask you a question?

MR. BECK: Yes.

MR. CASEY: Verizon -- take, for example,

Verizon, but it's with all these phone companies. They
have a number of different packages. You know, they can
start at 29 and go all the way up. Would it alleviate
your concerns if they just gave a discount on their
basic bundled package? For example, Verizon has a 29.95
local package.

MR. BECK: I think so, you know, just talking

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off the top of my head.

MR. CASEY: Instead of on any bundle?

MR. BECK: As I took the example in the proposed rule, you gave examples of call waiting, call forwarding, and voice mail, and that's what I take it. I didn't see it necessarily including long distance.

MR. CASEY: Okay. Thank you.

MS. KLINZMAN: May I be heard? This is Stacey Klinzman from VCI.

MS. CIBULA: Sure.

MS. KLINZMAN: I don't have a comment to make about the content of what we're talking about, but I do have a comment to make about people being able to speak up and to let you know also that those of us, or at least me, on the teleconference, the speakers are breaking up, and I'm not able to get each word. I'm not sure anything can be done about that, but I would like to encourage everyone to please speak up.

Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: Any more comments?

MS. NOBLES: Yes. This is Debbie Nobles with

I guess I just want to throw out one thought on this, in that I don't really think the issue with my company is a matter of whether we're trying to

discourage Lifeline customers from being able to get all of the services that they can avail themselves of. I think my concern is that under the current conditions, with \$3.50 being a cost that I'm going to have to eat, in addition to the business decisions that I've already made in pricing my bundles to give discounts on other services, I didn't factor in the \$3.50, an additional cost that I would have to absorb for Lifeline customers to necessarily take my bundles. Maybe that's something that I should have, but it's not. And if I have to change the prices of my bundled services, I'm going to have to increase them to account for that additional cost, which makes them a lot less competitive with the folks that I created the bundles for in the first place to try to compete against.

For me, I would like for it to remain a business decision for a company to decide whether they can build that cost into their bundles, make it and keep it competitive, and offer to it Lifeline customers. I do have a problem with it being a mandate.

Now, I will say that even in light of the fact that our pricing may not have considered the Lifeline customers, we will make certain bundles available to our Lifeline customers. But again, I think that should be a business decision and should not be a mandate.

MR. NELSON: Bob, could I comment? This is

Doug Nelson with Sprint-Nextel. I just wanted to make a

few comments.

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I generally agree with Verizon on the policy issues, and I would like to address the bundles of services we offer in Lifeline. We think Lifeline, as mandated by the FCC, is for basic access to the network, and we recognize that we have to make that service attractive to customers, and we believe that with more ETCs out there, there's a little more choice for customers who are seeking Lifeline.

Our service does come with long distance, but we do not apply it and we're not required by FCC rules to apply it to any service the customer chooses. We designate a service plan. And we read 54.403 of the FCC, the Code of Federal Regulations, as very clearly stating that the support applies to the lowest tariffed or otherwise generally available residential rate for service. And we're going to do our best to make that attractively priced and an attractive service.

But just for the record, to clarify, we don't apply the Lifeline discount to any one of our wireless services now, nor do we think we have to.

MR. CASEY: Right. You're saying that you designate a service plan, but that service plan is a

bundle; right?

MR. NELSON: It is.

MR. CASEY: It's just a basic bundle.

MR. NELSON: Well, wireless is fundamentally different from most local exchange services. You know, it's really not distance sensitive. You get -- everyone knows that you get a bucket of minutes, and you pay a flat monthly rate, and then if you go over those minutes, you incur additional charges. It includes usually voice mail, caller ID, call waiting, features like that as well.

MR. CASEY: I was just going to say, we have a representative from Alltel Wireless here also who gets a prize for the longest distance she had to travel. She just told me she left at five o'clock yesterday morning and got here at six o'clock last night. She came from Washington for the meeting.

Suzie, did you want to make some comments?

MS. RAO: Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. My name is Suzie Rao with Alltel Wireless.

Regarding the bundling issue in section (3), I would like to reiterate Doug's concerns and comments and also state that the Lifeline discount as it reads in the rules applies to basic local exchange service, but

Alltel as a wireless carrier doesn't provide basic local exchange service, and I believe it's exempt from the statutory definition of basic service.

So the question we have is, as a wireless carrier, since we don't segregate local and long distance service, how would this apply in a wireless context? It seems like it's written for the landline way of doing business.

And again, I would like to reiterate that the way Alltel provisions Lifeline as an ETC is, it reads 54.403(a) to mean that you would apply the Lifeline discount on the lowest tariffed rate or otherwise generally available rate, so we have a stand-alone Lifeline rate plan that we offer the customers that is low in price and is attractive to them so that we can get Lifeline customers. We're dedicated to promoting Lifeline service. I think our outreach is really very good. So section (3) and section (22) is a little bit ambiguous in terms of how wireless ETCs should implement Lifeline.

MR. CASEY: Of course, we're not writing the rules for wireless, of course, but the FCC orders do say that you have to follow a Lifeline plan if a state has one, so it's kind of around the fence there.

Alltel's basic plan, it is a bundle; right?

MS. RAO: Correct.

MR. CASEY: So it would include local service, and what else would that include?

MS. RAO: There's no vertical features associated. You would have to pay for those additionally, and I think it's \$3 a month. But our Lifeline plan is a prepaid offering, and it's \$16.70 a month, which is pretty much a 50 percent discount off our standard prepaid plan, which is 29.99. So the customer is getting a pretty good deal with 300 anytime minutes.

MR. CASEY: So it's just -- basic local service then is what they're getting?

MS. RAO: I guess you could define basic local service as a calling area with, you know, the Alltel home coverage area as your local service, so it could include multiple states.

MR. CASEY: Okay. Thank you.

MR. WILLIAMS: Can you also just kind of give us a brief description of your disconnect policy as it relates specifically to Lifeline customers? And if you will, can you follow up, Doug?

MS. RAO: I think our disconnect policy is pretty generous. Currently, our practice is that if a customer is delinquent on his or her bill, we will send

them a notice. It doesn't really apply in a prepaid context, which is what our plan is, because the plan can shut off after the 300 minutes if the customer chooses not to replenish, and I think it's 45 cents an additional minute. So in a prepaid context, it doesn't really apply.

But if it was, say, a postpaid plan, we have some postpaid plans in other states where if a customer is delinquent, we send a notice, a written notice, and we give them 60 days to pay their bills, and then they're disconnected for lack of payment.

But again, there are some rules -- I saw somewhere, I think, here that said you can't disconnect the basic service, you can only disconnect for long distance that's not paid in full. So how would you apply that when you can't separate out local and long distance unless you choose to define the calling area that the company has as the local service if it includes long distance?

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you.

MR. NELSON: I'm going to actually defer to

John Mitus, who is the head of our ETC program office.

I didn't have the microphone on. John Mitus is the head

of our ETC program office at Sprint-Nextel.

I will say that we do offer a toll limitation

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option for customers so they can avoid exceeding, you know, a limit by very much on their monthly bill in overage charges. John, if you would.

MR. MITUS: Yes. Our disconnect policy -- as Alltel stated and as Doug had said earlier, our local calling plan is basically the United States, because long distance is included as part of our package. So there's really no delineation between local and long distance. So when it says disconnect for nonpayment of other services, it's really tough to follow that.

And as far as our Lifeline customers, they go into our general pool, and they're treated as any other customer as far as disconnect goes once they're on the program. And we do offer a choice of either a \$250 deposit or a \$75 spending limit for any overage charges.

MS. CIBULA: Any additional comments?

Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Good morning. I'm Mike Twomey from AARP, and with me is Leslie Spencer with AARP Florida. Excuse me.

The first thing I want to address is the fact that the AARP rejects what it considers to be this condescending, patronizing, offensive notion that low-income people eligible for Lifeline assistance being able to pick a bundle that provides them with caller ID,

for example, as Public Counsel suggested, a lot of people they think they need. The notion that the companies know better how their customers should spend their money is offensive. The notion that there's something a little bit funny going on, that people being able to -- Lifeline eligible customers being able to select a bundle is going to lead them into lives of fraud, defrauding the companies, is condescending. It's offensive, it's patronizing, and we reject it out of hand.

