## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

# ORIGINAL

In re: Complaint by BellSouth Tele-	)	
Communications, Inc., Regarding	)	
The Operation of a Telecommunications	)	DOCKET NO. 050257-TL
Company by Miami-Dade County in	)	
Violation of Florida Statutes and	)	
Commission Rules	)	

# FINAL EXHIBIT NOS. 239-241

28 of 29

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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#### FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

BEFORE THE

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

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TIME:

Shared local exchange telephone service.

DOCKET NO. 860455-TL

VOLUME I

BEFORE: Chairman Katie Nichols

> Commissioner Gerald L. Gunter Commissioner John R. Marks, III Commissioner Michael Wilson

Commissioner John Herndon

PROCEEDINGS: Special Agenda

DATE: Thursday, January 8, 1987

Commenced at 9:30 A.M. Concluded at 4:30 P.M.

PLACE: 106 Fletcher Building 101 East Gaines Street

Tallahassee, Florida 20

REPORTED BY: PATRICIA L. GOMIA, RPR, CSR

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Notaries Public in and for the State of Florida at Large 23

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**Final Exhibit** No. 239

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#### PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioners, it strikes me that we can proceed one of two ways. We can either go issue by issue, and I would suggest if we do in that case we go in the order that the Staff has recommended. Or we could just go right to the heart of the matter and discuss whether we find shared tenant service in the public interest or not, and then move to the various fallout issues that come from that. What is your pleasure? Anybody feel strongly about how you want to proceed?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Commissioner, I think it would be appropriate to take, to first have an evaluation of whether STS or shared tenant service is in the public interest, and if, for instance, we found that it was not in the public interest, then it would moot a lot of issues later. And I think it would be very appropriate to make, have the Commission make a determination based on the evidence in the record, whether or not it was in the public interest.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That is Issue 3.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And for the record, I have laboriously reviewed the record since I was not here in the hearing. I was out of state, at that time I sent Chairman Marks a memorandum that I would not be at the



hearing, but I would attempt to wade through, which I have done in reviewing, and I'm not sure which one was more laborious, Staff's recommendation or the transcript of the hearing.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: For those of us who were here, we don't know either.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Weren't it fun. Okay, let's take up Issue 3, which begins in the recommendation on Page 58.

MS. PATTON: Commissioners, Issue 3 asks if the provision of STS is in the public interest. Staff recommends that a limited type of STS is in the public interest. We believe that there are efficiencies involved that the STS provider receives through sharing the lines, and that these efficiencies may be passed on to the end users. However, we do believe that limitations are very necessary in that if the new market is approved it will be just that, a new market, and there are many unknowns. We have listed out the limitations, and if you would like to, I would go through those as well.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Can I, just as a point of clarification, when you talk about STS being in the public interest, you are talking about the resale of



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local service, that is the definition of STS that you are using in that phrase?

MS. PATTON: Yes, sir, I'm talking about a nonpartitioned arrangement whereby the STS provider could
order the trunks in bulk and let users use the trunks
without having to partition trunks out to Tenant A,
Tenant B and Tenant C and so forth.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: And you would not include in that discussion of STS being in the public interest the provision of resold long distance service since that is not in the Commission's jurisdiction?

MS. PATTON: I should clarify that point.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Okay.

MS. PATTON: The resale of long distance service is in the Commission's jurisdiction, and I apologize because probably there was a point in the recommendation where that was misleading. We would look at this situation as though a person would come in for effectively two different certificates. If they wished — one certificate, but two authorities. If the person chose to provide the shared local service they would be getting authority to provide STS. If they wish to also resell WATS, they would be getting authority from this Commission for the resale of WATS.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: So would you envision two

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answers to the question whether or not it's in the public interest, a yes or no answer as to whether long distance service, resold long distance service is in the public interest and a yes or no as to whether resold local service is in the public interest?

MS. PATTON: No, I would not. At this point I would only --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: You do not see any separation between --

MS. PATTON: No, I would see this issue deals only with resale of local exchange service. Should we decide this is not in the public interest, it would in my opinion in no way affect the WATS resale portion; that is still as is. This is simply resale of local exchange service.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioner Herndon, I would argue we have already decided that resale of WATS is in the public interest.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Yes, I don't disagree. I just want to make sure so I understand.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Commissioners, you know -let me make a statement that I probably should have
made in the beginning. I have gotten several calls on
this from several parties and talked with several
people who stopped, at my church, and called on the

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treated the matter as though it was not necessarily a factor that we have to be seriously concerned about ex parte communications since it was not really in the, quote, true adversarial position. But I want to make that statement on the record about that so the other parties will understand that. But for the record let me make that clear.

MR. McAULEY: Commissioner Herndon, to add something to what was already said about your question, it reminded me of something Commissioner Wilson asked me in agenda several weeks ago where there was a recommendation to allow a company to withdraw its application. It wasn't a company, it was Pensacola Christian College, which is not a party to this docket, but to withdraw an application for a resale certificate, a resale of WATS. And we did that because we have orders out there which explicitly identify for dormitory service that those people will not be required to come in and obtain that. And we recognize that in that particular circumstance that they were asking for a certificate to resell WATS, which they didn't need under one of our orders, and those orders already recognize, of course, as Walter said, that we have already made the decision that that is in the



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public interest. And this is separate.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Madam Chairman, may I ask you just a point of clarification? Would it be your intent in addressing Issue 3 to arrive at a yes/no answer, as opposed to addressing in this particular instant the various terms and conditions and limitations that the Staff are recommending, or do you --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We can go however you wish,

Commissioner. It was my thought that if we get over

the threshold question of whether it's in the public

interest or not, then the rest of the questions become

either moot or critical.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: If we determine it's not in the public interest, we can pretty much pack it up and go home.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I just want to make sure in terms of understanding where we are headed that --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It's my understanding that the Staff recommendation on Issue 3, Issue 3 being: Is the provision of STS in the public interest, is yes, a limited type of STS is in the public interest.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: All right. That's really why I'm asking, because there are a variety of

limitations that are proposed within the body of Recommendation 3 that I believe we could -- I could answer yes to part of the question but not necessarily to all of the question, and that's why I'm struggling with how best to handle Issue 3 itself.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: It seems to me that if we vote on, if we vote on the generic issue, that is, if it is in the public interest, and we say -- assuming we say yes, then if we vote on the limitations, we will then make a determination as to how much of it is in the public interest.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: When and where.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: When and where and that kind of thing, and it may be, and it may be a long drawn-out procedure. We may come to a point where all our votes indicate that it's not in the public interest.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Yeah, that seems to me to be one of the problems, Commissioner, is that in the abstract I might have one answer for it being in the public interest, but when you start talking about the rate structure and so on and so forth, I might come to a different conclusion. So that's where I start having some difficulty.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, I looked,
Commissioners, very briefly, I looked at STS as the

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Issue 3, and in fact I underlined some of Staff's analysis, highlighted the positive effect on some groups of users, or neutral or positive effect on the general body of ratepayers. I looked at Issue 3 as being conceptual, and then we get down to the specifics of how, because of the word limited, then we get down to the specifics of how specifics of how we may or may not accept Staff's recommendations on things such as rate structure, certain exemptions or certain inclusions or what have you. So to me Issue 3 is the concept of shared tenant service.

And then we go from there. If the Commission says, no, the concept of shared tenant service is not in the public interest, fine, I'm willing -- I've got things I can do back in the office. If it is in the public interest, the concept, then we can go on to the particular details. I mean, that's the way I viewed it personally; that's the way I viewed Issue 3.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I will move, Madam Chairman,
I will move Staff's recommendation on Issue 3.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Second.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Wait a minute.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'm just moving it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Moved and seconded.

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Commissioner Wilson.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I didn't second.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No, I did.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Do you have any comments?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yeah, I have some questions.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Questions.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The Staff recommendation that it's in the public interest is conditioned on, first, that it be those same tenants that are allowed under the statute, which is single building, commercial, shared PBX?

MS. PATTON: With one minor clarification, that the statute gives a cutoff date, and that would --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Right, that would eliminate the grandfather clause. Preserve the ability of the tenant to receive direct local exchange service?

MS. PATTON: Yes.

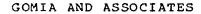
COMMISSIONER WILSON: You want a usage-based tariff?

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And you want to preserve bypass restrictions?

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: You also want to certify the STS?





 MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Okay. Are you proposing certification?

MS. PATTON: Yes, we are.

MR. McAULEY: Commissioner, the statute would require it also.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Does an answer --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Which statute?

MR. McAULEY: The STS statute.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Requires certification?

MR. McAULEY: Requires certification. We can exempt them from any other standards but certification, and we would set whatever standards would be appropriate.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Let me ask a question with respect to -- while Commissioner Wilson is looking at the statute for a minute. If I read the Staff recommendation correctly, in looking at Page 66, I guess most explicitly it says: In conclusion we believe that the benefits to providers, quote, may, unquote, flow through to tenants, and therefore STS should be authorized.

And it was made abundantly clear throughout the recommendation that STS will provide benefits to the STS providers. I don't think there's any question in

anybody's mind about that, and that they may provide benefits to tenants. I don't find any discussion, however, in Issue 3 about benefits to the general body of ratepayers. In fact, it seems to me that the recommendation is silent as to whether or not there are any benefits to the larger general body of ratepayers. What happens if STS is provided as Staff recommends, what happens to the rates in the long term to the general body of ratepayers who are not tenants?

MS. PATTON: We have recommended in a later issue that there may be no increase in rates. Also, Mrs. Norton has done in an issue about rates, and she could maybe discuss it.

MS. NORTON: If you would care to have me discuss that now, I would be glad to, or just a brief overview and pick up in more detail when it comes to that issue. But the rates and rate structure that we have recommended based on the support that we have in the docket, which it must be noted is not all encompassing as far as revenue impact, okay. To the extent that it is determined that the STS is in the public interest, we have recommended that reports be filed which would give us more data as time goes on. But based on the evidence that we have and the rates that we have proposed, we believe that they approach revenue



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neutrality, and that is that the revenues that are currently generated or that would be generated, for example, in a building with individually provided direct service, then take that and put it into an STS, under an STS tariff, we believe that the rates, based on the evidence that we have, are revenue neutral and perhaps even generate slightly more for the basic services.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's based on the fact

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's based on the fact that you charge LMS rates for the provider?

MS. NORTON: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Is it possible under that scenario that the STS provider or the customer or the tenant of an STS provider will pay more in an LMS rate structure than he would have under a flat rate structure?

MS. NORTON: I think the evidence shows that is quite possibly the case. Now, what the STS provider decides to charge his customer, whether on a flat rate or usage-rated basis, once this Commission determines that the LECs will charge the STS provider usage-based rates, we don't know, and that's not really -- we don't regulate the STS providers themselves, so we won't regulate exactly what they pay, but I believe it's something that we should be, you know, tuned into.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We had evidence in the hearing that the tenants of STS providers are paying more --

MS. NORTON: That is correct.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: -- than they would be if they had say a single business line. They may be getting more services or whatever, but if you just look at the rates and don't make any -- I'm not sure it's -- from the tenant's perspective that it's a valid comparison because they may be getting more services.

MS. NORTON: There was information in there, and I think it is elsewhere in the recommendation trying to make a comparison based on what we had that I think it was said, like Amerisystems charges \$40 a month, and that really is basically just for the line and for the CPE for a single line phone. And I think it includes touch tone.

There are -- the argument the STS providers put forth is that the enhanced services are really what sort of makes STS attractive. And so as Chairman Nichols said, there may be more services that at some point will be available. So to say whether they get charged more or less now, they may, but it may not be a problem. I don't --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Let's talk about that point for a minute, then. If I understand correctly, setting



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aside rates for a second, are those other services that an STS provider offers going to be available to the general body of ratepayers? No? I see a lot of horizontal head-shaking. I presume that is a no.

MR. SHAFER: Let me address one of the points that you were alluding to earlier, and that was where does the general body get their benefit? I think that the record indicated and that the parties, various factions have indicated that the potential is there, that the local exchange company could gain some efficiency and some economies from the provision of STS, as opposed to providing individual services to the occupants of a fairly substantial sized building. Obviously, you know, you are shooting in the dark, and I can't sit here and tell you that, yes, that will happen, and under what circumstances. I think it is a possibility. I think that the technology that really has brought us STS in the first place could very well have some longterm flowthroughs to the general body. And obviously if that is, if that happens, then the general body is better off.

As Robin indicated, we have tried to put together a rate structure that we believe in the short run will be relatively revenue neutral, and therefore not have a detrimental effect on the general body, and give that



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flowthrough and economy and efficiency an opportunity to reach the general body, and thereby provide us with a clear indication that we have a public interest situation. You know, obviously there is a great deal of uncertainty as to the final consequences of what we are doing here and what we are recommending, and that puts everyone in somewhat of an uncomfortable position.

As far as your question as to do customers in fact pay more in an STS building than they would otherwise, I think that what you are really looking for here is the value that your dollar buys. You may very well be able to get individual service from the local exchange company for \$40 a month in a very limited sense, whereas you may be willing to pay \$45 a month to an STS provider because there are some other things that he can provide by aggregating a number of customers together that there would otherwise not be an economic demand for by an individual, and therefore that individual customer gets a better buy for his dollar than he would directly from the local exchange company, and certainly that is the argument that the STS provider would put forward. And, you know, obviously there is some validity to that, at least in the theoretical, from a theoretical perspective.

Again, we are in a big area of uncertainty here in

predicting what the flowthroughs are going to be, and who are going to be the winners and who are going to be the losers.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Let me ask you a question, Greg. With respect to the efficiencies of trunking and so on and so forth that might occur, where an STS provider is in a building, am I correct that the other side of that sword is a loss in revenues to the LEC unless LMS is instituted?

MR. SHAFER: Again, I hesitate to give you a real strong yes or no on that. I think you could build a hypothetical situation where, regardless of the rate structure, there could be some positive benefit to the local exchange company, and therefore to the general body.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: What would be the scenario that would benefit them in the absence of LMS --

MR. SHAFER: Certainly if the cost to provide to an STS provider the link to the network, as opposed to providing some large number of individual services, there would be some cost saving there, your trunking efficiencies, your cabling and so forth, your readiness to serve and that type of thing.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: But the revenues are not there either, are they?



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MR. SHAFER: Right, and where you hope to make up the revenues is that you will be able to, or at least in part where you hope to make up those revenues is that you begin to provide to the STS provider as a single entity WATS service, teleconferencing, data service, things that the tenants of that building individually probably would not have subscribed to because individually it wasn't economically efficient for them to bother to do it. But if you have got a hundred or 200 businesses in the building, and they all have a little bit of demand for some data service or some interconnecting via computing networking or something like that that the telephone company can provide, then suddenly you have a demand for a service that wasn't there before, and the telephone company picks up revenues in that regard.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: But, as you said, that is a scenario that you could build hypothetically that is not supported in the record, and in fact, I think as your recommendation indicates, we are not certain, hence the choice of the word "may," that benefits will even flow to the tenants of the STS building itself, much less to the general body of the ratepayers.

MR. SHAFER: That is correct, and clearly there won't be any STS providers if customers in those





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buildings don't perceive some value for their dollar, and that's as simple as you can make it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Any more questions?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Madam Chairman, let me ask again, because, I apologize, but I am confused. The recommendation and the support for the motion and the second that have occurred thus far, how would you intend that vote to take place? I mean, do you see that vote to be on the question of, yes, STS is in the public interest, period?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Or yes, STS is in the public interest under the terms of LMS, single building, et cetera, et cetera, that Commissioner --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No, the motion that is on the table right now, that has been moved and seconded, is yes, a limited type of STS is in the public interest. We have not defined the limits; that will come up in later issues. I think all we have before us right now is the threshold question, is some form of STS in some limited fashion in the public interest?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: My motion is to adopt Staff's recommendation, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That a limited type of STS is in the public interest.

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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: And not any of the limitations, Commissioner?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Not the specific limitations. They all come up in specific issues further on.

MR. SHAFER: If I can make a suggestion, that perhaps we can go through the rest of the STS issues that discuss the limitations, and you can come back to Issue 3.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Well, if we don't find it's in the public interest in any form at all, in any limited sense, we don't really need to worry about what the limits are.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We can go through the limits -- as I understand the limitations are by the Staff, I think as stated by Commissioner Wilson --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: It's on Page 66.

commissioner marks: They say that only commercial end users in a single building are eligible. Direct access to the local exchange company to be provided for each end user; that flat usage rates be established covering the direct cost and providing contribution to joint and common costs, and that bypass restrictions are applicable. There was one other that Commissioner Wilson said that certification is required, and I think the Staff pointed out that that is required anyway by

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statute.

Anyway, but the four limitations, as I understand it, are those that I just read.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: But we will be discussing those four individually in later issues, isn't that correct?

(Staff indicates affirmatively)

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: So this is essentially just the concept of is any form of STS in the public interest?

And then we have to go through and discuss each of the limitations.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Does the Staff recommendation contemplate as part of the STS, limited STS that would be authorized, intercommunications behind the switch?

MS. PATTON: Yes.

MR. VANDIVER: Bearing in mind that that reverses an earlier Commission decision, the Holywell decision.

I just want you all to be aware of that as you go forward.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Sure, because at the time of the Holywell case we did not have the legislative --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Authority.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Authority to do otherwise.

And as I recall the Holywell case was litigated and the Commission was upheld at that time.



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MR. VANDIVER: I don't recall it being litigated, but it's good Commission law.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I think it was.

MS. PATTON: If I may also clarify, later in some limitation issues we discuss this further, and we say if it's within one building, intercomming is appropriate. However, should you have a switch that is partitioned among several buildings, the intercomming could not go on between two buildings.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: There is even one where you talk about certification of individual buildings, if it's multiple buildings across thorofares and all of that kind of stuff. Yeah, you have covered that in another issue.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioners, are you ready to vote on the concept?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All of those in favor?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me just make sure that one thing is clear. The consideration that we are going to later have about sharing arrangements, nursing homes, airports, ACLFs, whatever, is completely divorced from this issue?

MR. VANDIVER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The vote on STS that we are



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discussing right now is limited to STS in a single commercial building?

MR. SHAFER: Right.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: That's what we are talking about here, and that's all we are talking about?

MR. SHAFER: That is correct.

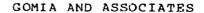
COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I'm not sure I understand that. I had understood that what we would be voting on in this instance was an answer to the abstract question is STS in the public interest, not single buildings, not airports, not anything --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Not commercial versus nursing home --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: -- just the abstract, almost philosophic question is it in the public interest. At some later point I understood we would be addressing the question of single buildings, airports, nursing homes, whatever.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, my understanding is that the -- when we are talking about STS we are talking about -- we are not talking about airport sharing arrangements. We are not talking about ACLF in --

MR. VANDIVER: That is correct. We're talking about what is in the statute.





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MR. SHAFER: Right, STS is currently defined by the statute.

MR. McAULEY: There was a stipulation in the case as well that STS, the use of the term STS, shared tenant services, would mean as defined in the statute.

MR. VANDIVER: And that is commercial tenants, single building.

MR. McAULEY: And the other things that you have mentioned, unless they fell within the definition of the statute, would not be shared tenant services and would not fall under the certification requirements and so forth.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, later on tonight, about midnight, we are going to get to the point that is concerning some of the Commissioners, and let me just be very candid with you, there are some diametrically opposed recommendations from one part of this recommendation to another part of the recommendation, and that is part of the concern we are having here is we don't want to lock ourselves in, that is the reason of my support of the Chairman's, previous Chairman's, simply Your Lordship now, what His Lordship, the concept, and that's the reason -- I'm reading off the vote sheet and not going in trying to get all the details, that a limited -- yes, a limited



type of STS is in the public interest. And there are all kind of details I've got some real belly twitch heartburn about, that I, you know, if we start talking about all of them today and trying to wrap them all in that and make them all inclusive in that ball of twine — I had a little old kitten one time that took my kite string and, you know, Solomon couldn't have undone it after he had spent 15 minutes with it. And I think that's where we are today.

MR. MCAULEY: I share that feeling with you about some parts of the recommendations, but nonetheless what I was trying to do is point out the use of the term, even on the vote sheet, STS or the acronym STS is identifying that service which falls within the statute.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: But it's still, in the statute it's concept, Counselor.

MR. McAULEY: Yes, sir, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's what I'm saying, the concept.

MR. McAULEY: We may be talking past one another.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We are. We are just going sideways, and Staff's recommendation, for instance, you get one, two, three and four, Page 66 of the recommendation, you talk about the conditions as set

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forth in the statute, as I understand.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: If I understand correctly, Madam Chairman, as you indicated we do get to those issues later on. But if I'm looking at my sheet correctly, Issue 6 deals with STS certification requirements.

MR. CROUCH: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Issue 14 deals with direct access to tenants and --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 2 is the single building.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Issue 2 is the single building definition, and those are the -- what was the other one? What was the fourth one?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Bypass restriction.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Bypass restriction. I don't know if that -- I didn't see an issue on bypass restriction.

MS. NORTON: Issue 13.

MR. O'PRY: Issue 13.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Issue 13.

MR. O'PRY: Also Issue 7 on whether or not they should file rates.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yeah, that deals with certification requirement, as relates to the certification requirement. So my motion is still



Staff's recommendation with the understanding as we now have it.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Call the question, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Vote. It's been moved and seconded that, yes, a limited type of STS is in the public interest. Any objection?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No objection.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay, that is five-zip.

Now, do you want to go back and start with Issue 4 and move on? Move right through the vote sheet?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I think that would be appropriate.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 4 starts on Page 50.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Or alternatively,

Commissioner, does it make -- is it feasible to address

those issues surrounding the limitations, and look at

those limitation issues and then go to the others?

MR. SHAFER: Commissioner, I think in all honesty it might be easier for the Staff if we just go through by the vote sheet, and I think that will all fall out.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay, Issue 4 starting on Page 50.

MR. McAULEY: Commissioners, Issue 4 was designed to tell you what the statute said or what STS was

before going into whether it was in the public interest. But since you, to the extent that we have already talked about the statute to some degree, I'll just reiterate that it defines shared tenant services as those services which duplicate or compete with local exchange service and are furnished through a common switching or billing arrangement to commercial tenants within a single building. That is pretty restrictive, and that is the definition as laid out in Section 1.

Section 2 provides an exemption for the government entities from Paragraph 1-B of Section 1.

And basically we have interpreted, applied an interpretation to indicate that some of the positions of the companies in their briefs and in their prehearing statements were that the governmental entities should also be required to be certificated under the statute because they were only exempt from the single building restriction, but not from certification by the Commission regulation. We have made an interpretation, I think an appropriate one, that the government, when it serves itself, it's not offering service to the public for hire. It is simply serving itself.

And this particular provision of the statute, too, says the STS provided to government entities which

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contemplates those situations where a private STS provider may serve the government as well as other entities; that entity would be certificated. But when the Commission uses the PBX for its own use or any other government entity, such as colleges and universities, they would not be within the statute and they would not fall within the definition of STS.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: You are trying to draw a distinction, let me make sure I understand, that if a governmental entity is in a building that is normally a commercial building, then under those circumstances it comes, whoever is providing that service, that STS service has to be certificated.

MR. McAULEY: They would be certificated, right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: In other words, if we have
the State Attorney's Office moving into what was once
the Lewis State Bank Building as they did, then under
those circumstances that building could not obtain the
exemption that governmental entities obtain?

MR. McAULEY: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: But what happens if the reverse would occur, if it would occur? I think we do have that.

MR. McAULEY: What is that?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Where there is a governmental



building and private enterprises are in that building. Well, we do have that, obviously.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The Federal Building.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: The Federal Building.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The Federal Building, there are -- assume the Federal Building was served by a PBX, and you had a single non-governmental customer there.

As I read the Staff's recommendations the whole facility then becomes STS, or is it only for that non-governmental piece?

MR. McAULEY: We are looking at it from the point of view of who is providing the service. If it's a shared tenant provider that is providing the service to commercial tenants, they would be required to be certificated. When the government is providing the service to itself, it is not offering service to the public for hire.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You didn't hear my question. We are talking by one another again. If the government has a PBX in the Federal Building, and they've got a snack bar in there --

MR. McAULEY: Oh, I understand your question all right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Make it even more clear than that. The classic example of one we have all been

hearing about is the Orlando Airport.

MR. McAULEY: Right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Which is apparently a governmental entity, and it's not a special taxing district, but it's a special district apparently authorized by Florida statute, I believe.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: An authority.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: An authority. That is the example we are talking about. I mean, that is --

MR. McAULEY: We have addressed that in the recommendation, and we said to the extent that the government goes beyond serving itself and offers itself or offers to serve the public for hire in general, like if we, the government said we have a PBX here, and it's a private building across the street, we'll run lines over there and begin to serve all the commercial tenants out of our PBX, or anybody else who wants to come in and take service. They would be offering themselves to the public for hire, and to the extent they are doing that they would be required to be certificated under the statute.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, under your interpretation of the staute are you saying that the Orlando Airport, as long as it served only the governmental entities, the gates, the ticket counters

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and so forth, they would not need to be certificated.

But when they start serving the flower shop and the gift shop and the shoeshine man and the cafeteria and so forth and so on, then they need to be certificated as an STS provider?

MR. MCAULEY: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Is that for everybody behind the PBX or only those non-governmental portions behind the PBX?

MR. McAULEY: They would be required to obtain a certificate because they are serving commercial tenants.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: For the commercial tenants or for the governmental body?

MR. McAULEY: For the commercial tenants.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Only the commercial tenants?

MR. McAULEY: Yes, sir.

MR. CROUCH: The tenants would not be certificated, only the provider.

MR. McAULEY: The tenants won't be certificated. You're asking me the question --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I understand what we are saying. The recommendation, as I understand,
Mr. Crouch, is that the recommendation would be then the governmental body, Orlando Airport Authority, would

become certificated as an STS provider. Now, my question is would all of the people on the downstream side of that PBX, government and non-government, would they be subject to the rates as established here?

MR. McAULEY: Yes, we haven't made any distinction between who would be --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'm just trying to get where you all are coming from.

MR. McAULEY: -- receive certain rates behind the PBX.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me ask a question.

MR. McAULEY: I have one other thing to say.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Go ahead.

MR. McAULEY: There is a case, and the title of the case is Department of Revenue versus Merit Square Corporation, and it involved a shopping center, which argued that it was a private utility and exempt from payment of sales tax. I bring this up because this was a case where there was a shopping center. They had their own generator, and they were providing electricity to individual tenants in the shopping center. But the Court ruled that in that case they were not offering service to the public for hire when they were serving the individual tenants in the shopping center, who were separately metered, and

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therefore they weren't a public utility.

I bring that case up only because, to the extent that we are saying when you go ahead and begin to serve commercial tenants, you are offering yourself out to the public for hire. This case stands for one building, one circumstance, where they said that wasn't to the public for hire and that is not a utility.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If you have an airport that is an authority, such as Orlando, and they serve themselves, and they serve the ticket gates and the boarding gates, the ticket counters of different airlines, those incidental services, they would then be exempt from 1-B or not?

MR. McAULEY: To the extent that the government was providing -- yes, the short answer is yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: All right. If they then start serving flower shops and the shoeshine shop and the restaurants and duty-free liquor stores and things like that, they then lose that exemption and must be certified as an STS --

MR. MCAULEY: No.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: No?

MR. MCAULEY: No.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: All right. Then --

MR. McAULEY: 1-B would simply not operate when



the government was providing service to other entities.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: But 1-B says absent the exemption from 1-B you are confined to one building, though.

MR. McAULEY: Right.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: So if you are an airport authority and you are doing your governmental function, you are exempt from the single building limitation. All right, you start serving commercial customers, you lose your exemption under 1-B, in more than one building, so you are now under the one-building requirement.

MR. McAULEY: Right.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I don't understand how an airport can be certificated as an STS carrier.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Under a one-building concept?

MR. McAULEY: We have made a recommendation

that --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If they lose the exemption under the 1-B exemption --

MR. McAULEY: Well, it could be the argument that they would not be required to serve only in one building to the extent that they are providing service.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I'm sorry, I didn't follow that.

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24 25 MR. McAULEY: When the government is providing service to commercial tenants, your hypothesis could be accepted, that is that they would lose that exemption, and they would be required to serve only in one building as well.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And then what would kick in,
I assume, another part of the Staff's recommendation
that exempts, further exemption on the one-building
concept, airports alone.

MR. McAULEY: Right, because we have defined an airport as a single building because of the nature of the services.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Say the airport for the purposes of definition.

MR. McAULEY: Right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Is a single building, then that would have to kick in in order to do that.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Generally, Mr. McAuley, isn't there a tenant in the law that the statute speaks for itself?

MR. McAULEY: Excuse me?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Isn't there a tenant in the law that generally the statute speaks for itself?

MR. McAULEY: Yes, a plain reading of the statute should be followed.



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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Why is it necessary that we interpret the statute in this instance? Isn't the statute pretty plain and pretty clear, and can't we let it speak for itself?

MR. McAULEY: To the extent that it was raised as an issue in the case, and that there was some controversy over the operation of Section 1-B, we have addressed it as it was an issue in the case and --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That doesn't impose an obligation on the Commission to address it. We could choose to not address the issue and just say the statute, plain and simple on its face, speaks for itself.

MR. VANDIVER: The issue that did come up among Staff was that the statute says provided to governmental entities rather than by governmental entities, and that's why some of these gyrations are taking place, simply because of that plain language.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, let me just pull a situation. Say you've got a prison, and a prison has a PBX, at least most -- I have visited two prisons, and they have a PBX.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: In an official capacity?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah. I want to tell you it was a tourist and a look-see, it would be a nice place

to visit once, but you wouldn't want to live there.

They are provided services, at least the two prisons that I was at, they were provided services, and we do have in the State of Florida a private organization, non-profit organization, which exists.

And the reason I'm trying to make sure I understand what you just said, PRIDE is a non-profit private organization that functions within the prison system.

Now, you were making a distinction between providing service to or service being provided by governmental agencies. With your definition every prison and most work camps in the State of Florida would be required to be certified as an STS provider, is that correct?

MR. McAULEY: Well, Commissioner, I don't know all the facts of the cases with --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: All right, you have a non-governmental, a non-governmental entity represented in most prisons, in all prisons in most road camps of the state.

MR. McAULEY: If it was a non-governmental entity that owned the PBX and was serving the government --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No, no. The government owns the PBX.

MR. McAULEY: And therefore it would fall within the exemption because the government would be serving



itself.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: But they would be providing services to a non-governmental customer.

MR. McAULEY: That would be to a customer, and to the extent that they were providing service to a commercial customer, they would be required to be certificated.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Okay. So carrying that to its broadest conclusion, the Staff recommendation, the Staff opinion is that we should expand this in every prison and most road camps in the State of Florida would have to be certified as an STS provider?

MR. VANDIVER: Frankly, I'm not sure how tight the relationship between PRIDE is and the State of Florida.

I think there may be some --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: There is a legal distinction, though, Counselor, and that's what we are talking about.

MR. VANDIVER: I'm not exactly certain what that legal distinction is. I seem to recall some reference to PRIDE in the Florida Statutes and so forth, and certainly we could interpret it to get out of certificating all the prisons.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'm just trying to see what is legal.

MR. VANDIVER: I think our point is when the government crosses that line and starts serving commercial tenants, they need to be certificated. When they stop serving themselves and start serving commercial third parties, they have crossed the STS line and they need to be certificated at that point.

MR. McAULEY: To the extent that, by offering service they are offering service to the public for hire. If the government is not offering service to the public for hire, they are not duplicating and competing with local exchange service, and they would not be --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We get kind of in that old definition we used to use in transportation, "for hire service," what is for hire and what is not, and I think in the PRIDE situation, which is a good example that needs to be raised --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The line and where do you cut it.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I believe we are trying to figure out where we cut the line, where we draw the line. I think PRIDE is referenced in the statute someplace as well as — the example came up to me of blind services that provide cafeteria services in this building.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's right.

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commissioner marks: I think there is a reference in the statute that can reasonably be interpreted that is reasonably related to governmental, a governmental enterprise, a certificate, if that is the only service being provided and need a certificate. And this building would not need a certificate.

MR. VANDIVER: And one might also question, since it's blind services and it's PRIDE, is that a, quote, commercial enterprise in that they are given all of these breaks by the State and so forth and so on.

Maybe they are not a commercial enterprise.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I would suggest to you also, Commissioners, that we are probably not going to be able to weed out every thorny issue associated with STS, and that probably we are going to --

MR. VANDIVER: As these things crop up, we can deal with them on a case-by-case basis.

MR. McAULEY: By the way, this particular issue does not require a vote by the Commission. We brought this out so that we could give you our interpretation of the statute, and we have tried to interpret it in a way that would eliminate the burden on the Commission of regulating governmental entities to the extent possible.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Madam Chairman, let me try



this motion and see if it has any support whatsoever, and that would be to deny Staff recommendation and let the statute speak for itself.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: There is a motion to deny Staff and let the statute speak for itself. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: On which issue?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: On Issue 4.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: 4.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me just express a certain amount of confusion here.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: How about me adding a lot?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think it probably -- that probably would be shared. We could probably sit here for many, many hours debating the inconsistencies that are contained within the statute, of which there are many. I guess I'm unclear as to the purposes -- the purpose that we are here for. As I understand it we are supposed to go back to the Legislature, or we are supposed to make a finding as to whether shared tenant services is in the public interest, and that we may or may not be limited, if we were to go back to the Legislature with that finding, to this statute that was passed last year. So debating the niceties of this statute, I don't know whether it would be waste of time,

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but what we may want to do is decide what we think is right or wrong or in the best interest of the public, and then we decide how you even make that legal or illegal. And if we have to revise the statute, we propose we revise the statute. The statute is clearly the jumping off point, and I think we should begin with that, because most of the hearing revolved around that.

The section that says the service provided to a governmental entity doesn't make a lot of sense to me. I don't even understand what it means, quite frankly. I don't know that that means that the Public Service Commission hires XYZ Company to come in and run our PBX, and they are thereby exempted from STS certification, because that is the only way that I can see it's service provided to a governmental entity is if you have got, or that it would mean anything, is that you have got a private company providing STS service to the Public Service Commission or to the State of Florida, or to the Legislature or whomever.

MR. VANDIVER: I agree, Commissioner. I think this is an eleventh hour attempt to get the colleges and universities out from under the single building requirement, and it didn't work.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: What I'm hearing you say, I think --

 speak for itself. I don't think we have a choice about your motion. I mean, whatever we vote, the statute speaks for itself. I can support your motion a hundred percent.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I think we can support, if we

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think the statute does

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I think we can support, if we have to make a finding on Issue 4, to deny the Staff and let the statute speak for itself, and we can go through all the other issues, and anybody who wants to sit around here and debate the philosophical nuances of the statute is free to do so after midnight.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And without at least one Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, without at least two Commissioners.

MR. McAULEY: We just brought it to your attention to give you our thoughts on how the issues --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Is the Commission more comfortable with no vote on Issue 4?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No vote. Let the statute speak for itself.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would just as soon vote and just say the statute speaks for itself.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The motion is to deny Staff and let the statute speak for itself. All of those in



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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: No matter how inartfully it does it --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay, Issue 3a.

MS. PATTON: Issue 3a is the subpart of the public interest issue in 3 that you have already voted on. Would you like to go through that?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No. Issue 3a essentially says 23 firms may be providing the service.

MS. PATTON: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Madam Chairman, I move it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: One question. For the purposes of answering 3a, are you defining service to be long distance and local, local, or long distance? Pick one of the three.

MS. PATTON: That's why I used the word "may," and I tried to explain that under cross examination some of the telephone companies that provided the responses indicated that they may not be using the definition of STS as found in the statute in providing their responses on this list.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, let me ask the question another way. I understand what you are



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saying. If you had your druthers, how would you interpret the word STS service in this instance, to be long distance and local?

MS. PATTON: Local.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Only local?

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Okay.

MS. PATTON: However, I do clarify that some of these arrangements may be partitioned and may not be providing local.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Right, that's what I'm wondering.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff recommendation on Issue 3a?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes, that's what I move. ,
CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 3f, geographic extent.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Move Staff. I mean, most of them are in Tampa.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Of the ones that we know about, they are mostly in Tampa.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I will move it. Really, they require a vote --

MS. PATTON: That is correct, informational.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That's one of those fact issues. You take judicial notice of the fact that most

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of them are in Tampa or official notice in this case.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The statute requires that we look at that.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Where they are?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes, that we look at all of these various wonderful little nuances.

Issue 3b, is the service available from other firms?

MS. PATTON: To our knowledge it was not. It was a situation where they got local service from the STS provider or from the local exchange company. There were not multiple STS providers operating in one given building.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Okay. Can we get some clarification, Madam Chairman, because I think this is an interesting point, not a major one, but interesting nonetheless. If I understand what was just said, the interpretation of service in this instance by the Staff is whether there is a competitor in the building. The interpretation by the parties for the most part is whether there is a competitor in the community. And I think that is a distinction that does bear some thought as we answer this question.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It was my understanding that Staff looked at it from the point of view of the

tenant, what is available to the tenant?

MS. PATTON: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And was any other service available, from any other firm available to the tenant.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And except for the local exchange company and the STS provider, that answer could just as easily have been yes, and Staff's recommendation could have been yes from a local exchange company and the STS provider.

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: As well as it is no that it can only be provided by the STS provider. But the answer is really yes, there are two in every instance.

MS. PATTON: Right, but viewing it from the traditional competitive definition --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I understand. I know what you are talking about, but it could have been, the answer could have been either way and both of them have been correct, isn't that right?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes. Just say yes and we'll zip on through this sucker.

MR. SHAFER: Semantics.

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: See, you've got the disadvantage that I read this thing twice.



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24 25 CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Staff recommendation on Issue 3b?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: yeah.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 3c, is the service available from the certificated LEC?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Move Staff. That is a fact situation.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff recommendation?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I think the only problem we had there is the full array of services, but the local service would be available.

MS. PATTON: Right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I think we need to make a -let me see if this helps on that particular issue
without belaboring the point is, as I understand it
without the current statute or with the current statute
the STS providers can provide all manner and all kinds
of services within a building anyway.

MS. PATTON: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: The only thing we are talking about is the local voice telecommunications services.

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: So I took this question to mean was the service available from the certificated LECs was to be that voice in telecommunications

services.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Okay, all right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 3d, what is the quality of service from the alternate suppliers?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Who knows and who --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We just don't have any idea.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff. Issue 3e, what effect will provision of STS have on local telephone rates of the certificated LEC?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We addressed that question earlier to some extent.

MS. PATTON: Yes, we discussed it a little bit.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: To the extent we didn't know.

MS. PATTON: We again point out that we would expect that other services, especially those involved in STS would be looked to as revenue producers before the Commission decided to increase local rates.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let me ask you a question on this. You have approached this issue from the point of view of future STS situations, have you not?

MS. PATTON: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Because insofar as any situation where there has been, and I'm using the broad generic sense of sharing services in effect where it



has been in effect for a significant period of time, the revenues associated with that service or those customers has already been taken into effect in terms of the latest rate case. When we have had a company that has come in for a rate case and they have had a dormitory situation with a sharing of services, we have looked at those revenues. We have included them in the rate case, and revenues were set for local service based on total revenues that the company was already receiving. So in that instance they would not have any effect on the general body of ratepayers.

MS. PATTON: Right.

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MR. SHAFER: I think that's right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: As I understand it, I don't know if I'm taking that a little bit further, am I understanding correctly the Staff's approach is to make anything we do revenue neutral, and as you indicated earlier that we would not allow or should not allow a movement in a direction where there are no subsidies flowing from the local or from the general body of ratepayers subsidizing this kind of service, and that we ought to jealously avoid that and make sure STS service, if nothing else, supports its own self and that the residential — well, the general body of ratepayers should not in any way subsidize the service,



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 and that's what we ought to jealously guard, at least that's the approach that I have been taking in looking at --

MS. PATTON: That's right, we agree with that. We think that is very important.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I agree.

MR. SHAFER: Let me also qualify my agreement.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Greg, before you do, this Staff recommendation to this particular issue does not speak to the same degree or distance that Commissioner Marks just spoke to with respect to making sure that STS pays for itself, does it? I appreciate the fact that you agree, but this particular recommendation does not speak to that.

MR. SHAFER: I think that is correct.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: There is a relationship there, but it's not direct. As clarification to what Commissioner Nichols is alluding to as far as the rate case scenario and so forth goes, I would agree with that characterization, however I would suggest that to the extent that STS were to proliferate, and the magnitude of any problem there got to be very significant in dollar terms, then I think there would in fact or could possibly be a flowthrough back to local rates, that you

would have to be on guard for. In other words, you would recognize that right up front in setting other rates, but the trickle down effect could still be there, so --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: My concern was I would have been more comfortable if the issue had read what effect will future provisions of STS have on the local telephone rates, because that's really what we are talking about, is if this becomes common and we see a lot of it.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes, fine. I just want to make sure the way I'm approaching is what Staff was thinking about as far as revenue neutrality and other (matters). I'll move Staff, Commissioner, on Issue 3e.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff recommendation?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes. It's unknown, but they give an explanation.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Any objection?

Issue 3g: Who are the beneficiares of STS -
COMMISSIONER MARKS: ['11 move Staff again.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: -- providers? No doubt in my

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: -- providers? No doubt in my mind.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Can we get some clarification, Madam Chairman? I want to make sure

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answering this question. Clearly the providers of STS services are beneficiaries. If I understand you correctly, there are essentially three answers to this question. The providers are beneficiaries. Tenants of buildings may be beneficiaries. End users outside the buildings may be beneficiaries, but we don't know. And the likelihood of benefit decreases as you go down the scale.

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what we are saying and what we are not saying in

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And can I add a little bit more to that? That last group does not receive - I don't know if this is a -- well, this is an economics term - any disbenefits as a result of STS services.

MR. SHAFER: That's our desire.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would like a cite to a textbook. Is it Ingleson (phonetic) or --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Do we have a resident economist in here? Isn't that a word?

MR. SHAFER: We have some residents and we have some economists but I don't know if we have any resident economists.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Isn't that a word that you all use sometimes? Disbenefits?

MR. SHAFER: I think diseconomies or externalities are terms.



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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Negative externalities.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Negative externalities.

MR. SHAFER: You're in the ball park anyway.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I think we need to go back and revisit your rule.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, I told you.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Commissioner Marks, I think you brought up a real good point. I mean, the question is who are the winners and losers, and all this asks is who are the winners.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Fine, and I'm just taking it a little bit further.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: From some of the stuff that I have read it is also possible that the tenants of shared tenant services are also going to suffer some detriment as well from being a tenant in a shared tenant service.

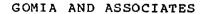
MR. SHAFER: That could be possible, sure.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And we have not -- we need to look at both sides of this coin.

MR. SHAFER: Certainly our hope is that at least the third rung of the ladder when you are talking about the general body is no worse off by allowing STS.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Right.

MR. SHAFER: And hopefully in some long run in a





very marginal sense they are somewhat better off, but, you know, basically we want to hold the line that they are no worse off than they are now.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: That is for the general body of ratepayers.

MR. SHAFER: Right.

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COMMISSIONER WILSON: The tenants, there are some benefits to the STS, but there are also some detriments.

MR. SHAFER: Yes, and I think as -- you almost have to adopt the attitude of let the buyer beware in terms of customers of STS providers. I think that for the most part they are going into it with open eyes as to what their choices are and what the costs of those choices are. And if they are dissatisfied with the provision of the STS provider gives them, with the service that he gives them, then we are hoping to ensure that they have an alternative, which is the local exchange company, which gets them back to where they were before.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And they also have another alternative, move out of the building.

MR. SHAFER: Sure, sure.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, the problem is, and we heard testimony on this, that if you move in a building

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you sign a five-year contract. You can't just say,
"Well, I don't want your STS anymore. I'm going to get
local service." There are termination penalties, and
you may incur continuing liability under a contract.
You can't just get up and move out of a building. So
you don't really have that. It's not a free choice.

MR. SHAFER: It's clearly a risk to being a customer of an STS provider. And I think that is where you let the buyer beware comes in.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Commissioner, let me make sure now, I don't know whether or not this recommendation contemplates this Commission getting in, and I want to make this clear, and understand this, contemplates this Commission getting in the business of attempting to protect those STS tenants, and if it does, I want to make sure because I have not approached this matter in that manner that we are going to try and provide some protection for the tenants or the users of STS services, or for that matter for the users of STS services. If that is contemplated by this, I want to know.

MR. SHAFER: Your characterization is absolutely correct.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The further you get from the provider, the benefits diminish.

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MR. SHAFER: Right, and furthermore the only, I think the only thing that could be viewed as a protection to the tenant of the STS location is that we are insisting that the local exchange companies provide them direct service, if that is what they desire.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And I think that is important; that is obviously a very important factor, because if we did not provide that alternative to the STS provider, then I think under those circumstances this Commission may very well have an obligation to provide some sort of protection for that STS tenant or for the user of that service.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right.

question, and I apologize, Madam Chairman. I want to go back to when we were talking about the benefits that accrue and Commissioner Marks brought up the issue of the winners and losers. If I understand the Staff recommendation correctly, it says there are clearly benefits to the providers. There may be benefits to the tenants. There may be benefits to the end users. It does not say that anyone is harmed, nor does it say that the end users or the tenants are left revenue neutral. It just says there may be benefits. And obviously by the choice of that term it's problematic.



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There may not be. There may be no benefits or detriments to either party. It may be totally neutral on both sides.

MR. SHAFER: Sure. I think the downside position is something like there may be harm to the providers, the tenants and the general body. And again, it's a may. Unfortunately I don't think there -- you can't say with any certainty that any of those parties will be harmed.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff recommendation on Issue 3g?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, let's take a fiveminute break before we begin Issue 11.

(Recess)

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 11: What should the rate structure and level be for services provided to an STS provider by a LEC? Let me ask a question even before we begin. When you say for services provided to an STS provider, are you talking about STS only in a commercial sense, or are you talking about dormitories, ACLFs?

MS. NORTON: No, Commissioner, this Issue 11 applies to the commercial STS providers only as defined in the statute. So any ruling here would affect only



the pure STS providers and have nothing to do with other sharing arrangements; that comes later.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay.

MS. NORTON: Okay. As you stated, the issue concerns the rates and rate structures that are appropriate, to the extent that you have determined that STS is in the public interest. The rates that we have recommended include a trunk charge that we are recommending be about 60% of the flat PBX trunk rate and trunk termination charge, DID number charges and usage charges with time of day discounts. The usage charges we are recommending are 6 cents for the first minute and 2 cents for each additional minute. We have also recommended the various non-recurring charges be applied.

I would like to ask your indulgence that we would like to make one slight modification to that which we have recommended with respect to non-recurring charges, and that is simply that come July 1st, okay, when this tariff must go into effect, there will be existing grandfathered STS providers. And we recommend that the non-recurring charges that we have recommended in this tariff be waived for those customers. And we have precedent for that.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: For grandfathering purposes.

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MS. NORTON: That is correct, and the nonrecurring charges be applied only to new customers after July 1st.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let me ask a question. Where did you come up with the 6 cents and the 2 cents?

MS. NORTON: We have recommended adoption of the Bell's proposal in that respect. Bell provided us with an illustrative tariff, and that was included in that tariff. Much of what we have recommended here is, is what Bell had proposed in their illustrative tariff. There are some changes to it, but for the most part that is what this is.

The tariff that Bell proposed is very similar to that which they proposed and which this Commission adopted for interconnection services for radio common carriers and cellular carriers. So this rate structure or something very similar to it is currently in effect in Bell's territory, in General's territory and in Central Telephone's territory. The facilities used are very, very similar. It's DID trunks, usage charges, DID numbers.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Do we know whether the charges as proposed cover the cost?

MS. NORTON: Bell's intent in developing this tariff, their goal was to approach revenue neutrality

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with respect to the trunks and DID numbers and usage.

And so the tariff does that, as far as weekly --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Let me, I don't mean to be obstreperous, but is that a yes or a no? Is that a no?

MS. NORTON: Okay, let me -- one thing that has not been brought up that I think probably would be good to be brought up, Bell in its testimony, and they are the ones -- I keep referring to them because they are the ones who really provided the most specific numbers. It's all hypothetical.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: We never accepted their study, did we?

MS. NORTON: No. In fact, we recommended that their study, as I look back over it, I think I used the word "horrific" projections.

commissioner Herndon: Let me make sure I understand. So based on figures in the study, we have never accepted it, and in fact described it in adjectives that we won't repeat here. We are going to impose local measured service cost rates that I think you are about to say don't cover costs.

MS. NORTON: No, sir, I don't believe that is the case. The tariff, the revenues contemplated to be recovered by this tariff will recover -- it will



recover costs. Moreover, it will recover, we believe that it will recover those revenues that would have been collected absent STS for the trunks in the DID numbers and usage, and that is what we mean by revenue neutrality. What this tariff will not recover, and what Bell has testified that they will lose are other indirect revenues such as CALC revenues by virtue of having traffic concentrated over fewer lines, so they will lose CALC revenues. They have stated there will be losses due to bypass and several other losses. that is when I think I used the word "horrific." they predicted such dire results I think that we believe that those projections are perhaps a little bit overstated. But the actual rates in the tariff will recover the direct trunk revenues and usage revenues that they would have recovered absent STS.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: And these rates would apply statewide?

MS. NORTON: We have recommended that the rates be applied statewide.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Uniformly statewide.

MS. NORTON: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me ask a question. I assume, I'm not going to really delve into the trunk charges, trunk termination charges and those. The one

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that bothers me more than any of them is the usage charge, 6 cents for the first minute and 2 cents for the next minute in that structure. Can you make a determination of what would be the equivalent of that charge on a message rate basis?

MS. NORTON: Well, the average holding time that we have heard is about three minutes, and so under these rates that would be 10 cents a minute. Bell currently charges in their message rates, they charge 12 cents. Other companies charge 10 cents under some tariffs and 12 cents under others. And I know United has some out buyers. They also have different message rates.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Was there any particular reason -- I understand. Was there any particular reason why you all went to a, what I will call a minutes of use charge on this?

MS. NORTON: As opposed to message rated?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: A message rate.

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, we believe that ultimately access charges should apply. Those are on a minute of use basis. This approaches that.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And that was the rationale for that?

MS. NORTON: Basically, yes.





COMMISSIONER MARKS: I understand.

MR. SHAFER: I think there was perhaps even more substance to the rationale than just we think that access charges should apply. There is a reason why we think that. We have historically, the Commission and almost all regulatory agencies have historically priced local service on a residual basis. Understanding that, you know, what we are talking about is that we go through and price private line and the custom calling features and all the gamut of other services that the telephone company provides before we price local services. Then we look at the revenue requirement and how much money we have generated from those services to see how much we need from local in order to cover the revenue requirement.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Sure.

MR. SHAFER: We believe that in this situation where you have someone purchasing that local service, and then reprovisioning it to someone else again for profit and for hire that it is not appropriate to do that with residually priced offerings because you are, as we alluded to earlier, asking the general body of ratepayers through all the other services that the telephone company provides to subsidize, basically subsidize that industry.



And we had a lot of discussion in the WATS docket along those same lines of we've got a WATS provider, AT&T, for instance, who is capped at the amount of revenues that they can recover because of the rate structure, allowing someone to come in and resell that service for profit when AT&T can't even provide it for profit because their costs continue to go up, while the amount of revenue that they can recover is fixed. The argument is parallel in that we see a residually priced service being provided to not only directly to the telephone customers but to an intermediary, a broker, if you will, who then takes that local service and further subsidizes and provides it to more customers for profit and for hire.

And I think that philosophically the Staff has some difficulty with taking a residually priced service and allowing that to happen without taking a look at the rate structure and trying to make some adjustment that gets it more in line with what it costs, if you will, to provide that service.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You see, you just brought up the problem I have with your analysis, though, the Staff recommendation, is I don't see any cost analysis. I don't see on an access line basis what the individual cost would be and what the savings are. And I have

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not, I haven't been able to find that kind of analysis that I would need. For instance, and let me just tell you where I'm coming from, assuming that I were inclined to agree that there ought to be some usage measurement, but versus you all's recommendation maybe a message rate. I haven't seen the calculations of the number of calls. You know, if you are kind of trying to do this, how many calls the average business line make in a day. I haven't looked at the total revenue, and I haven't seen anything on the avoidance of even making some assumptions, the avoidance of expense, and the avoidance of investment that the local exchange company would have to make.

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See, I understand your philosophy, but I don't see anything that would lead me -- for instance, say I adopted, personally, say I were to adopt the message rate that we established, which we made a determination at that time was at least compensatory for PATS providers of 12 cents. Say I dropped it to a dime, and you had anybody that made, averaged 10 calls a day through the week. It doesn't take a genius to say that is the minimum of \$30. I don't know how many calls an average business line makes.

But see, my intuitive reasoning, I don't think it's any different than you all's, I want this thing to

be revenue neutral. I don't want anybody to make money off of it. I don't want anybody to lose money off of it. I don't want there to be winners and losers, that kind of situation. But to put an intuitive logic in it, such as you all have in coming up with your recommendation, there is an entirely different train of logic that you can come to a different conclusion than Staff has come to, and it's a flip the coin absent a real hard analysis. That analysis is not in this record.

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, you are correct, there is not a lot of cost data in this record. And I address that on Page 102 of the recommendation that traditionally these PBX trunks have been residually priced and typically the telephone companies do not —they don't make a lot of cost studies on those. It's not the way they are approached. These have been residually priced. And so that is one reason they are not there.

In addition, this tariff is -- the whole concept of STS is new, and there's not history behind it. And so it's -- the data, I mean we could work out stuff, but it would be very hypothetical. And that is one reason that we have recommended that we require reports from the companies to be provided on a quarterly basis



that will give us a better, more concrete, real data on exactly what the impact is.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: But let me flip it over on the other side. Say you are pro competition. You are pro technology. You are pro, pushing technology and moving telecommunications into what can be a new vista for this state. There are those that might say Staff's

MS. NORTON: Probably would.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Okay.

MS. NORTON: Okay.

recommendation would be anti.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Whereas say as a medium point a message rate might not be considered anti.

MS. NORTON: I think what you are saying is put a limit on what they would pay.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's right.

MS. NORTON: Whereas under the minutes of use rate there would be no limit. And in that sense I think you are saying it would be considered inimical.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Staff is talking philosophy.

I'm talking philosophy back to you, saying that there
is another side to that coin. But whatever.

MR. SHAFER: Commissioner, I think your point is well taken. There is a distinct lack of good, solid factual information regarding not only cost, but

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forecasted revenue impacts and so forth. I think the Staff felt more comfortable with a structure such as we have recommended that that would be compensatory; that it would in the short run allow us to evaluate the impacts on the market and the way it was developing, as well as the impacts to the company, and hopefully all of the ratepayers. It is a coin toss, you know, message versus minutes of use. There is not a lot of information regarding either one of those choices.

have, and a very basic problem, and when I was looking through this I hoped to find maybe that the local exchange companies had addressed a real problem they had when once before Southern Bell Telephone Company came to this Commission and tried to get in the front what we are getting around at the back door, the same thing, the lack of definitive data, and how much did it cost the company. Those that were available, how much did it cost them to provide the service. There is not even an analysis of how much it would cost to provide this kind of service.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Well, Commissioner, let me -COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'm going to throw one up
the flag. I'm going to say as far as a particular
section of Staff recommendation, I'm going to move that





the flat monthly charge for PBX trunk be adopted, and that a message charge, a message charge per local message would be the same as we established in our PATS docket. And should we, after our investigation as to the proper charges in PATS, because I think there's an analogy here. In one situation we said for the PATS provider 12 cents a call was appropriate. We are investigating to find out the appropriateness of that charge, to find out, and that should give us a real clue as to recovery in this area and should really give us a clue. We should have that vehicle which we should use for more than that single purpose. But mine would be to mirror the 12 cents a message as we had in PATS.

MS. NORTON: PATS is currently 12 cents, and what your motion is is to adopt the 12 cents for STS and any changes that are made in PATS would also then flow over to STS?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No, no.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I wouldn't go that far.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You use it as a vehicle to make a determination, because there's a little difference in PATS, because you have an access line that goes to each PATS provider. You have a different question of where you have a bundle of access lines going in and splitting them. So there would be, you



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would use part of the data that you get from that. If we ask the right questions we can get -- if you think of the right questions, you would get some good answers.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'll second the motion, Madam Chairman.

MR. SHAFER: A point of clarification. Would that be the full PBX rate or just a portion of it?

MS. PATTON: Sir, the PATS PBX rate is only the 60%, and then it adds the 12 cents.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That is correct.

MS. PATTON: With a \$30 minimum.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Right.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: The only thing I understand the motion is changing as you look at Issue 11, the usage charge --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's right. It's a usage charge, to establish the usage charge at 12 cents, and we will address each one of the other elements --

MS. PATTON: And the other ones would stay as is in the recommendation?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We haven't addressed the others. We have just addressed the usage charge.

MS. PATTON: I'm sorry.





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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The usage charge is all we are talking about. The usage charge is 12 cents a message.

MS. NORTON: Would you want to consider time of day discounts?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: 12 cents a message.

MS. NORTON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Do the PATS have a time of day discount?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No, they don't.

MS. NORTON: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Are there PATS providers that have more than one instrument --

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: -- where they buy a trunk?

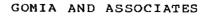
Do they have an access line that they have to buy to
each instrument?

MS. PATTON: They are required under our orders to purchase an access line per PATS instrument.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: So you can tell.

MS. PATTON: So even if it ran through a PBX, the requirement is still one instrument per PBX trunk.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Do we have enough data on any of the STS providers to determine what effect this rate structure will have on the bill that they pay in





the month?

MS. NORTON: No, but -- yes, we are recommending that sample bills be provided to anybody impacted by the decisions made in this docket, and we'll know then. But as far as --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: You don't know now? CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We don't have any now.

MS. NORTON: No, no, we don't. You see, this was an illustrative tariff that was proposed by Bell. Most of this was, and it's not been a Commission directive. We don't have the billing data.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'm sure there are STS providers out there running this through.

MS. NORTON:

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Let me ask a question in that vein. The recommendation is that rates proposed are interim. How long is that interim period and, Commissioner Gunter, does the interim that you are -- does the rate that you are proposing to substitute also intended to be an interim?

They have predicted dire results.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: My motion did not include the word interim. I rejected that portion on the part of Staff. The Commission has a responsibility, just as we have done in PATS, we have got some experience on PATS where there was compensatory charges on both sides of

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the ledger, and the Commission on its own motion, as I understand, is reviewing that to find out where we are. I don't want the connotation of interim. One of the things that we can do in reading the record, all of the STS providers and their customers are big boys and girls. They are supposed to be very sophisticated. There was a piece in there about the sophistication and the business environment and what have you that all of these folks were in. I think if this gets to be unduly whatever, these folks will be back in and let us know about it.

MS. NORTON: Commissioner Herndon, in answer to your question, the use of the word interim is probably not intended in what we typically think. Just we would note that Staff's position is that ultimately access charges should apply for all interconnection to the local exchange network, and until that is the case, until it is possible, until the Commission decides that it can be implemented, if the Commission decides that is the way we should go, this tariff, we see this tariff being applied until that time.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Well, anytime a telephone company comes before us for a rate case, all tariffs are laid upon the table. I think this is only temporary insofar as if we impose something statewide

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and absent any hard data it's kind of the best shot in the dark and --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: What I'm trying to do is find a middle ground where to meet it would be the least harm done. Let me tell you what my logic is, and I want to make sure everybody in this room understands what the logic is.

We go through access charges, and we have had some company specific reductions in access charges. got a process underway to see if we can make a determination as to what the proper access charges are and how to treat the non-traffic sensitive portion. have the docket underway to make a determination as to what is the proper charge for the PATS providers. have got this third Staff recommendation or Staff recommendation to put it on a measured activity. I'm a little uncomfortable with that because that process has never, to my knowledge, been presented to this Commission to show what the costs to the local exchange company are. You know, there are some real costs in starting to try and track all of those activities and provide that data. That has not been presented to the Commission with its attendant revenue that they would receive.

I haven't seen that kind of analysis, so that is

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the reason for my recommendation of saying, hey, this is the least potentially harmful that may exist. I agree there should be some offset. There should be some degree of measurement, but the message rate appears to be the most logical at this juncture.

I think it's incumbent upon this Commission to make sure that we get the pot right as we get more and more data. I agree with Staff's portion of getting the quarterly reports. You have a later item which you talk about the necessity for record-keeping and what have you for regulatory assessment fees and the gross receipts tax. We will have the availability of a lot of data as we move into this area. So my logic is let's do something that is relatively simple that we can move in that is, I think -- I sit and think about how many phone calls I make a day, and I don't run a real estate office or a lawyer or a brokerage house or what have you. It's not inconceivable that each line that goes in could make 30, 40 or 50 calls a day. is not beyond my realm of thought, and that would be more than, perhaps more than compensatory.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Well, my reason for seconding that and agreeing with that is probably a little bit not as complicated. I like the message rate service for its simplicity and for its ease of administration,



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frankly, and that those customers out there probably can determine exactly what they are being charged for. And we have simply opposed in the past measured rate service for local telecommunications services because of the complicated nature of it. And I don't see any reason at this point in time to deviate from that process.

And as I said, I second Commissioner Gunter's motion to make this a message rate service, and 12 cents sounds to be reasonable, since that's what we have done with the PATS providers as well. And at some point in the future we can take a look at it. Not only that, GenTel has that plan out there, too, that seems to be working fairly well on a message rate basis.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You have it in two other locations, don't you, Winter Park and somewhere else, that you have a message --

MR. O'PRY: Orange City.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Orange City and Winter Park?

MR. O'PRY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That are presently operating on a message rate.

MS. NORTON: There are various message rates, either optional or mandatory, throughout the state in General, well, in General and Southern Bell's

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territory.

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COMMISSIONER MARKS: Southern Bell has a message rate?

MR. O'PRY: Southern Bell has message rates on hotels.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Hotels. They don't have them on residential yet.

MS. NORTON: Oh, no.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: They are not bold enough to come forward with that kind of a program.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: They also have them on business. Business has an optional message rate service as well.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: But at any rate that's why I like the message.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: One more question, Madam Chairman, on this. If I understand correctly, Commissioner Gunter, your recommendation is only speaking to the usage for message, not to the balance of the --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That is correct. I just wanted to get rid of that one first.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I understand, and I have one question on that specific topic, if I may, and that is on Page 103 there is a discussion about the study

that Southern Bell did, and the indication is that
there were higher revenues to Bell for each of the
three and a half years for which revenue impact
estimates were projected. What was the methodology of
the study? Was it message rate, usage rate, flat rate?

MS. NORTON: No, the impact, the tariff used was their illustrative tariff.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: The illustrative usage?

MS. NORTON: Right, that included a six and two with 50% time of day discounts.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: We don't have any basis for a seat of the pants wild --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Swag method.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Swag method.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: -- of comparison between the results that they achieved using the usage and what Commissioner Gunter is articulating?

MS. NORTON: No, sir, and if memory serves me, though, I believe that the average holding time on a per message approached three minutes. Under the 6 and 2 cents that would be 10 cents per message, assuming three minutes. And then there would be time of day discounts, and there were, I believe, assumptions associated with proportion of off-peak and on-peak calling.

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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That is three minutes for this particular Bell study, or is that a --

MS. NORTON: That I believe was what they used, an average duration per call, that was like 2.9, and that was applied to certain calls. So I believe that seat of the pants, I believe that without time of day discounts and imposing a flat 12 cent rate based on the presumptions in the study, it may come out higher revenues. However, if they, to the extent that they assumed that three minutes was the holding time for all calls and that most, many calls are longer than three minutes, then putting a cap on it, in other words, a flat message rate.

moment that that 3 cents or, excuse me, that three minutes is an accurate recollection, we were talking about the minutes of use rate as probably costing more than the flat rate that the customer could have otherwise received from the local exchange company. If you used three minutes as the average time, then the message rate is also higher than the flat rate that the customer could receive.

MR. SHAFER: Yes. I think clearly when you take into account the time of day discounts, your 12 cents is very likely going to be higher and, you know, at the

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three-minute mark it's already 2 cents higher.

MR. CROUCH: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Let me ask you one question, anybody on Staff. Isn't my motion a good way to smoke all the mothers out and find out exactly what it is?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And to get some competent stuff before this Commission? If it's punitive in any way, non-discriminatory, because everybody has it, if it is punitive in any way, if anybody is suffering economic hardship because of the imposition of a message rate, it will smoke them out to get the data to us. We'll quit dealing with assumptions and we'll quit dealing with words, and we'll start dealing with facts and figures, isn't that correct?

MS. SHAFER: I believe you are correct.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: All right.

MR. SHAFER: I think we'll probably have an indication of that if the recommendation on petition for reconsideration is greater than 580 pages. All levity aside, I think you are correct.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: In a petition for reconsideration, you can't do anything more than reconsider the decisions that were made based on the record, and if the record is devoid of any data, the petition for reconsideration should be less than half

a sheet.

MR. SHAFER: Let's hope so.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, I'm saying --

MR. SHAFER: All levity aside, I think you are correct.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: -- the recommendation to the Commission should be less than half a sheet, if the record is incomplete.

MR. SHAFER: Sure, and, you know, one of the best ways to get information is to throw something out there and --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, the reason for the petition for reconsideration is not to add to the record, but to point out to the Commission where we may have erred based on the record.

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, I see some similarities. There was a decision made in the PATS docket, and we collected data, and it's before the Commission again to see if it needs fine tuning, and I don't see why this should --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It's been moved and seconded.

Are there any further comments?

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, I mean, Ms. Chairman, on Issue 11 there are a few other things that I wanted --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We are not finished with it.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We just finished one piece of it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: You said are there any further comments. I wasn't sure whether you meant are there any objections.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No, I'm going to call right now for a vote on the usage charge, it would be a message rate of 12 cents per message. All of those in favor? Those opposed?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Ave.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, that passes four-toone. Now, let's go back and talk about the trunk
charges. 60% of the flat PBX trunk rate.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me ask the Staff a question on that. As a result of what we did on the usage charges, do you see any reason to change your recommendation on the trunk charges of 60% of flat PBX rate?

MS. NORTON: No, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: All right, I'll move Staff on that.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'll second it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Could I ask some questions?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Sure.

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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: On Page 103 you talk about a filler purpose. What is a filler purpose?

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MS. NORTON: Okay, that refers to the client charge that Bell proposed in their illustrative tariff, which is set at \$20 per client per month to be assessed to the STS provider. The purpose of that rate element, according to Bell, was primarily as a plug figure to bring them up to revenue neutrality. Okay, the target level of revenues that they said would leave them revenue neutral. Bell also in their -- we disagreed with that. We didn't believe that was a necessary tariff element. And I would just note that the, if you go back to the trunk charge that Bell recommended that equates to about 55% of the flat PBX trunk rate. have recommended 60%. And so with some of the rough calculations that I did, I believe that about offsets by dropping their proposed client charge and by putting them at 60% of the flat PBX, I believe they are left revenue neutral or thereabouts.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: On DID charges on Page 107 you talk about the only unbundled DID numbers rate that currently is in effect is that charged RCCs is \$4 per 20-number block. The Staff recommends this rate be used. Was the \$4 justified originally, or is it just a handy --

MS. NORTON: In the RCC docket or earlier in this docket?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Is there a justification for it other than the fact that it exists out there somewhere?

MS. NORTON: Okay --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Commissioner, would it be helpful if I go ahead on and move the Staff recommendation and all the rest of the --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I thought you did.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No, I just moved on the trunk charges. Let me go ahead and move the Staff recommendation. Let me ask a question first. Is there any reason that you see why any of the other charges should be changed as a result of what we voted on in the usage charge?

MS. NORTON: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: All right, I'll move Staff recommendation on the rest of the charges. I'm just moving them on the rest of the charges.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'll second it so we have got it up for discussion.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I still want to hear an answer to Commissioner Herndon's question, is there any justification --





MS. NORTON: The rationale behind a \$4 per 20 -COMMISSIONER WILSON: Other than the fact that it
got negotiated out.

MS. NORTON: What the evidence shown there, we never went to hearings in the RCC cellular docket, however the cost support that was provided did show that that was, did provide a substantial contribution. So we, Staff, are not concerned that is below cost at all. And it was the rate proposed and accepted then. It was the rate proposed in this docket, and we saw no reason to vary or to diverge from that.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: It was never any finding that that was in fact, that covered cost or that made a contribution?

MS. NORTON: In the other docket, yes.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: You did not reach that point in the process, is that correct?

MS. NORTON: That is correct, we did not hold hearings, but we did ask Bell to provide us with some cost data, and I have it in there somewhere.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: And you were satisfied --

MS. NORTON: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: -- that that was an accurate, sufficient explanation of the basis of the \$4?



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MS. NORTON: We were satisfied that we would not be below cost.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: One other question, Madam Chairman. On Page 109, there are a list of tariff specifications that are part of Recommendation 11. I assume they are part of Recommendation 11. They are contained within the text of Recommendation 11. Is it your intent or desire that the Commission adopt these tariff specifications when we adopt Recommendation 11?

MS. NORTON: Yes, sir, it is, most definitely.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: All right, in that case --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: We better discuss it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: -- we need to talk about them.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Why should there be a limit to the number of trunks ordered by a single STS subscriber?

MS. NORTON: Commissioner --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Why 500, Part 2?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Why not fewer?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Why not more?

MS. NORTON: There was a lot of discussion -thanks a lot. There was discussion during hearings
about the trunk limit, and there was argument about it,

whether there should or should not be, and if so, what level. I would say this probably comes under the same type of thing we don't really know what the impact of these rates are going to be, and we are going to determine that hopefully to know whether that is a wise number, or whether it should be something less or something more, or if it should exist at all. We will know, we will have more facts as we gain data.