And I don't understand in this Windstream handout why Windstream, in the interest of protecting their customers' spending habits, would reject the extra \$38.38 they would get from the customer in terms of revenue stream monthly if the customer took the bundle. It's beyond me why they would want to go for a net R1 price of \$3.38 versus a net bundle price of 42.76.

AARP likes section (3) just the way it is.

And I think the answer is, to address Ms. Nobles' more reasoned rejection for the bundled pricing of the competitive aspect, make everybody do it, and make them cope with it. Make that part of the competitive requirement. If everybody has to apply Lifeline to their bundled services, in all their bundled services, they can factor that in in their competitive pricing, or

so it seems to us.

I wish I had brought the portion of the 2006 Lifeline report, because I can't quite remember the numbers, the dollars that the three wireless companies got from Lifeline subsidies in the year 2005, but my recollection is that for the number of customers they were serving, the payments were -- I'll use the word "obscene." And I find it curious that they're in here now wanting to limit a million households or more, 1.1 million households in what this Lifeline assistance can be applied to. So we would say reject that, reject it out of hand.

As far as the notion that, if I understood
Verizon's comments at the outset, about the 3.50 being
not apparently reasonable or not fair in what we have
now as the competitive market, I don't understand that
either. We've had the potential at least of competition
since 1995 in this state at the behest of the companies
when they went to the Legislature and got the law
changed. We had the 3.50 company payment in 2002 and
2003 when these companies went to the Legislature and
used as a great big hook for getting the rebalancing
legislation the notion that they were generously going
to expand the availability of Lifeline.

One could necessarily assume, I think, that

there was a suggestion in their offering to expand that, that they expected or that one could expect that Lifeline participation would necessarily increase in this state, and the companies as a quid pro quo for getting the rebalancing legislation would have more Lifeline customers and would necessarily have to pay the extra \$3.50.

Now, we all know, to our great embarrassment, that the participation rate has gone down since then. And naturally, it's understandable in a business sense that the companies don't want to pay the \$3.50 for not new customers necessarily, because we have a penetration rate of 94 percent or thereabouts. We're talking about us, AARP and the consuming public, wanting to see people by and large that already have phone service get the Lifeline assistance they're eligible for for service that they're already paying for.

So there's no sympathy from this quarter in terms of worrying about these companies having to pay the \$3.50. They argued this repeatedly to the Legislature, and they argued it before this Commission when we had the rebalancing case.

So AARP is good with this language. We think you ought to keep the -- let the consumers decide how they're going to spend their money. The next thing you

1 know, these companies will be in here arguing that these 2 people, these Lifeline guys have cable TV and DVD players and cell phones and things of that nature and 3 that they shouldn't be getting assistance because 4 5 they're squandering their limited funds. Again, we 6 don't need to be hearing that kind of thing. 7 Thank you. MR. CASEY: Mike, can I ask you a question? 8 MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. 9 MR. CASEY: Do you believe that the 13.50 10 discount should be applied to any bundle or --11 MR. TWOMEY: Yes. 12 MR. CASEY: -- just the local service? 13 14 MR. TWOMEY: Yes, any bundle. MR. CASEY: Any bundle? 15 16 MR. TWOMEY: Yes. 17 MR. CASEY: Okay. Thank you. MR. WILLIAMS: One more question, Mike, 18 19 Mr. Twomey. Do you have any comments regarding the 20 difficulty or the dilemma that we're looking at when you compare wireline versus wireless, by definition, the 21 22 differences in the two services and how the discount 23 would apply?

MR. TWOMEY: Well, I'm not sure of the answer.

I would like to know from the wireless companies, if I

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may, whether the application of the Lifeline credit by the FCC is a requirement that it go against the basic program, or are you saying that there's a prohibition by the FCC that it be applied to anything more than your basic bundle?

Do you all understand my question? Are you prohibited by the FCC from applying the 13.50 to any but your basic bundle, or does the FCC, on the other hand, require that it be made available at least to your basic bundle?

MR. NELSON: The FCC requires that it be applied to lowest priced tariffed or otherwise generally available service. That's the only way I can really answer the question.

MR. TWOMEY: Am I hearing you say then that there's not a prohibition? The FCC does not say, does it, that you cannot apply that 13.50 to any bundle of services that you offer?

MR. NELSON: The FCC does not authorize the Lifeline program to apply it to other bundles.

MR. TWOMEY: It prohibits it?

MR. NELSON: That's my answer.

MR. TWOMEY: You're saying it prohibits it?

MR. NELSON: I don't understand what you mean by prohibits it. I just don't understand your point in

prohibiting something. It doesn't authorize it.

MR. TWOMEY: Is he right?

MS. RAO: That's how I read it, because it says you will do this, and what you will do is put the Lifeline discount on the lowest tariffed or otherwise generally available rate. So to me, that means thou shalt do this, you can't do something else.

MR. BECK: Could you give us a reference?

MS. RAO: Yes. It's 54.403(a). I think it's the very last sentence of that section, which is a very long section.

MR. TWOMEY: Would you give the cite again, please?

MS. RAO: 54.403(a).

MR. TWOMEY: 403(a).

MR. RENARD: Mike, can you summarize what has just been said for those of us on the phone who can't hear? I couldn't hear her.

MR. TWOMEY: Well, I don't think I answered Curtis's question. I'm not sure I have an answer to that. But I asked the question whether there was a prohibition, an FCC prohibition against the wireless companies applying the Lifeline credit to any but their most basic bundle. And I think the answer I heard is that their interpretation, through the companies anyway,

1 is that the FCC says you shall apply to it your most 2 3 4 bundles. 5 MR. RENARD: Thank you. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 their reading. 13 14 15

basic bundle, and therefore, they read that as being a prohibition against it being applied to more expensive

MR. BECK: Just for the record, Mike, I don't agree with the wireless carriers. We read 54.403 several times and don't see it. And in fact, if they were right, that would mean BellSouth is violating the FCC orders when they offer it. 54.403 isn't just for wireless. It's for ETCs in general. I don't agree with

MS. CIBULA: And I also just want to remind the people participating by telephone to make sure you identify yourself before you speak for the court reporter. Thanks.

MR. TWOMEY: I don't have -- Curtis, I don't have more of a answer for you than that. I'm not sure what the answer is.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay.

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MS. CIBULA: Additional comments?

MR. McCABE: Yes. Tom McCabe on behalf of TDS Telecom.

Just for the record, from our company's position, the 3.50 is an issue. TDS and the other small local exchange companies weren't over there at the Legislature getting any legislation passed. The reality is that the 3.50 does have an impact, and it impacts all of our customers.

I think the comments that Debbie Nobles made regarding the bundles is a valid one with respect to being a business decision. Our company, we have chosen to make it available at this point in time. Whether that needs to change in the future, I don't know, but it depends on what competitive issues that I have sitting out there today.

And the idea that we don't have competition is just ludicrous. I mean, revenues that I used to receive in order to support my basic local service such as access are being moved over to wireless carriers. There was a recent article in the paper not too long ago, within the last month, that -- I believe it was in 2002, one in 20 customers had a wireline -- one in 20 had left their wireline service. Today it's one in eight.

The world changes. And we seem to be making some progress with developing rules for Lifeline, advancing Lifeline. I don't think that there's any phone company up here that's trying to prevent Lifeline from occurring.

Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: Any additional questions? Anyone on the telephone that would like to comment on Issue 1?

MR. RENARD: This is Bruce Renard on behalf of

I would just add to the discussion, from what I'm hearing, it seems to me there may be a middle ground here that addresses legitimate concerns, because I do think there is validity in the notion that Lifeline was created for provision of basic service and to try to make sure that everyone at least has access to the network.

And, of course, that definition is being challenged a little bit now as we're moving forward in technology and convergence is occurring, and we're asking ourselves what is really included universal service, and therefore Lifeline. But at least for the creation of it, I think it's correct to say it is aimed at basic service.

I do think also there is validity to the notion of this 3.50 coming out of the ILECs' pockets when, you know, many other states or some other states have intrastate universal service funds to fund those needs. And we don't have that in Florida, and yet they're paying this money, and I think there's a legitimate question as to whether that's right.

And maybe we all ought to be looking at a legislative solution that, you know, creates a universal service fund to fund legitimate needs. And I understand the political challenges of doing that, but I think

that's something that we should think about.