I felt I had to pick a number, and I picked that. Georgia has 950 after a lot of bellyaching by the STS providers. The evidence shows so far the largest single building operation in Florida is a 128 trunks. I did not think that if we impose this limit of 500 that any STS providers current or future would be harmed, at least in the short run, and they won't be harmed before we consider this again. I don't think that the local exchange companies will be hurt. did put this one forth, and I think the reason that we should probably address ourselves to it and have a limit in there is simply because of the potential for putting in one PBX and putting out partitioned trunks to an unlimited number of buildings, that that is theoretically possible to have that be, without a trunk limit, that you could go citywide.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Did you go any further and

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use a trunk station ratio to determine how many access lines that would serve per customer?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Did you find out that number?

As I understand we have several numbers --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We have several numbers.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I'm looking back at notes, and I have ratios running from 4-to-1 to 17-to-1.

MS. NORTON: Well, I heard about 20-to-1, and I used 8-to-1.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: So that would give you -- COMMISSIONER HERNDON: 4,000.

MS. NORTON: Yeah, 4,000.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think that we have actually erred on the side of liberality. I would actually make the trunk limitation less than 500.

MR. SHAFER: Let me also speak to the rationale. I think there is another, a little bit more amorphous reason for having some limitation. We have local exchange companies in the state with access lines in the neighborhood of 12 to 1400. We treat them as phone companies. We fully regulate their rates. We regulate their rate of return and so on and so forth. The potential is always there that you get a single building that has more access lines than that perhaps, or more customers than that, more tenants than that.



And the Commission needs to be I think cautious about allowing or taking a hands off attitude to an operation that large, and therefore I think that's one of the reasons behind having a limit at all.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Do we know how many trunks
Greater Orlando Aviation Authority has or Tampa or
Miami Dade Airport, out of curiosity?

MS. PATTON: I have that information. I don't have it right this second. I can bring it back to you after lunch.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Less than 500, though?

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Per installation?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That is optimism talking about lunch.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Commissioner, I think 500 trunks is too many. I think that is erring on the side of liberality. I would think something more along the lines of 200 trunks or perhaps 250 would be more reasonable.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That is per installation or per provider?

MS. NORTON: Per PBX.

MR. CROUCH: Per certificate, I would say, because we may have cases of one PBX certificated to serve more





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than one building.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I thought you were going to certificate the provider, not the installation.

MR. CROUCH: They would have to have a certificate -- what we are recommending is a certificate for each building that he is serving.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: There is a decision that is implicit in that statement that we haven't reached yet, and that is the way you are going to certificate.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioner, could you be a little more specific, 200 or 250?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would go 200.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That is 200 per --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Per PBX.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Per PBX, Commissioner?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is there a second to that motion?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah, I'll second that, because I figure, if you look at 8-to-1 on 200, that gives you 1600 instruments; that's a lot of instruments. If somebody can come back and demonstrate that they have locations that would exceed 1600 instruments, that is something that we can change.

MR. CROUCH: Could that possibly be held in

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abeyance until you decide whether you are going to certificate per PBX or per building operated off a PBX? It could have a bearing.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Why, per PBX, what --

MR. CROUCH: You could have one large PBX serving several different buildings. We are recommending that you certificate each building, even though that one PBX is partitioned, so many trunks per building --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let me ask you a question, though. If you have that monster PBX and --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: It's a mega PBX.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Would this be 200 trunks per the PBX or 200 trunks on a non-partitioned basis? And you've got this monster PBX --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think that he is suggesting that we wait until --

MR. SHAFER: That is the question.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And just sort of conditionally hold this until we get that --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I see. All right, let's hold that piece in abeyance. Anything further on all the rest of Issue 11?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, one of the things, let me tell you, the way this is kind of broken up, you get back again, and we discuss in length Item 3 at a later



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issue, Item 3 on Page 110. You discuss that at some length, and it's a problem I kind of have with the recommendation. You start getting in and talking about access to, and you want to propose rental and access to the building, and who is the STS provider, the building owner and one thing and the other. I agree that language needs to be there, but I don't want to leave this issue as this is -- do you understand what I'm saying? Here you are just saying the language that affects the LECs must provide direct access to the subscribers through their own leased facilities should be included as a condition for providing service. There is a whole lot more. Who has the responsibility of seeing that an individual STS subscriber could get to the LEC?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let's do this, then,

Commissioner --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You understand what I'm saying?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let's go ahead and vote on the charges that are in Issue 11 and TP the tariff specifications until we have completed those other issues, and come back to just the tariff specifications.

All right, is there a motion to accept Staff's



recommendation on the trunk charges, trunk termination charges, DID number charges and the non-recurring charges and the trunk termination charge with the Staff modification that the non-recurring charges would be waived for grandfathered situations?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That was my motion.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And I seconded.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. All of those in favor? Okay.

MR. TRIBBLE: Commissioner, does that include the recommendation that these be on an interim basis?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No, interim is not in there.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No, my motion did not include that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 11 as to the charges passes five-zip, and we will come back to the tariff specifications.

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, there is a couple of other things in terms of when tariffs should be filed and that kind of thing that probably wouldn't have discussion elsewhere, if you wanted to go ahead and take note of those and decided whether those should be approved or not.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. If you will look, Commissioners, on the vote sheet under Issue 11 --



 COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Next to the last paragraph.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Next to the last paragraph, those last two paragraphs. Is there a motion to accept those?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Move it.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Tariff dates and the reports.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And the reports.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That's right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay. Issue 13, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let's make sure that when this is done that we underscore and put in very bold letters this fact that STS customers are going to be notified of the change by March 2nd, and that the Commission Staff be given copies of those notices and advised that those notices have been given out.

MS. NORTON: Yes, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I want to avoid problems that have arisen in other context so that I hope that never happens again.

MR. COPPIN: Commissioners, Issue 13 concerns whether the implementation of shared tenant service would increase the risk of bypass. Intuitively the answer is yes, and the rationale is that bypass allows for aggregation of traffic. You will find that many



small and medium-sized users would combine access charges and the shared tenant provider will in effect become a large volume user. Large volume users are a threat of bypass. The shared tenant providers will have certain bypass options available to him, which are aligned in Staff recommendation here.

But further, Commissioners, if I may, in the body of Staff's analysis on Page 121, Staff hinted that the Commission could impose bypass restrictions on STS operations. However, specific restrictions were not delineated in Staff's recommendation. restrictions to which Staff alluded that the Commission could impose are, and Staff has prepared a list of restrictions that Staff would like to see imposed on STS providers, and these are the: prohibition of STS providers establishing dedicated facilities, private line, to an interexchange carrier's point of presence. That is one of two. Paragraph 2: the prohibition of shared wide area telephone service, WATS, unless the STS provider has been granted, along with his/her STS certificate, a certificate of public convenience and necessity by the Commission.

This point was already raised in the rulemaking Orders 15444 and Orders 16726.

And the third bypass restriction Staff would like



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to see imposed is: the prohibition of STS providers constructing private facilities, for example, microwave towers, for interconnecting other STS locations or interconnecting with an IXC point of presence.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, I want to tell you one of the things that bothers me about the recommendation, particularly the third one, well, even the first one, is this Commission has addressed the bypass issue, and we said we prefer, and our direction has been to prohibit uneconomic bypass, unless there can be a demonstration that they can economically bypass the system.

MR. COPPIN: Yes, sir, and the body of Staff -COMMISSIONER GUNTER: -- In here to have the
prohibition of establishing dedicated facilities has
nothing to do with, about the economics of it. If it
is economical for someone to bypass, why shouldn't they
be allowed to bypass?

MR. COPPIN: Well, sir, first of all, the STS provider is treated as a different animal. He has the bypass incentive.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: What is the difference in the STS provider than Martin-Marietta in Orlando, a place that employs, has employed up to 10,000 people?



COMMISSIONER WILSON: The difference is, and the concern that I have had all along is we are creating little tiny telephone companies all over the state, and if you let them do this, it's either -- it exacerbates the situation, because they can do anything and everything that a local exchange company can do if they are allowed to construct private bypass facilities to an interexchange carrier.

MR. COPPIN: The difference of the STS provider --

MR. COPPIN: That's perfectly correct,

Commissioner Wilson. In fact, what the STS provider is

doing, normally those small and medium-sized

businesses, which individually cannot have bypass

because they did not have the traffic volume or the

incentive. This STS provider, because there is the

incentive, he is combining a number of small and

medium-sized volume users and making the bypass

incentive more feasible to him. And as a result of

that, he can do a lot of things that Commissioner

Wilson has just alluded to. And the Staff is very much

concerned about that because already bypass is a

threat, and we do not want to see this problem

aggravated.

MR. SHAFER: In addition, I would suggest that these restrictions are really just an extension of



 already existing restrictions that clearly pertain to IXCs and LECs and other large customers, if that happens to be the case. And all we are really doing is clarifying those same basic types of restrictions ought to apply to STS providers.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would move Staff recommendation.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me just suggest an editorial change in two. I think it ought to say in addition to his or her STS certificate, not "along with." They do not have to be obtained at the same instant.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah, right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, there's a motion.

Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'll second that. I hadn't thought about it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: One question, Madam

Chairman, and I frankly confess to some confusion.

Parens 3 of the recommendation says that inter
communication is a causative factor in bypass

potential, or it's poorly phrased, but in effect you are saying that is one of the bypass risks is intercommunication.

MR. COPPIN: That's true, and that has been taken



 into account, the type of rate structure that Staff was proposing, which involved access charges, and which is a usage sensitive charge. And we are saying if we allowed the STS provider and users to intercommunicate behind the PBX trunk, they would be circumventing those charges. But because of some of the administrative problems and because of some of the other recommendations we have, we are not to put that as a bypass restriction.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Okay, that's exactly what I want to get at. You just said in Parens 3 that one of the risks of bypass is intercommunication behind the PBX switch. On Page 473 you recommend that we permit STS providers to intercommunicate.

MR. COPPIN: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Directly contrary, as I understood the lawyers earlier to say was good Commission law to the Holywell decision. So I don't understand how you reconcile the two positions. How can it be a bypass potential in one instance and a recommendation that we do it in the other?

MR. COPPIN: Staff really wanted to bring to the Commission's attention, because in discussing the potential to bypass, what I did was I outlined clearly all the ways by which the local exchange companies can

be bypassed. But taking a pragmatic approach in our recommendation I'm taking in account all the other analysis the Staff have taken into account. We have decided not to, for pragmatic reasons, impose a --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Tell me what the difference is between Smith, Jones and Klein on the second floor of the Southeast Bank Building in Miami and Jones, Smith and Wharton on the thirtieth floor of the bank building, why should they be allowed to intercommunicate without a message rate, without anything else taking place behind that switch when if they were two tenants side-by-side on the street we would not allow them to do that. I don't understand the difference between those situations.

MR. COPPIN: Sir, I agree with you, there is no difference between those situations. But as I said, because of pragmatic reasons, I definitely agree, and Staff, we discussed that point. We realize that there is, that is the reason why it was still placed here.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: So why should we let intercommunication behind the switch take place as the Staff recommended in the latter part of the document on Page 473? There is no difference.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Commissioner Herndon, if you are moving that we not allow that, I'll second that



motion.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, I'm about to, but I was honing in on Number 3, but I want to let Mr. Shafer talk, too.

MR. SHAFER: From a pragmatic standpoint you have, the minute that you say that STS can be allowed and that we can allow that kind of an arrangement to go on, you then have a tremendous administrative problem in tracking any activity behind that PBX.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Who has the tremendous administrative problem?

MR. SHAFER: Be it the -- if we charge, for instance the STS provider, with the responsibility of accounting for all of that traffic and hence paying to the local exchange company some recompense, you have created a situation that is virtually unenforceable and from a pragmatic standpoint it's administratively burdensome to the --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I don't understand why. I mean, I don't understand the difference between the local -- the LEC's burden to account for a call made from Smith, Klein on 2001 Main Street and a call made from Smith, Klein on the third floor to the thirtieth floor. I don't understand why --

MR. SHAFER: A LEC is never going to be able to

tell what goes on behind that PBX, so they're --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If we certificate the STS carriers, all we have got to do is drop in one day and say, "Hi, I'm from the PSC, I would like to look at your PBX and see if you are doing intercommunications behind the switch." Can't you do that?

MR. SHAFER: I think you probably could.

MR. CROUCH: It's technically possible to do that, yes, sir, but if you walk in and you check it today, with the software programming that they have capable in digital PBXs, you walk out of the building, it can be programmed right back to allow intercommunication.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: That's fine; that's fine.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: But it seems to me -
COMMISSIONER WILSON: We just fine them every time
we catch them.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: A firm that occupies four floors of an office building, they ought to have every right and opportunity to intercommunicate all they want. But if you have got two different commercial tenants in a facility, I don't understand why we would allow them to intercommunicate, when our finding in Parens 3 says that that is enhanced bypass opportunity and ought to be discouraged. We are discouraging it on the one hand and permitting it on



the next, and I don't --

MR. SHAFER: I totally agree there is an inconsistency from a theoretical standpoint or from a philosophical standpoint. I think our main concern was that we have created something that we have no way of enforcing. It's strictly the honor system and, you know, to that extent it creates perhaps an additional burden on the Commission and the service evaluation team, and administrative burdens for both the STS provider and the local exchange companies in tracking all of that activity and so forth.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I suspect you're right, I mean, in that regard.

MR. SHAFER: And that's really in a nutshell our rationale for saying that ought to be allowed.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: It seems to me, as

Commissioner Wilson points out, if there is a tariff

restriction and a certificate restriction applying to

that STS provider that they not be allowed to

intercommunicate between unrelated commercial

activities in a building; that there are a lot of

people who would be more than willing to keep an eye on

what is going on in that particular building and bring

it to the Commission's attention and anybody else's.

And if it is in fact a certificate restriction,



presumably we could remove their certificate if they chose to violate it, knowingly and willingly, and they are all going to read this record and they are all going to know exactly what we are talking about. And the risk of a small marginal gain of a few interconnections versus losing their entire certificate just doesn't seem to me to be worth it.

So, Madam Chairman, if I might, in an unrelated manner, but nevertheless germane, move to deny Staff recommendation on intercommunication behind the switch to unrelated commercial activities.

MR. McAULEY: Commissioner Herndon, I would offer one other observation, because you mentioned the Holywell decision, and this is not to deny that there is some sort of inconsistency in that you are going to allow people to communicate behind the PBX, and yet you are not going to allow them to construct a private line and communicate in another building. The only observation is that the statute itself says that shared tenant services may take place in a single building. To the extent that takes place, we are saying, fine, communicate in that single building behind the PBX. If you were going to run a line, a private line to some other location, then that goes outside the contemplation of the statute. And so that's one, at



least, reason why we came to that point.

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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Mr. McAuley, it seems to me quite reasonable for the Commission to define the manner in which the communication, that intercommunication takes place within the building. I have no problem with intercommunication within a company taking place all over the building, from the first floor to the fiftieth floor. If they want to intercommunicate amongst themselves, that's fine. If they want to intercommunicate to somebody totally unrelated, I think that is unreasonable and inappropriate, and we ought not approve that.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: In addition, as I recall, Mr. Smith of the Amerisystem testified as a matter of policy they partitioned behind the switch anyway.

MR. McAULEY: They do. There was evidence in the testimony that there was partitioning for privacy reasons, I believe they indicated.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me belabor the point.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let me just announce I have sent out for lunch.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me belabor the point.

What is, and I'm going back to Staff to find out,

because I'm about to agree with Commissioner Herndon,
but I want to make sure when we vote on this we



understand the implications behind it, that is the practical effect of this is that we would withdraw the certificate of the STS provider if indeed we find out that there is some communications behind the PBX, is that right?

MR. CROUCH: If Commissioner Herndon -
COMMISSIONER MARKS: Ultimately without penalty.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Former

Chairman, if I might --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes, please --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: You are the Chairman, but if I might ask the ex-Chairman a question.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Sure, as long as you get permission from the Chairman.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I assumed that the

Commission has within its bag of tricks fines and other

kinds of things that it might apply for, if a

certificate was withdrawn, and certainly in that

instance where an otherwise ignorant STS provider

inadvertently made that kind of error, they might get a

fine or something like that.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I would agree. I'm just looking, I was going to the ultimate, and you're right. Interim, there are interim measures you can find and do a lot of things. Let me finish now, but ultimately if



they ignore the fines and do all of that kind of stuff, what we are going to do is withdraw the certificate from the STS provider, okay, that is fine. I see what would happen under those circumstances, then, is that the local exchange company would have to come in and take over that service, or another STS provider come in

and take over that service. Okay, I just wanted to --

MR. SHAFER: Madam Chairman, if I can make one more last ditch observation at the risk of taking unnecessary lumps. We have in the IXC arena experienced in the last 18 months to two years a continual refinement of how much regulation we want and where do we draw the line. And we seem to wind up in one proceeding after another trying to more clearly define I think we are kind of in the same position in this area. We've got a new market developing. don't -- it's called, characterized as being competitive in some instances, and we're trying to walk down the line on saying how much control do we want, and where do we want to wind up in the future, and all of those same kinds of questions that we have been mulling over in the IXC arena. My guess is that this is at least one point that we'll see again in the future. And I would hate to see us get bogged down in a number of proceedings over drawing the line in this



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area again. It may not be avoidable.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I don't think it is.

Frankly, I don't think it is avoidable. We're going to do some things here today that is going to please a lot of people. We're going to do some things here today that displease a lot of people. I don't care how we do it, how we vote on these matters. The only thing that we can do, and what you have done and I think you have frankly I think you have done an admirable job, is take your best shot.

MR. CROUCH: Commissioners, like somebody brought up, somebody referred to Mr. Smith in the Amerisystem and his testimony, there is today in existing shared tenants in other states and things very, very little intercommunications between these not affiliated.

Merrill-Lynch is not going to be calling McDonald's office down there in the same building. There is very little of it. Is it necessary for us to go in and say you have to have this partitioned and everything to prevent something that there is going to be very little of?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I think what the Commission is saying we want to make a statement to that effect so everybody will understand that the Commission does not want you intercommunicating behind the PBX.



COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I think that's an element of certification of an STS provider is that it's clear.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Madam Chairman, I move the question.

MR. VANDIVER: Just to clarify, this is just pure STS as defined in the building.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: All we have been talking about so far is STS --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let me restate, and I hope I took down Commissioner Herndon's motion correctly, but it would be to prohibit intercommunication between unrelated commercial entities within a single building.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And all of those in favor?

Those opposed? All right, let's add that to this list of bypass restrictions as Point 4. And we need to vote on the rest or the remaining, the one that Staff just handed out.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Issue 13.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 13, bypass restrictions.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Move it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All of those in favor? Those opposed? Okay, Issue 13 is amended to include this sheet that Staff just handed out, which now includes a fourth item.

Issue 5: Is sharing and resale of local exchange service necessary to provide shared tenant services generally?

MR. CROUCH: Commissioners, this one almost runs parallel with the Issue 3 that we started off with, is it in the public interest and everything. As we studied this we recommend that while sharing and resale of the local exchange service is not specifically required, if the answer is a no, however, because Staff agrees with the premise that the prohibition of such sharing would cause the inefficient use of modern technology of that PBX. It would substantially increase the size of the STS switch and could unnecessarily add to the overall cost to the STS system. Prohibiting sharing and resale of local exchange service would artificially restrict technology and increase the cost to the individual tenant.

If we are going to allow the PBX and the technology there, then the resale of local service runs hand-in-hand with that if it's going to be economically used.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff recommendation, Issue 5?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The recommendation is no?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I move it.



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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: What page is that?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: 124.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What page is it on in the summary?

MR. CROUCH: Summary Page 4.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Oh, I see it, I'm sorry, it's down at the bottom there.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Without objection.

Issue 8: Should STS providers be required to comply with PSC required service standards on their side of the demarcation point? If so, what should the service standards be?

MR. TAYLOR: Commissioners, we have recommended the very minimal requirements more as a safety valve than anything else, that would allow the STS provider or the tenants access to the local exchange.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You have required zero access, and I believe it says somewhere in here in, specifically for areas that don't have 911, would this recommendation also require 911 access?

MR. TAYLOR: You would have 911 access, just an out line, so yes, they would. We don't require it, but I would expect that no STS provider would block it. My concern was that they might block zero to allow access to the local company.





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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Why did you choose -CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let's specifically state that
access to 911 must be available just in case somebody

MR. CROUCH: From the building or specifically

from each office is the question we have there.

comes up with an arrangement that --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would say from each office.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Same as when you go to zero.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: What are you proposing on the zero access? From the building or from the --

MR. CROUCH: Well, if they go into an enhanced 911 where you just dial a number that would tell them you are in Suite 203 of the building. It could get more specific, if we do require 911, do we want it that just identifies the building that they are calling from where that PBX is located, or identify right down to the switch?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You are talking about an enhanced 911 where an emergency service has automatically --

MR. CROUCH: Automatic number identification location.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Location.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If we don't, if we don't,



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this is one of the disbenefits that Commissioner Marks was talking about that the tenant of an STS provider may enjoy.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yeah, the problem you have is -- well, we are still talking about commercial installations here. We are not talking about airports and so forth.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: To the building.

MR. TAYLOR: I'm not certain that the local exchange company or the enhanced --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: They don't have that capability now, do they?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No. It would have to be to the building, because where the STS provider places the instruments on the provider side of the --

MR. SHAFER: Subject to being moved and relocated, it might not change the number.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It would be simply to the building.

MR. TAYLOR: Right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. All of those in favor of Staff recommendation to Issue 8?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: As amended.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: As amended.



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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Can I ask a question before you do that?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Why did you choose not to apply any other standards? There is no blockage rates, no dial tone time. There is no repair service. I mean, we apply all of those things to the LECs, which is the only competitor that the STS provider has in that building. Why are none of those applicable to the STS provider?

MR. TAYLOR: Well, that gets to the question of competition, I suppose, and we have a lesser degree of regulation on interexchange carriers, for instance, and it just seems as long as we have the safety valve that there was no real reason to apply different standards.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Is it going to be clear in that STS provider's tariff and marketing paraphrenalia that their quality of service may be less than a LEC?

MR. TAYLOR: Well, we are not going to --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Not necessarily, but as long as it's clear to the tenant that he has the option of going directly to the LEC, there is a certain amount of safety built into that.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Yeah, I don't disagree with you, but my concern goes back to the point that



Commissioner Wilson made earlier, and that is that you have a vendor -- a tenant who goes in with a five-year contract, and then he has got a breach of contract facing him for service that he thought was the equivalent of, but nobody told him, because that is clearly not something they are going to tell him.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That works two ways.

MR. TAYLOR: That is just like your copy machine.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: If the building owner or provider does not disclose the type of telecommunications services that he is going to provide to the tenant up front in the contract, he should, and that tenant should understand that, the kind of telecommunications service he is providing. If he should not provide that kind of service, then the landlord has breached the contract, and to that extent he can get out of it.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: But the resort, then, is to the circuit courts of this state and not to this Commission, because we don't have any separate quality of service standards or basically any others for that STS provider to provide to that company.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: It's a breach of contract, that's what it is, a breach, one way or the other. So I'm saying --

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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Let me just ask you a question, Commissioner, if I may, or Mr. McAuley or Mr. Vandiver, in the instance where an STS provider does not speak to blockage rates, for example, just pick that, because that is an affirmative standard that we have on the LECs, and presumably we are not going to impose on an STS provider. But he doesn't speak to it at all, and the client, Sam's Barber Shop on the first floor of the Southeast Bank Building doesn't know blockage rates from scissors quality, he is not going to ask.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: But that can apply to any other terms of the building's lease as well.

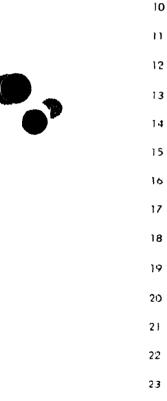
COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, perhaps so, but is that undisclosed bit of information grounds for a successful breach?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: It could be. With a decent lawyer, it could be.

MR. SHAFER: Commissioners, I believe there is -COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let the buyer beware concept.

What I'm saying, Commissioners, is this, that terms and
conditions of the lease are just, you just have one
other term and condition of the lease imposed when
you've got a building with STS, and that is the
provision of that service of STS. If the landlord of

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the building for some reason fails to disclose or fails to provide the kind of services that is in that lease, then I think that the tenant has a right to get out of that contract as easy as any other terms and conditions of that lease.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If you are familiar with the dockets of Dade County or Hillsborough County, you may realize that it will probably take you nine months to fifteen months to get a hearing date in a courtroom.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yeah, I don't think we want to take on that responsibility.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, I think that is what we need to talk about.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I don't understand why we are going to say that you have got to have access to the operator and not say you have got to have some sort of reasonable blockage standards.

MR. VANDIVER: The STS folks argued --

MR. TAYLOR: Commissioner, if you have access to the operator and you have access to the available interexchange carriers, if the blockage rate is -- doesn't suit you, then you can go elsewhere; that is your option.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: If you can get out of the contract.



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COMMISSIONER WILSON: If you can get out of the contract, you can go somewhere else.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You can get access to the operator.

MR. TAYLOR: It doesn't say, I don't think they say -- well, the contracts may say all your calls will go over us, but at least you would have the option of dialing from your phone these alternatively available means of transmission.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If you have got 6,000 access lines and you buy a hundred trunks or 10 trunks, and your blockage is peak 50, you may not be able to get the operator. I mean, sure, you can get the operator if you are willing to sit there and dial the phone from now until five o'clock this afternoon.

MR. TAYLOR: That's true, and the safety valve -- if you want local service.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Isn't this just the flip side of, if there are benefits in competition there are also risks?

MR. SHAFER: Risks.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And this is one of the risks.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I don't have any problem with that, Madam Chairman. As an alternative, for example, it seems to me quite appropriate that if an



STS provider is going to offer service at a lesser quality than that available to the LEC that he say so; and that that be part of his tariff. And then the customer is on notice, affirmative notice up front that it is a different quality of service, and then the Commission, it seems to me, is safeguarded because we have made sure the customer made a knowledgeable decision.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Or a statement such as the telephone service provided by XYZ provider is not regulated by the standards established by the Public Service Commission.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Or does not meet the same standards as those imposed --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Or can exceed --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Or does not minimally meet --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: What I'm trying to say is it seems to me we have an obligation to say to the customer, you have a LEC out here that we regulate and we impose quality standards on, and you have another guy here that we're going to give a certificate to, by the way, who is going to put that on his front door. It's certificated by the Florida PSC. We're not going to impose any quality standards on nor are we going to make him tell the customers that are going to buy his



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service and get into --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No, I can't --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: -- if nothing else, if I can't get the equivalent standards, I want notice in there so the customer makes an informed decision.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Don't we require interexchange carriers that we certificate to disclose in their tariffs what their blockage rate is?

MR. SHAFER: Right, and by virtue of that comment and alluding to a tariff, let me clarify that Staff's position has been that we will not require STS providers to tariff the local services that they provide to end users. If they are in the resale of long distance business, we will require them to tariff that, so --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's here to be discussed later.

MR. SHAFER: So you are already presupposing something. So beyond that, that again, we are walking the line between how much regulation do we want and how much do we want to get involved in that process, you know, to me, if you are concerned about that in a disclaimer in the rules or on the certificate or in the contract that says the standards that you receive from the STS provider is not Commission approved or



authorized or whatever the words are, that is a much better, cleaner way to go than getting involved in the tariff process.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: All I want to do is make sure the customer can make an informed decision. If he is told up front that the standards aren't the same, then he can decide on his own initiative, and it is clearly a caveat emptor, and the barbershop can make its own choice.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I think what you are saying, let me suggest, Commissioner, I don't know if we can do this, and we'll have to look at it, let me suggest that they put it in their tariff that they will provide to each tenant in their lease or their contractual services for STS, because the tenant will have the affirmative right to choose who they want to use. So apparently it's either going to be in the lease, or it is going to be under some other separate document, that they're going to make a determination of whether or not they want STS or they want the local exchange company, somewhere there's going to be a document that says that.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: As long as there is explicit disclosure to the --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: To the STS tenant that the

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service that you receive from the STS provider may indeed be different from the service that you could receive from the local exchange company, I think that is sufficient to put him on notice, put the tenant on notice that, wait a minute, maybe I ought to ask some questions about this STS service and get some information about it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioners, Walter is about to die. Do you want to say something, Walter?

MR. D'HAESELEER: I sure would. Commissioners, we go through this exercise every time we are in a certification process, whether the first time it was the resellers, and then it was the IXCs, and then it was the PATS, and now it's the STS people, and who knows who it will be in the future. The first thing, if we had the prerogative, I don't believe that the Staff would recommend that everybody and his brother who is in the telecommunications business would be certificated. And there comes a point in time where you have to recognize that we are in a competitive environment, and that is different than when you are in a monopolistic environment to the degree that you want to protect people.

Now, these are supposed to be sophisticated users of telecommunications. That's one thing, and you're

really not protecting the general public, you are protecting in this instance I think a captive market, those who are tenants of this particular building. And to me there comes a point in time where you just have to make the break and say we can't protect everybody.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let me make a comment. We do not, quote, protect, unquote, CPE equipment, and we all know that you can go and get a phone in a jillion places, and some of them are going to be great and some of them are going to fall apart on Day 2. Now, they all have an FCC sticker on them, but I don't think the general public has ever misconstrued the purpose of the FCC certificate or the FCC number on the bottom.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Walter, what is wrong with the simple statement that says the standards of service provided herein is not regulated by the Public Service Commission?

MR. D'HAESELEER: I really have no problem with that. In fact, it's something, we are talking about something that is not going to materialize. I don't imagine the sophisticated STS providers are going to provide an inferior service with modern technology and everything that they have got available. I'm sure it will be the same or maybe better than the LEC service.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: One of the things that I

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 think is probably a truism is there is probably not an industry in this country that is not subject to the financial failures and the thing that is in the back of my mind is that someplace, if this expands far enough, we're going to have somebody go belly-up. And then we are on the hook, Commissioners, for the provision of telephone service through the local exchange companies. And I start looking at a situation where we say, okay, 200, 250 trunks or whatever, and somebody goes belly-up, and all of a sudden they don't have any telephone service; that is going to happen. Maybe not to anybody that is a party to this proceeding.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: They will have telephone service, Commissioner, I think.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: How?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Through the local --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Through the local telephone company.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, they will have to come in and either take over operation or whatever.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: They may have to do that or something like that may have to occur. But I hope we are leaving an opening in this particular circumstances, the ability if an STS goes belly-up, there is an alternative, and that is the local exchange company.



COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The thing I'm talking about, though, is meeting the standards of providing service. If you've got 200 trunks in there and there is 1600 people behind that, the PBX using it, there is not 1600 access lines drug up there to the door. And you would have 48 hours to get the job done and what have you, and this is what I am talking about.

commissioner marks: I understand what you are saying, and that's where I'm beginning to agree with Walter. There's going to come a point in time where we have to recognize the competitive nature of this particular business. See, I'm not unopposed, frankly, to a situation where we shift the burden from the local exchange company to the building tenant as suggested by Jill Hurd in one of her recommendations. Which recommendation was that?

MS. PATTON: Her testimony as a Staff witness?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That was her testimony,
that's right, shifting the burden from the local
exchange company to the STS, the tenant of the STS
provider and the owner of that building.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: But it shouldn't be a problem with a disclaimer that it's not being regulated by --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Oh, I agree with that.

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problem with the information that is provided, but even if you are, and particularly if you are in a competitive market, the proper functioning of the market presumes knowledge on the part of consumers. And if they don't have the knowledge then they can't make an informed choice, and if we can do something to give them the information to make an informed choice, then we are not hindering the competitive market, we are aiding it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioners, I don't have a problem. I could accept putting the caveat, a disclaimer, as stated by Commissioner Gunter, on, which I think is the most neutral one I have heard: Standards of service provided herein are not regulated by the Florida Public Service Commission.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What was the one that you suggested, Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, I was talking about trying to compare minimal standards of service.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Then I think we are going to get into all kinds of little nuances that worry me.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Fine, that's fine. I just want to make two points with respect to what Walter said. One, I understand your point about all of the

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various competitive kinds of industries and so forth and so forth. The problem is we are certificating these particular providers, number one. So there is a PSC better seal of housekeeping on these groups, number one.

Number two, I'm not at all sure I agree with you about the level of sophistication of some of the people that are going to be in these facilities. They may know a hell of a lot about cutting hair, a hell of a lot about shining shoes, and a hell of a lot about the practice of law and very little about telephone service, and very little about the kind of service they get now versus what this alternative guy is going to offer them. And if we do nothing else, if we just say, pause 30 seconds and reflect before you sign this contract, I think we have done a service.

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioner, I would have agreed with you three or four years ago, but these people have been buying CPE, which is pretty sophisticated, and has a lot of features, so they know how to answer or ask the right questions.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Maybe, they have been buying and being burned a lot of times.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: They have been buying and getting burned right and left.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioners, I think we have to vote on this.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: As I now think Issue 8 -- COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I move my amendment.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: -- has been amended, it would include access to 911 but for the building and a statement that standards of service provided herein are not regulated by the Florida Public Service Commission.

And the three earlier points listed on the vote sheet under Issue 8.

All of those in favor, aye? Those opposed? COMMISSIONER WILSON: No.

MR. VANDIVER: The forms as to that takes you really don't have a problem with. I was thinking about putting it in the application for certification that each contract shall contain --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The following language.

MR. VANDIVER: Yeah, something to that effect. I mean, I would like some flexibility in implementing it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Fine. Issue 8 as amended.

Issue 6: What certification procedure should apply to STS providers?

MR. CROUCH: This was pointed out by the statute that certification was required. All the LECs have

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agreed it should be certificated, and most of the shared tenant providers or potential shared tenant providers have agreed to that. We have -- I have recommended application which is very, very similar. It's on Page 139, several pages after that of the big recommendation. It's very similar to the application used today by the IXC. The major differences that we would not require them to file tariffs as to what they were charging for the local service.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Why?

MR. CROUCH: Well, here again, in one of our future recommendations later on, I think it's Recommendation 7, they say that at this time the Commission -- we recommend that the Commission does not want to regulate the tariffs that they charge the tenants, but reserve the prerogative for later on if you decide you want to --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: But the regulation and filing are two different things, as far as I knew. I mean, do we not currently receive the charges, the tariffs, quote, unquote, by the IXCs, the minor IXCs?

MR. CROUCH: We would require it from the IXCs.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: -- we don't regulate their charges, but we do receive them.

MR. CROUCH: That is correct.

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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: And that is the distinction I would make. I would like to see what is being charged. That doesn't imply that I want to regulate them at the present time. Seems to me that we are in an awkward posture of being unable to know whether they are gouging customers or not, since we don't see them.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: But, Commissioner, the reason why we required the interexchange carriers to provide us with that information is to determine whether or not they are meeting the standards that they say they are going to meet, which we just said we don't want these other folks, the shared tenant people to provide.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: If I might, we wound up saying that only because I wasn't able to prevail on a more extensive --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I know it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That doesn't mean I want to give up on this issue.

MR. O'PRY: Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: There may be help coming from another country here.

MR. O'PRY: The reason for the recommendation for no tariff is local service is the only thing that we would be receiving a rate on. The STS provider offers many enhanced services and he can merely adjust the

charges for providing the other dozen or so services, and it will have really no effect upon --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: We are going to get long distance rates, aren't we?