But in the meantime, maybe the middle ground here is to say that the Lifeline credit will be only applicable to the basic service, and then the companies will be able to figure out what the additional services are that are really needed by these customers, as mentioned by the Public Counsel, such as, you know, caller ID, the kind of safety benefits that we can all recognize, and come up with a reasonable add-on amount for those optional features.

So you would still get your basic service with the Lifeline credit, and then provide customers with the option, if they want to get additional features for a reasonable amount more, you know, for those. And that way the companies could be properly compensated, and the customer could still get the Lifeline benefit plus any additional features they needed. So maybe there's some, you know, approach along those lines to be worked out here.

I just throw that out for the group's consideration. Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: I believe we have one additional comment.

MS. BRADLEY: This is Cecilia Bradley from the Attorney General's Office. And we would just like to encourage you, as Public Counsel and AARP has indicated, to apply this to bundled services and various other options.

You know, these are not people that we should be looking down upon because we would like to provide them with some additional benefits at this time. These are hard-working people that have worked and supported these companies for a lifetime and now are on fixed incomes. So we would like to see more than what's the least we can do for them. We would like to encourage everyone, including some of the companies, to step up and look at what services we can provide for these people.

These are loyal customers, and they have earned, you know, some cuts at this point in time. This is where we may all be a generation from now, and we certainly hope that the next generation will want to keep providing some benefits if we need it and we're on fixed incomes.

But this is an important thing for so many of these people. You know, it used to be a luxury to have

a telephone, but now it's a vital lifeline to their emergency services, to their families. When a lot of people get older, at some point they're not able to get out as much, and the phone is a link to the outside world.

So this is an important service that these companies are providing, and we encourage you to work with these folks to try to provide these benefits, and not the least that can be done, but what services you can provide.

You know, obviously, we want companies to be competitive in Florida, and we want a level playing field for everyone, but these people have earned this, and let's work with them.

And we appreciate the efforts the PSC is making to try to encourage the Lifeline and increase the people that are registering for this, because this is -- you know, we're all paying into universal service, and we would like to see some of these benefits coming back to the people that deserve these benefits.

Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: Any more comments on Issue 1?

MS. KLINZMAN: This is Stacey from VCI. Could someone just clarify for me that the intent of this section of the rule is not to force companies to offer a

bundle, but if they do offer a bundle, the Lifeline 2 discount should be applied to it? 3 MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. We're not suggesting or 4 requiring the companies to offer a specific bundle. I 5 think you stated it correctly, in that the Lifeline 6 discount would not be -- basically, the intent is that 7 the Lifeline discount would not be disallowed if a 8 bundled package is offered. 9 MS. KLINZMAN: You're breaking up. Was the 10 answer to that no, it is not the intention to force 11 companies to offer a bundle if they don't want to? 12 MR. WILLIAMS: Correct. 13 MS. KLINZMAN: Okay. Thank you. 1.4 MS. CIBULA: Any additional comments? 15 MR. McCABE: Just a quick one for 16 clarification, because I don't know where this ends up 17 going ultimately when you define a bundle. I like what 18 Charlie suggested, but that's beside the point. 19 Are you talking about broadband? You know, if 20 I offer a bundle that has broadband and Dish Network and 21 I have a package and it's 99 or \$125, are you now going 22 to be saying that Lifeline applies to that package? 23 Just some clarification, because --24 MR. WILLIAMS: Well, the main point is that

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the Lifeline credit, the Lifeline discount would apply

to the basic service element, and if a bundled package includes basic local service as a part of that bundled package, then we would envision that the Lifeline discount would apply. If the package, if the bundled package does not include basic local service, then the Lifeline discount would not apply.

MR. WAHLEN: Could I respond to that, because I'm confused. And I may be wrong about this, but I don't think Windstream offers any packages without basic local service. I mean, that's what they're in the business of providing. So the answer to your question I think is, it would apply to each and every package, including broadband and all these others.

And I apologize if someone thinks that my comments were being condescending. That's not the point. The point is, does it really make sense? If somebody is paying \$49 for telephone service plus satellite plus broadband, do you really think the \$13.50 credit should apply to that? And maybe you do, and if you do, that's fine.

But I think Windstream would be more comfortable with the approach advanced by Ms. Nobles, which is, you know, set the basic floor and then let the companies decide on a business basis what additional bundles they want to apply the credit to.

MR. CASEY: I believe as the rule is proposed right now, it applies to any bundle. That's why I was asking some questions here as far as whether OPC would agree with just a local service, the low end bundle, or any bundle, or Verizon with their 29.99, just apply it to that, or all bundles. But the rule as proposed is for any right now.

And, Tom, any meetings we have with staff, we're always sensitive to small companies and the effect it has on you, so that always comes up at every meeting, just to assure you.

MS. RULE: Marsha Rule here.

Curtis, I've got a question for you, just to clarify what you were saying. My understanding based on prior workshops and the Commission's position in the past is that the Commission has equated dial tone with basic service. So if I understand you correctly, you're saying if a bundle includes basic service, then the discount would have to be applied. But I read that, under discussions with staff before and the Commission's position, to mean it has to be applied to any bundle that includes dial tone.

You know, I'm asking all of you up there, is that your understanding, or is my understanding of what basic service is, in your opinion, wrong?

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, our interpretation of basic service is as it's defined by the Florida

Statutes. And I think as far as the FCC is concerned, the FCC specifically directs the ETCs to apply the Lifeline discount to basic service, so --

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MS. RULE: Right. But in discussions with staff, other staffers have said basic service is equivalent to dial tone. And I'm trying to figure out if a package includes dial tone, must the discount be offered? I'm not aware of any packages that really don't, telephone service that doesn't include dial tone, but, you know, I could be wrong.

MR. CASEY: If you're looking for a legal meaning, is dial tone the same as local service, I would have to defer to our attorney.

MS. CIBULA: That's something I'll have to look into. That's something I'll have to look into when we're considering this.

MS. RULE: Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: Any additional questions on Issue 1?

Let's move on to Issue 2, verification of continued Lifeline eligibility. I believe this is encompassed in subsections (11) through (14) of the draft rule. Any comments?

MR. CASEY: I just wanted to mention something. I believe OPC has been working with the companies to work out a verification process for the income-based Lifeline customers; is that correct?

MR. BECK: Right. We're doing verification right now based on our database of persons that we've certified as eligible. We've also been talking to BellSouth, Verizon, and Sprint to try to synchronize what we're doing with their databases as well.

MR. CASEY: I just wanted to bring that out, because there was a question before in a previous workshop whether or not OPC does verification. But you are doing it. Thank you.

MS. SIRIANNI: Bob, this is MaryRose with BellSouth. I was just going to say, I know at the informal workshop back in early January, there were some concerns about verification. And since then, we have had some discussions with the Office of Public Counsel, and I believe that, you know, we will be able to work through those issues. So at this point, BellSouth doesn't have any further comments on the verification that OPC will be doing.

MR. CASEY: That's great. Glad you can work it out among yourselves. Thank you.

MS. SIRIANNI: Thank you.

1 MR. McCABE: Hey, Bob. On number -- let's 2 Thirteen. Let's see. Well, I don't know what --3 number (7) on page 3, "The ETC must accept public assistance eligibility determination letters," I think 4 5 you can strike "enrollment" on the last line, since we don't do verification up front. You know, it doesn't 6 7 matter to me, but --MR. CASEY: That's on page 3, did you say? 8 9 MR. McCABE: Yes, number (7), or (13). Well, I don't know how this reads. 10 MR. CHRISTIAN: Line 20. 11 MR. McCABE: Thanks. 12 13 MR. CASEY: Would anyone have any objection to 14 that? Okay. 15 MR. BECK: I'm not clear. I must have a 16 different copy, because my page 3 doesn't have it. are you referring to, Tom? 17 18 MR. McCABE: The ETC -- it states that the ETC 19 must accept public assistance eligibility determination 20 letters. 21 MR. CHRISTIAN: Right here where it says 22 "enrollment." We don't accept those letters for 2.3 enrollment. They sign up with a very simplified 24 enrollment, so we can strike the word "enrollment," and

just use it for the verification. That's what he's

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saying. That's no big deal.