MR. O'PRY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Only if he has a reseller's certificate. What you are saying is if the STS provider provides seven services, one of which is local service, and he charges \$40 a month, he would send us a tariff which says he is charging 50 cents for local service, and he is charging 29.50 for the other six services, and it would be meaningless.

MR. O'PRY: That is correct.

I'm not sure the customers would accept and understand it under those terms and conditions. It seems to me what his tariff says ought to apply. If he files a tariff that says local service for 50 cents and teleconferencing for 29.50, that that customer ought to know that on the way in.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: If you want a tariff at all, why wouldn't you want the total charges he charges the tenant and then a list of what services are provided that tenant?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's fine.



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24 25 CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I mean, it's not asking anybody to break out the charges he is going to get, you know, some guy sitting around saying, well, I'll put down five bucks for this, 2.50 for that, 7.50 for this.

MR. CROUCH: You would have to list this out, then, specifying the type of CPE that is being installed as part of the package. You're asking for a very extensive tariff filing here.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I just want to see it. I don't want to regulate it. All I want to do is see it.

MS. PATTON: Commissioner Herndon, would this tariff be filed 30 days in advance of approval?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Same as anything for a minor IXC.

MR. SHAFER: I just think that is opening a can of worms that is almost unmanageable, and I view that sort of as --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: -- to receive tariffs and put them on file?

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioner, may I respond?
CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

MR. D'HAESELEER: From a practical standpoint, the minute we get some tariff filings, all the competitors will want copies of those tariffs.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: It's a competitive market.



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 COMMISSIONER HERNDON: You charge them a dollar a page, don't you?

MR. D'HAESELEER: That's great, but if takes people to do that, and there is nothing in our budget that is --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Walter --

MR. D'HAESELEER: Commissioner, I'm looking at it from a practical standpoint. I'm not getting the people to do all of these things we have to do.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: We don't make decisions to regulate or not regulate by how many people we have got in the building, Walter.

MR. D'HAESELEER: To effectively regulate, you do. You can only do so much with the limited number of resources.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And if you don't have the resources you go over to the Legislature and ask for more.

MR. D'HAESELEER: I'm sorry, I wish it were that simple.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let's leave this for a second.

Let me ask a question, which I think was in the earlier part of Walter's point that may have some real validity. These are competitive organizations, rates and charges may be -- they may consider that



proprietary information and may not wish to disclose that information.

MR. SHAFER: I think you touched on something to me that is a real salient point, and that is you enter into that contract, that is much like buying an automobile and renting an apartment, and just because you are willing to pay what the car lot is asking or what the renter is asking, without saying, hey, I can go across the street and get it for \$50 less, and trying to bargain with that individual, doesn't mean that the next person that comes in there isn't going to haggle and isn't going to get a better rate.

And I just think it's meaningless to get a piece of paper that says this is what my rates are, when in fact if you are entering into a contract for service, all of those rates are negotiable. At least in my mind they would be, unless I was convinced that that organization was fully regulated as a telephone company and they had tariffs and operate under all the terms and conditions that other telephone companies operate under.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We do have buildings, I mean commercial buildings that, you know, if you will sign up for the lease in advance of construction, you get one price on a five-year contract, and then the



building gets about 50% full, and then everybody is getting a little nervous.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me ask a question on that. What you are saying is -- excuse me, Madam Chairman, is there any reason why the STS provider who is also the landlord can't offer a different contract to each individual tenant in the building? Would he have to file a tariff then for each one of those potential different tenants in that building?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: He may be willing to serve you on the fourth floor where you only have four stations with one rate, but he wants to charge Commissioner Gunter on the twenty-first floor for 25 stations an entirely different rate.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: To make it even more complicated, there is nothing to say that he can't charge a different customer, who has the same number of telephones, the same kind of service, a different rate. I don't think there is any prohibition against that.

MR. O'PRY: If you recall, there was testimony at the hearing that this in fact was being done.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: See, I think we have to look at the STS, as the STS providers and the landlord said they were going to use. This is a bargaining tool for the ability to come in this building. They want to be



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able to say, look, I got this service, and they're going to use it not only in competition with another building, but they may use it differently for different tenants, to entice a different tenant, to entice the tenant to come into the building. They are not going to necessarily offer the same services to the same tenant of the same building. Not only that, they may offer different kinds of services through the STS arrangement. Some of them might want the computer services. Some might want the speed mail and whatever that thing is, and some might want different services. They may even offer that at different rates to different tenants.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me see if I understand what you are saying here. We are not going to require the STS providers to tell their tenants what the rates are. And under your argument we are not going to require the STS providers to tell us what their rates are.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No, I'm not saying that they are not going to --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: We voted in the prior issue not to require the STS providers to disclose to their tenants all the rates and charges that they are going to charge. Now, we are arguing not only are we not



going to have them tell them, they are not going to tell us either.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We don't require a landlord to tell us when, you know --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And I'm saying the nature extension of that, we don't regulate the STS services as well, and whether or not, if a tenant moves into the building without determining what the charges are for that space and for what he is getting, then, you know, that is -- you know, he is in bad shape. He is in mighty, mighty bad shape. If I move in any building I want to know what the charges are. And if that level of sophistication is not there for a tenant, then we're in a very, very bad situation. Even from a shoeshine guy to the barbershop in the building, I would think he would want to know what kind of services he is going to be provided. He may not know enough sophistication to understand exactly what the STS service is or what they are there, but my goodness, I would think he would have some level of sophistication or know something if he is going to enter into a lease contract.

MR. SHAFER: I think everybody shares the concern that is on the table in terms of the customer having some assurance that he is not going to get taken to the cleaners completely. And I just don't know where the



happy medium is, but I haven't heard anything aside from perhaps a disclaimer of some sort or a restriction in the local company's tariff to the STS provider that he is — that it's incumbent upon him to notice the, or to inform all of the customers of the STS provider that all the terms or all the conditions that are regulated by the Commission are out the window in regard to his service, that is not very much, and that is not very tangible when you are sitting down to negotiate, but at least it's a flag. It's a disclaimer that says, hey, you're on your own. Nobody is protecting you at this point other than yourself.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I think the other, the question that Commissioner Herndon is getting at is another question, and that is not necessarily regulating that, but requiring them to file those tariffs with the Commission so that -- well, I'm not sure why we need to file the tariffs.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's why -- Madam

Chairman, if you recall, I started this discussion

saying what I wanted was them to file the local rate.

That's all I wanted was the local rate. I don't care

what they charge for teleconferencing. If they want to

finesse the figures, fine. I just want to see what

they charge for local service. I think that is

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straightforward. We certificate them. That is basically what this whole discussion is about, is their ability to resell local service. I think they would to tell people what they're going to charge for it on the front end. And that to me doesn't imply anything other than notice, just like we do for minor IXCs. You tell us what you are going to charge, and if anybody raises an objection, we'll see whether or not your charges are in fact what you said you were going to charge. That's it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioners, we are on Page 4 of a 55-page vote sheet. I think we need to move on.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Commissioner Herndon, are you going to make a motion?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I would like to, Madam

Chairman, if I may, amend Staff recommendation to

include the requirement that local rates be filed with

the Commission.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Tariffed local rates.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Tariffed local rates to be filed with the Commission.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I second.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. All of those in favor.

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(Wilson, Gunter and Herndon voted affirmatively)
CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Opposed.

(Nichols and Marks voted negatively)

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, that passes three-to-two.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Madam Chairman, voting in the majority, just in an abundance of caution, and I think this won't take just a second, I want to bring back up the vote on Issue 8 for one little further clarification.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That there be a requirement that the customers, potential customers be notified as the standards of service the STS provider is intending to provide to them. There is nothing wrong with that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let me go back. You are saying in Issue 8 you would require the STS provider to notify the tenants what?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: As to the quality of service. You know, you've got a new building that you are building, and you say, you sign up, and you're going to be provided the gongs and the whistles and all the rest of this and local service for a total package of 40 bucks. And we want to tell you that the standards of service are going to be thus and so.





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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Are you saying you want this done prior to signing a lease?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Sure.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Prior to signing the contract?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Sure.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is there a second to that motion?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I'll second the motion.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All of those in favor?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'm not so sure I understand.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: This is in addition to the disclaimer.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: In addition to the disclaimer. They just tell them what the standards of service are.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: All right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Are we going to -- what standards of service?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: None. If they tell them we're going to have a blockage rate of 92%, but you're going to get a hell of a deal.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I guess what I'm saying, not the level of the standards, but what the actual standards you are going to require the STS provider to disclose?

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: None.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: None.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Whatever he is providing.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That he tells them what he is going to provide.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It's a tin can and two strings -- or one string and two tin cans.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's right. And if they want to accept that, that's fine.

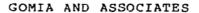
MR. CROUCH: That's including blockage rate?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Huh?

MR. CROUCH: You are including blockage rate?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No, that's the point.

Service they are going to provide, Bob. It's like if you go down to a grocery store down at the corner, and you want LeSueur peas and they don't have them, and you've got one choice, you either take whatever kind there are or you go somewhere else to get the LeSueur peas. But they tell you what the standards of service they intend to provide. There has to be some intent. They have to go through the analysis when they -- you know, we are just hung up on blockage rate, but there are a lot of other quality of service, right?





 CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, the motion is before us. All of those in favor, say aye. Those opposed.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I don't oppose. I don't know.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I don't either.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That's a maybe.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Issue 8a and Issue 6 have been approved as amended.

MR. CROUCH: Further on in Issue 6, if they require only shared tenant service and not IXC, not offering long distance service --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: This is all of those as pertains to shared tenant service.

MR. CROUCH: Right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: In the commercial context.

Issue 14.

MS. NORTON: This issue concerns the terms and conditions under which direct access should be provided, and Staff simply put some items that we believe should be there. The LECs should be required to provide direct service at the request of the tenant at currently tariffed rates and subject to facilities. And that is, that matches what is currently in the tariffs.

The LEC must be able to gain access to all

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facilities up to the demarcation point, and as noted in the recommendation there are or could be two demarks, one up to the building and one up to the tenant's premises.

And the LEC must be able to gain access to the network side of the demark in both instances.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Go ahead.

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MS. NORTON: On the next one, on Number 3 we want to make a slight modification in the way it reads saying the LEC should provide reasonable compensation for such facilities as riser cable, and we had originally put in "and conduit space," and it was brought to our attention on several occasions that it is currently in the tariffs that it is the responsibility of the subscriber to provide floor and space at their own expense, and so we would like to modify the recommendation to delete the word "conduit space" from having to be compensated. And therefore that should be the responsibility of the STS provider.

Number 4 is that provision of direct access should be made a condition of certification. In other words, should be, in our opinion, in the certificate that the STS provider sign something that says that he will do that. And it was also brought to our attention that in some cases the provider in the building and the owner

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might be two different people, and we believe that it should be the responsibility of the STS provider when he applies for a certificate to make direct access possible for the LEC, and therefore you should get, secure in writing the permission of the building owner to the extent that it's different to allow direct access, and that is Number 5.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I think there might be a little discussion on this item.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, the last part is very similar to what we do in water and sewer cases where we require them to hold title to the property on which the plant is built or a 99-year lease so we assure there is going to be that access. And the STS provider is the one responsible for that, I don't really have a problem with that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: With 5.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: With 5, I don't have any problem with that at all.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I've got a real heartburn with the way Item 3 of the recommendation is written.

I have no problem with the local exchange company reimbursing up to their tariffed costs of providing the inside wire, but not to exceed that, because that shifts to the general body of ratepayers, that shifts

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the additional burden, the way it's couched, because you say a reasonable cost and what have you. I would say that reasonable cost would not exceed the cost that the local exchange company would have to pay anyway.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

MS. NORTON: Inside wire is going away anyway.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'm talking about inside the damn building.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Riser cable.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Riser cable.

MS. NORTON: Riser cable, okay.

using one pair, if you are using one pair of wire, you're not going to go put in a riser cable, you're going to string something significantly less than that. And say you had 300 pairs going up the line, 1/300ths of that cost, and figure in the labor that that would be the maximum that the local exchange company should have to pay. We should put an upper limit because having some reasonable cost, we had a previous deal where there was a company in the Tampa Bay area wanted to hold up the local exchange company \$10,000. I don't know whether it was one time or --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: 12,000.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: \$12,000, a one-time shot or

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a multi-time shot for access into the building. My comment at that time was just let them do without telephone service until such time as they get their minds right because there ain't nobody going to move in without a telephone. And I think it got settled. I don't think that free use of somebody else's facilities is appropriate. But I do feel that any charge above the cost that the local exchange company would have to incur themselves is inappropriate.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: In the process approved by this Commission?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That is correct.

MS. NORTON: We did not put in the recommendation anything that required the STS provider to state what the costs would be and --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I ain't talking about the STS provider. I'm talking about an identification of the cost that the local exchange company might have to make.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I don't have any problem if they want to try and negotiate a lesser rate, but I've got real problems if it exceeds the cost that this Commission would have approved for that type of service.

MS. NORTON: What I'm hearing you say is the LEC

might go in there and use STS providers' facilities at a cost that is greater than it would cost them to run their own?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: They may be charged.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: They may be charged.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: They may be charged that much.

MS. NORTON: If they are charged that much, then they would want to say, no, we will put in our own. We will do it more cheaply.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Then you go into a deal about paying rental and what have you to the building owner for space.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: But if the building owner says you can use my cable, and there is not room enough for you to put a whole lot more cable in there, and we have no problem with you having access to this tenant on the thirtieth floor. And now we're going to sit down and negotiate what you're going to pay for use my cable. And at that point, you know, I think there has to be some upward limitation.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You've got that right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Because otherwise that is a cost of providing service, which gets rolled over into

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the general body of ratepayers when we set rates, and that's a valid cost.

MS. NORTON: Commissioners, I think it's a good point, and it's something we went round and round about, and we tried to think of all different ways to set up some criteria, and decided it could just get so complicated that we believed -- we just had to hope that the market would regulate it, and that if there were problems they would be dealt with before this Commission on a case-by-case basis.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Isn't there in the tariffs now of the major telephone companies a charge for riser cable?

MR. SHAFER: I don't believe so, Commissioners. I think that is --

MS. NORTON: It's not a tariffed item.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: In materials?

MS. NORTON: It's not a separately tariffed item.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We have a separate tariff that gives us time.

MS. NORTON: There's a time and materials charge.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: A 15-minute increment of

time for at least all the major telephone companies in
the state.

MR. TAYLOR: These negotiations go on with the

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 building owners now that are not STS providers, and your --

commissioner Gunter: One of the things I don't want to see, and let me tell you, I'm trying to look down the road, and there's a whole lot of shortsightedness. I'm trying to look down the road and say that you have some problem that occurs and standards are not met, and folks get out of their contract. And it may be all of the fifth floor. And all of a sudden the local exchange company gets a request to service us on the fifth floor. And it's all well and good to say we will look at it on a case-by-case basis.

But then you have a situation of, you know, 20 people sitting on the fifth floor wanting service, and the local exchange company, you know, we are sitting on one side with a hammer to them, "You will provide that service on such-and-such a date or we'll ding you on standards of service, and we'll ding you for failure to perform." And on the flip side, on the other side they will say, "Well, you know, hell, we'll go cut a deal, pay additional rental, or bring it to the Commission." And they bring it to the Commission, and I want to ask some of you, some of the lawyer folks here, what authority do we have over the building owner at that juncture? It's easier to fix it on the front end than



it is to say, "Well, that is not a problem today."

But you've got to look at and be rational that there are going to be problems down the road. So why not establish an upper limit? You're talking about an STS provider that will have facilities in there. And if the occasion is that they use those facilities, what is the upper limit that we will allow to be recovered from the local exchange company or allow the STS provider to charge the local exchange company? I don't think that is irrational personally. You haven't got any authority over that building owner, not once all of those tenants are in there.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The only authority we have is over how much the upper limit the local exchange company could pay and expect to get recovery of cost.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And as a piece of that certification how much we would allow the STS provider to charge.

MS. NORTON: It seems there are two ways to approach that, and one would be to require something in the certificate, some indication by the STS provider as to what they would intend to charge, whether it would be a one-time charge, a recurring charge, an estimate of the level or range of charges, depending, or we can put it in the LEC tariff saying this is what we will



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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would rather put it on the flip side, because we have no authority over the building owner. And if we make a requirement as a condition of certification that access be provided to the local exchange company to any tenant in that facility and that the cost be capped on which the STS provider can recover from the local exchange company, be capped at no more, should they use their facilities, at no more than it would have cost the local exchange company to have installed themselves, period.

MS. NORTON: And you would put that where?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would put that as a condition of certification.

MS. NORTON: In the certificate?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yes.

Something in terms of at no more than it would have cost to serve, than that tenant's cost. What I'm grappling with in my mind is the tenant on the fifth floor that says, okay, I want LEC service, and the STS provider says, okay, it will cost you the total charge to run the riser cable, everything as if there was only one tenant in this whole building, and we charge the whole cost to the one tenant, and then when the tenant on the



ninth floor decides they want LEC service also, we can charge again the whole amount to get to the ninth floor.

MR. CROUCH: Commissioner, we're assuming the shared tenant provider owns that riser cable. He may in fact be leasing it from the building owner himself, leasing portions of it.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Mr. Crouch, I understand.

But in negotiation between two business entities there are, if you've got a very stiff contractor, about that thick, and they have all the whereins and wherefores, and that can be a condition of the contract on the front end. I haven't got any problem with that.

Whoever owns it, it can be handled on the contract on the front end. If we put it in as a condition of certification and they don't, we've got enough actions that we --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: A prorated basis of that tenant's cost of service.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: See, at that point when you are talking about that tenant, that is when I start getting real growly. I am not real growly about the competitive kind of situation, but if somebody really needs to get in there, then that is the sheep getting back in the fold. You and Walter can talk about



competition all you want to, but say somebody moves into a vacant facility and, you know, a business or what have you, and says, "No, I don't want any part of that."

MR. TAYLOR: I would like to point out on Page 151 our existing Commission rule as to the availability of service. In Paragraph 1 the last sentence, the telephone company, if you will, is sort of protected in that it can insist on or the availability of service is subject to its ability to secure and provide without unreasonable expense.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yeah, but what is unreasonable to the phone company may be \$12,000 to the STS provider. He may have spent 50,000 on that whole system, and he figures 12 is a super bargain.

MR. TAYLOR: If it's unreasonable to the telephone company, he doesn't have to provide the service.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Well, that doesn't help the tenant.

MR. TAYLOR: It doesn't help the tenant, that's true.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's our concern is the tenant.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: To make sure the general body of the ratepayers is not gouged. Now, I'm trying



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to understand what is the reluctance on the part of Staff to put a cap on that that would allow the STS provider to recover.

MR. SHAFER: Let me ask for some clarification.

MR. CROUCH: Determining that cap --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Huh?

MR. CROUCH: Determining that cap, is it a rental for six months or a rental for twelve months or buying it? What is the cap?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Whatever it would cost, the maximum cap would be -- now, I have said this about four times, whatever the maximum cost would be, that would be the upper limit, whatever it would cost the local exchange company to provide that service.

MR. TAYLOR: Some telephone companies don't pay anything. They take the position they are not going to pay for it. And if you say it's appropriate that there be an upper limit --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, now, Mr. Taylor, let me just ask you a question, and I realize I'm kind of mush-mouthed sometimes, but obviously there isn't anybody listening. When you've got a guy on the fifth floor, you've got to run at least a pair of wires up to him, don't you?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes.



COMMISSIONER GUNTER: All right, and you've got to get up there, and you have to get the protector, and you've got to get on the downstream side, and you've got to put him an instrument in up there, don't you, in the old days?

MR. TAYLOR: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: But now if it's on the downstream side of the protector, he has to do that and put his CPE in. What it costs to get that wire, to buy that wire and put a guy on it and write that service order and do all of that kind of stuff, put the wire, and get it out of supply and put it on the truck and, you know, the staples and the wraps and all of that kind of stuff, and he drives down here to, say it's this building. And he gets down here at the bottom, and he strings the wire up there to the fifth floor, and he runs it to the protector. That is not too hard for me to envision that that has an identifiable cost. Is that fair?

MR. TAYLOR: I understand that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: State your motion.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's my motion, that it be capped, any charge, rather than just saying any reasonable charge, that it be capped at no more than --

MR. SHAFER: You are not suggesting that we, in



each certificate, put a number that represents -- CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No.

MR. SHAFER: You are just suggesting some language that says to the effect that it shall not exceed what it would cost --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The prorated cost to the company.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I haven't said anything about any dollar figure.

MR. SHAFER: Okay, then if there were, say, some controversy, then you would expect that they would petition the Commission for an audience, and we would be the final arbiters?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I don't expect to see any \$12,000 for access into some building. If we hadn't had that, and that's not a real situation, I wouldn't be nearly as concerned. But that was solely for access to that building.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Those in favor of the motion, say aye. Those opposed. The motion passes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: What is the motion?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You liked it. Okay, reverting now to the remaining issues as proposed by Staff under Issue 14, that was an amendment to Issue 3. Issues 1,



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2, 3, 4 and 5. All of those in favor, say aye. Those opposed. That is amended.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We ain't got to the good ones, the controversial ones yet. We'll get to them about 11:30.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay. Issue 15, rule change.

MR. TAYLOR: Commissioners, we recommend no rule
changes are needed. The rules are stated on Page 151
and 152 and 153. I'll spare you reading them, but I
think there is enough latitude there to allow
flexibility in dealing with these situations.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Mr. Taylor, let me ask you a question. Normally it's within three days, is that right?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: So in essence the Staff's recommendation says you've got 10 days to tell us if you can't make it within 30, and then within 30 would be bringing in those new facilities and what have you.

MR. TAYLOR: Right.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I think that is reasonable.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Are we contemplating that they will report held orders for STS separately from others?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes.





COMMISSIONER WILSON: Okay, so they wouldn't be lumped in?

MR. TAYLOR: I expect them to be identifiable, yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And therefore there wouldn't be any penalty, any service standards penalty to the local exchange company to conform to this.

MR. TAYLOR: That's right.

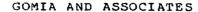
Whatever. There wasn't enough trunking available or something. That is a problem with where the STS provider would order 500 trunks, and you wouldn't pull in a thousand trunks or 600 to service that facility because that would just be wasting some money. And I tried running through this in my head last night on this particular issue. The biggest problem I could foresee is perhaps lack of trunking on the front end in order to provide that; that is the kind of thing you are really talking about, guarding against.

MR. TAYLOR: The local exchange company's facilities should the STS provider leave, go out of business or --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All of those in favor of Staff?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Those opposed. Approved.





Issue 7.

MR. O'PRY: Commissioners, Issue 7 has been somewhat discussed previously in the certification Issue 6 about the tariff rates for local service would be filed. The Staff, the Staff believes that the Commission should retain the right as to the rate level in case at some future day, because of circumstances that the Commission should regulate the rate. So we would make that recommendation. And also this issue includes the continued filing of the resale and interexchange carrier rates.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We have discussed this extensively. All of those in favor of Issue 7, Staff recommendation.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Some of our prior votes were --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Slightly --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Embodied.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Slightly inconsistent -- not inconsistent with.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: As amended by any prior votes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Right.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And again here is the, under the certification where they must keep those financial records.



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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay. Issue 7 is approved.
But see the prior votes for certain nuances.

Issue 2.

MR. McAULEY: Commissioners, this is an issue which we felt the statute did speak for itself, and that's all that needs to be said on it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Let me ask a question.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I second.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We second that the statute is speaking for itself.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's fine, I agree. I just want to ask a question before we vote of Mr. McAuley. Is the Capitol a single building?

MR. McAULEY: I think the statute speaks for itself.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: It's a hypothetical that is going to come to the Commission one of these days, and somebody is going to say the House and the Senate chambers is the Capitol and is a single building.

MR. McAULEY: Well, the question really begs the question, does the statute really speak for itself. To the extent that it does, I would say it speaks for itself and it is.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: It is a single building?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: The Capitol is a single





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building.

MR. McAULEY: I would refer you to the definition that we attempted to glean from the, from the different briefs, and we suggested a single building would be under one roof, regardless of design, but not to include two separate buildings which are superficially connected in any way by underground concourse, breezeway, et cetera.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: And that is precisely what I am getting at.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The Capitol is not a single building.

MR. McAULEY: Under that definition I guess it isn't, since they are superficially connected.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: It depends upon your definition of a concourse.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: A walkway.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Because that is the only connection between the House and Senate with the --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: There is very little connection between the House and --

MR. McAULEY: Between the House and Senate, there is no --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Even less than there used to be.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, you could say the foundation structure of the two.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Move it.

MR. CROUCH: We can come up with 300 examples that will --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Staff's recommendation has been moved and I hope seconded.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Move it. All of those in favor. Staff.

MR. SHAFER: Commissioners, perhaps we need to go back to the trunk limit and the tariff provisions before we get into the sharing arrangements that are separate and apart from STS.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That was just that one TP'ed item?

MR. VANDIVER: You TP'ed 250, I believe.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: 250 lines.

MS. PATTON: You had asked me earlier to find out how many trunks Orlando had.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah.

MS. PATTON: They currently have 120, but they are expanding and they expect to double that amount in the next two years to at least 240.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: So 250 is on the lower limit, then, pretty close to --



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24 25 CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Those tariff specifications are listed on Page 109, Commissioners. They start at the bottom of 109, and I think the only one that was in dispute was the number of trunks, and then we have slightly modified 3 in terms of the access.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Commissioners, I think we need to remember here now we are talking about single building, commercial, STS trunk limitation of 200 trunks.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'll second 200 trunks.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All of those in favor, say aye.

(Nichols, Gunter and Wilson voted affirmatively)

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Those opposed.

(Herndon and Marks voted negatively)

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Now we have to decide where we --

MR. SHAFER: Well, let me, before you get into that too much, clarify what Julia said about the airports, recognizing that they exist as an exception to the single building situation so --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: We haven't voted on that yet.

MR. SHAFER: Right. All I'm saying is that 240 number that she forecasted should be recognized as more than one business.



COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Don't make any assumptions at this juncture. That is probably the safest thing to do.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The thing that Bob Crouch had mentioned, are we talking about a 200-trunk limitation on the PBX?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What did you mean?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Or on the service location?

MR. CROUCH: Yes, if one PBX is serving three buildings. Let's say the Koger Center up here, and you go in with one PBX, and you partition so many trunks over to Building A, so many to Building B, we are recommending that each building be certificated, although the one provider, he has a certificate for Building A, a certificate for Building B, and a certificate for Building C, 200-trunk limit for Building A, for Building B and Building C.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: You are saying a building certificate.

MR. CROUCH: Per certificate, yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And your motion was 200 per building, per location.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: To be honest with you, I'm trying to think right now what that means, what implications of doing it, where you're doing a 200-



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trunk limitation on a building as opposed to a switch.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You've got the World Trade

Center and Two Towers, and you put one PBX in, and it's

limited to 200 trunks per building.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Which would probably give you a total of 10,000 telephones.

MR. CROUCH: I would recommend per certificate, limitation of trunks per certificate, whether it be one PBX per certificate, or if we have one PBX serving, and here again, partitioned, he would have his trunk partitioned to each building.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Per certificate.

MR. CROUCH: Per certificate.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That would be per building, per limitation.

MS. NORTON: Commissioners, if I may speak, I think that --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me make sure of one thing in the record is clear that the 200-trunk limit was passed three-to-two.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

MS. NORTON: To the extent that Commissioner Wilson's concern was that a 500-trunk limit was too liberal, the wording in Bell's illustrative tariff was a 500-trunk limit per resale configuration, which to me



means per PBX, and that I think is more conservative than saying 200 trunks per building, which would be per certificate.

commissioner wilson: I have a picture in mind of somebody essentially buying a telephone with ordinarily a telephone company switch, not a PBX, and having eight or ten or fifteen buildings out here, partitioning that switch, and serving each one of those buildings, and literally turning into a telephone company and really avoiding a single building concern and the sizing limitation and everything if we go to 200 trunks per certificate in that fashion.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Per PBX you would have to go in that fashion.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Per PBX.

MS. NORTON: Do you have a problem with the language in Bell's illustrative tariff which says . resale configurations may not exceed a combined total of, and they use 500 PBX trunks, inward/outward combination and/or two-way.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We're going to have to come back -- could I offer a substitute on that?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And suggest 250 per PBX. If we start bumping up on that, somebody will come in, we

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will have a little better feel. Today we are still going through the deep fog trying to feel our way onto the runway.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would accept that friendly amendment, but I like I think the language that you recited from Bell.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I was going to see if he would accept any more friendliness, but since the mover of the motion is rapidly leaving the room, I guess -- well, would you envision, Madam Chairman, that in the instance of an STS provider who has a client who wishes more than 250 trunks legitimately needs more than 250 that they would come in for a waiver? I mean, is that the procedure?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would think if an STS provider had a client that wanted over 250 trunks, they would have to buy their own PBX anyway.

MR. CROUCH: He may be the anchor tenant, though. He would be the anchor tenant of that PBX, and then there would be a lot of little satellite people in that same building. Barnett Bank, for example, may be the major anchor tenant of that PBX, could theoretically need 250 trunks. But you would have a number of other brokerage firms and what have you occupying that same building who may want five trunks, three trunks, ten

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trunks.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Southeast Bank Building in Miami is a classic example, the tallest building down there right now.

MR. CROUCH: But the anchor tenant can cut his cost by bringing in other people to share his PBX.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: There wasn't any doubt in my mind that any of these folks were going to show up in front of us if they have a problem with it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Is it a procedural waiver?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: My concern is, number one,
it not get out of hand too quickly before we --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Know what we are doing.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Have the opportunity to get a little more data and know what is going on.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'll second Commissioner

Gunter's motion, or do you want to second his motion?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: No, you can second it.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'll second it.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I made the initial motion.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All of those in favor, say aye.

MR. McAULEY: Commissioners, a point of clarification, are you amending your earlier vote to use 200 trunks and you're now to 250?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes, now 250 per PBX.

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COMMISSIONER WILSON: Using the language -CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Do you want to use the Southern

Bell language?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think the Southern Bell language is essentially per PBX.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I do, too.

MS. NORTON: I believe so. It's per resale configuration, which would cover --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's a four-one, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's 250 per the Southern Bell language, all right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No, no, no, let's make it per PBX, because I'm not so sure if I understand what we mean per configuration.

MR. SHAFER: That may be like the definition of a single building.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, 250 per PBX, is that acceptable, Commissioner? All right, 250 per PBX. I assume that is still a four-one vote.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Specification 3 has been modified slightly by previous vote.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Which page?



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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We are on Page 110 of the tariff specifications. Any problem with the other specifications, 1 through 6?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: The only concern I have is with the way the issue was phrased. Does the list in Appendix A, Table 19 correctly identify all tariff provisions? I mean, does it matter whether it identifies all tariff provisions or not?

MS. PATTON: I'm sorry, I lost you.

MR. SHAFER: I didn't realize we were on 19.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I thought that's what we were on.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No, I thought we -- no, the final vote on Issue 11, Commissioners, as to the tariff specifications which we TP'ed earlier. Items 1 through 6, tariff specifications. All of those in favor, say aye. All of those opposed.

All right, now we are at --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me ask a question. The charge for the flat rate and then the subsequent usage charges do not contemplate any allowance for a number of messages for that flat price?

MS. NORTON: I'm sorry, I missed the beginning of your question.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, we voted to go with



60% of the flat PBX trunk rate.

MS. NORTON: Plus the message rate.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: A message rate of 12 cents per message. Does the flat rate and all the other charges they made contemplate any allowed usage --

MS. NORTON: Under the original minute of use charge there would have been no allowance. Typically under message rate, I know Bell has a 75-message allowance when they implement message rates, and we could do that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We are going to -- well -- MS. NORTON: No allowance on PATS, I'm told.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: No allowance on PATS?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That is correct, and Commissioner Gunter's motion was to --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I just wanted to clarify.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: -- mirror the PATS.

MS. NORTON: Mirror the PATS.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, Issue 19. Does anybody know what page it's on?

MR. SHAFER: Commissioners, I was wondering if we could take five real quick before we jumped into the sharing arrangements.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right, let's take five minutes.

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## BEFORE THE

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

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IN RE:

Shared local exchange telephone service.

DOCKET NO. 860455-TL

Chairman Katie Nichols

Commissioner Gerald L. Gunter Commissioner John R. Marks, III

Commissioner Michael Wilson Commissioner John Herndon

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VOLUME II

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BEFORE: 11

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PROCEEDINGS:

DATE:

TIME:

PLACE:

REPORTED BY:

Special Agenda

Thursday, January 8, 1987

Commenced at 9:30 A.M. Concluded at 4:30 P.M.

106 Fletcher Building 101 East Gaines Street Tallahassee, Florida

PATRICIA L. GOMIA, RPR, CSR LORI DEZELL

Notaries Public in and for the State of Florida at Large

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ALAN TAYLOR, FPSC Communications Department
RICHARD TUDOR, FPSC Communications Department
STEVE TRIBBLE, Commission Clerk



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## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 19, does the list in Appendix A (Table 19) correctly identify all tariff provisions and company practices which may allow joint or shared use of a subscriber's local exchange service?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I move that we not vote on this issue.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's fine.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No vote. Issue 20, which does require -- no, does not require vote.

MR. O'PRY: Commissioners, it gets a little strange at this point. Issues 20 through 30 and 32 pertain to each of the 19 subissues A through Q. To the extent possible, Staff has grouped similar arrangements together. Items — the only items that should be voted on are Item 25, whether the service is duplicative or competitive; Item 28, whether it's in the public interest; Item 30, what clarification is needed; and Item 32 or Issue 32, the implementation plan. Those four would require a vote.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I wish you had told me that and put them off in a separate book and I wouldn't have read all this other stuff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: See, you had to keep looking for this one sentence that says, "Information only,

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does not require a vote." Issue 20, Commissioners, on page 185 of the Staff recommendation as pertains to airport sharing is for information only, does not require a vote. Does any Commissioner wish any further information on Issue 20?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Madam Chairman, as far as those that don't require a vote, I don't even know if we need go over them.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 21 does not require a vote either as to airport sharing. Do you want --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: When the final order comes out in this case, will these be findings then?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Not if we have not affirmatively --

MR. VANDIVER: Not if you haven't voted on them,
Commissioner. It won't appear in the order. It's not
necessary to the order or to your vote. These issues
grew up over a long, long period of workshops among
Staff and the interested parties. And if Staff had its
druthers, many of these issues would not be here.
That's neither here nor there.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I keep reading this and wondering how in the world these things ever survived. But you forget.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 22(a)?

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COMMISSIONER MARKS: Why don't we ask the prehearing officer?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Why don't we require the prehearing officer to vote and nobody else has to vote? 22(b)? I'm going to the issues, so if anyone wants to stop me, they better speak up.

Issue 24 as pertains to airport sharing. All right. Issue 25, as pertains to airport sharing, requires a vote.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: So everything up to that point, no vote.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No vote. Issue 25?

MS. PATTON: Issue 25 deals with airports and whether or not the current offering is duplicative or competitive with the local exchange service provided by the certificated LECs.

The Staff recommendation is the airport sharing allows for services that are duplicative or competitive with local exchange service provided by the LECs, and the Staff recommends that they are STS operations pursuant to the statute.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Which services?