MS. CIBULA: I don't think staff has a problem with that, but we'll go back and look at it.

MR. WILLIAMS: Just to add a little clarity, I think what Tom is saying is that this language would have been applicable under the enrollment process that we had in prior to the simplified certification process, but now with the simplified certification process in place, it's not really necessary for customers to provide that information up front. But during the verification process a year later, they are required to provide that information.

MS. CIBULA: And we might need to move that subsection to a different part of the rule, stick it with probably the rest of the verification language as well, so that might be a change that we make.

Additional comments on verification?

Mr. Twomey?

MR. MITUS: This is John Mitus from

Sprint-Nextel. When you're saying that we have to

accept the public assistance, what about reverification

on an annual basis? Is this an automatic, we got a

letter, we have to keep them for life, or are we allowed

to recertify these customers?

MR. WILLIAMS: I'm not sure if I understand

your question. Is your question are you required to obtain that information from the customer on an annual basis, or can you rely upon the information that was provided previously? Can you restate the question?

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MR. MITUS: The FCC requires the ETCs to annually with a statistical sample recertify Lifeline customers. The way this reads, it almost makes it sound that once we get a letter from the public assistance, you know, we can't ask the customer for any additional information.

MR. CASEY: That's originally, yes, but on an annual verification, you can verify that they are still on that public assistance program.

MR. MITUS: Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes. Just a quick question on what I think is the new or renumbered section (15). It starts out, "If an ETC believes that a subscriber no longer qualifies for Lifeline service, the ETC must provide 60 days written notice prior to the termination of Lifeline service." And the question I have is, is there any additional subsequent communication or notice envisioned after the 60 days, or would there just be the 60-day letter, and then when that time has elapsed, the Lifeline credit would cease? Is there anything like a

1 ten-day letter or a five-day, or is there just a 2 two-month letter, essentially? MR. CASEY: I believe it's just the 60-day. 3 4 They would go to transitional Lifeline after that. 5 MR. TWOMEY: Right. Okay. 6 MR. CASEY: They wouldn't be dropped 7 completely. 8 MR. TWOMEY: Thank you. 9 This is Stacey Klinzman. MS. KLINZMAN: question was asked about OPC verifying the income 10 11 eligibility. I didn't hear the answer to that. 12 MR. BECK: We are. We're using a sampling. MS. KLINZMAN: The OPC does verify the income 13 14 eligible consumers? 15 MR. BECK: Yes. 16 MS. KLINZMAN: Okay. Thank you. 17 MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandy Khazraee with 18 Embarq. Is my mike on? 19 On page 4, paragraph (11), which starts on 20 line 8, where it makes an ETC responsible for the annual 21 verification under both subsections (1) and (2), I'm 22 quite happy to have the OPC do the verification of the 23 ones that are under income, which I think is number (2), 24 so I would just as soon as not have that in the rule,

that I'm responsible for it, personally. That's my

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input there.

And then back on paragraphs (15) and (16), I think it would be a little less confusing if where we use the term "Lifeline service" we used the term "Lifeline discount," because some people might read this and think that we're actually talking about disconnecting the subscriber's actual dial tone, when what we're really talking about, I think, is removing the discount if they have not responded.

MS. CIBULA: I know this keeps coming up, using the term "Lifeline discount" instead of "Lifeline service." But we feel like we have to in the rules mirror what the statute says, and the statute calls it Lifeline service, so we thought in the rules we need to use the term "Lifeline service" as well, not to create — I know you mentioned there could be confusion, but that could create confusion as well if you start calling it the Lifeline discount compared to Lifeline service.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Okay. That makes sense.

MS. SIRIANNI: I guess then, Samantha, it goes back to your comment at the informal workshop about, you know, whether you believe that some of these rules actually need to be in a rule, these proposed rules, because they mirror the statute. Do they need to be here if they're in the statute? Like the 60 days, I

mean, that language is right out of the statute pretty much.

MS. CIBULA: Actually, I think the 60 days -the statute mentions the termination letter, but it
doesn't say how far in advance you have to do that
termination letter. I think there's another part of the
statute that talks about the 60 days, but I don't think
that's exactly on point with what you're talking about.

MS. SIRIANNI: Okay.

MR. CASEY: And, Sandy, as far as the responsibility for annual verification, we purposely put that in there. We didn't say that the ETC shall do the annual verification because of the income-based, but you are responsible for it. So if OPC wasn't doing it, the ETC would be responsible for it, because you're the one receiving the funds.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Is it necessary to have it in the state rules, since it's really covered under the FCC's rules? And I'm asking. I don't really know.

MR. CASEY: What we're trying to do is embody all requirements of the Lifeline program into one piece, one rule, so that if somebody wanted to see what our requirements are, they can go right to that rule, and all our requirements are laid out for the whole program. They wouldn't have to go to the FCC and go to Commission

orders and everything like that.

MS. SIRIANNI: I'm not sure if this is on point or not. I guess I'm a little confused with the way we're going through the issues, and they're jumping around in the rule, so I don't know if this is the correct place to discuss -- I think it's number (9) in the rule where it talks about the application receipt. Or is that -- do I need to wait until under other matters?

MS. CIBULA: We'll probably wait till the other matters. We're going to go page by page at the end and try to hit everything else.

MS. SIRIANNI: Okay. I wasn't sure, because you're jumping around, and so I just didn't know if --

MS. CIBULA: Yes. I thought at the end we would go page by page and pick up all the other aspects of it.

MS. SIRIANNI: Okay. That's fine.

MS. CIBULA: Any more questions or comments on Issue 2?

Let's move to Issue 3, frequency of information to be included in reports to the Commission on Lifeline service. And this is in subsection (25) of the draft rule.

MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandy Khazraee with

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Embarq. We do not maintain all of the information that is detailed in this list, so we would like the rule to say that these reports shall include the following data if it is maintained by the ETC in the normal course of business.

You know, there's some of it -- I mean, we can definitely give you the number of Lifeline subscribers added and the ones that are removed. But as far as tracking the reasons that they disconnected Lifeline, we do not track that currently. You know, we might have that information if they volunteer it when they disconnect their service, but even if we're told, we may not have it in a way that we can easily pull it out of the records. So it's not something that we have in most cases, and in the few cases where we might actually have the information, it would be very difficult for us to access it.

Providing the number of subscribers who have ancillary services is a very manual and time-consuming process for us. So, you know, some of this information is just either not available or not easily available, and we would like to just have that caveat in the rule.

MS. SIRIANNI: This is MaryRose Sirianni with BellSouth. And I would echo all of Sandy's comments, and then I would add a couple of things. One, right now

you're asking for the reports on a quarterly basis, and I would ask if you would consider a semiannual basis.

Also, you say no later than two weeks following the ending of each quarter. I would ask if we could change that to 30 days, because sometimes in order to get the data from our systems for the previous month, it takes a little more time than just a two-week period, so if we could have 30 days to do that.

Also, as Sandy said, there's certain items in here that we don't keep on a regular basis, and we wouldn't want to have to start doing it. It would be costly to the company to do that. So we would like the language that Sandy suggested. I won't go through each one individually as to what we do or don't keep. I would just say Sandy's language would work for BellSouth.

Thank you.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Dave Christian on behalf of Verizon. I would echo comments from BellSouth and Embarg.

One thing that I would just like to point out for Verizon is that our information for generating reports is usually not available until 30 days after the conclusion of the month, so I would ask for at least 45 days to be able to put the report together in a format

that you would understand and that we could compile. Although the system dump would happen within 30 days of the end of that previous month, we would probably have to massage it and make it into a form that you guys could understand. So I would at least ask for 45 days before we provide a report.

MS. SIRIANNI: I don't have a problem with that.

MR. McCABE: Tom McCabe with TDS. I would agree with the comments that have already been made. I think that semiannual would be reasonable. I think the quarterly -- you know, you get to a point where you have so much information, even the Commission staff. I mean, what are you going to do with it on a quarterly basis? I mean, I certainly understand there's this idea of wanting to know what's happening out there, but it also takes time implementing new plans and things of that nature.

Then there's also -- some of the information requested to me really has no relevance. You know, ancillary services, what value does that have? I mean, I can understand in terms of trying to find out what's happening with Lifeline, but having ancillary services, I mean, we've been collecting that -- you've been requesting that data for, I don't know, eight years

maybe now since we started these, and I don't see where it has ever been used for anything of value.

The information in terms of why customers leave for whatever reason, that information, there's not a lot of value in it, because the information is bad. What you're doing is, you're relying on customers to tell you, and 95 percent of the customers don't tell us anything. So to provide you with that type of information doesn't do anything for you. And at the same time, it's also very time-consuming. You have to do all of this stuff manually.

So the ones that are geared more towards the number of Lifeline customers, the number of new adds, Link-Up, those are fairly easy to run from a system report. It's when you have to start going back into each one and matching things that it becomes quite time-consuming.

Thank you.

MR. WAHLEN: Jeff Wahlen on behalf of Windstream. Windstream agrees with the comments of all the other local exchange companies.

The annual data request for Windstream is a challenge. Doing it quarterly would be over the top. Semiannually would be good, and providing information that is kept in the normal course of business would be

preferable.

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MS. RAO: Suzie Rao with Alltel. Some of the questions I have regarding the quarterly reporting obligations, I'm wondering if some of the more direct ones, like the number of Lifeline subscribers and the number of Link-Up connections added, can what we provide to USAC for a Lifeline reimbursement be submitted to the Commission under confidential seal? Those are confidential documents we provide to USAC to get the reimbursement, and a lot of these questions are similar. So I'm wondering if the ones that pertain that we can comply with, if we could just give you a copy of any Lifeline report that we do, for the State of Florida, for example, provide it under seal. I think we could work around that.

Then I do have some concerns about the other requirements here, about Lifeline subscribers denied service, ancillary services. Again, if the goal is to promote Lifeline, I'm not sure how knowing this additional information can get you to that goal. We would have to submit significant time to get that information. It's not easily ascertainable. So I'm wondering if there is a way to make this a little more generalized so that we can work towards complying with this aspect of the rule.

MR. NELSON: Doug Nelson with Sprint-Nextel.

I agree with most of the comments that have already been made.

I would reiterate -- I think Ms. Rao was talking about Form 497. And that's turned in to USAC routinely; is that correct?

MS. RAO: (Nodding head affirmatively.)

MR. NELSON: And to the extent -- I know at the informal meeting we discussed that the intent wasn't to create new burdens for reporting with this, and I think we need to be sure what's new reporting burdens and what's not. And it would be helpful to know what you have as a baseline provided to USAC already that could be just copied, and then determine what additional information is needed and whether carriers provide them today, and what would be, you know, the impact of developing new reporting.

I agree we need more time to put the reports together. Forty-five days sounds reasonable. The frequency of the report should be less than is proposed, just because it's a lot of information to gather.

And in particular, I think we -- and John can correct me if I'm wrong -- have issues with keeping track in a useful way of the reasons for the customer going off Lifeline. It's just not something we collect

today. As I understand it, it would be basically a manual reporting standard to pore over records.

MR. TWOMEY: AARP supports what we understand to be the staff's desire to have more frequent submission of the information from which you can judge trends and the like and would therefore support the rule as it's written with a quarterly requirement.

MS. BRADLEY: This is Cecilia Bradley with the Office of the Attorney General. Excuse me.

We would also support staff's recommendations on this. I think -- I'm confident the Commission would not ask for useless information. I think this is things that they feel like will help them spot trends and work towards improving the system and increasing the registration. And to have this coming in on a regular basis rather than a couple of times a year is certainly going to be beneficial in helping with that analysis. And we think that's very important and very useful information and would encourage you to keep what you've written.

Thank you.

MR. CASEY: The whole intent of this was to find out the success stories or the failures and see if we can't share that with other ETCs.

To give you an example, I know we have VCI on

the phone, Vilaire, a small competitive LEC. They've signed up 4,600 Lifeline customers since September since they reported for their annual report, for our report. And we need to find out, well, how do you sign up 4,600 customers in a few months? And we're going to do that. We're going to find out how and share it with all the ETCs.

MR. WAHLEN: Bob, Jeff Wahlen.

MR. CASEY: Sure.

MR. WAHLEN: I don't have any problem with that. But you can find that out by calling them up and asking them. If you're looking at the numbers, you know, you can get the numbers. You can see what people are doing semiannually, and then if you see somebody who is being real successful or having a problem, call them up and ask them. Send them a data request. Requiring all the information from all the ETCs, you know, like the tide coming in is the issue.

We don't have any problem and would like to hear the success stories, but I'm not sure what you have here really gets you to the example you just gave. You can get to the example you just gave by looking at the report and seeing who's having a big increase. You don't have to have all the other information. You can call them up and ask them. That's what we're talking

about in terms of meaningful information. 1 2 MR. WILLIAMS: I have a question for anyone. In terms of the reports that are submitted to the FCC, number one, how often -- and I guess it relates to just 5 the basic question of the number of customers enrolled. 6 Number one, how often is that report submitted to the 7 FCC, and number two, how much time do you have before that report is actually required to be submitted? 8 9 MS. RAO: I can answer that. The carrier has 10 an option of reporting on a quarterly basis by the third 11 Monday of the quarter following the quarter that just 12 ended. So by the third week, you report your lines for 13 the entire quarter preceding, or you can choose to file 14 on a monthly basis as soon as that month is over. 15 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. 16 MS. RAO: Assuming you want the Lifeline 17 reimbursement back. 18 MS. CIBULA: Any additional comments? Anyone 19 on the telephone? 20 I would suggest maybe we take maybe a 21 five-minute break and give the court reporter some time 22 to rest. We'll be back in five minutes. 23 (Short recess.) 24 MS. CIBULA: Okay. Let's get started again. 25 Issue 4 is progress on automatic enrollment in

the Lifeline service program.

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As most of you are probably aware, OPC and AARP have a petition pending before the Commission in Docket No. 060667-TL pertaining to automatic enrollment in the Lifeline program. As that is a pending docket, it is best that we not get into the merits of that petition. However, staff is also working on a type of automatic enrollment with the Department of Children and Families which may result in some future rulemaking, so we thought it was important to update everyone on the progress being made in that regard.

MR. CASEY: And we do have some DCF representatives here this morning, and I've asked them if they would just give us an update on how we're doing. I can't say enough about how they're cooperating and helping us out with this automated enrollment that the PSC has been working on since March.

Ladies, can you give us a little update?

MS. SCHILLING: Sure. I'm Eileen Schilling

from the Department of Children and Families. And our

plan now is to add some questions to our Web application

so that we can automatically funnel that information to

the Public Service Commission, and they in turn will

provide that information to the various phone companies.

What we'll ask is if you're interested in

Lifeline services, or for people that do not have a phone number, if they're interested in Link-Up. We will ask for the billing address of the person who has the phone company. We will have a drop-down box so that someone can select which phone company they are interested in having the service with, and we'll ask that on our Web application.

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What we will do is -- generally it takes about 30 days before someone actually might get approved for assistance. So just because somebody applies and answers those questions -- until they actually get approved for either Medicaid, temporary cash assistance, or food stamps, we will not provide that information to the Public Service Commission until that point. So our plan is to hold that information for 90 days, once a month go in and check against our records to see if they're approved, those that get approved, send that information to the Public Service Commission, and periodically check on the new applicants.

And we are on track. We hope to have this in by the end of March.

MR. CASEY: We had a very productive meeting yesterday with all the parties to the docket, and I came away from the meeting believing that we're a lot closer than we thought we were regarding the petition and

regarding what we're doing now.

One of the things that was brought out yesterday was that with the plan that we're doing now, the applicant has to check a box saying, yes, I am interested in discounted phone service. Now, there's a different process with the petition. However, DCF said that, well, most everybody that applies always checks that box. And that brings us a little closer to where the petition -- what the petition is requesting. So we're going to keep working on it with the parties and see if we can't come up with something.

MR. TWOMEY: Bob, I think -- excuse me. I think there was a correction, right, Eileen?

MS. SCHILLING: There was. When we had been looking at some cases, most of them I saw did show that. Actually, they went back and got some statistics, and it was not that high. It was 30 percent.

MR. CASEY: Thirty percent.

MS. SCHILLING: So I learned a lesson. I should not have said anything without official results. So I do take that back.