MS. PATTON: We are looking at the service provided at Orlando and West Palm Beach, known as CLCS, Common Location Communication Service, in which the

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 various airlines share a PBX much in the same way that tenants in an STS building share a PBX.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Can I ask you a hypothetical question? Suppose the Commission were to vote that airport sharing does allow for services that are duplicative or competitive but that they are not STS operations pursuant to 364.339? What would be the result of that?

MS. PATTON: I would like the attorney to address that.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Whoever wishes to comment here.

MR. McAULEY: If you do not have authority to provide this service under the particular statute 364.339, it was the legal Staff's position that you would fall back into the general statutes provided in 364 Chapter generally.

And if there was competition and duplication, assuming that there is, if you make that finding, then you have to go back to the other statutes and look at those and say, "What happens when there is competition or duplication with local exchange service?"

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Let me ask you a question on that. Isn't it within the authority of the Commission to find that due to the uniqueness of operations at an



airport that it is in the public interest to maintain their telecommunication system as it exists today? And let me give you an example, a perfect example of what I'm talking about. And perhaps my background and what have you lends me to safety and security and these kinds of things.

You've just had an item in the news within the last week of a hostage taking in a portion of the airport -- in an airport not in the State of Florida -- in which due to the nature of the telecommunication system, you can isolate very quickly and evacuate very quickly a portion of an airport and continue airport operations except for that portion.

That could occur -- that hostage taking could have occurred or could occur in a hotel, in a restaurant, in any concourse or what have you. And it appears to me that it's in the best interest of the traveling public to have those services provided.

For instance, when I was reading the record, the 182 requirement, three minute requirement, response requirement -- and if -- I started running through the line, well, how about loud speakers? Well, hell, if you get on loud speakers and say, "Hey, somebody's got a hostage," well, where in the hell do you run? You know, if I'm in the airport with all the stories about

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terrorists and what have you, I'd probably be one of those folks running in place because I wouldn't know where to go.

It would appear that the majority of the operations -- we could probably find some that wouldn't be necessary for the traveling public. I go through a remainder of the recommendation and I look at the reservation service where Staff has recommended and said that it's in the traveling public's interest to maintain that service, to exempt it from the sharing area.

I look at the airport as kind of being unique outside of the safety angle. Safety angle and security to me in today's environment that we find ourselves in is paramount. But you start looking at the conveniences that are there. I don't hardly go through the airport that I don't get one of those old heartburn hotdogs. Boy, I love them. That's convenient. Where am I going to go if I can't get a hotdog in there? I can't get out and walk down the street, not in that airport.

Restaurants are provided for layovers. But the majority, the vast majority of services provided there are for the convenience of the traveling public.

And therein is where I have sort of a problem.

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Can we find a public interest requirement there in the statute which would allow us to maintain it the way it is?

MR. VANDIVER: The duplicative and competitive prohibition is apparently absolute. You would have to amend Bell's certificate for you to find that it is duplicative or competitive with local exchange service. The only way to get around that as I see it is to make a finding that it is not duplicative or competitive.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me ask you about that.

I've been through the Atlanta airport -- I don't recall
this being true -- it's been awhile since I've been
through that Orlando airport -- but you essentially
have transient airlines at a single gate. You know,
the first half of the day it might be someone like
Southern Airways and the next three hours it may be
someone else, and the remaining two hours it's a
totally different airline.

And I'm not sure how the local -- at least in that instance -- how the local exchange company could offer the same service that's being provided in the airport through the sharing arrangement, to put in and take out lines unless you had -- I suppose you could have multiple telephones or systems sitting there.

MR. VANDIVER: I believe -- and the technical

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 folks can help me out -- there's things like Centrex and satellite central offices out at the airport such as are in operation in Miami and Tampa that can provide you with many of the same functions that the Orlando PBX provides to them.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Absent the provision of service to what are essentially commercial enterprises at the airport --

MR. VANDIVER: Commissioners, just the statutory language, 364.335(4), it says, "The Commission shall not grant a certificate for any proposed telephone company or grant a certificate which would be in competition with or duplicate the local exchange services provided by any other local exchange company unless it first determines that the existing facilities are inadequate to meet the reasonable needs of the public and it first amends the certificate of such other telephone company to remove the basis for such competition or duplication."

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: So do we need to find that the airport sharing is STS but it's such a unique entity in and of itself that if we chose, we could exempt it from certification or whatever we chose to do with it?

MR. McAULEY: Commissioners, Madam Chairman, when you address that plus what Mr. Vandiver just told us,



you could do that or you could determine, based upon what Commissioner Gunter -- this is my position anyway -- what Commissioner Gunter just said, that this does not duplicate or compete with local exchange service. If you get to that position, then you don't have a problem.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Right.

MR. McAULEY: But if you find -- the original question of Commissioner Herndon was if you find that it does duplicate and compete, but then postulate it's not STS, therein lies the problem. If you say it doesn't compete, then that's fine. And there is grounds to be able to say that as well.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes. It's sufficiently unique that you could use some of those unique characteristics to back up a finding that it's not duplicate. It's certainly not duplicate to have common everyday. ordinary residential or business service as we know it.

MR. McAULEY: Mr. Pruitt, I spoke with him earlier on this because I wanted some good advise -- a lawyer's lawyer, if you will -- and he cited me to a case which would stand for the proposition that there be would be no public utility there so it wouldn't duplicate or compete with local exchange service. I may be misinterpreting what he said but that's what I



understood.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: What if we took as on page 203 of the recommendation and we adopted the position as shown by Centel and Southern Bell, that the majority of the cases under review, the end user is the transient and under transient conditions, the end user finds it totally impractical and economically prohibited for direct individual of the service. As a result, you made an exception, not duplicate or competitive to the individual service, options the end user would realistically have available to them.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is that a motion?

MR. VANDIVER: Commissioner, that goes on to say that --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I understand. I just -- do you disagree with that portion?

MR. VANDIVER: No, sir. That's the essence of Staff's position on most of these sharing rates, except that --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Can you restate it please?

MR. SHAFER: I think there needs to be a

distinction made between the flier, who is the

transient public, and the shoe shine man or the hotdog

stand or the bookstore, which are really the end user,

if you will. They're not transient. They're there to

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serve the transient public I would agree. But we need to be careful not to characterize them as transient.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: For what other purpose would they be there?

MR. SHAFER: I'm agreeing they're there to serve the transient public.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Would you apply the same logic there that you would to the reservation?

MR. SHAFER: All I'm saying is I perceive a difference between there being a reservation phone for me to use when I'm traveling as opposed to a phone that's in the bookstore that I don't use but the proprietor of the bookstore uses.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You've never used one of the telephones when you were traveling other than the pay phone?

MR. SHAFER: I personally haven't.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, maybe I've got more gall than you do. I don't have any objection at all to using the telephone to call reservations or what have you.

MR. SHAFER: Well, I've used a reservation service. But again I'm making the distinction between the shoe shine man's phone and the reservation phone.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, we had a lengthy

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discussion this morning, as a matter of fact, about the Greater Orlando Aviation Authority and the airport and the distinctions that you would draw between using its phones for the air side terminals and so on and so forth, and then stopping at the commercial interface where there were commercial facilities. Is that what you're suggesting here?

MR. SHAFER: If I'm understanding what you're saying, yes. I don't know that it's a -- necessarily a clear or important distinction, but I think from the viewpoint of the Staff when we were writing the recommendation, there was a distinction between what's there to serve me if I'm traveling versus what's there for the purpose of the bookstore to call their suppliers and to do their business and so forth.

And that phone is not there for me to walk in off the terminal and say, "Hey, can I use your phone?"

That's not there to serve the traveling public but it's there to serve someone who is serving the traveling public.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Assuming for a moment that that distinction is a valid one -- I think it is -- what distinction does it make in this --

MR. SHAFER: Well, it means in my mind that you're not coming in for the airport as a whole under the





transient exception for extending service to commercial businesses.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Flip that though. Do you ever go to the airport to eat dinner?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: There are a number of airports where you do that.

MR. SHAFER: I think there's another point, too, that's a reasonable point. When you bring up other airports, there is the point that other airports don't operate this way and yet they operate successfully.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: See, I don't have any problem with the tenants of the airport that are on the concourses and all that stuff. I have a problem when you get to the hotel that's connected to the airport.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Shopping mall.

MR. SHAFER: We're drawing lines again and that's always a lot of fun.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I'm not sure it's a sufficient distinction, but some of the use of vendors, I suppose, along the concourse is really incidental to the service that's offered to the convenience of the traveling public.

I think you cross that line when you end up with a hotel that's attached to the airport or a shopping mall that's attached to the airport or if you've stuck an

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industrial park out there in a field next to the airport. That's clearly crossing the line than the otherwise --

MR. SHAFER: I wouldn't disagree that there are some examples that you could say are clearly crossing the line. I would guess that there are probably some that aren't quite so clear.

MR. VANDIVER: And our problem is to draw that bright line.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, if you draw the line from the airport and the airport administration, security officers, the airlines themselves and the gates and the ticket -- all of those things that directly serve the traveling public for the purpose that the airport exists, would you consider that exemptable?

MR. SHAFER: I would think so. But then I think I need to defer to the counsel.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: When you add in the shoe shine shop and the duty-free liquor store and the bookstore --

MR. SHAFER: That begins to cause me some problems under their so-called transient --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: They're not essential to the traveling public.

MR. SHAFER: I'm more inclined to agree that an airport is a separate and unique animal in its totality and make an exception for it that way than I am to try to cram it into a transient exception.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I've heard some suggestions on the bench here that the bar at any airport is essential if you're flying Eastern Airlines.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, you know they said they didn't want to hotel in there. But I've been ticketed with the world's largest non-scheduled airline. And trying to get the last flight out of Atlanta, the hotel is sometimes a great accommodation to spend the night.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Commissioners, I think one thing that we also ought to keep in mind here is that we're examining this exemption, but we're also looking at recommendations to be made to the Legislature, the legislation in order to deal with this. If we don't have adequate statutory language to deal with this problem, it may be that we want to seek such authority.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I agree.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: All right.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I agree that there's a -- if you look at the airport, serving arrangements for the airlines that serve the traveling public and the

functions that are essentially connected with the purpose that the airport exists, I don't have any problem with that. I think that's a unique situation. It's when you do start traveling across that line to commercial establishments that are very incidental --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: The hotdog stand. If I understand, that's what the Staff is suggesting in their recommendation, is to draw that distinction at that point in time.

MR. VANDIVER: Yes, it is. And we're saying that as long as GOAA is just dealing with the traveling public, the airlines, the baggage handlers, et cetera, et cetera, that's fine, and they don't have any problems. But once they get into the bookstore, the specialty store, the Walt Disney store, they have crossed the line and they then become an STS provider.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Let me ask a question -- and I've asked this one before -- but then, even the governmental activities, everybody's activities, fall under that; is that correct?

MR. VANDIVER: No.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Fall in as being STS customers?

MR. McAULEY: That was the problem that we faced this morning when we talked about --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I understand. I just asked a simple question.

MR. McAULEY: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: So you could have a PBX and you could share with airlines and all those attendant functions?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Oh, no, it's all or nothing.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: That's what I'm asking. Is

it all or nothing, and then you would treat those

commercial customers in their relation with the airport

authority as an STS arrangement? Are you saying that

once it's tainted by these commercial services, the

whole thing is STS?

MR. McAULEY: Page 208 -- yes, the answer is yes. On page 208 of the recommendation we addressed that.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: How can it be an STS operation when it's a governmental entity?

MR. McAULEY: Well, that brings us back to -CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Providing service to various
commercial tenants within the airport.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Those activities that are commercial I would agree, that it is an STS provider. For those activities that are governmental, it seems to me it's exempt from the application of the statute.

MR. McAULEY: That's what we were suggesting

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earlier today. But as Commissioner Gunter pointed out, there may be some circumstances where you would be certificating prisons, as the example came up this morning.

I don't know whether that's so or not because of the facts of the prisons I don't know about. But that would apply using that logic. You would end up certificating people, government, when they served commercial tenants.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Assume this building -- assume that we had a PBX in this building -- and we have a private contract to provide the food services.

And if they have a telephone down there, this would be an STS building.

MR. McAULEY: If they did not receive their telephone service separately but run it off of our PBX.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I understand. If they ran it off of the PBX, then that would say that we're STS providers.

MR. McAULEY: There is an alternative position that we can take, and that would be that under the definition of a telephone company, no government is a telephone company and that no duplication or competition exists, and therefore, all government services in every case and every instance would not be

under our jurisdiction.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Then you might get into a situation where an airport authority or someone else has the airport and these small commercial shops in there and they have a hotel out there and they have an industrial park and they build a shopping mall and they build a research center and all the sudden they're bigger than half the telephone companies we regulate in the state.

Simply because they're a governmental entity, they're no longer pursuing governmental functions that were the basis of the exemption in the first place and all the sudden they're in business.

MR. McAULEY: As a matter of fact, I was thinking of the confrontation that came up during the hearing between basically Centel and the Board of Regents, as the concern with one day in the future -- I shouldn't single out Centel since there were other LECs that had the same concern in their service areas -- but at one point in time, the Board of Regents would be providing telephone service to the research park that's off of the campus to the married student housing that's off of the campus to --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Hospital.

MR. McAULEY: -- hospital in Tampa. And a lot of

those things came in mind. And in thinking this through, I said, "Well, what about JOAA?" Obviously we wanted to keep all the governments without our jurisdiction, outside of our jurisdiction. But to the extent that the airport is kind of a unique situation because the way they're providing service to commercial tenants, that's how we drew the distinction that we ended up with this morning.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Is there any way to -- it would involve clearly drawing lines at some point -- but any way to work with the definition that would say the airport, attendant functions and incidental usage?

MR. McAULEY: I didn't hear you, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The airport, it's service to the transient public, attendant functions and incidental usage. And my contemplation was that that would not include a hotel; it would not include a shopping mall. It would include those places along the concourse that sell cigars and cigarettes, newspapers and books.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I hate to be the devil's advocate, but let me just give you an example. Tampa Airport was just renovated so that the center core of the airport is now a shopping mall, with the gates going off all the way around it. And then there's a



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corridor of shops, banks and so forth leading to the hotel building. At which point would you draw the line? Do you carve out the center, the very core of the airport and the corridor leading to the hotel?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, that's a real good question.

COMMISSIONER NICHOLS: They are promoting their shopping mall, literally.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: That puts them in a business other than being an airport. It's nice that they want to do that and --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I say under those circumstances they need a certificate.

MR. VANDIVER: That's our recommendation.

MR. McAULEY: That was our original recommendation this morning.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'm sorry.

ahead and make a motion that -- well, I want to restate it to a degree because I'm not completely comfortable with the phraseology of the Staff recommendation -- to say that airports are governmental entities and as such are exempt from certification as STS providers except in those instances where they provide commercial services that are not materially necessary to the



function of that airport.

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MR. VANDIVER: And then what do they become?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: They become STS providers and must seek a certificate and must file their local rates.

MR. McAULEY: I would agree with that, except the extent that you do that, using -- applying the same consistent logic you could say -- as Commissioner Gunter pointed out to me this morning -- that you may end up certificating other circumstances like prisons.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: We talked about that and we also talked about the fact that pride is in this instance a non-profit, quasi-governmental entity. I think there are ways to deal with that. And I think if the airports want to get creative, they may find ways to deal with it, too.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The way they can deal with it is partition the switch here out and they've got no problems. They just partition the switch, keep all the government stuff, all the food services for the aircraft, all those necessary things for the function of the airport on the non-petition side and all the rest of them on a petition side. Then they can have all the security and all the stuff they want to. That would be a minimal investment.

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COMMISSIONER MARKS: Nothing in the Staff recommendation would preclude that as I understand it.

MS. PATTON: I would point out, however, that there are constraints currently at the Orlando airport to doing that in that the switch can only be partitioned to a few more partitions -- just so you're aware.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Do we have the legal authority to exempt if we were very specific in our definition of whom we exempted from certification?

MR. McAULEY: Not under this statute.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We could seek it from the Legislature.

MR. McAULEY: Yes, we could. I would point out what you suggested about partitioning, what Mr. O'Pry was just telling me, that you could require -- if you wanted to get out from certification, you could partition the commercial tenants, and thereby you wouldn't be -- by doing that you wouldn't be falling within the duplicative --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You'd have to partition each individual tenant?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Let me ask a question. the partitioning process -- do we have an engineer who can tell me if you do go through the partitioning



process, can you still maintain the communication requirements for security and all the rest of those kinds of things?

MR. COUCH: If you're partitioning on the station side, such as we had talked about in the other shared tenant deals, no, you could not. You would have to dial the complete number to go into the central office.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's what I was concerned about. That's one of the things that I do want to maintain.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioners, I think the only avenue -- if I sense what the Commission wants to do is essentially they want to be able to let the airport share in -- without any question for the needs of the traveling public that are directly related to travel?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The incidental usage we would like to have some way of allowing them to continue to share, if possible, for the security consideration and probably try to seek some kind of exemption from certification for this unique entity?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'm not too sure if I understand that.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Exempt with conditions.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Try to narrow to define what we

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would consider to be incidental usage that doesn't get into a whole shopping mall or an industrial park or hotel, but doesn't make them have to go through the whole certification process because they've got a newsstand and a coffee shop.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: What are the burdens that are imposed on the airport if they're an STS provider, other than the trunk limitation that we talked about earlier? What are the burdens that are imposed? You've got to pay a regulatory assessment fee for that element of the airport that is not governmental, however that's figured out. You've got to file your rates.

MR. VANDIVER: And all those other requirements that you all voted on earlier.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Which is that you advise -COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Supply your customers with
access and so on and so forth.

MR. VANDIVER: Some other things I'm not quite sure of.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: You can't bypass.

MR. VANDIVER: You can't bypass.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: My concern -- I can see where the trunk limitation may be a problem specifically -- particularly in Orlando's case because

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we already know they're going 240 -- but these proposed tariffs are not going to be effective till January 1 of '88 according to the schedule that's in here. That gives us the legislative session that will intervene.

If we were to hold today that they be treated as STS providers for the commercial side, governmental entities and therefore exempt for the non-commercial side, operate on that basis and go to the Legislature for the intervening period for some clarification --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: If I can -- and I understand what you said -- but it's my impression -- I'm asking counsel and I'm going to ask one more time -- that there's not any separation of governmental and commercial unless you partition the switch.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I don't understand why that would be the case.

MR. McAULEY: I'm not following your question.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Is it all or nothing?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Why does it have to be all or nothing as far as --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I've asked you the question previously and you answered in the affirmative.

If you have -- listen carefully, read my lips -if you have the -- a governmental body who has
commercial interest in there -- if you have a

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governmental body, first they're exempt. If you have a governmental body that has any commercial interest in there then they're not exempt and they're STS providers; is that correct?

MR. McAULEY: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: They're all STS customers, all the telecommunication users behind that switch, all of them, not a piece of them; isn't that correct?

MR. McAULEY: All of the customer behind the switch are STS customers?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yes.

MR. McAULEY: The government serving itself wouldn't be an STS customer.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let an engineer answer that question because that's an engineering question.

MR. COUCH: Let me clarify one thing on that.

They could partition the trunks, have the government entity have their own trunk, have the commercial entities have their own trunk. They could have it unpartitioned on the station side for the security things we referred to a few minutes ago. But they could partition the trunks and operate that way.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: If they partition the trunks --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: They don't have the security.

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MR. COUCH: You would still have the security because the station side would not be partitioned. And that's what they need is a rapid intercom, which is strictly on the station side. They could do that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: But is that physically possible at the Orlando airport?

MR. COUCH: I believe it would be. On most PBXs, unless they have an older generation PBX, that is possible. I'm not familiar with the exact PBX they have down there. I don't know. If it's a dimension two thousand it would be difficult. That is an older generation PBX.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right.

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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Let's come back to Mr.

McAuley, because I don't see this as an engineering issue, I see this as a legal issue. If the greater Orlando airport serves commercial customers, does that make every entity and every activity of that airport STS in nature or only those commercial elements?

MR. MCAULEY: No. I'm looking at this from the point of view whether or not that provider of service -- in this case it would be a governmental entity -- is or is not an STS provider, period. They are if they are providing it to commercial tenants to that extent. That's my answer.

Now, the question was also posed, well, what about the government entities that are serving behind that switch? I don't care about them. They're already an STS provider, period. They get a certificate; that's it. And whatever requirements they would have, they would have no less or more requirements by the fact that they had -- were serving another government entity or themselves as well as commercial users.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Let me ask you a question. How would you classify -- because I'm trying to think through this process very carefully to make sure we don't make a -- what I consider to thunder down the road to a grievous error -- how about the fuel folks that provide fuel to the aircrafts? That's not governmental but that's certainly necessary for the provision of the flight service. How about the food service people?

MR. McAULEY: Commissioner, I wouldn't begin to speculate as to every particular item --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I could speculate on that. I would speculate that that's part of the airport service just as much a part of going to the counter --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The closer you get the fuzzier it's going to get. If you get -- you know, somebody talked about a floral shop. How do you handle



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the freight handlers, the private freight handlers?

MR. McAULEY: You have to draw a line and what's incidental to the traveling public and what isn't.

And there's no --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, one of them is incidental to the traveling public, and the other one is in the freight transportation business, is the point I'm trying to make. You've got freight forwarders and what have you working at the -- see, the problem, I hope that ladies and gentlemen we're really thinking about this because it is much more complex than we're talking about. You have several, several industries involved here that we certainly need to think through. And if part of them are and part of them aren't, who's going to sit down and go down the list?

Let me tell you what, government has the responsibility to be as unfuzzy as we can. But right now it's looking like one of them big fuzzy balls to me.

MR. SHAFER: I think there was a question on the floor a moment ago regarding just because we classify something as an STS provider and we require them to be certified, can you separate that traffic, that is the entity's traffic, versus that traffic that is the commercial entities going on about their business



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within that PBX or that configuration and does the rate structure have to be the same for both? And I think the answer is it's not bound to be that way legally or by the rules or anything else.

We, the Staff, has pretty much approached it from that perspective because of the difficulty in again tracking the different traffic, what's to be considered administrative traffic and how do you determine that outgoing -- especially outgoing because even if you're -- well, I'm getting into another area.

Regardless, you've got a difficulty in tracking the traffic and saying this belongs to this particular business and this traffic belongs to that particular business, and this traffic was all administrative. And that becomes very difficult. So it's just easier to treat everybody the same, and if they're designated as STS, to apply the STS rate structure uniformly.

We encountered the same problem when we were trying to establish the leaky PBX criteria. We had a lot of discussion about partitioning there.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I agree.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Madam Chairman, let me renew my motion again -- it's still on the table as far as I know -- and that is that airports are in fact STS providers for those activities of its existence that do

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not -- that are not materially necessary to the function of that airport and its primary line of business, and basically that that's it.

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What I'm trying to understand is what are the dire consequences that we think are going to happen to the airport if they're an STS provider? So what.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What difference does it make?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I don't understand it.

We're not going to apply -- we're going to ask Orlando to pay some portion of a fee to cover the floral shop.

I frankly don't have a problem with that. You're not going to ask it for the governmental portion. And we're going to say file your rates with us. I don't have a problem with that. Give them access to 911. I don't have a problem with that. I don't understand.

MS. PATTON: One concern is that you voted in the earlier STS issues that there may not be intercomming within a building. And some type of situation needs to be rectified for the airport.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: We said for those activities that were not commercial; that those that are related --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Oh, no. When we voted on the intercommunication behind the switch, it was solely in the commercial context. Now, we're saying that --



COMMISSIONER MARKS: Grant an exception.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes. Either you have to grant an exception to the airport or you've got to declare the airport is STS but is a unique form of STS.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Fine.

MR. VANDIVER: Chairman Nichols, I think that's a better approach in that one could argue that Delta Airlines is, in fact, a commercial venture. And it would be cleaner just from the order standpoint --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. We have a motion before us which essentially says -- and I believe it's been seconded --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: -- that airport situations in so far as they provide service to commercial entities that are not material --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Materially necessary.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: -- Necessary to the provision of service to the traveling public are STS providers.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Do you want to go on and say --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: At some point we need, in my judgment, to add either to that motion or take it up perhaps under one of the subsequent airport issues, that there are certain unique characteristics to an



airport and they need to be exempt from perhaps some prohibitions that we have placed on other commercial STS providers.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I think we ought to go ahead and address it right now so the intercommunication behind the switch is permitted in the case of an airport.

MR. McAULEY: I would also reiterate that if you -- I understand your vote -- but if you do not wish to certificate in anyway any government entity, you can also do that by simply saying they're not a telephone company and they are not providing telephone service that duplicates and competes with local exchange service.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: There is also the alternative this Commission could find that through the uniqueness of an airport operation that we would find that perhaps it would be inappropriate to classify them as shared tenant providers and request through legislation that they be declared as such.

Again, I'm sitting here thinking about -- you know, we're talking about one respect and response -- I said, "What about the fuel?" Well, we could start talking about the fuel providers. In most airports, that's a -- this airport that's an exclusive franchise.

And they're a filling station. You fly in there, regardless of what aircraft you're flying -- whether you use JP-1 or one hundred octane, whatever, 145 -- they're going to come out and fill you up. So that to me -- that's not hauling people, that's general aviation.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Commissioners, I think we have two issues in front of us right now. One is the issue of whether or not an airport is an STS operation; and the second is whether or not we want to proceed with legislation to seek some kind of an exemption for perhaps a unique provider. And the airport may not be alone in that exemption category.

MR. VANDIVER: Madam Chairman, the last issue before you today -- not surprisingly is Issue 1 -- but that is should the Commission propose legislation. And so perhaps we can address that then.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay. I'm going to call the question on Issue 25.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Do you want to include as part of that motion the exemption from the prohibition on intercommunication behind the switch?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I think that's appropriate.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is there a second?

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COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes, I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All those in favor say aye.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: No.

Those opposed?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That was Issue 25?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes. Now we're at Issue 26, which is another one we don't have to vote on.

MR. VANDIVER: 27 is a replay of 25 so mercifully we don't have to discuss that one either.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: 27?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That's what he just said. We don't have to vote on that one.

MR. VANDIVER: You voted on that by voting on 25. CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: 28?

MS. PATTON: 28 asks if the tariff provision is in the public interest. Staff's recommendation would be that yes, it is.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: With the same tariff provisions? What are the tariff provisions?

MS. PATTON: This is still dealing with the airport arrangements.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What are the tariff provisions?

MS. PATTON: Well, I wasn't very clear on that.



Actually it's not a tariff; it is an arrangement made among -- made between the airport authority and Southern Bell. It was never filed as a tariff.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: What we're saying -- to what extent does this issue still exist? If we pursue the finding that the airport is an STS provider and adopt a schedule, aren't they going to have to file their new tariffs and so forth just as the schedule outlines in Issue 32?

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: So is this issue really relevant any longer?

MS. PATTON: If you determine that you wish to consider it as a viable operation and continue it -- which it appears in your earlier decisions you do -- then it seems as though you've already decided this issue.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let's move on then.

MR. VANDIVER: I might add that the dire consequence that you've talked about is really the rate structure that goes along with STS, no more, no less. That's basically what you're affirming here.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's Issue 28. Staff recommendation?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 30?

MS. PATTON: Issue 30 deals with should any kind of a clarification be made as far as a tariff is concerned? And the Staff recommendation was that it should be placed under the STS tariff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And the single building limitation does not apply? This is where it ought to say that the intercommunicating behind the switch exemption does not apply.

MS. PATTON: All right.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: You're saying also put the airport governmental functions under the STS tariff?

Is that the recommendation? Not only the commercial side --

MS. PATTON: Yes. The recommendation would be if they chose to operate as an STS serving commercial end users, that all of their trunks at the switch location would be under the STS tariff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The only way they could avoid that is if they could partition?

MS. PATTON: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And if they could partition the switch -- let me ask you a question. If they could partition the PBX so that they had all of their governmental functions on one side and they had all

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their commercial lumped together on the other side, they'd only have to get a certificate for the side that's got the commercial entity?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: But that would have to be on the trunk side, as Mr. Couch said, it couldn't be on the line side. If it were on the line side, they'd lose the capability, which they testified to that they require.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And they would only be under the STS tariff for that portion of the trunk or the trunks that were petitioned to serve the commercial customers?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Right.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And the remaining service to the airport, the governmental functions, they would remain under the tariff under which they currently are served?

MS. PATTON: No. The recommendation would be that if they chose to serve commercial end users, all trunks at that switch location would be considered under the STS tariff and all trunks would be message rated.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay. If you partition the trunks, the PBX as I suggested, so you've got all your governmental use off, I mean it's all partitioned, it's



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all together, and then you have all your commercial on the other side of that partition -- and they would have to apply, I realize, for a certificate for that portion of the traffic the commercial is using, that piece that's been partitioned off together, and pay the message rate -- what would the governmental side be paying?

MR. SHAFER: Our recommendation is that the governmental side would also pay message. But as I was trying to clarify a few minutes ago, that's not necessarily required by the law or anything. That's our recommendation, and that is a policy that's consistent with an existing policy that we have for leaky PBX where there was a lot of discussion about if we can partition and separate out that traffic that leaks from that traffic that doesn't, do we have to pay the message rate? And there was a considerable amount of debate about that.

We came down on the side -- and the Commission came down on the side that I'm sorry, if you're a leaky PBX, you pay the freight. Our recommendation here is if you're STS you pay the freight.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Is the leaky PBX tariff structure the same as the one we decided on here?

MR. SHAFER: It's usage/message sensitive, where

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usage sensitive isn't applied.

MS. PATTON: Three cents a minute or 12 cents.

MR. SHAFER: A message. So it's pretty close.

MS. PATTON: With a hundred percent of the PBX rate, not 60 percent of the PBX rate.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: So What are you recommending here, that they pay 100 percent of the PBX?

MS. NORTON: No. Here it's 60 percent --

MR. SHAFER: This would be the STS rate structure.

MS. NORTON: Plus DID, which is interval to this, all the things associated with direct in dial.

MS. PATTON: I did want to point out, though, there are some tariff situations where there may be situations existing like hotels and motels where some of the administrative trunks are rated on flat rates and they are allowed to partition the other trunks going to the rooms for a message rate so that you are aware that that does exist in a few cases.

MR. SHAFER: It doesn't change our recommendation, but I don't know that -- I'm not sure what the rationale was. I'm not sure that there's too many people around here that would be familiar with it.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: What's the rationale for that?

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, your question was what



was the rationale behind assessing STS rates and rate structure to the entire body?

MS. PATTON: Back when those tariffs were approved why were they allowed to have flat rate on administrative and message on the other? I don't know that answer.

MR. SHAFER: The best we can tell, it's been that way a long time. Nobody can really recall why it was done that way.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: It's always been that way.

MR. SHAFER: The rationale has long since

MS. PATTON: As Greg mentioned in the leaky PBX policy --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay.

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departed.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That's Issue 28.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No, that was Issue 30.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Do we know what the effect on this customer is going to be moving from what they're paying now, which I guess is a flat-rate PBX, to this new rate?

MS. PATTON: No. However, what we are recommending in the next issue, 32, implementation, is the period of duplicate billings prior to the rate becoming effective in order to give the customer a good

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few months of duplicate bills to assess what the impact will be to himself.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: There's nothing they can do about it, right? I mean they see what the impact is, but --

MS. PATTON: They chose not to --

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COMMISSIONER HERNDON: What you want to do is preserve that intercommunication capability, which is the most essential ingredient that they have. They can't do anything about it anyway. They're captive for that activity. They can't intercommunicate by going out to Southern Bell and coming back in. So they're stuck. What value is it to them?

The fact of the matter, as we talked about this morning, STS providers will make more money under a message rate than they will under a flat rate.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: For telephone companies.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Whatever; STS providers. So the Greater Orlando Aviation Authority will make more money, essentially.

MR. SHAFER: Yet another way of looking at it is that if the Greater Orlando Aviation Authority, as its functions relate directly to serving people traveling in planes rather than bookstores and so forth, still has that capability, but they're still going to pay.

If they become STS, they're still going to pay the usage so it's going to cost them more, too.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If the Orlando airport authority decided well, we don't want to be STS and we're going to require all those commercial customers in our airport to obtain their own service, what would be the tariff that they would take service under then?

MS. NORTON: They take it under 1-FPs. They could get single line or key, depending on what their requirements were.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: But they would not be under the STS rate structure?

MS. NORTON: Not an individual book shop, that kind of thing.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: What about the rest of the airport, the remaining part of the airport?

MS. NORTON: The governmental entity?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The governmental entity part of the airport?

MR. VANDIVER: No, they would --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Airlines for the most part.

Administrative offices is a fairly small percentage of
the staff in that airport and the occupants. It's the
Deltas and the Pan Ams of the world who are bringing in
tourists. They're not generally bringing in residents.



MS. PATTON: I will also point out that there are other operations in airports throughout the State of Florida. This is not the only alternative for them to have intercommunication under.

In the introduction issue, three other arrangements were discussed that appear to be operating successfully.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I'm concerned about -- I really don't like this whole scene we've done with the Orlando airport. If the rationale for message rate is to be revenue neutral, the Orlando airport, which has been in existence for some time, is only going to be revenue neutral if we don't change the rates.

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, be careful on that one.

That revenue neutrality argument went to the pure STS.

It is not being applied to other shared arrangements.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I've got problems with applying it to airports, some of the ones we're about to take up right now. What type of tariff is the Orlando airport serving under right now?

MS. PATTON: I guess the closest you could say as far as a tariff is concerned would be the joint user tariff. It's actually under --

MS. NORTON: It's a special assembly right now. CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is it usage sensitive?

MS. PATTON: No.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It's a flat --

MS. PATTON: No, it's like the joint user tariff where you pay -- the first trunk is like a hundred percent and then each additional trunk would be, I think, 50 percent of the PBX trunk rate, and then there's a five percent administration charge applied on top of that. But it is not usage sensitive in any way.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If they got rid of all their commercial customers they could stay under a flat rate tariff?

MS. PATTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: But if they seek a certificate for only those commercial customers that they would serve which they will partition with a trunk on a partition trunk, by doing that, then it subjects all of their usage to the STS tariff, which is the flat 60 percent of the PBX rate and 12 cents a message?

MS. PATTON: That's correct.

MR. SHAFER: That's the recommendation, right.

We're in a box. I mean the statute -- what would be ideal, I think, would be to determine that an airport situation, regardless of the configuration that they have in place, is a unique set of circumstance, and therefore it ought to be allowed to proceed somehow on

a going-forward basis much in the same way that it does today.

Unfortunately, the statute doesn't allow us that much flexibility. You have to make a determination about duplicative or competitive. And that pretty well forces your hand into something other than what's there today if you recognize that it is duplicative or competitive. It's a very sticky situation.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Let me make a -let's make a suggestion, Commissioners, and see if
you're agreeable. Let's defer or TP at this point any
decision about what tariff these shared -- the airport
and the ones as we go through, we're going to put them
under at this moment. We may want to seek some
legislative remedy that gives us more flexibility or
whatever. But let's put that aside for a moment and
just proceed on through the other issues, do what we
can as quickly as possible, and then come back and
discuss --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes.