MR. CASEY: Well, thank you for checking. That will help us out.

Any other comments?

MR. McCABE: Bob, I've just got a question.

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1 MR. CASEY: Or questions.

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MR. McCABE: With that process, when it comes back to the Commission, is that integrated into your existing automated process where you send us an e-mail and then we go get it, or are we going to have to develop another one on top of the one --

MR. CASEY: No. This is even a better process. Our IT folks believe that once this spreadsheet comes in on a monthly basis to our computer, it can automatically send it out to the different telephone companies, break it down by telephone company and automatically send it out to you, so there's no manual work involved. And these will be people that have already been approved for a DCF program and already have checked the box saying they're interested in discounted phone service.

MR. McCABE: So what it would do is just generate an e-mail to the people that we have already listed with the Commission that currently is set up for the automatic process that you have today?

MR. CASEY: The automated process, yes.

MR. McCABE: And they would send an e-mail with the information as opposed to us retrieving the information?

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MR. CASEY: Correct, correct.

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MR. McCABE: Okay.

MR. CASEY: And now that you mention the automated process, let me update you. Yesterday I told you that we had 783 applications. Well, 24 hours later, we have 810. So we're growing, and we're proud of that.

Any other comments? Tom, did you want to say somethina?

MR. McCABE: I got one from Miami yesterday. For some reason, the folks down in Miami I think want me port their numbers up to Quincy, I guess.

MR. CASEY: And I have that e-mail on my desk, and I'm going to call that person and direct it to the right telephone company for you.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Bob, this is just a question, and maybe we can work on this as we get closer to the launch date with DCF.

The audit trail here, the paperwork, is the record, electronic record going to be it for paperwork, or is there going to be some sort of other follow-up that we can use if we're audited by USAC? I just want to make sure that we're going to comply with the federal requirements for USAC auditing purposes and that we have some adequate paper trail that can follow that up.

I'm not an expert on that process. I don't know how this is going to work. I just want you to be

1 concerned about that when we think about the federal paperwork and make sure it complies with that. 3 MR. CASEY: We'll definitely watch that. I wish our IT folks were here, because they know exactly 4 5 what we're going to retain because of the 6 confidentiality and everything. 7 MR. CHRISTIAN: Thanks. MS. SIRIANNI: Bob, I just have a quick 8 9 question. When that information comes from DCF to you 10 and then to us, is it going to contain like what program 11 they were qualified under? I guess that's really --12 MS. SCHILLING: Well, we hadn't thought about 13 I mean, what programs we do are Medicaid, cash 14 assistance, and food stamps. 15 MS. SIRIANNI: Right. Because right now, you 16 know, we kind of track what program. So I'm just -- you 17 know, before you get too far, I just kind of wanted to 18 ask that question, because it's information we normally 19 put in, like if they're qualifying under Medicaid or 20 cash assistance or whatever. 21 MR. CASEY: Right now, I believe the system 22 isn't tracked that way. 23 MS. SIRIANNI: Just the name and telephone number and address? 24

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MR. CASEY: Right, and that they do qualify

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for a DCF program. That's all that's really necessary. 1 2 MS. SIRIANNI: Okav. That's fine. 3 MR. CASEY: That's something we can look at, certainly look at in the future, though. 4 5 MS. SIRIANNI: I just was trying to figure out 6 what type of information, what all information they were 7 going to send. When they send that e-mail, will there 8 be some kind of -- I guess to go to David's point, 9 something that I guess maybe that would be, you know, 10 the following list of customers are certified under a 11 DCF program, I mean, somebody that we I guess could 12 probably use as an audit trail. 13 MR. CASEY: Right. And that will be coming 14 from the PSC. We're actually going to be the filter. 15 The big spreadsheet is coming to us. We're going to 16 break it down and automatically send it out to you. So 17 it will say the following people --18 MS. SIRIANNI: Okay. Well, we can talk about 19 as it gets closer. I was just trying to figure out what 20 all it was going to include by the time it came to us. 21 MR. CASEY: Okay. We can work out those 22 details. 23 MR. NELSON: Bob, this is Doug from 24 Sprint-Nextel, Doug Nelson.

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I just wanted to ask if you had considered the

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location of the customer's residence in your interaction with DCF. We're willing to work with you on making sure, for instance, that a customer in Miami doesn't try to sign up for Nextel service, because we're only in the northern Panhandle part of the state. You know, that's a concern for us, because we don't want to get an application or a customer's name who's ultimately not going to be able to be served. And I know we've been working with Ms. Golden on providing lists of counties and trying to narrow it down that way. Have you guys given that any consideration?

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MR. CASEY: Well, the process right now with DCF is that if they are interested in the 13.50 discount, the next step is going to be a drop-down box. The drop-down box is going to have a listing of all 19 ETCs. So it's for existing telephone customers that have existing service, and then you would pick your provider.

Now, that's not to say that there isn't glitches like Tom has brought up, usually about two or three a month with our automated system. We have people who sign up for the wrong company, and all it takes is a phone call. You know, Curtis or I will call them and straighten it out and find out who their real provider is, and we'll send it to them.

MR. NELSON: And that's fine. I mean, I can see one bit of confusion with our company would be that the designated ETC is Nextel Partners and not Nextel Corporation. So if it's just listed as Nextel, they may say, "Oh, I have Nextel service," but in fact, it's not a designated ETC.

MR. CASEY: And that's something we're going to have to watch for.

MR. NELSON: Yes, exactly.

MR. CASEY: Those are little bumps in the road that we'll work out.

MR. NELSON: Okay. All right. Thank you.

MS. RAO: Bob, this is Suzie Rao with Alltel.

To follow up on that point, I just thought of another thing that could be confusing to consumers. The ETC is not necessarily an ETC in the entire market where it provides the service. It's just a part of that market, like Alltel is just an ETC right now in the non-rural areas of BellSouth and Verizon in Florida.

So to the extent that there's customers who fall in other -- who have service with landline telephone companies that are not part of the ETC area, how do you prevent that confusion? It's something to think about that --

MR. CASEY: Yes. If they're not on the list

of 19, they need to contact their local service provider.

MS. RAO: Is there also a way to -- I'm sorry.

MR. NELSON: No, go ahead.

MS. RAO: Because the federal rules say that Lifeline is limited to one per household, so the way I interpret that is, if a customer has landline service and wireless service, the customer would have to choose which service provider he or she can receive the Lifeline discount on. What's the audit mechanism --

MR. CASEY: What's to prevent a person from getting wireline and wireless, is what you're saying. Those are things that have to be worked out yet. Even the FCC hasn't worked that out.

MR. NELSON: Just to go over one more point that Suzie just made, the ETC designated area may not include the entire service area of the wireless provider. For instance, in Tallahassee, Nextel Partners provides service in most parts of it, but it's only designated as an ETC I believe in the western and northern portions outside of the city. And the requirement is that the customer's primary address of residence be in the ETC designated area.

So we should be aware of that as a point of confusion too and just try to figure out, like you

said -- right now it's kind of a manual process where you contact the customer, but that might be an issue that comes up.

MR. CASEY: Thank you for bringing that up.

Any other comments or questions regarding DCF or the automated program, automatic, without going into the docket?

MS. CIBULA: Okay. I guess we'll move to

Issue 5, which is all other matters. I thought we would

start on page 1 of the draft rules and go section by

section and see if anyone has any comments generally.

So starting with section (1) on page 1.

Section (2)?

I know we talked about section (3) already, unless someone has something additional to add to section (3).

Section (4) on page 2.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Could you go -- I'm sorry. On page 3, number (8), line 24, ETCs must allow customers the option to submit Link-Up or Lifeline applications via mail, facsimile, or electronically. Could you define what electronically means? Is that the Commission process and the DCF process, and if we linked our webpage to your webpage, is that compliant with that rule? I would just like some further clarification,

because I don't think heretofore we've allowed electronic means, meaning e-mails to be sent. But obviously, we do have electronic processes in place to allow for the Commission's website and the DCF process. Is there a better way of saying that phrase?

MR. CASEY: Would you have a suggestion?

MR. CHRISTIAN: I don't off the top of my
head, but I just wanted to make sure that we're talking
about the same thing here, because we're not set up to
allow for applications to be sent via e-mail at this
point in time, and that would be probably something that
would take some time and some resources to do. I just
wanted to highlight that as maybe a way we could
artfully craft that, that we would accept electronic
applications from the Commission via the website. It
may take a little bit more words there to get to where I
feel comfortable with that.

MS. CIBULA: Okay. We'll look into that.
MR. CHRISTIAN: Thanks.

MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandy Khazraee with Embarq. We had the same concern, because we didn't know what electronically meant. One thought was, you could say ETCs must allow customers the option to submit Link-Up or Lifeline applications via mail or facsimile, or may allow, if technically feasible to the companies

-- or may allow electronically if technically feasible 1 2 to the companies. 3 MR. CASEY: And Ms. Cibula is going to ask for post-workshop comments, and if you can include that. 4 Any suggested language we'll be glad to look at. 5 6 MR. CHRISTIAN: Yes, thanks. 7 MR. McCABE: Where are we? I thought I was on 8 2. 9 MS. CIBULA: Let's go back to page 2, section 10 (4), subsection (4). 11 MR. McCABE: Yes. Tom McCabe, TDS. I think 12 we need to get some clarification. I think the intent 13 of subsection (1) was just to kind of lay out what all 14 the criteria are for Lifeline. I think we need some 15 clarification on subsection (4) that ETCs -- the 16 suggestion I had was that ETCs not operating under the 17 provisions of section 364.164, F.S., are exempt from 18 subsection (1)(b). 19 MR. CASEY: And that's simply because right 20 now, the only ETCs required to do the 135 percent are 21 the ones who elected rebalancing. 22 MR. McCABE: Right. 23 MR. CASEY: We can surely clarify that. 24 MS. CIBULA: And can you make sure that you

include that in your post-workshop comments, and we can

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look at that. 1 2 MR. McCABE: Yes. 3 MS. CIBULA: Any more comments on subsection (4)? 4 Subsection (5). 5 Subsection (6)? 6 7 MS. SIRIANNI: This is MaryRose with BellSouth. This is just minor, but starting in 8 subsection (6) and through other parts of the proposed 9 rules, you talk about the on-line self-certification 10 11 form. And we have always identified that as a 12 simplified enrollment form, and we would prefer to keep 13 with simplified certification form, or simplified form, 14 or just enrollment form, because it has never been termed "self-enrollment form." 1.5

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MS. CIBULA: That's what the form is titled right now, how we have it titled, so we wanted to mirror the title. But that might something we could think about, maybe changing the name of the title of that form to jive with what everyone is thinking about.

MS. SIRIANNI: Okay. Because I know in the past, the form that we've always -- that we developed and used like in the back-to-school brochures and such -- actually, I have one right here, and it just says "Application for Link-Up Florida and Lifeline

Assistance."

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So we've never termed it -- when we spoke about it, we talked about the simplified form, but we actually never even titled it that. So to go all the way to self-certification -- you know, I believe that the other companies, at least Verizon and Embarq, agreed with that, so I would just ask you to consider that.

MR. CHRISTIAN: I think when we agreed to this process, we termed it a simplified enrollment process, and that was in Commission recommendations and orders, I believe.

MS. SIRIANNI: That's correct.

MR. CHRISTIAN: So we would like that to be consistent with the original intent of the program.

MS. SIRIANNI: If you go to self-certification, it has a lot of other connotations that go along with it, and that wouldn't be consistent with what we proposed in the previous dockets and came out in the order, so we just --

MS. CIBULA: What we're referring to in the rule -- we actually have copies of the form on the back table of what we're referring to in the rule, and that's the title that we have on those forms right now. But we understand that maybe people have a different understanding of what those forms are, and we could

maybe look into changing the title of the forms.

MS. SIRIANNI: Okay. Thank you. And we'll include that in our post-workshop comments.

MR. NELSON: This is Doug from Sprint-Nextel.

I would just like to -- I don't know if this is related directly to the language of the rules, but one thing we've been contemplating is -- as you know, when we get an application through your on-line process, we have to tell the customer about the plan, and we have to get them to sign up for it. One thing we're thinking about doing is asking you all to put a link through your website to our website that would provide that information. And I just want to make sure -- you know, I think I'll put this in post-workshop comments, but I want to make sure that will be an acceptable option.

Would that change your present Web-based plan, or would that be consistent?

MR. CASEY: That's certainly something we could look at. That's certainly something we could look at. I would hesitate just to put Sprint-Nextel. If anything, we would put all ETCs and their links if --

MR. NELSON: Well, that's why -- I mean, I think as FTIA, we want to discuss this a little more, but it might be one thing that's addressed in comments, I think. And I think it should be discretionary. I

mean, it should be set up to help people get in touch with the company in the most efficient way possible, basically, and I think companies should have flexibility on how they want to facilitate that.

MR. CASEY: We could certainly look at that.

MR. NELSON: Okay.

MS. CIBULA: Any other comments on subsection (5) or (6)?

Subsection (7)? And I think we had comments on this already. Any additional ones?

Subsection (8)?

MR. CHRISTIAN: I just apologize for going out of turn. I didn't realize we were --

MR. McCABE: He's always working ahead.

MS. CIBULA: Subsection (9). I believe MaryRose had a comment on subsection (9).

MS. SIRIANNI: Yes. I jumped the gun on that one earlier. You weren't alone.

Subsection (9) was something that was actually added to the proposed rule after the informal workshop on January the 10th, I believe, out of a suggestion of the Office of Public Counsel. And basically what it does is, it requires ETCs to provide the subscriber with a receipt, an application receipt once they submit their application.

BellSouth does not currently provide a receipt to the customer after that. We don't do that actually in any of at least our Southeast Region states. That would provide -- or that would cause us to go through an additional step. And the customers see their credit on their bill either the next bill cycle or the bill cycle after that.

This is not something we have had any complaints about. I know the Office of Public Counsel stated that they do get complaints about it, but I guess I would ask them if they could provide us -- you know, can they tell us how many complaints from BellSouth customers they received regarding, you know, calls about not knowing if their application was received or not, because it's not something that we routinely -- or actually, I can ever remember really ever getting complaints on. It just would -- I'm not sure that the cost and the resources required to do it would outweigh the benefit that the customer would actually get from it.

Also, I believe part of that is in section (16) of the rule too. There's a sentence in there that would also -- you know, I think you all added.

MS. WHITE: Chanel White, Office of Public Counsel. I can provide you later on today a rough

estimate of the number of complaints we get. And we get them from the three, actually. And usually, I will send an e-mail on a specific person, but I can get you the numbers of how many complaints we get.

And usually this is how it goes: The person will call us and say, "I've sent my application to the company. I've sent it twice or three times. I don't see any credit. I've called the company. They have no record of me ever submitting any documents." And, of course, the person still is not placed on the program.

Sometimes this process can take more than three months just with the back and forth of whether or not not the application has been received, whether or not the recertification documents have been received. These people have no idea whether or not they will be placed on the programs. Yes, they do wait for the credit to appear on their bills, but sometimes credit never does appear, and then the customer is requested to start the process from the beginning.

And so for that reason, we believe the person needs some type of documentation that says, yes, they've done what they were supposed to do.

MS. CIBULA: Could you provide the numbers in your post-workshop comments to us?

MS. WHITE: Yes.

MS. CIBULA: And also, you mentioned that it would cost your company a lot of money. Could you maybe in your post-workshop comments give us like a ballpark figure of how much that would cost?

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MS. SIRIANNI: Sure, I can do that.

MR. CASEY: We will be asking for a SERC, which is a statement of estimated regulatory cost, for these rules.

MS. SIRIANNI: I can try to come up with an estimate of the cost that the company would incur to put a process in place.

MS. CIBULA: Any additional comments on subsection (9)?

MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandy Khazraee with Embarq, and I'm just going to say that, you know, I agree with MaryRose, that we don't currently provide application receipts to anybody, so that would take a change in our processes at some cost. And in general, these customers do see the credit within one or two billing cycles at most.

In the case where we've had -- I mean, we're all humans that are doing these processes, so if there is occasionally a problem, it is always fixed, and they do get the credit back to the date that their original application was filed. I can't think of anybody we've

actually disconnected their service because their Lifeline credit didn't show up if there was an error.