MR. O'PRY: Madam Chairman, with great fear, I would ask if we could go back a second to Issue 19. I think it might help move things along. Pages 171, 172 and 173 lay out all of the sharing arrangements we will be addressing. I think it might be helpful to have

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that before you as each of the arrangements is discussed.

And I would point out -- I know we're going to pass 30 on the tariffs -- but where it refers to STS, if PBX under column V at the heading, Members of Clubs, that means the STS rate structure not that these people would be certificated. And that is also true under column J, column E, column K, column C, D and Q. That tends to mean the STS rate structure.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I understand.

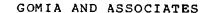
MR. O'PRY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Proceeding through the vote sheet, we're back on Issue 20 for joint user.

MR. COPPIN: All right. Commissioners, the following issues that we are about to discuss refer specifically to joint user, which incidentally that particular type offering is obsolete. Most of the issues are strictly for informational purpose. We would require a vote starting with Issue 25. And I think Mr. McAuley will do that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Issues 20, 21, 22(a), 22(b) and 24 are informational only. Issue 25 is --

MR. VANDIVER: The duplicative and competitive argument again.





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 COMMISSIONER WILSON: What is the -- I may have missed it going through here -- but what is the General Telephone restriction relating to joint user?

MR. COPPIN: Yes. It's not really a technical restriction, it's a restriction where if particular joint user qualifies or if a potential joint user qualifies for a joint user service, General would not serve that purpose individually.

Take, for example, if that person shares an office space with a primary user and wants to apply directly to General Telephone Company for service, General would not share that -- provide that service to that person. He would have to --

MR. SHAFER: You couldn't have single line service and joint user service at the same time is what it's saying.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: You can't have both at the same time?

MR. COPPIN: No, not really. As long as you qualify, as long as you're within that qualification. In General's territory they're compelling you to --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I see.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Move Staff recommendation on Issue 25?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Any objection?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff on 25. 26 and 27 are informational only. 28 --

MR. COPPIN: This is a really crucial issue. It summarizes all of the previous --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Let me, if I can -- Madam
Chairman, can I beg your indulgence for just a second?
CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: When I was thinking about joint use in the applications, I have spent some while trying to think of the horribles that we might be creating in this, and I just want to make sure that these are not horribles.

Say you have a situation like in Tallahassee where you have some young folks coming from Bainbridge, Georgia to go to work in Tallahassee. They get out of high school and they come down here. Say three of them get an apartment together and they get one telephone, and each one of them pays for an additional listing. That's a sharing of that telephone. Or under this scenario would we require each one of them to get --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No. Those are members of the same household, domestic establishments, no problem.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: In other words, if it was a



lady and a gentleman cohabitating and what have you they're still in the same household?

MR. COPPIN: Right. There's no problem with that.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: So those kinds, we're really
only talking about business relationships?

MR. COPPIN: Yes, sir.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Fine.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 28 essentially would discontinue joint user tariffs?

MR. COPPING: That's right, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Move it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Move it. Staff on Issue 28.

That moots Issue 30. Issue 32 is transitioning anybody from joint user service to individual service?

MR. COPPIN: Issue 32, yes, that's right, ma'am.

And we have a handout, summary of implementation plan.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: But it's slightly different just because we're already beyond 1-5-87? It was on the desk when we sat down this morning, Commissioners. Is there a motion to move Staff on Issue 32?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move it as amended.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: As amended. All right. Now we're into unaffiliated government.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move Staff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Move Staff, that doesn't exist.



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MR. COPPIN: Yes, that's right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Go ahead.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Now we're into clubs, yacht basins and time shares. Issues 20, 21, 22, 22(a), 22(b) and 24 do not require a vote. Issue 25.

MR. VANDIVER: We found that these folks do not duplicate or compete, they're transient, in the absence of these folks they wouldn't get service in their own names and the LECs don't want to serve them.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Move it. Issues 26 and 27 do not require a vote. 28?

MS. NORTON: We found that it does not harm the public interest to allow this type of sharing to continue.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 30.

MS. NORTON: Issue 30 is the rates.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We've already --

MR. VANDIVER: We're going to come back to that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: TP. Issue 32 is the

implementation dates. As amended?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: As amended.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We're now up to schools,



dormitories, colleges and universities. Issues 20, 21, 22, 22(a), 22(b) and 24 do not require a vote.

We're at Issue 25.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I hate to do this with all those folks that came in this morning wanting to hear

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this.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Their representatives are still here.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I move Staff on Item 25.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: All right, let's do.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We're on Issue 25?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I move Staff recommendation on Item 25.

MR. VANDIVER: This says that a service to students in their dormitory rooms does not duplicate or compete with local exchange service.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No objection.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issues 26 and 27 are

informational only. Issue 28?

MS. NORTON: It's in the public interest.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Move it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Second.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 30, tariff, and we're going to TP it. Issue 32.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, there's not really

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That's a stipulation. I don't know if I've seen that stipulation.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, the stipulation is not signed.

MR. VANDIVER: There is some confusion about that. Staff has different copies as to who signed what.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: The copy that I have dated October 29, 1986 has a big blank above Mr. Greg Gleason's, attorney for the Board of Regents, name.

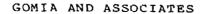
MR. VANDIVER: That's the copy I have as well, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: It's representative by the Board that they did not sign the stipulation.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: TP it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay. Let's TP the tariff consideration.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: This is a different -- if you read 30 carefully, that's a different one than we've been talking about. That's a different issue. It's not just a tariff. It's one of those if kind of things.





CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It would put them on the message rate.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I've got to understand my vote then previously. Service provided to the schools is not duplicative or competitive. Okay.

MR. VANDIVER: Commissioner, if I may, that issue is irrespective of whether or not they're put on usage sensitive rates.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, that's part of the test, is it not?

MR. VANDIVER: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Oh, yes it is. Read the current law. Read the current law. We went through this awhile ago about -- if we made a finding that it was not duplicative or not competitive, that portion of the statute Mr. McAuley just read. I can spend a little while and look at it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I don't think they're -- well, Staff is saying that they've not been found to be duplicative or competitive, but for other reasons, Staff is recommending that they be placed on a message rate.

MR. VANDIVER: Yes.

MS. NORTON: There are two issues; one is should they be allowed to continue, and if the answer is yes,

then Staff has raised the issue, well, if so, under what tariffs.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And if we made the decision under the present tariff situation, then that puts that to bed, is that correct?

MS. NORTON: If we say do not change the tariff rates, that's your decision. Staff's recommendation is that where PBXs are --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I move on Issue 30 that we don't change the tariff rate.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Would you deny Staff recommendation?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would deny Staff recommendation.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I second that motion.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Now that puts Issue 30 to bed.

MR. VANDIVER: Just to clarify --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Because we have found and adopted Staff's recommendation that service provided was not duplicative and not in competition with the local exchange company.

MR. VANDIVER: I just want to have an understanding that you all deferred consideration of the other sharing arrangements until we got to the end



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24 25 to discuss their tariff arrangements. But in this particular case, you're continuing?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 30 we have denied Staff.

They will continue under the present tariff

arrangement and that makes Issue 32 moot.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I guess the students ought to know that they got what they wanted.

MR. COUCH: May I ask a point to clarify this?
Whether they did or not, are they allowed station side interconnectivity then on the PBX at the dormitories?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Do what now?

MR. COUCH: Are they allowed station side interconnectivity in dormitories?

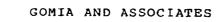
COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The same as they are. That's what we're saying, the same as they are.

MS. NORTON: No change in the tariff rates or the application?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's correct. We're now up t subleasing residences. Again, Issues 20, 21, 22, 22(a), 22(b) and 24 are informational only. We're at 25.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Did we move the Staff on all those issues associated with sublease residences?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: They're for information only.





They don't require a vote.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me go back and ask -- and I'm sorry I was out of the room for a second -- but on schools, dormitories, colleges and universities, we're talking about division of telephone service to students in dorms?

MR. McAULEY: That's correct. And to the extent you're doing something else, that's a different story.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Right.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: We're not doing anything else. That is all we're doing?

MR. McAULEY: The answer is yes.

MR. SHAFER: If I may clarify a linkage or two among the issues that may be causing some uncertainty — the duplicative or competitive finding, I think, relates to if we find that it is duplicative or competitive, it either has to be terminated or it has to be considered STS and it has to be subject to the STS rate structure.

Now the rate structure issues that follow in these various arrangements, if you find that it's not STS, then those rate structure issues are independent but they result -- the recommendation in many cases that Staff has made -- is the same as it would be had it been determined STS.



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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I understand. But we already voted on it.

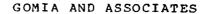
MS. NORTON: Commissioners, I just might point out the extent that you have ruled on the colleges and dorms that there will be no changes to the tariff, I just want to note that in at least some of the current tariffs, there are no restrictions placed on where service may be provided by the university. To the extent you wish to place restrictions on the degree of expansion that a university may encompass, i.e. to married housing or research facilities, the tariff may require some modification.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would expect you all to bring that back to us. The only thing as I understand it that we are approving and saying is not duplicative or competitive is provisions of service to students in dormitories.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would not exclude the possibility of university-owned married housing. If they would allow them in dorms, I think the students --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I don't think one's marital status should dictate what --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I don't think one's marital status should enter into it.





MR. SHAFER: The issue is not so much marital status as the fact that in the case of FSU, for instance, your married housing is separate from the main body of the university. And I think that's more the issue.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: If the housing is provided by the university and you pay your rent to the university, I don't have any problem with it. The only place that I run into a serious problem is when we get into industrial parks, for instance in Tampa where the university may have a hospital, the hospital may have doctors' offices. That in my judgment is going beyond the provision of service for the primary purpose of educating the students.

commissioner wilson: with a college and university, there's an old theory in loco parentis, which indicates that a college or university serves as the local parent of students while they're in school there. And they assume a number of the responsibilities and particular relations that are peculiar to family, and as such are different entities than some of the others we deal with.

As long as we're talking about the university and college acting in that capacity, I think that's the basis, in addition to the transient exception, of our

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treating them in a separate fashion than we do other entities. And I agree that when we start moving outside of that -- and it may include moving outside into consideration of married student housing off campus. I'm not sure -- I don't know if that's really before us right now.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It was brought up -
COMMISSIONER WILSON: I know it was brought up,
but it has not been made an issue.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Essentially, I can think of four specific issues that were brought up at the hearing; the bookstore, cafeteria, the married student housing and the doctors' offices that may be associated with a hospital, the industrial park. That's five.

I personally, Commissioners, have no problems with the bookstore and the cafeteria, which are there primarily to serve the students, although I know as a private non-student, I can walk in the bookstore and buy a book. But their primary purpose is there for the education of the students.

Where I start having real problems -- and I don't any problems with married student housing as long as it's housing that's operated and provided by the university. Where I have real problems is the industrial park, the doctors' offices that may or may

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not be associated with the university hospital -- what was the other one -- the research facilities, that kind of thing, that are independent of the university. They way provide some support for the university, but they are not owned and operated by the Board of Regents, that kind of thing.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: If IBM were over -- if they were -- over in the industrial park, innovation park, and they're leasing space and there's a relationship with the university, but under those circumstances IBM should not be --

MR. COPPIN: Madam Chairman, I agree with you, but I think there are situations that exist that bookstores and the cafeteria might not be run by the university.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I said my position was I don't care. They're only there because the students are there. Barns and Nobles probably wouldn't be located in that particular place except for the fact of --

MR. McAULEY: Commissioners, I would reiterate what you said. I agree wholeheartedly that was our intention, or at least my view of what this vote was intended here.

And Commissioner Wilson's concept of the university acting in substitution of a parent or household in any function that is related to that that

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is on the campus, including administrative functions, all would fall within that category. But nothing like the IBM in an office park off the campus, which certainly would be completely ancillary to the idea --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You may have doctors' offices attached to the hospital that are technically on campus. But they are there not -- in my judgment they're there for the convenience and for the services a doctor provides to his patients.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Is that a teaching hospital or just a hospital?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: A teaching hospital.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: They're a member of the faculty, I would include them.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Include their personal offices for their private practices?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: If they're members of the faculty.

MR. McAULEY: We have a separate issue for hospitals.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: But that's a little different than what we're talking about.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: But if they're members of the faculty -- I would be hard-pressed to say that you can have one group of faculty members which you would allow and one group of faculty members, because of the



profession, that you would not allow.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Well, the difference is like if you found an English professor the university provides in an office, and that is used solely for his work with his students. If you have a doctor's office that is used for his private practice --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Go check at the teaching hospital at the University of Florida and you'll find that the private practices there, those physicians are on salary.

Monies that they make go into a fund -- outside of that like walking across the street to the veterans' hospital -- goes into a fund which is used by all the doctors for professional training. Now it just so happens some of that professional training takes place is Copenhagen and various places around the world, but that's the process under which that works. They are faculty members, they're involved --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Are you talking about their faculty offices or are you talking about their private --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think what Commissioner
Nichols is talking about is -- I don't see a difference
between that and an economist who works out here at FSU
on his own salary and teaches classes and also

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Economist's Consulting, Inc., Corporation which he does some of his business out of there. But he ought not be using the university's phone and switchboard to conduct his private business. He needs to have a private phone.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: If they have a private practice. I think you'll find that at most teaching hospitals there's not a private practice.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That's fine.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If they don't have a private practice that's no problem.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No problem.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I thought we were talking about offices for the doctor's private practice?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I think you'll find at teaching hospitals they don't have a private practice. They're employees of the State.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Then I don't have a problem with that.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We have an attorney upstairs -- if you all care to go talk to her -- whose father is the head of osteopedic surgery up there. And she'll probably explain to you about the relationship of the physicians and the university system.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I thought there may be a



situation down at the University of South Florida where a physician -- I don't know if this is true, somebody help me -- where a physician on the faculty could also have a private practice and could also have an office in a building that's located on the campus that's also attached to the hospital. That's the situation.

MR. VANDIVER: One of the parties to this docket had that situation, Baptist Hospital in Pensacola.

Although not affiliated with the university that was precisely the situation.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'm talking about a university type situation, particularly Shands in Gainesville -- which I have had substantial relationship.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Basically what you're saying is if the university -- if the doctor is an employee of the state, then his office ought to be included in the university system. I have no problem with that.

If he maintains another office or if he is not an employee of the state, in my judgment he ought to be paying for phone service himself and not putting it through the university system.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We agree with you. But we were thundering down the road that all doctors' offices

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would be excluded.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: No, we were not.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No, no, I never mentioned anything to exclude the ones that were state.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's fine.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We were talking about private practices of doctors with offices located on public property.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Have we reached a decision on married student housing?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I think they should be -COMMISSIONER WILSON: Does that situation in fact
exist or was that brought up as an example of something
that might happen.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Which?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The married student housing that Centel was concerned about out here.

MS. NORTON: Centel's concern that FSU is planning to run -- right now Centel serves Alumni, but they testified that FSU had plans to extend --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: That's what concerns me is we're dealing with something that right now is speculative, we haven't really -- it was mentioned, not in passing, but as an example of something that might happen. And I'm a little concerned about ruling on it



now without having the facts in front of us.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Florida is served by the university. I don't think they're served separately by Southern Bell.

MR. COUCH: Centel was the only LEC that had any protest on that.

MS. NORTON: It was Central Telephone Company's -it was a larger concern for them. And I believe the
reason is it's a larger proportion of their revenues.
And I think what their deposition was was that they
wanted any type of sharing to be constrictive and
confined if it was allowed, if the Commission voted to
allow it to continue. And I think it might just be
good for the Commission to be heard on that.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, we need to hear more about it because there's merely speculation in the record about that.

MR. McAULEY: You would be voting then to leave the tariff is exist for dormitories and colleges.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Leave it as it is so long as it's consistent with what we just voted on. I mean, if it allows something that -- if you have a tariff out there that allows industrial parks to be served, then clearly we can leave the tariff the way it is.

If the tariff relates to serving students in



 moot. Reservation service. All right. Issues 20, 21, 22, 22(a), 22(b) and 24 are for information only. Issue 25.

MS. NORTON: Okay. I need to explain this one, too, because it may not be what it appears.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Isn't this that board in the airport that has all those hotels on it and you pick up the phone and you push a button?

MS. NORTON: This is true, but that's not where it's sharing. We need to look at this on two levels. The first one, members of the transient public, the way this issue start out, it appeared that the duplication or competition might be with coined telephones. Okay? I would submit that the Commission can consider it but that may not be where the real sharing is.

Those who would want to know, these are special telephones set up in airports that have little panels on them that somebody can come up and push, an Avis rent a car, a hotel, a restaurant or anything. And it's a direct line. Currently, it's provided over a 1-FB. The subscriber to that service can be the Avis rent a car or the Hilton Hotel directly, and there would only be one button on that telephone. In that case, the Hilton would be the only subscriber and there would be no sharing. But what happens sometimes is



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that either the airport authority or possibly an independent reservation service provider --

COMMISSION MARKS: Will do that.

MS. NORTON: Will do that and get one line from the telephone company and there will be an auto dialer over it. So you push the panel button and in that sense the line is shared.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is there a motion to move Staff? Issue 28, move it.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 30, deny it.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Deny.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No change.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Keep it the way it is. Everybody's tariff stays the way it is.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Is everybody charged a usage rate on this now?

MS. NORTON: No.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: General does.

MS. NORTON: Yes. Currently General charges their 70 percent of the 1-FB plus 25 cents a call. The rest are flat rated. And some companies don't have it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Leave it the way it is.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: We can leave it the way it is and if some of the other companies wanted to file a

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tariff to do something different --

MS. NORTON: Yes, it's a revenue source in a rate case.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: -- they could file a tariff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay. Issue 32 is moot. Now
we are up to exhibitors.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Is the cast the same, the vote?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: The exhibitors cast the reservation service?

MS. NORTON: I kind of hear a flavor of "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Move Staff in Issues 25, 28 and Issue 30 is denied. They will continue under the same tariff, and Issue 32 is moot.

We are now up to nursing homes. Issue 25, duplicative nursing homes.

COMMISSION GUNTER: Move Staff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Any objection to Staff? Issue 28.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move Staff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Without objection. Issue 30?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Leave it as is.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Leave it as is.



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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Deny Staff and no change to the present tariff.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's correct.

MR. MCAULEY: Commissioners, a point of clarification on no change to the current tariff; they will be able to communicate behind a PBX.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I understand.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: For emergencies.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I understand. A unique nature of medical care required there. One of these days we hope we're all going to live long enough to get in one of them.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And be strong enough to dial a telephone. Issue 32 is moot. We're going to take 8 minutes.

(recess)

We're on the section marked hospital sharing arrangements. And again, we have the usual issues that don't require a vote.

MR. O'PRY: Madam Chairman, I would like to skip ACLFs, but I believe that's where we stopped.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: We stopped at hospital sharing.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We did nursing homes, which

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MS. NORTON: ACLFs are next.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We're on page 39 of the vote sheet.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Well, turn to page 40 which is Issue 25, which is the first issue that requires a vote. Is there a motion?

commissioner Herndon: Well, I would move Staff recommendation with the observation that I think in the case of airports, universities and now hospitals, I think we're really talking about the same concept throughout, and that is that in those instances where they're all governmental services, where the activity is materially necessary to the function of that mission, they are exempt from our regulation. But in those instances where they move over into commercial activities that are unrelated or not materially necessary to the day-to-day function of that agency, they're STS providers.

MR. VANDIVER: And you would include the doctors' offices?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: And I would include essentially doctors' offices whose purpose is private practice unrelated to -- a lot of hospitals provide offices for doctors in their facilities for them to use

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while they're on the grounds. That's fine. But if he's going to have a private practice on the grounds of that hospital that may or may not include the patients that he sees there, that's a different story as far as I'm concerned.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: With one other minor exception. A lot of hospitals are not governmental agencies.

MR. VANDIVER: Including Baptist Hospital.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Yes, the university
hospital we were talking about earlier.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: So you're moving Staff on Issue 25?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I agree with that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Without objection. Issue 28?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: The same thing. It's really the same concept, and I would move Staff. It's the same idea. Issue 30, we're going to TP that?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I'd leave it the way it is.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 30, there's a motion to leave it as it is.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Deny Staff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Deny Staff?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Fine.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No change?

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COMMISSIONER MARKS: Well, see you've got the doctor's portion of that on the --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I was just looking at that last sentence there, present service being provided to other than hospital staff should be terminated on or before July 1, '87.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Unless the trunk is on a petition basis for a hospital. That portion --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That portion would remain in so that the --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We'll have to vote on that with the other tariff issues, the other rate structure issues that we've passed, as I understand it. Is that right?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We can take this up right now.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: It would retain the existing rate structure.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Existing rate structure for the hospital patients in the administration of the hospital and so forth. However, those doctors' offices that we have said are not appropriate to be --

MR. VANDIVER: And the pharmacy, et cetera, et cetera.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What are you going to do with

those?

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Those would be the ones that would be terminated on or before July 1 or partitioned.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Do you want to consider grandfathering the existing ones?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I don't think we can.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Did you say pharmacies, hospital pharmacy.

MR. VANDIVER: Yes, I believe there's a pharmacy in the physician's office.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What if -- see if I'm saying this right -- what if a hospital wanted to get involved in a sharing?

MR. VANDIVER: They could become an STS provider.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: They have that option to become an STS provider and follow all the provisions of the STS tariff. And for that portion of the doctors that have got to go off by July 1st, the pharmacy or whatever, Issue 32 would apply as modified by the handout this morning.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Right.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: So what we're saying is TMH, if they wanted to offer those doctors' telecommunication services through their PBX, they



 could do that but they have to become an STS provider?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's correct. Okay. ACLFs, continuing care facilities and retirement homes, Issue 25. Is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me step back. They could do that if they're in a single building?

MR. VANDIVER: I have one other little thing to bring up about hospitals.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Wait a minute.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Wouldn't that be correct?

TMH, they have the hospital there and they've got the professional office building right next to it, eight floors of doctors and pharmacies and things like that. If TMH chose to be an STS -- I mean they can't choose to be an STS, can they, because it's not a single building?

MR. COPPIN: They can if that is certified. Each building --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If that building were certified as an STS?

MR. COPPIN: Right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: They would have to partition their trunks --

MR. COPPIN: Partition their PBX trunk.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That serve the hospital

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building and those trunks that serve the professional building.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: So they could provide service to the doctors and pharmacies is that professional office building.

MR. COPPIN: Right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: With a certificate.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Who would they be able to call?

MR. VANDIVER: That was my next question.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I mean they can't call the hospital because that would be traffic in between two separate locations.

MR. COPPIN: They could call the hospital if they go out to the local exchange company and come in back. But no intercomming behind the PBX or across STS buildings.

COMMISSIONER NICHOLS: They could intercom inside the professional building if they were a certificated STS.

MR. COPPIN: No.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Unless we granted them an exception.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Unless we grant an exception.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I don't see any reason for

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COMMISSIONER MARKS: I don't see any reason to do that. They could do it.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: What's the difference between two doctors on two different streets?

MR. VANDIVER: How about within the hospital itself? Would you continue to allow intercomming there?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Right.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes, that's part of the medical care or whatever.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes. And they do certainly need to be able to call quickly. Issue 25; is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Move staff.

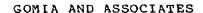
CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: On page 45 of the vote sheet. Staff motion?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Moved and seconded, any objections?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Do we have a definition of a retirement community?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes. Somewhere in here as is the statute 400, Florida Statutes? I thought it was a





good one.

MR. O'PRY: Issue 30, page 433 is the recommended definition for these classes of facilities.

COMMISSIONER NICHOLS: Okay. There are four points to the definition on page 433, and you're recommending that we adopt that as the definition of ACLFs, nursing home, community facility, whatever?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: It says it has to have one or more of the following four elements.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Not all four, one or more.

MR. VANDIVER: I don't know that we're recommending that that be adopted as the definition, but that's the one we used in the analysis.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I think we need to adopt some kind of definition because when you start talking about retirement homes, I get a little nervous about a high-rise condominium on Miami Beach that everybody in it just happens to be retired.

MR. O'PRY: Madam Chairman, United in that brief expressed concern and Staff agrees that they could just -- a group of retirees form a non-profit club and qualify as the retirement.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I would urge, Commissioners, that we move to adopt as the definition for this category of service the suggested definition on page

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433 of the Staff recommendation, that they would be required to have one or more of the following licensed or certificated components.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Second.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No problem.

MR. VANDIVER: The statute is mis-cited in Subsection B, but we'll fix it. It should be 404 rather than 44, I believe.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Well, whatever, write an order.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Issue 28?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Move it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff recommendation on Issue 28. Issue 30? Staff is recommending that they continue under their present tariff.

MR. O'PRY: No, not really. With the concept of measured rates from the beginning, it has now been changed to a message rate basis for STS, is what the recommendation would call for.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Strike the last sentence of the Staff recommendation, which would contemplate a change in their status.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let them stay like they are. CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Stay like they are.

COMMISSIONER MARKS; Strike the last sentence?





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32 as amended.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: As amended, Issue 30. Issue 32 is then moot.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Okay. Composite data service?

MR. O'PRY: Madam Chairman, we can probably take composite data and overseas data. Neither of those sharing arrangements involve sharing, and therefore, the Issues 20 through 30, 32 are moot.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Move Staff on all of those.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: On both of them.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: On both of them. We're now to apartment houses, co-ops and apartment hotels.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I vote to deny Staff recommendation on Issue 25.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 25? There is a motion to deny staff on Issue 25. Discussion?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: On the basis that they're not transient by nature, but they do in fact duplicate local service.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Where is this in the -- I've lost my pages.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Page 498.

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 CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Explain what these are.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes. I guess the problem I had was when I read the recommendation, I thought this is ridiculous because tentative apartment houses and certainly co-ops are not transient in my view. Maybe apartment hotels, if that refers to the kind of little old hotel in downtown St. Pete where you rent a room and you share a bath and you share the living room.

MR. O'PRY: It's somewhat like that. The rationale for the tariff, as Staff understands it, was an extension of the hotels to guest provisions in that many of these tenants are, in fact, a transient.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You have guest houses where you stay like a week. That I can see as being transient.

But when you start talking about apartment houses --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Is there a definition of -- as far as I recall, a co-op -- the difference between a co-op and a condominium is not terribly great. And it would be very easy for a condominium to become a co-op.

MR. VANDIVER: There was virtually no testimony on this in the record. None of the LECs supported abolition of this. From this, I'm lead to believe that these are not permanent type residents because the LECs



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would have been screaming. I suspect that this comes
-- I don't know, it's not in the record --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: How did you all define transients as far as hotels and motels are concerned? How did you define that?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, one of the definitions that's used throughout is less than nine months.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And I think that's -- if you stay in a place less than nine months you become transient?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: What are these people -- what are these things licensed by?

MR. VANDIVER: I suspect it comes from the DBR licensure and the LECs wanting to cover themselves in terms of apartment house. Chapter 509 regulates these folks and there's 70 zillion different kinds of little things that DBR regulates. And I don't know, but I suspect that's where it comes from. And I said there's no testimony on the record except for all the LECs saying, "Let these folks keep on keeping on it."

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Well, I would have no problem if we added the caveat that in so far as the nature of the tenant is transient.

MR. VANDIVER: And does not exceed nine months.

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 COMMISSIONER MARKS: Right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Not to exceed nine months.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: As a general practice, you may have one tenant that comes in there and leaves six months later. But the purpose of an apartment house is not to turn them over every nine months, obviously.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I've always thought of a co-op as being something you have an ownership interest in, it's not a rental place. Someone may own it and obviously rent a building like that, but a co-op is generally equivalent to a condominium.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: With that understanding what have we done?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: With that caveat, you would --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Go along with Staff?

COMMISSIONER NICHOLS: Amend Staff just to add --
MR. VANDIVER: The nine-month limitation.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Not to exceed nine months.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I agree with that. So what it ends up being is the same thing as what you've got for hotels, motels and other people.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's fine.

MR. SHAFER: I think Robin just noted a really good point and that is it would only constitute sharing



if you were talking about pretty much a short-term arrangement. If anybody's going to be in a location for nine months, just to pick a number, chances are they're going to get their own service if that's --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: All I'm saying is what we end up with here is something that falls in the same category as hotels, motels and other facilities, like facilities. That's my point.

MR. SHAFER: There are a number of intermediate type situations where people stay for two weeks or a month on weekly rates or something like that that would constitute transient in my mind anyway.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: All right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. Issue 28?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: 28? What is that?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Does somebody want to move Staff?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'll do it.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 30?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Deny Staff.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'll deny Staff on 29.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No change, present tariff.

Okay. We are now -- that moots Issue 32. And we are now to Issue 16.

MS. NORTON: Commissioner, that's all the sharing

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issues.

that on?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Do you want to go back, Commissioners, and discuss the Orlando Aviation Authority's tariff?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And all the others, too.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's not actually optional. We will go back and discuss the Orlando Aviation Authority's tariff.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: And all the others as well.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: What page in the vote sheet is

MR. O'PRY: Issue 30, page 9.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What we have decided already, as I understand it, is essentially the Staff's recommendation with the modification of the usage portion on -- and have a message rate -- then we have a message rate of 12 cents a message, that is for STS services; is that correct?

MS. NORTON: I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: For STS services, we approve the Staff's recommendation with the message rate of 12 cents per message?

MS. NORTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: For commercial installation.

MS. NORTON: Pure STS.

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COMMISSIONER MARKS: Now what's the problem with doing the same thing or something similar with the airports?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Doing what?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Something like that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Just leaving them on the tariff they're on right now?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Just obsolete the tariff.

That's the way to cure all those things. Just obsolete
the tariff. Deny Staff and obsolete the tariff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: So that the -- you're essentially grandfathering in the Greater Orlando Aviation Authority, and I presume it would be any other airport that may be on a similar airport tariff?

MR. VANDIVER: West Palm.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: West Palm, Tampa, Jacksonville, Ft. Myers?

MS. PATTON: What would happen if an airport chose to come in and operate similarly to Orlando?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: After the effective date of the tariff?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: They become STS.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: They become an STS provider.

MS. PATTON: So they would be coming in at the STS

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I amend my motion to deny Staff and just no change.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Invalid for ever more.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is there a second?

MS. PATTON: I'm not clear on the vote.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We haven't voted yet.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'll second Staff's recommendation at this point in time just for purposes of discussion so we can make sure we understand exactly -- Gunter's motion.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Gunter's motion is to deny
Staff and leave the Greater Orlando Aviation Authority
on the tariff they're on right now.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: West Palm Beach as well.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Any airport arrangement.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Can I ask another question?

I would assume you would intend that that -- that the current tariff arrangement in place at these airports be extended to future airports that come into being with similar arrangements, is that --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's correct.

MS. PATTON: And since it's not specified out as a tariff at this point, would you like them to come in and make the tariff as it is currently offered?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I think they ought to file a tariff, yes.

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MR. VANDIVER: Commissioners, you need to reverse your earlier finding that it's duplicative or competitive. As we said before, it can't be duplicative and competitive unless you amend Bell's certificate. That's in the statute. You can make -- say that an airport's a unique animal and it doesn't duplicate or complete, period, it seems to me, and we can defend that.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'll run that one up.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You can't, you voted on the losing side.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You opened the question back up.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'm just getting out of -- I understand where we are.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I move, Madam Chairman, that we find that due to the uniqueness of the airport as a general classification, excluding industrial parks, those other shopping centers and hotels, that with those three exclusions, that they be -- it be found that due to the uniqueness of their operation and the special communication requirements that exist for the traveling public's safety, that we find them not to



be duplicative of existing LEC facilities.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Commissioner, would you consider a possible friendly amendment that's a serious possible friendly amendment not that would add a fourth category that would say "and other commercial activities that are unrelated to the mission of an airport"?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, let me tell you where

I would have a problem with that, is that in some

people's minds that might exclude restaurants.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I understand. But it seems to me that that decision comes back to us.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Fine.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Wouldn't you say that --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: What was your language now?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: And other commercial activities that are unrelated to the mission of an airport.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Unrelated and not -CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Could you say not serving the
traveling public?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I hate to get into the traveling public kind of thing because I think the Commissioner brought up a good point earlier today about freight handling and so forth, and that to me is



a very relevant purpose to an airport. And that's why I'm just trying to talk about the mission of an airport in its broadest sense.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: You said not related to -COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's right. And in my
mind, a shopping mall clearly fits that category.

There may be others that we haven't thought of yet.

One, for example, is the Sebring Raceway that's down
there on the airport. I don't know how that fits
in, but it's not related to its mission, obviously.

MR. VANDIVER: How about the security perimeter?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Not included within the security --

MR. VANDIVER: That's where you walk in and you get in the metal detectors and all that good stuff and you're actually within the airport. That doesn't mean the hotel.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No, because in Tampa you don't go through security until you get all the way out the gate. You wouldn't even have the reservation ticket counter, baggage claim.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: That's absolutely related to --

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Will somebody just now, as Commissioner Cresse used to say, explain what this



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motion is in walking around language?

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commissioner gunter: Let me tell you what my interpretation is. My interpretation is that the airport, if you just picture a chain link fence around nothing but the airport and you didn't have any warehouses, you didn't have an industrial park and you didn't have a hotel sticking up there — everything in there that can be construed in a reasonably common-sense approach as being necessary for the operation of the airport.

COMMISSIONER NICHOLS: And that would include -COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And that would include the
traveling public and those aviation services that are
available at the airport.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me ask a question then.

Does the bar that's on the concourse in the Tallahassee municipal airport as you go past the metal detector on the right, the little cubby hole looking bar, does that include that that would be a part of that service?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would think yes.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Nobody drives out to the Tallahassee airport to go to that bar.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Well, that would include that and that would be a part of the airport services in



exempt.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The newsstand would be included.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: How about a newsstand? Even
an old railroad terminal. I used to ride the railroad
and they had a magazine rack in the railroad terminal
in Jacksonville.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me ask another question now. Does this, what you're doing, exclude hotels?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: All and any hotel?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We specifically excluded hotels, industrial parks and shopping centers.

that. See, I find that the hotel in the Miami international airport in Miami, Florida is probably much more incidental to the traveling public than that bar in the Tallahassee municipal airport simply because if I get stranded -- I guess the Atlanta analogy probably fits a little bit better -- whatever airport is near the Atlanta airport is probably a good one when you're flying our friendly airline -- but I find that hotel in the Miami international airport that's smack dab in the middle of the terminal much more incidental to the flying public than I do the bar.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: You can include the hotel in

the Tampa airport. It's on the airport property.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That's why I'm having problems carving out this exception.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: It fits the transient exception we've discussed otherwise.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Well, I know that. Okay.

But then that hotel could not share that PBX. I'm

trying to get the hotel -- I'm not trying to get it -
but what I'm trying to figure out is whether or not

that hotel can share the PBX that the airport has. And

I realize that the hotel can get its own PBX and have a

transient exception. But can that hotel at the Miami
international airport share in the PBX that the airport
has?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: If they're both exempt from services, why couldn't they share? I mean as a practical matter why couldn't they share?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: If you did that, you could have a series of five hotels that link themselves together because each of them were exempt. But they could intercommunicate because each was exempt. If you've got an exempt hotel in an exempt airport, that doesn't mean they ought to be able to share the same thing. I don't see a reason why somebody who's staying in a room at a hotel at an airport ought to be able to



call the newsstand in the concourse, which is essentially what you're talking about.

I could see why you might want to have a phone off that airport PBX in the lobby or the desk of the hotel for security reasons, in the event there's a terrorist or a plane crash.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'm back to my point. I think Commissioner Marks has some good logic. I don't know of many people that go to the airport in Tampa or Miami -- unless they've got a Superbowl game or something and all the rooms are taken. But as a general course, I would find -- I think I would find very few people -- you find people that have to go and don't want to go to the airport in Atlanta. And you certainly don't find people that go out just to stay in the hotel or go out there to eat in a restaurant.

You go to Jacksonville and they've got a hotel on the airport property out at the Airport Hotel that's on the property. I don't think you'd find anyone in Jacksonville that goes out there and stays at that hotel just for --

MR. McAULEY: Commissioners, I don't -COMMISSIONER WILSON: I understand the legal
principle here, it's the but-for doctrine -- but for
that airport there wouldn't be a hotel.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: And that's dictum. See, that's like you order ham and eggs and I put on the grits and don't charge you for them.

MR. McAULEY: That's a matter of policy for you all, whether the hotels are in or out and you want to make an exception.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I guess --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Was that the friendly amendment?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No. I have problems in carving out this exception for airports. I don't want to amend hotels back in. Frankly, my position is, to be very honest with you, what we voted originally. I think that's probably the appropriate way. I'm just having a very serious problem with exempting those airports because I think what we're going to run into is -- Mr. Renard's back there licking his chops -- some of his clients doing the very same thing. Bevertheless, I make that reference will all candor.

I just don't think that those shops in the hotel

-- I mean on the concourse of the airports, the Miami
international airport, are critical to the traveling
public to the extent that they should enjoy the
exemptions that some other shop located in a hotel
concourse could not enjoy. That's what you're saying



under these circumstances.

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If you go down to the Hilton Hotel or any large hotel, they have a lot of shops down at the bottom that under the -- the way we're currently doing it, as I understand it, is they could not share in the PBX of that hotel, it would have to be partitioned; the flower shop, the restaurant downstairs and all of that. And I don't find --

MR. COPPIN: That's true unless their hotel is an STS provider.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: If it's an STS provider they're fine. What I'm just saying is I just don't find that much -- if the airport becomes an STS provider --

MR. COPPIN: I think the Commissioners were really using a different rationale in granting certain exemptions to the airport because of its unique nature. But I don't think the hotel qualifies by using the same argument for their -- the airport using the same argument for the hotel.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: It's not a necessity to have a hotel at an airport.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It's not a necessity to have a newsstand or a dress shop either. It's just the practicality of the situation for security and other



reasons in an airport, I just think we ought to temper this regulation with just a little good common sense. I agree with you.

I just don't think anybody goes to an airport to shop for that sole purpose and leaves. I think they're all kind of tied in together, and it just strikes me as being a lot more efficient if we just allowed them in and didn't worry about it a whole lot. I think we're basically --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Excluding the hotel.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Excluding the hotel. I think we're talking about a minimal amount of service.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's my motion.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Well, I do want to make my motion to add a fourth category. I don't know whether there's a second or not. Commissioner, it is intended to be a friendly one.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I thought it was added, and not related --

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: Not materially related to the mission of the airport as a fourth category of exemption. That's just to give us the option of bringing something back here for questioning more than anything else. I don't really have anything in mind at this point. I hate to say everything is in except



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these three things. Then we've deprived ourselves of the flexibility to visit something in the future.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: As I understand the motion now, everything is included in the airport as being a unique entity, and therefore exempt from the STS requirement except for industrial parks, shopping malls, hotels, or any other entity not materially related to the mission of the airport.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Well, see, I'll vote for that because I think that would exclude then the flower shop on the concourse; I think it would exclude then the restaurant and all of that.

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: I think you have to go though to the question about the mission of the airport. The mission of the airport is to provide an environment where travelers -- leaving aside the freight for a moment -- where travelers can move in an efficient, safe manner; they have the necessary kind of amenities to make their travel productive. If their clothes are ruined they can replace them. They can get food, buy a trinket for relatives. I think those are a part of the mission of the airport. I don't know about flower shops.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would second the amended motion.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. All those in favor of the motion say aye. All opposed?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I oppose the motion.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Okay. Four to one.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Let me make a clarification why I oppose it. I would do it -- I would require airports to become STS providers if they got into that business, as we voted initially. By the way, we may need to have a motion to reconsider.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We did. Gunter tried to do it but he was on the losing side, so I did it. All right.

Issue 30 is the tariff under which the airports are going to be served. Did we vote on that that there would be no change to the present tariff and it would be available for future airports? There will be a requirement that the tariffs be filed under which the airports are serving if there's not a tariff on file right now.

MS. PATTON: If that's by Southern Bell -- since those are the airports in Southern Bell's territory, you want every company to file these tariffs?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: If you have an airport -- if they're serving an airport and there's no tariff on file, there should be.

MS. PATTON: I may be getting into more of a detail than necessary, but I need to understand so I can do the tariff right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Walter, there's not that many airports in the State of Florida.

MS. PATTON: The problem is that I know other airports want to come in under this tariff. Right now the only -- to my knowledge in the record -- company, LEC, that has these kinds of airport arrangements is Southern Bell.

My question is do you want Southern Bell to file this tariff or would you like all telephone companies to file this tariffs?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: What is General serving the Tampa airport under?

MS. PATTON: General is serving under --

MR. COUCH: They have their own switch out there.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That's not going to -- what's Ft. Myers serving under?

MS. PATTON: I think they have individual B-1.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And right now Southern Bell is serving under what arrangement?

MR. VANDIVER: They serve different airports different ways.

MR. COUCH: With Orlando it's a special

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arrangement with them on their PBA.

MS. PATTON: They have a couple of different systems. In Miami they have an intercom system.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And that's a filed tariff?
MS. PATTON: Yes, it is.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: And in Orlando they're serving under some special arrangement?

MS. PATTON: Right. It is not a tariff, it's a special arrangement.

MS. PATTON: No, it's not. My point was number one, do you want Southern Bell to come in and file that as a tariff; and then number two, would you like the other companies, LECs to come in and file a similar type tariff so it's available for other airports to come in or do you just not want to go into that at this point?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would suggest that what we do is allow the companies to continue it under special arrangements. Not only are airports unique class, probably each airport may be unique. Do we have to approve those special arrangements like they had at Orlando before they can offer that service?

MR. SHAFER: I don't believe so, no.

MS. PATTON: We would prefer not to force the LECs

to come in and file the tariffs.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Motion that there's no change to the present tariff or special arrangement, period.

MR. SHAFER: The situation that we have out there now has just sort of evolved. There wasn't much direction or uniformity or anything. If the belief is that we sort of allow it to go along as it is currently, then I think you're getting into dangerous waters if we try to force a uniform tariff offering or something like that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All those in favor of the motion?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I would make them file tariffs consistent with the STS arrangement that they would be getting into with that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 30 is that there would be no change to the present tariff for special arrangement, period. So Issue 32 now becomes moot under airport tariffs.

MS. NORTON: Except that they do need to file some tariffs. Do you want to make a decision on when -- you need to get the current serving arrangement in under a tariff. Do you want to set a time for that?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We just said we weren't going to require that.



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MS. NORTON: Oh, I thought we were. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Move it. Back to Issue --

MR. VANDIVER: Commissioner, one last little thing. I think you all skipped over the clubs, yacht basins and time share on intercomming. Do you want to let them to that, too?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Behind the PBX?

MR. VANDIVER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No.

MR. VANDIVER: No?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Is there any reason to?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is there any reason for them to?

MR. VANDIVER: No. But starting with the next one up, schools --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: What page is that on?

MR. VANDIVER: That's on 17. Starting on the colleges and dormitories, you waive the Hollywell (sp) decision for everyone thereafter. And I just wanted to be clear that you didn't want to do it or did or what you wanted to do for these folks in terms of --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: School and colleges and medically related --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

MR. VANDIVER: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And we did not take up the tariff for clubs, yacht basins and time sharing, we TP'd it. Issue 30, Commissioners, on page 19 of the vote sheet.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What was our prior vote on that?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: To TP it.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I mean what was the prior votes on 28 and 25; what did we do?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff on 28 and 25.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: It's not duplicative. Why don't we let it stay like it is?

MS. NORTON: It would be consistent with what you've done with the others.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Your motion is to deny Staff and no change to the present tariff?

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Right.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All in favor of that?

(unanimous) Those opposed? Issue 30. That makes

Issue 32 on page 20 moot. I think we did all the

others, didn't we?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: We have to go to 16.

MS. NORTON: Now I think we've actually finished other shared arrangements.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What page is that?



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24 25 MS. NORTON: Excuse me?

MR. TRIBBLE: Commissioners, I don't show a decision on Issue 30 under joint user. What did we do?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: What page is that on the vote sheet?

MR. TRIBBLE: Fourteen.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We went along with Staff. I think we agreed with Staff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Joint users -- we abolished the whole service therefore Issue 32 --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I rendered it moot.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No, Issue 30 was moot. Issue 32 was amended. If we're going to cut off joint user tariffs, Issue 32 is the transition calendar and it's amended to follow the sheet that was on the desk this morning with the new date for the transmission period. Okay?

Issue 16?

MS. NORTON: Issue 16 has been -- Staff's recommendation does not match that which the Commission has voted. It's being decimated.

MR. SHAFER: At best.

MS. NORTON: I don't know what to do any more.

Basically this issue requires a vote as to whether the rates charged additions of service is applied to shared



tenant and other forms of sharing should be the same.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No. The answer would be that certain other shared telecommunications arrangements are so unique as to require special consideration.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Some of those. And also that it is not appropriate at this time to revise the tariff charging method to a usage basis at this time.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Is that your motion?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Second?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Second.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think that's what we've already done.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Commissioner, let me address one other thing. I'm reluctant to go back to the airport, but let me ask one question about what we've done as far as -- and the Miami international airport keeps popping up in my mind and the hotel that sits right smack in the middle of that airport unlike most of the other airports -- I don't know the form of the service that that hotel is getting now. Is it -- and it may not be a problem here -- but is it sharing a PBX with the other airport facilities? Because if it is, we're going to have to tell them to get off of it according to that vote. I'm seeing some shaking of



 heads.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No, it's --

MS. PATTON: My understanding is that Miami is under an intercom tariff.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: So that is not a problem. We don't have to tell them to get off as a result? Now, are there any airports that may be in that situation that I'm talking about where they're sharing a PBX, where the hotel is sharing a PBX with the airport. And we've just excluded airports from being able to share in that PBX as I understand the vote. And we would either have to grandfather them in or tell them to get off.

MR. COUCH: Or partition.

COMMISSIONER MARKS; Or partition, right.

MR. SHAFER: I don't think we have that information at this time.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We don't have that information or we don't know it?

MS. PATTON: I know that Miami has its own PBX for the hotel. At this point, I don't remember whether Orlando has the hotel. And their attorney informs me they do not.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: They don't have a hotel in Orlando.



MS. PATTON: They don't have the hotel under PBX.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Right. They don't have a

hotel at the Orlando airport as far as I know.

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MS. PATTON: They do not have a hotel. Excuse me.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I'm thinking about the very
unique situation at the Miami international airport
where that hotel sits right in the --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Tampa is the same way. As I understand the motion on Issue 16, certain other shared telecommunications arrangements are so unique as to require special tariff consideration. Issue 17?

MS. NORTON: That issue -- 16 was STS versus other sharers. Issue 17 is the rates and charges between individual PBX rates versus STS and other sharers. And Staff's recommendation is no, the same rates for individual PBXs should not necessarily apply to STS or other sharers; essential impact is different, and the Commission should not, in our opinion, be bound by something like that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff recommendation on Issue 17?

MR. McAULEY: Let me clarify that. I may be misunderstanding this, but they -- Staff did want to impose measured rates, nonetheless just different measured rates on --

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MS. NORTON: The issue goes just to whether the rates should be the same.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 18 is the following list of definitions. Issue 18(a), subscriber of record.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Staff.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Issue 18(b), (b)(i) and (b)(ii) and (b)(iii). Move Staff.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Okay.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: 18(c)? Staff.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: 18(d)?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Staff.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Wait, we changed that. We made a specific reference to what transient would be. We made that nine-month reference.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: But we said not more than nine months. I'd leave it to just temporary. A transient could also be a one-day person.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: What is temporary though? That's it. What is temporary?

MR. McAULEY: Commissioners, I think in the detail of this discussion -- I have to get the page in the recommendation -- but we said for this 18(d) that that would be nine months.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I think you have to define



what's temporary. Not more than --

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CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It says, "In no case should transient status be considered an appropriate designation for a person, group or firm occupying a premise for a period extending beyond nine months for economic and practical consideration would not prevent direct service from the local exchange companies."

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I think you have to put that in the definition.

MR. McAULEY: You wrote -- okay.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Add the nine months language.

Issue 31?

MS. PATTON: Issue 31 deals with under what condition is the provision of service via an additional listing appropriate.

Staff had raised this issue because it was concerned that maybe a subscriber of record could be providing STS or joint use service simply by asking for additional listings. We don't believe this is much of a concern since it appears that the telephone companies have procedures in place to assure that directory listings further define the primary subscriber. So therefore the recommendation is --

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff recommendation? And we are now to Issue 1.

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MS. PATTON: Issue I deals with whether it's in the public interest to change the definition of shared tenant services as shown in the current statute, and if so, how should it be changed. The Staff recommendation is basically that we think there are some important elements, however, we don't really propose any specific language at this time, and we would be willing to draft language according to how you have voted at this

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Didn't we vote on that?

But we do have some draft language, if you'd like to look at it, that was just passed out to you.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: All right. In Issue 1 on page 55 of the vote sheet, we need to change C to 250; is that correct, Commissioner Wilson?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: And I believe we could then move Staff as amended on Issue 1.

MR. TUDOR: Commissioners, what we've done with this that we passed out just now, it's --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: What's been handed out is inconsistent with --

MR. TUDOR: It's not laid down.

MR. VANDIVER: Chairman Marks asked the Staff to prepare a bill to be presented to the Commission for



your consideration at this agenda.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: I did do that when I was Chairman, you're right.

MR. VANDIVER: And this is pursuant to those instructions. We can bring it back to Internal Affairs or whatever is your pleasure.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I need some time to look at it and consider it the best I can. To pass it out today -- I expect to take some action on it. To be perfectly honest, my mind is clouded enough as it is. If you sit and try to think through and come up with something meaningful, I've reached that curve.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I'd like to see Staff reevaluate this in light of the vote we took today. What
do we have scheduled for Tuesday? Do we have Internal
Affairs or Agenda? We have the annual planning
hearing.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: We've got to do this by the 15th.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I'm going to suggest, Commissioners, that we meet early next week.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Why don't we take an hour out of the annual planning hearing and do it at internal affairs.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let's start Internal Affairs at



9 a.m. Tuesday. And I'm going to ask Staff to circulate a new draft of this by Monday afternoon.

MR. TUDOR: Commissioners, this language in here,
I don't think it needs to be revised in light of what
was done today because this language gives the
Commission fairly broad authority in terms of sharing.
I think this is the language we proposed.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: That was the idea,

Commissioner. I told them -- I said, "I don't think

this language ought to be changed or should change no

matter what we vote on it."

MR. McAULEY: One more point of clarification which was asked that we ask you -- this is in regards to airports -- can we intercom all airport operations, whether governmental, commercial or otherwise, and even if we elect to become an STS provider, to recover -- to reach our commercial tenants.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Yes.

MR. McAULEY: You can?

COMMISSIONER HERNDON: They're STS providers?

Is that what you said?

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: No.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: No, they can do it anyway.

MR. McAULEY: Right, they're not an STS provider.
But if they chose to become an STS provider under

 frustrated by allow And it seems t that the FCC has go

certain circumstances -- I wouldn't see why they would.

COMMISSIONER MARKS: Why would they want to become an STS provider? You just exempted them from everything.

MR. McAULEY: I agree.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me ask one question that I have a concern about. Is it correct that we had testimony from some of the STS people that they would not allow their tenants to hook up CPE, their own CPE?

MS. PATTON: We had some testimony from AmeriSystems which generally when someone subscribed to the services, they used the CPE there at Ameri-Systems because it was seen as a package of goods and that they would be expected not to use their own CPE.

MR. McAULEY: CPE is deregulated as of 1-1-87.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I'll tell you what my concern is -- I'll be real brief. I came real close to voting against Issue 3, which is whether the division of STS is in the public interest, because it's so close to being a toss up. I asked myself what public purpose it served by allowing STS or what public purposes are frustrated by allowing STS.

And it seems to me, for instance, in that case that the FCC has gone a long ways towards assuring everybody the opportunity of buying their own CPE and



hooking it up to the telephones. And by allowing STS in this form, what we're doing is locking somebody into the CPE that's being provided by the STS provider and not allowing them the free market to pick up whatever CPE and features they want and hook it up to the telephone systems.

I know that theoretically they're bargaining for this and contracting for it, but to a degree it does frustrate another public purpose. I think that the limitations we put on it here satisfy me to a degree, but I have some real reservations about whether STS is in the public interest. I hope it is.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Staff, thank you very much for the recommendation. It was well done. A little lengthy but well done.

(WHEREUPON, the proceedings were adjourned.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA )
COUNTY OF LEON )

I, Lori Dezell, Court Reporter and Notary
Public in and for the State of Florida at Large:

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter reduced to typewriting under my supervision; and the foregoing pages, numbered 1 through 197, are a true and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.

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

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this, the 16th day of December, A.D., 1986, IN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, COUNTY OF LEON, STATE OF FLORIDA.

LORI DEZELL

216 West College, Room 121B Tallahassee, Florida 32301

My Commission Expires: September 30, 1989

PAT GOMIA, CSR, RPR

216 West College, Room 121B Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Milia-

My Commission Expires:

June 19, 1990



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In Re: Investigation into Appropriate Rates and Conditions of Service for Shared Local Exchange Telephone Service. Docket No. 860455-TL Order No. 17111 Florida Public Service Commission January 15, 1987

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Before Katie Nichols, Chairman, Gerald L. Gunter, John T. Herndon, John R. Marks, Ill and Michael Mck. Wilson, Commissioners

## ORDER

## BY THE COMMISSION

## I. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Subsection 364.335(4), Florida Statutes, reads in relevant part. "The commission shall not grant a certificate for a proposed telephone company, or for the extension of an existing telephone company, which will be in competition with or duplicate the local exchange services provided by any other telephone company, unless it first determines that the existing facilities are inadequate to meet the reasonable needs of the public and it first amends the certificate of such other telephone company to remove the basis for competition or duplication of services" [Emphasis supplied]. The Commission has consistently interpreted this provision as a prohibition upon any duplication of or competition with local exchange service. Accordingly, any situation implicating any suggestion of sharing or resale of local service has been subject to Commission scrutiny.

Sharing and resale of local telephone service is not a new issue for this Commission. At the outset it should be emphasized that in this docket we deal only with local service, as opposed to long distance service. In Order No. 11206, issued September 29, 1982, we addressed the issue of resale of long distance service.

This Commission has specifically spoken to resale of local service in Dockets Nos 820161-TP, 820315-TP and 840429-TL, which are more fully discussed below. These decisions were made upon the law as it existed at that time Time, technology and the law have changed since our decisions were made Accordingly, we now revisit our previous pronouncements in light of new legislation and technological advances.

In Order No. 11375, issued December 3, 1982, the Commission disposed of a complaint filed by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company (the Holywell decision). In that Order, the Commission disallowed intercommunications among lessees without accessing the central office of the certificated carrier. In other words, tenants behind the switch could not enjoy the intercom feature of the Private Branch Exchange (PBX) in calling among themselves with an abbreviated number. The Commission found that any private benefit was outweighed by detrimental public considerations. The

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Commission found that intercommunications between and among tenants constituted local exchange service, requiring a certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity from this Commission

In Order No. 13367, issued June 1, 1984, the Commission denied a Petition for Rulemaking filed by Mr Donald Pevsner. The petition sought Commission regulation of telephone service provided by hotels and motels for the following purposes

- 1. To limit the charges for local service to "no more than charges for a pay telephone at the same location for a like telephone call."
- 2. To prohibit charges associated with telephone service "when said telephone is not used by said guest."

The Commission, in denying the petition, relied upon the "transient" exception created by Order No. 11206. In this Order, we made the decision to approve resale of Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) and Message Toll Service (MTS). The elements of this exception were as follows

- 1 "Transient" resellers offer and provide service only to in-house customers, not the general public at large,
- 2 Offering of resale service is ancillary to the primary business of these entities,
- 3 The sheer number of these entities exceeds our capacity to regulate in any meaningful fashion;
- 4. Evidence of record indicates that, at least for the hospitality industry, provision of resold telephone service is not a profit-making venture;
- 5 These entities are already subject to regulation on an industry-wide basis, making the opportunity for price gouging or fraud even more minimal than under natural marketplace checks and balances (Order No. 13367 at page 2, Order No. 11206 at page 12).

The Commission also contacted the Department of Business Regulation (DBR), which is responsible for regulation of hotels and motels As a result of the Commission's efforts, DBR adopted a rule making it an unethical business practice to fail to give guests adequate notice of telephone charges. As a result of the foregoing factors, the Commission declined to exercise jurisdiction over resold telephone service by hotels and motels.

Docket No 840429-TL was initiated upon the filing of a Petition to Initiate Rulemaking by Southern Bell

Telephone and Telegraph Company (Southern Bell) on November 29, 1984. The Commission denied Southern Bell's petition on April 9, 1985, but directed Staff to draft a proposed rule regarding sharing and resale of local exchange service. Hearings on the proposed rule were held August 7, 8, and 9, 1985, in Tallahassee, Florida.

At the Agenda Conference on November 4, 1985, the Commission voted to adopt <u>Rule 25-4.041</u>. Florida <u>Administrative Code</u>, which became effective December 22, 1985 (the Rule). The full text of the Rule reads as follows

## 25-4 041 Provision of Shared Service for Hire

- (1) The provision for hire of shared telephone service within a local calling area by other than the certificated local exchange company is prohibited except in those cases in which the Commission determines that no duplicative or competitive local exchange service is being provided.
- (2) The provision for hire of shared WATS Service shall be permitted only when the provider has been granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity by this Commission to do so.
- (3) The foregoing notwithstanding, until October 1, 1986, any person who is providing shared telephone service, is sharing telephone service or who has placed orders for shared telephone service on or before November 4, 1985 may continue to receive that service. Persons affected by this rule shall be notified by the local exchange companies of the content of the rule within 30 days from the effective date of this rule.

Southern Bell's original petition and the Rule were designed to deal with a new technological phenomenon Shared Tenant Services (STS). STS involved the provision of telecommunications services (particularly local service) to a group of individuals or entities through a common switching or billing arrangement. Typically STS arrangements involved the sharing of local exchange company (LEC) central office trunks via a PBX STS arrangements also provided the opportunity for individuals to intercommunicate "behind the switch" without accessing the LEC central office. STS thus raised two principal concerns sharing of local trunks resulting in an erosion of LEC revenues; and intercommunication among tenants without using LEC facilities in violation of the Holywell decision.

The Rule was read to require partitioning on both sides of the PBX. This meant that each individual "behind" the PBX had to have his/her own separate trunks coming into (Publication page references are not available for this document.)

the PBX. This was referred to as "trunk side partitioning" and prohibited unaffiliated individuals from sharing LEC central office trunks. The PBX was also required to be partitioned on the "station" side, thus prohibiting tenants behind the switch from intercommunicating with each other without accessing the LEC central office.

The Commission recognized that immediate adoption of the Rule could cause hardship for those tenants of STS operations then existing. Accordingly, subsection (3) of the Rule allowed operations in existence on November 4, 1985, until October 1, 1986, to come into compliance with the Rule by partitioning both sides of their PBX

The testimony in Docket No. 840429-TL brought the Commission's attention to many examples of sharing of local exchange service. STS providers claimed that other entities such as hotels, hospitals, nursing homes, dormitories and airports engaged in the resale of local service much like an STS provider. The existence of these various arrangements prompted Order No. 15564, issued January 20, 1986, which initiated an investigation into joint use and sharing of local exchange telephone service in the State of Florida in Docket No. 851005-TP. The purpose of this docket was to determine which, if any, of the sharing arrangements competed with or duplicated local exchange service in violation of Section 364 335. Florida Statutes. Hearings were scheduled for August of 1986.

The 1986 Legislature enacted Chapter 86-270, Laws of Florida, which was codified as Section 364 339, Florida Statutes, and is attached hereto as Appendix "A" Section 364 339 grants this Commission exclusive jurisdiction over duplicative or competitive STS furnished through a common switching or billing arrangement to commercial tenants in a single building. If the Commission finds that such arrangements are in the public interest, the STS arrangements may be authorized on July 1, 1987. We amended Rule 25-4 041 to allow STS in existence on November 4, 1985, to continue until July 1, 1987. This Commission was required to make the public interest findings by January 15, 1987. We opened Docket No 860455-TL for that purpose

Dockets Nos. 851005-TP and 860455-TL were consolidated into Docket No 860455-TL by Order No. 16491, issued August 19, 1986 Hearings were scheduled for October 27, 28 and 29, 1986, in Tallahassee, Florida. Many diverse interests were represented at these hearings including those of the LECs, STS providers, destination resort representatives, representatives of various segments of the health care industry, private colleges and universities, airports, and the Board of Regents of the State of Florida. The diversity of these many parties and

their interests underscores the scope of the decision that was before us.

This order is divided into two major segments: Shared Tenant Services and Other Sharing Arrangements. The portion relating to Shared Tenant Services addresses only STS as defined in <u>Section 364 339</u>. Florida Statutes "Other Sharing Arrangements" refers to cases such as hospitals, dormitories, nursing homes and airports.

#### **II SHARED TENANT SERVICES**

As we alluded to in recounting how we have arrived at the proceedings prior to our decision herein, we noted that the legislature recently enacted Chapter 86-270, Laws of Florida This legislation defined a particular form of telecommunications as Shared Tenant Service and vested this Commission with exclusive jurisdiction over the provision of STS. The legislation authorized this Commission to approve the offering of such service, if we found it to be in the public interest, notwithstanding the existing provisions of Section 364 335, Florida Statutes (See Subsection 4 of the Statute).

We believe this provision of the legislation is significant because it gives this Commission authority to allow STS notwithstanding the fact that it duplicates or competes with available local exchange service. Absent this authority, Section 364.335, Florida Statutes, would, based upon our prior reading of that Statute, prohibit service in competition with or duplication of the local exchange service provided by the LEC

#### A. Shared Tenant Service is in the Public Interest

We find a limited version of Shared Tenant Services, as defined by Chapter 86-270 Laws of Florida, is in the public interest. In reaching this conclusion, we have considered those factors identified in the statute. The details of our findings and conclusions concerning each of these factors are discussed separately below.

## B. The Number of Firms Providing the Service

We find that no concrete evidence exists in the record which will allow us to draw a conclusion on exactly how many firms now offer STS in Florida. Generally, the testimony presented suggested that only a few firms are now offering this service. To the extent that this service is offered in Florida, it is available generally in urban areasparticularly in Tampa. AnieriSystems, the only participant in this docket which currently provides this service, acknowledged that, so far as they were aware, the number of existing STS operations is quite small. They attributed this fact to existing regulatory restrictions placed upon

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firms serving in Florida. Several parties to this docket advanced the belief that the availability of STS would increase if this Commission were to adopt rules authorizing such arrangements. While this suggestion may prove to be an accurate prediction of the future course of events, no data was presented to support such a finding at this time.

C The Availability of the Service From Other Firms or the Local Exchange Telephone Company

The testimony demonstrates that STS, as defined in the statute, involves the resale of local exchange service. The local exchange aspect of STS service is, by definition, available from the local exchange telephone company. Therefore, we find this aspect of STS is available from alternative sources

The evidence also suggests that shared tenant providers may offer certain ancillary services including resale of long distance, data processing and telecommunication consulting services. Although not all of these services may be directly available from local exchange telephone companies, they are certainly separately available from other firms. For example, we approved the resale of Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) and Message Toll Service (MTS) on September 29, 1982, in Order No 11206. Since that time, we have issued numerous certificates authorizing companies to offer resale of long-distance service. We take notice of these certificates in finding that resold long-distance service is available from other firms.

Finally, we realize that a customer may purchase its own Private Branch Exchange (PBX) and directly obtain trunk service from the local exchange company - thereby enjoying the ancillary services that may be available through STS. However, the primary issue we are concerned with is whether local exchange service is available. As we noted above, it is available from the LEC. The testimony also suggests Shared Tenant Services - through the sharing of trunks - allows end-users to enjoy certain trunking efficiencies they would not be able to obtain without the use of PBX service. To the extent STS offers small- to medium- size firms this ability, we find this aspect of STS service is not otherwise available.

D. Quality of Service Available from Alternative Suppliers

Testimony by the witness for AmeriSystems, Inc., suggested that the quality of local telephone service available to an STS subscriber would be at least as good as if the user obtained service directly from the LEC. In support of its position, AmeriSystems' testimony

suggested that "market" factors would require STS providers to offer high quality service. Although this position has some degree of intuitive appeal, there has been no evidence presented to this Commission - of a technical nature - which would support a finding of exactly what quality of service is available to users of STS.

We have, however, adopted rules providing specific service standard guidelines for the provision of local exchange telephone service (see Rules 25-4 66, et seq., Florida Administrative Code). To the extent that the service available from an alternative supplier relates to local exchange service, we are confident based upon the regulation standards noted above that service from local exchange companies is of a high quality. We have no evidence in the record to support any finding concerning any other aspect of the services offered through STS.

E. The Effect on Telephone Service Rates Charged to Customers of the Local Telephone Company

The positions of the various parties, and their testimony with respect to this issue, vary as widely as the diversity of their interests. AmeriSystems' witness suggested that STS will have a positive net impact on local exchange rates. The reasons supporting this claim include a reduction in LEC investment, billing and collection cost savings and more efficient utilization of the local network. However, no study data was submitted to support these claims.

In counterpoint, the LECs have argued that STS will result in a reduction of telephone company revenue which support current local service rates. Southern Bell presented a study to support its estimates of "revenue losses". However, these studies were merely forecasts or projections. Furthermore, these studies cannot be relied upon as actual "revenue losses" but must be looked upon as potential changes in future flows of revenues if the market penetration assumed in these studies were to occur.

The LECs have also argued that they will not experience any significant decrease in investment requirements since they must stand ready to serve any tenant who desires direct service. Since we, as a Commission, have not relieved the LEC from its responsibility to provide service should a tenant request it, we find this position persuasive However, neither the LECs nor AmeriSystems presented evidence concerning network engineering to support data on how the network is constructed or priced. Such information would be necessary to support or refute claims—concerning—expense—savings—or stranded investment.

Southern Bell took the position that STS, if properly tariffed, would have limited impact on local telephone rates. They claimed that allowing STS providers to share and resell local exchange service at current flat rate trunk charges would result in an erosion of revenues supporting the existing local rate structure. Implicit in this argument is the idea that STS providers have the ability to attract small- to medium-size customers who would otherwise receive service directly from the LEC.

In an STS environment without "partitioning" of trunks, end users share or "pool" trunks to access the local switched network. There was no dispute of this evidence Southern Bell and the other LECs contend that this "pooling" concentrates the Shared Tenant Services users' traffic. We find this evidence was also uncontroverted. As a result of this pooling, STS operations are able to reduce overall trunking requirements, while maintaining the capacity to offer resold local exchange service to the customer.

Southern Bell and the other LECs have suggested the pooling of trunks, absent a change in prices, will result in less revenues for the LEC. Further, the loss of revenue, which they suggest will be attributable to a migration of small-and medium-size business users, will represent a loss of revenues from services priced above costs These revenues, they suggest, produce contributions to help hold down residential rates. While it seems clear that STS will allow a "pooling" of trunks, no clear evidence has been presented to support the LECs' claims that STS will result in lost revenues. We find the evidence presented will not allow us to accurately assess the significance of any potential revenue loss. We are, therefore, convinced that the effect of STS on local exchange rates remains, as yet, unknown. We have, therefore, imposed certain restrictions and conditions of service which we have identified in this Order.

## F. The Geographic Extent of the Service to be Provided

As we indicated in our discussion concerning the number of firms providing the service, the record reflects that STS appears to be offered in urban areas of the State, and, at this time, particularly in the Tampa area. The average number of trunks per location is approximately forty (40). However, there appears to be a great deal of variation. The largest STS operation has approximately 221 total trunks at two locations. The statute, by its terms, restricts service to commercial tenants in a single building. It appears this restriction, operating in concert with existing zoning and building restrictions around the State, will result in continued development of STS in the urban areas of the State.

#### G. Who Benefits From Shared Tenant Services

As we mentioned earlier in our discussion concerning the effect of STS on local telephone rates, in an STS environment where no partitioning of trunks is required, end users are allowed to share or "pool" PBX trunks. The ability to pool demand for telephone service has two significant effects First, it allows the STS provider to reduce its overall requirement for local exchange lines Second, it may allow small- to medium-size users to obtain the benefits of PBX service and other ancillary functions.

There are three potential beneficiaries of this arrangement. They are: the shared tenant provider, interexchange carriers (IXCs), and STS end users (subscribers). It is clear that the STS provider is a beneficiary since it is able to resell local exchange ser ice. The STS provider is free, so long as rates are unregulated, to engage in arbitrage for its service. The record also reveals that interexchange carriers, those entities certificated by this Commission to resell long-distance service, may benefit because of the consolidation of long-distance demand. We, however, are not satisfied, by the evidence presented, that the consolidation of long-distance demand will in fact, ultimately benefit IXCs.

Finally, STS end users may also benefit from cost savings realized by the STS provider through a reduction in trunking requirements. However, we have no evidence to support a finding that this will in fact occur AmeriSystems suggests that the "intelligent building" is an important concept for businesses considering relocation in Florida. While this suggestion may have some appeal on an intuitive basis, no data or study was presented to support such a finding. Therefore, while we are satisfied that the potential benefits have been clearly outlined, the record is unclear as to whether and to the extent these benefits will inure to the end user

# H. Restrictions and Conditions Under Which Shared Tenant Services May Be Offered

Based upon our preceding discussion, we feel that restrictions on the conditions under which this service may be provided are appropriate. These restrictions are appropriate because this service is new and we desire to begin regulation in this area cautiously to ensure protection of all end-users. Further, to the extent this service duplicates and competes with local exchange service, we recognize the potential to affect present local exchange rates. We have alluded to several restrictions already, however, for sake of organization, we will repeat these and describe additional details not mentioned earlier

which are essential to a clear expression of our intentions.

Shared Tenant Service, as described in Section 364 339, Florida Statutes (Supp. 1986), and as we are allowing at this time, is limited to service of commercial tenants in a single building. We understand the legislature's use of the term single building to mean one structure under one roof Separate buildings superficially connected will not be considered as one building. If more than one building is served by a single PBX, the trunks serving each building shall be separately partitioned and require certification.