So, you know, we're just not sure that the benefit that would be received for whatever we would have to expend to make this happen would be worth it.

And we'll definitely include in our post-workshop comments a cost estimate.

MR. McCABE: I'll just go ahead and agree with those comments also, just to be on the record.

Typically what happens, I mean, we get applications sent in to us, and Lifeline service is probably put on within one to two days. And it really is just a matter of what time the fax gets into the office. Now, granted, it's a little bit easier as a small company because the numbers aren't as great. But to go ahead and start sending receipts back creates more processes in place.

One of the issues, unfortunately, I have firsthand knowledge of getting a lot of applications from varying companies, and that may be why some people aren't signed up, because it doesn't get to the phone company for three or four weeks. I mean, it could be sitting in my mailbox for two weeks before I get over to Quincy, and then I've got to make efforts to try and bring it to somebody else. That could be what's leading to some of these problems.

1 But I think the additional work, especially from our processes, I don't see any value. 3 MR. WAHLEN: Windstream agrees. This is Jeff Wahlen. 4 5 MS. CIBULA: Any additional comments? 6 MS. WHITE: Chanel White, Office of Public 7 Counsel. 8 And there probably are instances where the 9 person sends their information to the wrong place. But 10 after speaking with them on numerous occasions, they can 11 read off to me the exact fax number they've submitted 12 their application to, which is located on the bottom of 13 the application, or the exact mailing address. So for 14 the most part, they are sending or attempting to send 1.5 the information where it should go. I think it's only a 16 small amount that may send their application to the 17 entirely wrong company. But for the most, I've spoken 18 to these people, and, you know, they have it together. 19 They know where they've sent their information. 20 Thank you. 21 MR. CASEY: And if you do have a problem, just 22 let the Commission know, and we can take care of it. 23 It's a simple phone call. 24 MS. CIBULA: Okay. Let's move to subsection

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(10). Any comments?

MR. McCABE: I guess the only comment I would have has to do with the four digits, the last four digits. You know, perhaps we need to wait as we progress with the Department of Children and Family Services, because we might end up limiting the benefits of what they can do if we're only getting the four digits. So that's just a suggestion.

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MS. SIRIANNI: I know Bob was looking at me like --

MR. CASEY: I knew MaryRose was going to hit that button.

MS. SIRIANNI: And I was going to wait, because after the conversation yesterday with DCF, I think we'll wait to hear from them as to what their capabilities are with -- you know, right now, they require the full digits to get accuracy of the batching of the records, and they said that they would check into the last four digits to see if that capability was available. So rather than get into this argument about the last four digits or the full Social Security number, we'll wait to hear from DCF as to what they're capable of doing.

MR. CASEY: And that may be something we need to work out.

MS. SIRIANNI: Right. So, you know, we'll

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1 work through it. 2 MS. CIBULA: And it might be something that 3 down the road, if we're implementing something else, you know, if we revise the rules, we can address that then. 4 5 MS. SIRIANNI: Right. So, you know, we'll 6 just hold off on that right now and just wait and see how it falls out. 7 Thank you. 8 9 MS. CIBULA: Any more questions or comments on 10 subsection (10)? 11 12 13 comments. 14 Subsection (15). 15 16 (9).17 18 MS. SIRIANNI: That's correct. 19 MS. CIBULA: Subsection (17). 20 Subsection (18). 21

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I think we've already addressed (11), (12), (13), and (14), but if anyone has any additional Subsection (16), I believe BellSouth had comments in regard to how it related back to subsection Subsection (19). And this is where my comments start. Subsection (19) through (24), as MaryRose indicated, we mentioned something in the informal meeting. We got comments at the last workshop from FTIA, and we incorporated them into the rule, and I FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

think (19) through (24) reflects a lot of the comments they had.

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When I reviewed them, the thing that jumped out at me was that they're basically verbatim from the statute, and there's a requirement from JAPC that we're not supposed to just paraphrase or reiterate parts of the statute into the rule, so it's likely that those subsections will probably come out of the rule. It doesn't mean that they're not applicable, because they're still in the statute, and the statute is applicable. So it's not that they're not applicable. It's just that we're not supposed to repeat aspects of the statute verbatim or paraphrase them into the rule.

MR. NELSON: This is Doug Nelson from Sprint-Nextel. I think we would agree with that.

And we actually had sent you all some comments on this section. We want to make sure it's consistent with the federal rules with respect to the use of the three terms, toll limitation, toll control, and toll blocking. I think it's all the same from a policy perspective and from, you know, the perspective of allowing the option to the consumer and forgiving the deposit if they accept the option. But in the wireless context, it's important to have -- if there's going to be something, to have the limitation, the toll

limitation as used in federal law in the rules.

We can discuss that further if we need to, but it might be best just to leave it out, because then it makes more sense, really.

MS. CIBULA: Does anyone have any comments on (19) through (24)?

And I believe we discussed (25) as well, unless someone has anything additional to add.

Any additional comments in general that anyone would like to add?

I guess the next order of business is the schedule for post-workshop comments. I was thinking maybe two weeks from today, unless -- that would be February 20th, by the close of business on February 20th, unless someone has a major problem with that date.

MR. McCABE: When are you going to send out the --

MR. CASEY: The SERC, the statement of estimated regulatory cost?

MR. McCABE: Yes.

MS. CIBULA: The SERC we'll do once we get everyone's comments. We'll look at the comments and decide what comments we -- you know, what changes we're going to make to the rule. And once we get that final draft rule that we think we want to take to the

Commission, we'll send the SERC out then. 1 MR. CHRISTIAN: Will there be a transcript of 2 3 the workshop? MS. CIBULA: Yes, there will. 4 MR. CASEY: Yes, there will. 5 MR. CHRISTIAN: Will that be out before the 6 7 comments are due? MS. CIBULA: A week they said. It will take a 8 9 week. MR. CHRISTIAN: Could we possibly do comments 10 11 due on the 27th of February? MS. CIBULA: That's fine. 12 MR. CASEY: That's fine. 13 MS. CIBULA: The 27th then. 14 15 MR. CHRISTIAN: Thank you. 16 MS. CIBULA: By close of business on the 27th. And also, since this is undocketed right now, you need 17 to make sure you send the comments directly to me and 18 19 not to Records, or else they'll get lost. And you can 20 send it to my e-mail if that's more convenient to you as 21 well, which is scibula@psc.state.fl.us. MS. KLINZMAN: I'm sorry. Who are you? 22 23 MS. CIBULA: Samantha Cibula. And my e-mail address is scibula@psc.state.fl.us, or you could send it 24 to the PSC address addressed to me. 25

MR. CASEY: Now, there may be some of the small CLECs who aren't aware of what a SERC is. It's a statement of estimated regulatory cost. In other words, we're going to be sending out this asking how much it would cost to implement these rules, how much it would cost the ETC.

MS. CIBULA: And like I mentioned earlier, once we get everyone's comments in, we'll decide what revisions we want to make to the rule, and then we'll have a final draft rule in staff's eyes that will be sent out to the parties as a part of a SERC, where you'll get to say how much it will affect dollarwise your companies or your agency. And then once we get the SERC back, we'll open a docket, and then we'll take a recommendation to the Commissioners.

MR. WAHLEN: Should we serve our comments on the other participants?

MS. CIBULA: You don't have to do that.

MR. WAHLEN: Well, I'm glad to. Mr. Casey has been diligently maintaining a participant list, I think.

MR. CASEY: And you'll have one for this meeting too.

MR. WAHLEN: If you're going to update that, we can certainly do that if that's what people want to do.

1	MS. CIBULA: Are there any more comments or
2	questions?
3	MS. KLINZMAN: I just want to this is
4	Stacey Klinzman. I just want to confirm that the
5	post-workshop comments are due on the 20th of February.
6	MS. CIBULA: The 27th.
7	MS. KLINZMAN: Thank you.
8	MS. CIBULA: Unless there's any more comments,
9	we're adjourned.
10	MR. CASEY: Thank you for coming. Appreciate
11	it.
12	MS. CIBULA: Thank you.
13	(Proceedings concluded at 11:53 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, Registered Professional Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter translated under my supervision; and the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 90 are a true and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.

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 action.

DATED THIS 11th day of February, 2006.

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