Shared Tenant Service may be provided to any commercial tenant within the building STS may be provided without "trunk-side" partitioning. This will enable STS providers to share or "pool" trunks. We recognize that end users can utilize most of the functions of the PBX without allowing pooling of trunks. However, to the extent that we have priced services to STS operations on a message basis and included certain trunk charges (discussed separately below) we feel it is appropriate to allow sharing or pooling of trunks. Although we allow STS providers to offer their customers shared tenant services, it is necessary to place a twohundred-fifty (250) trunk limit per PBX on the STS provider. Based upon the limited data presented in this case concerning STS demand, we believe this limitation is sufficient Therefore, no STS provider may offer shared or "pooled" use beyond this limitation.

## I. Certification Requirements and Procedures

All STS providers will be required to obtain a certificate from this Commission whether or not they began operations before November 4, 1985 - the date of the "grandfather" provision contained in the current law Each STS provider must file a tariff with the Commission which separately identifies what it will charge for local service. The amount reported should not include any charge for ancillary services.

Current STS providers must file an application for a certificate together with the requisite tariff pages no later than April 30, 1987. All current STS providers may continue to provide service, using existing network configurations (assuming this configuration satisfies an existing rule concerning STS) until July 1, 1987. Beginning on this date, STS providers who have obtained a certificate from this Commission may undertake to provide service according to the terms of this Order. No new STS services, not provided or ordered before. November 4, 1985, shall commence until July 1, 1987. Finally, as we alluded to earlier, we will not at the present time exercise jurisdiction to regulate the price STS providers may charge.

agree to file tariff revisions no later than thirty (30) days before the date the revision will become effective.

Certification of Shared Tenant Services will be on a location-by-location basis. The information to be provided by each applicant will include the following data:

- 1 Business name and address of applicant's principal office:
- 2 Business name and address of applicant's principal Florida office.
- 3 Business name and address of all Florida offices where applicant plans to have offices open for public contact;
- 4. Telephone number and name of individual at each location in items a, b, and c, who has authority to respond to Commission requests:
- 5 Organizational structure, if a corporation identify the number of stockholders;
  - 6 Name and residential address of each person in firm;
- 7 Officers, directors, and, if incorporated identify the ten largest stockholders,
- 8 State where organized as a partnership or corporation Proof from Florida Department of State that applicant has authority to operate in Florida;
- 9. The services the applicant will provide and, generally, the physical facilities it will use to provide service,
  - 10. Experience and technical ability of applicant;
  - 11 Proposed Long Distance Tariff;
  - 12 Proposed Local Service Rates
- 13. A copy of the statement provided to all STS endusers that the Florida Public Service Commission will not set STS rates nor regulate service quality standards;
- 14 A statement that STS providers will insure that the LEC may gain access to any tenant requesting direct service;
- 15. A statement of how the Commission can be assured of the security of the customers' deposits and advance payments, and

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16 A statement that the accuracy of the information contained in the application and how the applicant will comply with all current Commission requirements regarding STS including payment of regulatory assessment fees

## J. Disclosure to Subscribers

As part of the certification procedure, we will require each STS provider to agree to advise all customers of its current rates for resold local exchange service and its quality of service standards. Further, the STS provider must inform each customer, in advance of agreement to provide service, that the Florida Public Service Commission will not set rates or regulate the service quality standards

## K Access to Direct Local Exchange Service

Florida Law, Section 364.339, Florida Statutes, expressly provides that the offering of STS shall not interfere with a tenant's right to obtain direct access to the line and services of the LEC or the right of the LEC to serve the tenant directly under the terms and conditions of its (the LEC's) approved tariffs. We believe this access is most important.

To assure the requirements of this statute are met, we have identified particular terms and conditions which we feel are important. They are the following:

- 1. The LEC must provide service to any STS tenant requesting it at current tariffed rates and pursuant to Rule 25-4.066 availability of service
- 2. The LEC must be able to gain access to all facilities up to the demarcation point of the building and/or the tenant's premises, and retain responsibility for provision and maintenance of the network up to that point
- 3. Whether the LEC uses its own facilities or those of the STS provider or of the STS building's owner to gain access to the tenant, the LEC should be required to provide reasonable compensation. Such compensation shall not exceed the amount it would have cost the LEC to serve the tenant through construction of its own facilities. This cost must be calculated on a pro rata basis.
- 4 Provision of direct access by the LEC to the tenant upon the tenant's request will be made a condition of STS certification
- 5. In those curcumstances where the STS provider and landlord of a building are not the same, the STS provider

shall obtain and guarantee the permission of the building owner to allow direct access by the LEC to any tenant upon the tenant's request. This will be a condition of certification

In addition to the conditions of Direct Access noted above, there are service standards, currently outlined in our existing rules, which we will require STS providers to satisfy They are

1. Each STS provider shall offer unrestricted access to all locally available Interexchange Carriers (IXCs). [FN1]

FN1 Authority for this service was established in our prior Orders. See. FPSC Order No. 11206, In re: Resale of Wide Area Telephone Service and Message Toll Service

- 2 Access to LEC "zero" operators for emergencies and for LEC toll service.
  - 3. Access to 911 service where available

## L Assessment Fees and Gross Receipts Taxes

Each STS provider, as a certificated reseller of local exchange service, shall be required to satisfy statutory obligations concerning applicable gross receipts taxes and regulatory assessment fees. Each company must maintain adequate records to allow this Commission to determine, through audit procedures, that these assessment fees and gross receipts taxes have been paid

## M. Shared Tenant Services Bypass Restrictions

Testimony was presented by a witness for Southern Bell concerning the issue of bypass of LEC facilities. This risk was increased, as we alluded to earlier, because the STS provider aggregates demand by "pooling" or sharing trunks provided by the local exchange carrier. The STS providers' ability to pool or share trunks presents an opportunity and incentive to bypass the local network. We intend to remove the incentive to bypass by imposing these restrictions.

The Commission has, in the past, in Orders Nos. 12765 and 13934 recognized the threat bypass represents, especially in terms of maintaining our overall universal service objectives. In our previous orders, we attributed the threat of bypass to large volume users of the network STS providers, because of their ability to consolidate the demand of many subscribers, also present the same threat of bypass. We are persuaded by the testimony given on behalf of General Telephone Company of Florida and Southern Bell on this matter. They suggest that the STS

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provider, through its ability to "pool" trunks, presents an increased risk of bypass of the local exchange network. We would also agree with the Staff witness who suggested that STS operators, like any other business, intend to maximize their profits and would be imprudent not to explore every feasible option to achieve that goal. However, this Commission, unlike the STS operators, must consider all of the subscribers to local exchange service in this State. We are persuaded that STS, absent restriction, presents a bypass threat. To mitigate this threat, we will impose certain bypass restrictions Each STS applicant will agree to comply with these restrictions as a condition of certification. These restrictions are enumerated immediately below.

- 1 STS providers are prohibited from establishing dedicated facilities (private line) to an interexchange carrier's point of presence.
- 2 STS providers may not provide shared Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) unless the STS provider has been granted in addition to his/her STS certificate, authority for such service (see Orders Nos 15444 and 16726).
- 3. STS providers are prohibited from constructing private bypass facilities, e.g microwave towers, for interconnecting other STS locations.
- 4 STS providers may not allow intercommunication between unaffiliated commercial entities.

The question of whether we should restrict or prohibit communication between unaffiliated commercial tenants has been considered by this Commission before in the form of a complaint brought by Southern Bell against Holywell Corporation concerning Holywell's proposal to offer intra-complex telephonic communication in a multibuilding complex. The complex, then in the development phase, was known as the Miami Center. In Holywell, we restricted communication "behind" the PBX saying

The provision of a service at Miami Center by Holywell which would permit unaffiliated lessees of a common PBX to intercommunicate between and among each other without accessing a central office of the duly certificated telephone company (Southern Bell) cannot be offered unless the provider of such service holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity from this Commission. [See Order No. 12592, issued 10-7-83]

In the Holywell case, we found that Southern Bell, pursuant to our reading of <u>Section 364.335</u>, Florida <u>Statutes</u>, had an exclusive right to provide local exchange service in the area. We concluded that to permit lessees of

a common PBX to intercommunicate between and among each other without accessing the central office of the LEC constituted local exchange service.

Furthermore, we recognize that <u>Section 364 339</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is a subsequent legislative action which allows STS service to duplicate and compete with local exchange service. However, this same legislation vests this Commission with jurisdiction to prescribe the conditions under which such service may be provided. In light of this direction and authority, we believe it is appropriate to continue the restriction we first announced in Holywell in order to mitigate the potential for bypass of the local switched network

N Rates and Rate Structure Applicable to Service to an Shared Tenant Services Certificate Holder

In establishing rates and a rate structure for STS our goal is, based upon the information presented in this case, to establish rates which will prevent cross-subsidization by the general body of ratepayers.

Our survey of the record suggests the testimony concerning rates and rate structure can generally be categorized into three groups. All of the LECs' witnesses suggested that a flat trunk charge should be imposed, usage charges should be assessed, and STS rates should generally be designed to recover costs. Southern Bell proposed that there be a trunk termination charge (\$40), DID numbers charges (\$4 per twenty-number block); usage charges (6¢ for the first minute, 2¢ for each additional minute, with off-peak discounts), a client charge (\$20 per STS customer per month), and various non-recurring charges. Southern Bell's witness also suggested that the rates should be designed to be statewide.

General did not offer a specific rate structure, however, the witness suggested that when LEC service is provided for resale it is essential that rates reflect the LEC's cost of providing service; the most appropriate structure therefore would include a flat charge plus measured usage charges.

The Staff witness testified that if STS is permitted on a non-partitioned trunk basis, the rates should be designed to recover the direct costs of providing the service plus a contribution to joint and common costs. She specified that the flat rate portion should provide the same contribution as the existing PBX trunk rates today. In addition, she proposed that a usage charge in the form of the local switching and local transport access charge rate elements be imposed.

Finally, AmeriSystems' witness, and several others,

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asserted that the cost and value of service is the same for STS and individual service, and thus all PBX trunks should be assessed at the same rates as are applied to individual PBX users

Southern Bell, General and Central Telephone, parties to this docket, currently have existing tariffs which contain trunk rates for interconnection to the local network, plus trunk termination charges. The trunk rates are approximately sixty percent of the flat PBX rate. Thus, we believe it is proper to adopt a trunk rate of sixty percent of the flat PBX trunk rate. In addition, a \$40 monthly trunk termination charge, to be assessed per DID trunk, is appropriate

We are persuaded that usage-sensitive rates are appropriate as a part of the overall STS rate structure for resold services. In fact, we have already adopted a message charge of twelve cents (12¢) per message in Order No. 14132 - our order approving interconnection of private pay telephones (PATS) to the local switched network. Although we considered the concept of billing STS based upon access charges, as proposed by the Staff witness, the testimony suggests some LECs do not have the capability of billing for access charges at this time. Furthermore, as we noted above, we have already adopted a message charge for PATS providers. We believe this rate is appropriate for the STS environment as well.

As we noted above, AmeriSystems suggested resale of local service through the pooling of trunks should be priced the same as an individual PBX service. However, we believe it is appropriate to classify utility customers based upon the nature of the service they receive. For example, distinctions may be drawn based upon the time and manner of use. STS providers' use of trunks, through

sharing, represents a distinct difference from individual service. We have recognized this usage by approving a message rate. This rate is consistent with existing tariffs now in place for resale of local exchange service by PATS providers

Each LEC shall file all STS rates and conditions of service in a separate section in its tariff. This section should be entitled "Interconnection of Local Exchange Services to Shared Tenant Services". These tariffs shall be filed by March 30, 1987, and shall be written in clear, understandable language.

## O Additional Charges

We have approved additional charges for services that are related to STS. These include DID charges and various non-recurring charges. These charges are specifically identified below.

## 1. DID Charges

Charges for DID numbers provide separate numbers for each tenant behind the STS switch and one directory listing. The only unbundled DID numbers rate that currently is in effect is that charged RCCs. It is \$4 per twenty-number block. We will require this rate to be used in this case and LECs will be required to provide numbers in twenty-number blocks for STS interconnection.

## 2 Non-Recurring Charges

We also believe certain non-recurring charges are appropriate These non-recurring charges will only apply to services of existing STS customers. These charges are

Service Establishment Charge		
DID: First trunk group plus twenty numbers	915	
Additional blocks of twenty numbers	15	
Two-wire Trunk Termination	90	

## P. LEC Reporting Requirements

For a period of four (4) years, reports shall be filed quarterly by each LEC, specifying the extent of STS

activity, total tariffed services, total tariffed revenues and certain other information. Although we will not specify the exact format of the report, it shall include the following data:

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- 1. Building location address, city
- 2 Date STS ordered
- 3. Date in service
- 4 New building or retrofit
- 5 Special assembly services, if applicable type, charges and revenues
- 6. Number/type of tariffed services including rates and charges
- 7 Total tariffed revenues
- 8 If retrofit, total monthly revenues before STS
- 9 How many suites/offices in building
- 10 How many non-STS subscribers on in-service date.
- 11. Is intercomming taking place and if so, between and among what parties.

So that we will be able to determine if service problems are arising, each LEC will also be required to report, within ten (10) days of the application, any orders for service to tenants in an STS building that cannot be satisfied within thirty (30) days of the date of application. These reports should be filed with the Division of Communications, Bureau of Service Evaluation.

## Q. LEC Customer Notification

So that all existing STS providers in the State will receive notice of our decision in this proceeding, all LECs in this State shall provide notice to all existing PBX customers. Notice shall be provided no later than March 2, 1987. The notice shall inform those PBX customers engaging in STS of their existing rates, new STS rates, and the date (July 1, 1987) the new rates shall become effective. This notice shall be reviewed by our Staff before it is sent to the customers.

## III. OTHER SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

Many of the sharing arrangements in this docket involve the provision of service to transient end users. In Order No 15989 Commissioner Wilson, as Prehearing Officer, determined that telephone service to hotel/motel guests in rooms and to hospital patients in rooms would not be at issue in this docket. Because of the transient nature of these individuals, they would not find it economically practical to obtain service in their own names. Other parties to this docket, such as dormitory residents, are also transient. The difficulty becomes one of definition, how long may one reside in a particular place and remain a "transient"? We believe nine months to be an appropriate time period. Persons residing in places for nine months or less are considered transient and may continue to share local exchange telephone service. Our decision will allow temporary residents to continue to receive telephone service at current rates.

As we discuss the individual sharing situations below, some will clearly fall under the transient exception. Owing to the unique situation of transient individuals, sharing of local exchange service by these individuals does not duplicate or compete with local service provided by the LECs. As previously discussed, the record reflects that many transient individuals might otherwise be without telephone service. All of these factors indicate to us that continuation of sharing of local exchange service by transient end users is in the public interest and not in violation of Florida Law.

## A. Joint User Service

As discussed previously, this Commission believes that most of the sharing arrangements at issue in this docket do not compete with nor duplicate local exchange service. The principal exception to the non-duplicative service is the joint user tariff. Joint user service involves a primary user and another person or entity sharing the same line, usually at a rate of 25% or 50% of normal B-1 rates or PBX trunk rates. In the absence of the joint user service, joint users would most likely get service on their own.

The fact that joint users would, in the absence of the tariff offering, most likely obtain service on their own, suggests that this offering competes with and/or duplicates local exchange service. As such, joint user service constitutes a violation of Section 364 335, Florida Statutes, and must be discontinued. LECs shall file tariffs by March 30, 1987, to eliminate this offering effective July 1, 1987 LECs shall provide affected customers written notice of the future elimination of the offering by February 15, 1987. A second written notice should be provided by April 15, 1987. LECs shall provide Commission staff with copies of the notices. In the absence of a response to the written notice, LECs shall also provide affected customers with verbal notice by May 15, 1987. We believe these notice requirements will allow affected customers to smoothly transition themselves to individual service.

## B. Airports

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Some airports in Florida such as the Greater Orlando facility share trunks coming from the LEC central office. Airports are unique facilities, generally construed as being operated for the convenience of the traveling public One unique communication need is the ability of airport tenants to quickly communicate with one another for security reasons. It is for this reason that we will permit intercommunications between and among tenants behind the PBX without accessing the LEC central office.

While we recognize the unique needs of airports such as GOAA, the sharing of local exchange service must be related to the purpose of an airport - the safe and efficient transportation of passengers and freight through the airport campus. To the extent that sharing of local trunks is limited to this purpose, there is no competition with nor duplication of local exchange service by the LEC There was some discussion at the hearing of extending local sharing to facilities such as hotels, shopping malls and industrial parks. To the extent an airport engages in this type of local sharing, it must be certificated as an STS provider. Because of the unique nature of the airport, we consider it to be a single building. As an alternative to becoming certificated as an STS provider, the airport could partition the trunks serving these other entities. With these caveats, airports may continue to provide service under existing conditions.

## C Hospitals

The common theme in the record concerning the various forms of shared service, as distinguished from STS, has been the transient nature of the end user. In the case of hospitals, like other forms of shared use, the transient nature of the hospital population leads us to conclude that service, at least with regard to patients, does not duplicate or compete with local exchange service. As a practical matter, these patients should not be required to obtain service from the LEC Separate and direct LEC service to administrative offices located in the hospital is also impractical because of the critical need for rapid communication of the hospital staff. We view this service as an extension by the hospital of the telephone system shared by patients.

However, to the extent physicians' offices are located in a separate building and these offices receive service through the hospital PBX through a sharing arrangement, this service could be provided directly by the LEC. Doctors in private practice should not be allowed to share local exchange service simply because their offices are located at or near the hospital. We have decided that shared service of this nature duplicates and competes with local exchange service provided the LEC Sharing arrangements of this nature must be discontinued,

partitioned or comply with the restrictions and regulation applicable to STS. Therefore, shared service, other than to hospital staff should be discontinued on or before July 1, 1987, unless the trunks for such service are partitioned or the service qualifies as an STS provider.

#### D. Clubs, Yacht Basins, Time Share Facilities

Each of these existing tariff exceptions to the sharing of local exchange service involves transient end-users. No party to this proceeding has suggested that these exceptions compete with or duplicate local exchange service. As discussed previously with reference to transient end-users generally, these individuals would not find it practical to obtain service on their own. We find that continuation of this sharing arrangement and the present rate structure are in the public interest.

## E. Dormitory Service

Many institutions of higher learning within Florida provide shared local telephone service to dormitory residents via a PBX. Students are transient in the sense they enter, leave and often change residences several times during the school year. Students often lack the credit needed to obtain telephone service. It would also create logistical problems for the LECs to provide direct service to large numbers of students at one time and then remove the accounts at the end of the school term.

All of these factors suggest that local exchange service provided to dormitory residents does not duplicate with nor compete with local exchange service. Most LEC has advocated abolition of this tariff exception. In the absence of local exchange service provided by colleges and universities, many students would otherwise be without service. We believe that dormitory service provided by colleges and universities to students is in the public interest and should continue under the present rate structure.

F. Nursing Homes, ACLFs, Continuing Care Facilities, Retirement Homes

Many of Florida's elderly population live in some form of group living or community facility, usually licensed by the State of Florida Examples of this type of facility include nursing homes, adult congregate living facilities (ACLFs) and continuing care facilities. Often these various licensed entities co-exist within one umbrella organization Patients may move from one licensed entity to another within the same facility during the course of their stay Staff believes that the overlap of this type of facility precludes any meaningful distinction in terms of provision of local exchange telephone service

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This tariff exception allows elderly residents of these facilities to enjoy services which might not otherwise be available. These include local exchange service itself, three-digit dialing behind the PBX, emergency service such as automatic signal for help when a handset is knocked off the hook, and help in making calls for incapacitated persons. Of all the arrangements utilized by the elderly in a group setting, only one LEC. Southern Bell, advocated discontinuation of any exception, that being the ACLF exception. As discussed earlier, we are unable to draw any meaningful distinction among these entities. This, when coupled with the general lack of interest in providing direct service to residents by the LECs, indicates that no duplicative or competitive service is being provided by these entities. We also believe that continuation of the present rate structure is consistent with Florida Law and in the public interest.

We believe an appropriate definition of entities allowed to fall under this exception to be as follows:

Occupants of all homes, communities or facilities for the aged or retired in which at least 75% of the occupants are over age 62, or totally or permanently disabled, and have one or more of the following licensed or certificated components

- a Licensed as a nursing home pursuant to Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, or
- b Licensed as an adult congregate living facility pursuant to Chapter 400.404, Florida Statutes, or exempted as an ACLF pursuant to Section 400, Florida Statutes, or
- c Certificated as a continuing care facility pursuant to Chapter 651, Florida Statutes, or
- d If funded or insured by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) pursuant to the National Housing Act. 12 U.S Code SS 1701, program designed to aid the elderly.

LECs should file tariffs to reflect this determination by March 30, 1987

## G. All Other Sharing Arrangements

Although the record reflects a great deal of diversity in the types of shared service arrangements included in this proceeding, most have, as a common attribute, transient customers. For sake of expediency in our discussion, we will consider reservation service, sub-lease residences, exhibitors, composite data services, apartment houses. Co-ops, and apartment hotels under the collective title "All Other Sharing Arrangements"

We believe the proper perspective in addressing all of these sharing arrangements is to determine whether the extension of subscriber service is duplicative or competitive to service the end-user would normally obtain directly from the LEC in a majority of these cases, the end-user is transient, as we have defined this term, and, under these transient conditions, we find it would not be practical or economically feasible to order direct service from the LEC

For example, an exhibitor's use of a convention hall's service is neither duplicative nor competitive because it is neither practical nor economically feasible, under such conditions, to order service from the LEC. This same reasoning should be applied for considering current tariff offerings for apartment houses, Co-ops, and apartment motels. To the extent that the facts in each case demonstrate the tenants of apartment houses, Co-ops, and apartment motels fit the definition of transient end-users, existing tariff service provisions are not duplicative or competitive with LEC service. We find that this same reasoning should be applied to service under the category of sub-lease residences. Reservation service, because it is available to the traveling public, should also not be considered duplicative or competitive to local service.

## IV OTHER ISSUES

Several other issues ment brief discussion. The STS providers claimed that different rate structures for STS providers, individual PBX users and shared PBX users would be discriminatory. We disagree. The rates and conditions of service for STS and other forms of sharing should not necessarily be the same. As discussed in detail above, certain other shared telecommunications arrangements are so unique as to require special consideration. Contrary to our Staff's recommendation, we do not find it appropriate at this time, to require usagesensitive rates for these other unique sharing arrangements. STS providers differ from individual PBX users in at least two respects: resale and usage characteristics. STS providers resell local service unlike the individual PBX user. STS also concentrates more traffic over fewer trunks, resulting in a different potential impact on the LECs

The issue of additional directory listings was also raised during the hearings. We find that additional directory listings are appropriate only when the additional listing further defines the primary subscriber or is furnished to the tenant of a certificated STS arrangement.

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We also find the following definitions to be appropriate for this proceeding:

## A. Subscriber of record/customer of record

We find a subscriber of record/customer of record is any person, firm, partnership, corporation, municipality, or cooperative organization which orders and is responsible for paying the telephone bill.

#### B. Affiliated Entities

We find affiliated entities are those corporations, partnerships, proprietorships or other groups that hold stock in excess of 50 percent of the stock of the entity which claims to be affiliated Conversely, whenever one entity controls less than 50 percent of the stock of another entity we shall not consider these groups to be affiliated for the purpose of this Order

#### C. Agent or Representative

We find an agent or representative, for purposes of this Order, to mean one authorized to act on behalf of another -- usually pursuant to contract

#### D. Transient

We find transient, for purposes of this Order, to mean one temporarily occupying the premises, with occupancy not to exceed nine months.

Therefore, in light of the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that all findings in the body of this Order are hereby expressly adopted both in form and content. It is further

ORDERED that Shared Tenant Service is hereby declared to be in the public interest subject to the conditions of this Order It is further

ORDERED that all Shared Tenant Service providers shall be required to obtain a certificate from this Commission and file a tariff consistent with the terms of this Order. It is further

ORDERED that no new Shared Tenant Service operations may commence prior to July 1, 1987. It is further

ORDERED that all Shared Tenant Service providers shall provide local exchange companies direct access to tenants upon the conditions of this Order. It is further

ORDERED that Shared Tenant Service providers shall be liable for applicable gross receipts tax and regulatory assessment and shall maintain adequate records for Commission audit of same. It is further

ORDERED that all Local Exchange Companies shall provide notification to PBX customers pursuant to terms and conditions of this Order It is further

ORDERED that all LECs shall file tariffs no later than March 30, 1987, to eliminate joint use effective July 1, 1987. It is further

ORDERED that all LECs shall provide two separate written notices to subscriber receiving service pursuant to a joint use tariff that service under the tariff shall be discontinued. The initial notice shall be provided by February 15, 1987, and the second notice shall be provided no later than April 15, 1987. It is further

ORDERED that all LECs shall comply with the reporting requirements identified in the body of this Order. It is further

ORDERED that all LECs shall file tariff pages satisfying all terms and conditions identified in the body of this Order applicable to service to a STS certificate holder.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission, this 15th day of January, 1987.

STEVE TRIBBLE, Director Division of Records and Reporting

(SEAL)

## NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120 59(4). Florida Statutes (1985), to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that may be available, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply to such further proceedings. This notice should not be construed as an endorsement by the Florida Public Service Commission of any request for further proceedings or judicial review, nor should it be construed as an indication that such request will be granted.

Any party adversely affected by the Commission's final action in this matter may request 1) reconsideration of the decision by filing a motion for reconsideration with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting within 15 days of the issuance of this order in the form prescribed

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by Rule 25-22 60, Florida Administrative Code; or 2) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court by the filing of a notice of appeal with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting and the filing of a copy of the notice and the filing fee with the Supreme Court This filing must be completed within 30 days after the issuance of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900(a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

## APPENDIX A

## **CHAPTER 364**

## **TELEPHONE COMPANIES**

364 339 Shared tenant service; regulation by commission, limitation as to designated carriers

[FN1]364 339 Shared tenant service, regulation by commission, limitation as to designated carriers.--

FN1 Note --Expires October 1, 1989, pursuant to s. 2, ch. 86-270, and is scheduled for review pursuant to s. 11.61.

- (1) The Florida Public Service Commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the provision of any shared tenant service which.
- (a) Duplicates or competes with local service provided by an existing local exchange telephone company, and
- (b) Is furnished through a common switching or billing arrangement to commercial tenants within a single building by an entity other than an existing local exchange telephone company
- (2)(a) Shared tenant services provided to government entities pursuant to this section are exempt from paragraph (1)(b).
- (b) As provided in subsection (3), the commission may authorize such service notwithstanding the provisions of s. 364.335. The commission may prescribe the type, extent, and conditions under which such service may be provided and may exempt such service, except appropriate certification, from commission regulation.
- (3) In determining whether the actions authorized by subsection (1) are consistent with the public interest, the commission shall consider
- (a) The number of firms providing the service,

- (b) The availability of the service from other firms or the local exchange telephone company,
- (c) The quality of service available from alternative suppliers,
- (d) The effect on telephone service rates charged to customers of the local telephone company,
- (e) The geographic extent of the service to be provided; and
- (f) Any other factors which the commission deems relevant.
- (4) Shared tenant service as defined in subsection (1) shall continue to be permitted in any building existing on or before November 4, 1985, and in which building shared tenant services were ordered or provided on or before November 4, 1985. No new building may utilize such service unless and until the commission makes its determinations pursuant to subsection (1).
- (5) The commission shall make its findings under subsection (3) no later than January 15, 1987, and shall take expeditious administrative action to implement those findings consistent with subsection (6). Any review of commission action under this section shall be solely pursuant to the provisions of s. 364.381, notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 120.
- (6) If the commission finds shared tenant service to be in the public interest; it may authorize such service beginning July 1, 1987. As of July 1, 1987, shared tenant service activity shall immediately cease unless the commission finds such activity to be in the public interest
- (7) The offering of shared tenant service shall not interfere with or preclude a commercial tenant's right to obtain direct access to the lines and services of the serving local exchange telephone to serve the commercial tenant directly under the terms and conditions of the commission-approved tariffs
- (8) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize regulation of radio common carriers or cellular radio telephone carriers by the commission.

History --ss. 1, 2, ch. 86-270.

END OF DOCUMENT

#### 7 of 7 DOCUMENTS

In Re Investigation into Appropriate Rates and Conditions of Service for Shared Local Exchange Telephone Service

DOCKET NO 860455-TL, ORDER NO. 17369

Florida Public Service Commission

1987 Fla. PUC LEXIS 1219

87 FPSC 71

April 6, 1987

PANEL: [\*1]

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter. KATIE NICHOLS, Chairman, GERALD L. GUNTER, JOHN T. HERNDON, MICHAEL McK. WILSON

OPINION: ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER NO. 17111 AND CLARIFYING ORDER NO. 17111

## BY THE COMMISSION:

By motion filed January 30, 1987, Baptist Hospital, Inc. (Baptist Hospital) sought clarification and/or reconsideration of Order No. 17111, issued January 15, 1987. Baptist Hospital also requested oral argument on the petition. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company (Southern Bell) and General Telephone Company of Florida (General) filed responses opposing Baptist Hospital's motions. For reasons more fully discussed below, we deny both motions of Baptist Hospital

Baptist Hospital requested that this Commission find that physicians with hospital staff privileges located in office buildings adjacent to the hospital be allowed to continue to share local telephone service. We reiterate the findings contained in Order No. 17111: "Doctors in private practice should not be allowed to share local exchange service simply because the offices are located at or near the hospital." See Order No. 17111 at page 19 [\*2]. We cannot think of any reason or policy basis to allow some members of a particular profession to have different telephone rates based on geographic happenstance.

Baptist Hospital has also requested that the privately-chartered credit union on the hospital campus be included within the term "administrative offices." We intended the term "administrative offices" to be limited to those offices that are materially necessary to the function of the mission of the organization. Here the hospital's primary role is that of a health care provider. A credit union is not involved in the day-to-day functions of the hospital and therefore should not be allowed to share local exchange service with the hospital

Baptist Hospital has also requested that we grandfather their operation through the useful life of the switch, which is estimated to be December 31, 1993. As an alternative, Baptist Hospital requested a cut-over date of January 1, 1988 rather than July 1, 1987 to allow for telephone directories to accurately reflect doctors' numbers. We do not believe any form of grandfathering to be appropriate. We do not believe it would be fair to grandfather Baptist Hospital's operations while [\*3] requiring other parties to comply with Order No. 17111 by July 1, 1987

We deny the Request for Oral Argument because we do not believe our consideration of the issues would be enhanced by oral argument.

The Motion for Reconsideration results in Order No. 17111 remaining under our jurisdiction and control. This presents an opportunity for us to correct several misstatements inadvertently contained within Order No. 17111.

Several errors appeared in Order No. 17111. On page 13, the first sentence reads: "Whether the LEC uses its own factilities or those of the STS provider or those of the STS building's owner to gain access to the tenant, the LEC should be required to provide reasonable compensation." This sentence should be changed to read as follows. "If the LEC uses the facilities of the STS provider or of the STS building's owner to gain access to the tenant, the LEC should be required to provide reasonable compensation." On page 16, under subsection 0.2, Nonrecurring Charges, the following sentence appears: "These nonrecurring charges will apply only to services with existing STS customers." The word "existing" should be changed to "new." On page 19, under E. Dormitory [\*4]. Service, the following sentence appears: "Most LEC (sic) has advocated abolition of this tariff exception." This sentence is incorrect. It should be deleted and replaced with the following. "With the exception of Centel, all LECs support continuation of this tariff exception."

We also believe that it is appropriate to clarify our intent in Order No. 17111. Three primary areas need to be addressed. These areas relate to the two-hundred-fifty (250) trunk limitation, additional directory listings and STS rate structure in areas served by central offices which cannot peg count the number of local calls.

Order No 17111 reads as follows:

Although we allow STS providers to offer their customers shared tenant services, it is necessary to place a two-hundred-fifty (250) trunk limit per PBX on the STS provider Based upon the limited data presented in this case concerning STS demand, we believe this limitation is sufficient. Therefore, no STS provider may offer shared or 'pooled' use beyond this limitation.

Order No 17111, at pages 10-11. This trunk limitation applies to all kinds of trunks including inward, outward and combination. The two-hundred-fifty trunk limitation [\*5] encompasses trunks irrespective of whether they are partitioned. Although one might read the last sentence of the above-quoted language to imply that only shared trunks were subject to the two-hundred-fifty (250) limitation, it was our intent that the limitation apply to all trunks attached to a shared PBX. This policy recognizes that any switch which has any shared trunks on it would have all message rated trunks. Without this limitation, we can foresee a situation wherein a STS Provider provides service to several locations from one switch in partitioned two-hundred-fifty (250) trunk blocks. Such a situation would be contrary to the Commission's intent in adopting the trunk limitations.

Another issue that requires clarification is additional directory listings. Order No. 17111 provided that additional listings were appropriate when the additional listing further defined the primary subscriber or is provided to the tenant of an STS provider. Two specific situations warrant further discussion. The first relates to one person operating two businesses from one office and the second relates to persons operating businesses from their homes. If a person is refused an additional [\*6] listing, they may be unable to function with one access line. It would make no sense to require these persons to obtain separate access lines. We find that additional listings are appropriate when the additional listings further define a primary subscriber who operates separate businesses or who operates a business out of his/her residence.

In Order 17111, we found that a message rate of twelve cents (\$ 12) was the appropriate rate structure for STS providers. The Order did not, however, address pricing for STS providers that are located in areas served by central offices which are incapable of measuring the number of messages. We believe an appropriate rate to be a percentage mark-up over the flat PBX trunk in those cases where calls cannot be measured. This rate will be equal to 175% of the flat PBX trunk rate, (see Exhibit 27) and will be assessed in heu of the out-dial trunk charge and the message rate charges. All other provisions of the STS Interconnection tariff will be implemented and assessed as stated in Order No. 17111

We believe this docket should remain open for purposes of evaluating the reports required by Order No. 17111

Therefore, based on the foregoing, [\*7] it is

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that the Motion for Clarification and/or Reconsideration of Order No. 17111 filed by Baptist Hospital, Inc. is hereby denied this further

ORDERED that Order No. 17111 be clarified to include all inward, outward and combination trunks attached to a switch location shall not exceed two-hundred-fifty (250) message rated trunks, regardless of whether the trunks are pooled or partitioned. It is further

ORDERED that additional directory listings shall be provided to a primary subscriber who operates two businesses or who operates a business out of his/her home. It is further

ORDERED that those LECs who have central offices incapable of peg counting be required to include in their STS Interconnection tariffs a provision to charge 175% of the regular flat PBX trunk rate in lieu of the charges for the outdial trunk and message rates (\$.12) It is further

ORDERED that the Motion for Oral Argument filed by Baptist Hospital, Inc. is hereby denied. It is further

. ORDERED that this docket remain open.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission, this 6th day of APRIL, 1987

Commissioner Herndon dissents from the portion [\*8] of this Order relating to the two-hundred-fifty (250) trunk limitation.

## NOTICE OF JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4), Florida Statutes (1985), to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that may be available, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply to such further proceedings. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought

Any party adversely affected by the Commission's final action in this matter may request judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water or sewer utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days after the issuance of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The notice of [\*9] appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900(a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure