1	BEFORE THE		
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
3	In the Matter of:		
4	DETITION FOR MO	DOCKET NO. 090461-TL	
5	PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OF SERVICE GUARANTEE PROGRAM BY BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. D/B/A AT&T FLORIDA.		
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14	PROCEEDINGS:	AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 3	
15	COMMISSIONERS		
16	PARTICIPATING:	COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR	
17		COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP COMMISSIONER DAVID E. KLEMENT	
18		COMMISSIONER BEN A. "STEVE" STEVENS III	
19	DATE:	Tuesday, January 26, 2010	
20	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148	
21		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida	7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7
22	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR	GE CE
23		LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR Official FPSC Reporter	NUMBER-DATE
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Let's move to Item
3.

MS. TAN: Good morning, Commissioners.

Lee Eng Tan on behalf of Commission staff.

Item 3 is staff's recommendation in Docket Number 090461-TL on AT&T's petition for modification of its Service Guarantee Program referred to as an SGP.

Although AT&T's current SGP applies to all primary residential customers and single-line business customers, the 2009 law and rule revisions make service quality applicable only to basic local service customers. AT&T is requesting that its current SGP be amended to be consistent with those changes.

Issue 1 addresses whether AT&T's customers who prescribe to a long distance carrier should qualify for AT&T's revised SGP. Although the statutory definition of basic service includes access to 911, relay, directory assistance, long distance carriers and operator services, AT&T believes that the use of these services render a customer a nonbasic customer.

For the purposes of its SGP, AT&T has

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

nonbasic services, customers who use these services will qualify for its SGP with one notable exception. Customers who choose to access long distance services through presubscribed carriers will not qualify for the SGP. Staff believes that because access to a presubscribed carrier is included in the statutory definition of basic service, customers who access long distance services through a presubscribed carrier should qualify for AT&T's SGP.

Accordingly, staff is recommending that the approval of AT&T's Service Guarantee Program be contingent on a finding in Issue 1 that customers who access long distance services through presubscribed carriers qualify for AT&T's Service Guarantee Program.

Staff is available to answer any questions, and Tracy Hatch and Maryrose Sirianni are available on behalf of AT&T. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

The Company.

MR. HATCH: Good morning, Commissioners.
Tracy Hatch appearing on behalf of AT&T.

I guess to start, it's important to note, kind of, the background about how we got here.

Essentially, the beginning point is really the legislative changes that took place last legislative session. As you know, and as staff pointed out, the definition of basic was left essentially intact, but the effect of the nonbasic definition was expanded to exclude from basic consideration a whole host of essentially combinations of services that previously at least was an open question and wasn't entirely clear.

The Legislature essentially took that step in its on-going activities to further the transition from a monopoly regulatory environment to a fully competitive environment. This is just one more step in that process, and that process has been on-going for at least a decade and longer.

The key part to the legislative activities were that in creating or limiting basic, the basic definition was limited to essentially single-line flat rate residential service with no bells and whistles, no features, no combinations of other nonregulated services, or nonbasic services. And the point to all of this was that the Legislature still felt it was essential to maintain a safety link for those that truly needed it. But once you embark into the competitive world and start buying

things other than pure basic service, then you have embarked into the competitive world and you no longer need the protections of that safety link.

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The real focus in the staff's recommendation is on presubscription, and they get to presubscription as part of basic service through the access to language that still resides in the definition of basic. But I think staff fundamentally misconstrues what access to really If you go back in time, prior to 1995 when this definition was created, and even further back if you go all the way back to divestiture, if you are old enough to remember that, in a historic monopoly environment, long distance service was essentially a monopoly service. Long distance was the first service that actually became competitive and regulatory entities essentially started to deal with competitive issues in what was a monopoly market.

The access to all available local interexchange carriers stems from prior to 1995 when on an intraLATA toll basis the ILEC essentially got all the intraLATA toll carriers. The Commission in 1992 went through a proceeding where it actually introduced intraLATA presubscription. That was the

first time that a carrier was able to presubscribe to a long distance service. Prior to that, they were required essentially to go to the ILEC serving them at the time.

Now, the access to language is very important. Staff sort of hints at this, but they don't really flesh it out. Access to in the language that embodied — that was put in there in 1995 is to preserve the Commission's prior policy that a customer had the ability to reach any long distance carrier. It was not confined to one or a carrier chosen by the company, the ILEC. So that access to preserved the ability of the customer to reach a long distance carrier of its choice.

Now, you could do this by a variety of ways. One way is you can dial an 800 number, and these are all currently still available and a lots of people do. You can dial -- I don't think there is much 950 access anymore, but it was old Feature Group B access, but it was a dialing code that got you to your chosen long distance carrier. You can dial what now is probably the most prevalent access code, which is 1010XXX, and each long distance carrier has its own three-digit code. You dial 1010 and in AT&T's case it was 288. And that is an

access code. None of those involve presubscription.

Presubscription is another method of facilitating access, but once you engage in presubscription, you have passed beyond pure access to. Essentially what you have done is selected and subscribed to the long distance service of a carrier, and in so doing you have bought a service that is not regulated, or is a nonbasic service. Pick your poison and I'll get to that in a moment. And so, essentially, staff is misconstruing presubscription as access, and the two are fundamentally different.

With your permission, Maryrose will hand out some language that we'll be discussing through various parts of this.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Sorry, can staff grab that from Maryrose? Thank you. And we'll need one for our court reporter, too. Thank you.

MR. HATCH: Now, the access definition that you see there is taken from Newton's Telecom Dictionary. Newton's is kind of like the Bible for DeltaCom terminology, if you will. That's where everybody goes to figure out what all the acronyms mean. And if you go to access in Newton's it says a series of digits or characters which must be dialed,

typed, or entered in some way to get the use of something. That something could be a PBX, TTS telephone, long distance carrier, electronic mail service, lots of ways to get to something. But you'll note that in the definition of access it doesn't include presubscription as access in and of itself.

Access is simply the ability, customer's choice, to dial to any carrier it wishes. My point is that going beyond -- once you have -- access is fine, and I don't disagree that access is part of basic. The real point is that presubscription is the next step. Presubscription is the act of actually engaging in an economic relationship to purchase long distance service from a long distance carrier, and thereby you are combining your long distance service with your basic service, which in our view takes you out of the purview of a basic customer for service purposes under the new statutory designations.

Now, the staff talks about legislative intent in its recommendation. Essentially, the bulk of their legislative intent analysis rests on a simple statement that says there were no discussions in the legislative process leading to the enactment

of the changes to 364 where presubscription was specifically discussed. I would submit to you that simply because something wasn't specifically discussed does not mean that the Legislature didn't understand it, was not aware of it, and agree to it or didn't disagree to it.

Lots and lots of bills move through the process with no substantive comment. That does not mean that the Legislature didn't intend the bill's substantive effects. They were aware of it, they just let it go.

Now, what the staff didn't mention in their recommendation is the breadth of the definitional change to nonbasic and its effects on nonbasic. The Legislature was aware of that. It's very clear that they were aware of that because that was discussed.

Now, in terms of how the legislation moved through the process, and because they were aware of that in the House, there were efforts in the House to limit the scope of the definitional change to nonbasic. Those efforts ended up in the House version of the bill. That bill ultimately was not passed when the House took up the Senate bill with a much broader provision and passed it out. So if you

want any gauge of legislative intent, they were clearly aware of the breadth of the definitional changes and they passed out the Senate version, which was the broader more extensive language. And so I don't think that you can make the claim that the Legislature didn't intend that presubscription be still reserved for basic treatment.

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The staff goes into essentially the next step, which is whether the combination of basic services either with a nonbasic or a nonregulated service. And they go to great lengths to essentially argue that interLATA is not a nonbasic service and it's not an unregulated service, interLATA toll. One thing that I guess I should — a minor diversion here for a moment. There's three pieces to long distance service. There's intraLATA, which is essentially short-range shorthaul toll, otherwise known as local toll. Local toll is kind of an oxymoron, because it's either toll or it's local, it can't be both.

But setting that aside, The second piece is interLATA toll. InterLATA toll itself is divided into two pieces. There's an intrastate component and there is an interstate component. When you prescribe to interLATA service, you get both

interstate and intrastate. You can't pick and choose that part. You can pick and choose interLATA carriers versus intraLATA carriers. But in any event, any entity, ILEC or CLEC plus an IXC can provide all three forms. The staff analysis seems to be geared that an IXC can only -- only IXCs provide interLATA, and that's just simply incorrect.

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InterLATA carrier, or IXCs as the staff points out are subject to limited regulatory oversight. There is no question about that. are certain things, certain behaviors that they either must do or are prohibited from doing. simply because an interexchange carrier as an entity is subject to certain limited regulation, that does not mean that the long distance service that it provides is subject to regulation. InterLATA long distance is not regulated by this Commission. Commission has no authority to set the rates, the terms, or the conditions of service. It can't tell us we must provide service, it can't tell us we can't provide service or tell us the kinds of services we can't provide or must provide.

There's simply no authority in 364 to regulate long distance service. And this kind of makes sense, because simply -- for example, the

ILECs are subject to much more extensive regulation than IXCs. But ILECs, AT&T, for example, provides basic services regulated, nonbasic services regulated to a lesser extent, and unregulated services. Video, our U-Verse product, internet access, our fast access DSL product, and other unregulated or nonregulated services that are outside the jurisdiction. The entity might be regulated, but the service that the IXC provides is not regulated. So when a customer presubscribes to an IXC, it has purchased an unregulated service.

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Now, the staff then goes to intraLATA service which can be provided by an IXC, or an ILEC, or a CLEC. Actually, the CLEC would have to have an IXC certificate to do intraLATA, but nonetheless. In intraLATA, it's interesting, because the way services for ILECs are structured under 364, it's either basic, it's nonbasic, it's nonregulated, and then there's a couple of other categories called interconnection arrangements which is essentially how we deal with our wholesale CLEC customers in buying and purchasing service from us. And then there is what they call access, which is really switched access which is the interconnection arrangements for long distance carriers.

But the way the nonbasic definition is 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1.0 11 12 13 purview. 14 down? 15 16 MR. HATCH: 17

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structured, it says anything that isn't basic is nonbasic. Now, there is no logic to the notion that intraLATA long distance service is a basic service. It is not. Staff says that it's not. But to then say it's nonbasic flies absolutely in the face of the definition of nonbasic. It has to be nonbasic or nonregulated, one or the other. But, in our case, as an ILEC it is regulated. In an IXC's case, it's not regulated. Either way, the point is it's not basic. And when you purchase it in combination with basic, you have stepped outside the basic

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Are you winding

I'm getting there.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay.

MR. HATCH: Lots of pages, but I am zooming through them pretty quickly, actually.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. That's fine.

MR. HATCH: Now, a couple of things that I would point out to you. The staff makes the distinction in its recommendation that you can treat long distance service differently for pricing purposes because the staff acknowledges and concedes that intraLATA toll is treated as nonbasic for pricing purposes, but then they make the statement that it has never been treated as nonbasic for service purposes. That may well be true. However, if you will recall back in the service rule revisions that started, I think, in 2008 and went through into 2009 and were finally finished, I guess, last summer, if you recall, the ILECs made the argument and urged you to consider that combinations of services that were treated as nonbasic for pricing purposes also be treated as nonbasic for service purposes. And if you recall, the Commission's decision in that case was the statute did not allow you to make that distinction for service purposes.

And the observation was you need a legislative change to do that. The Legislature heard, the Legislature answered, and it made that change. It made that change in a couple of ways. The first way it made that change is in the definition of nonbasic and those changes. The second way it made that change is in the substantive statute, which is 364.15. In the last legislative session there was a change to 364.15 which is the Commission's authority for service quality

authority, and they limited that authority solely to basic service. And so, yes. And now what staff is arguing is ignore the statutory changes and continue to treat it like you treated it before. And I submit to you that there is simply no authority for you to do that.

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Now the real question, again, of legislative intent, and if you will look at the sheet that was handed out, if you look at the language of 364.10(3)(d). And let me pull that out. If you look in that language, and this language predates the changes in 2009, it says an eligible telecommunications carrier may not discontinue basic service to a subscriber who received Lifeline service because of nonpayment for nonbasic services billed by the -- including long distance service. If you want a legislative declaration of what they consider long distance service to be, it's a nonbasic service, or at least a nonbasic service. And as I mentioned earlier, it's otherwise a unregulated service, depending on the entity providing it.

So I guess, in conclusion, I would tell you that when the customer presubscribes he has gone beyond the purview of basic. He has purchased long

distance service. He has purchased it in conjunction with his basic service, and under the statutory changes that clearly takes you outside the purview of basic service.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners, any questions?

Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I just had one quick question, which I believe Mr. Hatch brought up, and this is for our staff. And it's on Page 7 in my book, and it's the last sentence of the paragraph above conclusion where it says, "However, intraLATA service is neither a basic service nor a nonbasic service."

So if it's not basic, and it's not nonbasic, what is it? And I'm a new guy, so -
CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Staff.

MR. MOSES: This is Rick Moses of

Commission staff. Essentially, the way the statute
is structured it clearly defined basic, it clearly
defined nonbasic, and it does not fit either one of
those descriptions. So we can't say it's nonbasic
just because it doesn't fit the basic description.

It really falls into a gray area. It's not
unregulated, as Mr. Hatch says, because they pay

regulatory assessment fees on those services that 1 2 they provide. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: That was my next 3 question. Okay. So it is regulated? 4 MR. MOSES: Yes, sir, it is to some 5 It's not heavily regulated, but there are 6 7 some regulations. 8 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Okay. Thank you. MR. MOSES: You're welcome. 9 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. Hatch, do you 10 want to respond to that? 11 MR. HATCH: I would only reiterate what I 12 said before: The entity is regulated and it is very 13 14 limited in its scope of regulation. There is no regulation of the rates, terms, and conditions of 15 16 the services, period. Now, the regulation that exists is of an 17 extremely limited fashion. For the ability to have 18 unregulated service, we have to pay regulatory 19 20 assessment fees to the Commission. Now, if you want 21 to go to the laundry list, I'll walk through it real quickly. It's fairly straightforward, if I can find 22 it again. Where is that list? There it is. 23 If you look at the -- Page 6 is the list 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

of all the things that they are subject to. If you

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look at 364.025, that section is the universal service section in the Florida Statutes. What that section says — the only mention of IXCs there is if there is a state universal service fund, IXCs must pay into the fund. There isn't a state universal service fund, so that section basically is of no effect. Now, IXCs are mentioned there, but there is no regulation of long distance service pursuant to that provision.

If you look at 364.04, that section is the old tariff filing statute. Essentially that said that you have to file tariffs, and what a tariff really means is that you have to publish the rates, terms, and conditions of the services that you are providing so the people know what they are being charged for and what services they are subscribing to.

Now, as I have mentioned before, that just says we have to publish what we're doing. There is no authority there to either regulate the rates, terms, or conditions of the service. We can do anything with that service we want to. 364.10(3)(a) and (d). (3)(a) is essentially the provision that says that if an IXC chooses to offer some sort of a Lifeline benefit to its customers, it has to tell

people that it offers that. It can't do it secretly and then claim credit for it. It just says you have got to file a tariff.

The (d) part we have already read. That just says that if a basic customer doesn't pay his long distance bill, you can't cut them off for that.

That's all that that means. 364.163 is the switched

long distance bill, you can't cut them off for that. That's all that that means. 364.163 is the switched access section in the Florida Statutes. Basically what that says is that interexchange carriers can't institute an in-state service connection fee, which was a political issue for a good long while. It just says you can't charge an additional fee on top of everything else that you do.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: And I don't mean to interrupt you. I have one other question.

MR. HATCH: I'm sorry, Commissioner

Stevens, go ahead. The substance of all of that is there is no regulation of long distance service embedded in any of those statutory provisions, none.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Okay. And if we can go to staff and then to back to Mr. Hatch.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: If on Issue 1, the

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Service Guarantee Program -- if we accept staff's recommendation on the Service Guarantee Program, does that put -- take AT&T off a level playing field with their competitors?

MS. TAN: We do not believe so.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. Hatch.

MR. HATCH: It's not entirely clear that the -- the scope of your question could be very broad or very narrow. I can tell you that we are already off a level playing field with our competitors.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Uh-huh.

MR. HATCH: If you want to look at wireline competitors, you have only to look at the cable industry, and look at, for example, Comcast, now the second or third largest carrier in the United States.

There are lots of CLECs out there, some of them facilities-based. They have none of these requirements or obligations. They are not required to provide Lifeline. They don't have to do any of this stuff. The Commission has very -- has carefully historically avoided regulating all of our competitors in the same sense that we are regulated.

We are already off a level playing field, this only makes it worse. None of these carriers have SGPs.

None of these carriers have Lifeline obligations
like we do.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Thank you.

Madam Chair, that's my biggest issue with this whole recommendation, and I know staff knows telecommunications, especially a heck of a lot better than I do, but my whole issue with this is that everything that we do regulating AT&T has the potential of putting them at a competitive disadvantage, and I do have issue with that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: First, let me ask is OPC or any other interested persons wanting to speak to the issue? Then can I ask staff if you can maybe go into your reason that the new changes or that your reasoning for the new changes to the statute don't apply here? It may be more simple than it is written. If you could give me in a nutshell why you believe that AT&T is wrong in their assessment of what the Legislature did as far as the changes?

MS. TAN: Basically, it comes down to if you are a basic customer you are entitled to access. But then the minute you go to use any of those

things for access -- use any of those services, you are automatically, according to AT&T, rendered a nonbasic customer.

One of the things that was concerning to staff is that when we went back and asked for additional responses to our questions, we asked for clarification as to exactly what services would be qualified under the SGP. And if you take a look at their answers, which is in our Attachment B, they say that all of their services are nonbasic services, but they are going to make an exception and they're going to go ahead and make them basic just for the purposes of the service guarantee plan. But that 911 is a nonbasic service, relay for people who have hearing or speech impairments is a nonbasic service, and we disagree with that assessment, and that's the most important thing for us.

asking was for you to try to delineate the statutory changes, and I think a little bit more clearly. I'm trying to put it together for myself from summaries and it's not coming together. I don't know where staff's belief or where you're finding in the change that the Legislature made that would not allow -- well, I'm not sure how to articulate it.

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I think what I'm trying to figure out is how come AT&T doesn't fit into that change that the statutes now show that the Legislature granted as far as the nonbasic. Am I -- you know what, let me look for the part in here that --

MS. TAN: I would say that under our interpretation of how basic should be considered they do -- I mean, they can utilize it. It's just that they have taken -- their interpretation goes farther beyond the expansion of the definition of nonbasic.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Members, any questions?

Commissioner Edgar and then Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I'd like to ask the company to respond to the analysis that we have just heard from our staff as to the company's position being that basically -- scratch the basically -- that utilization of access to basic service would make that service then nonbasic?

MR. HATCH: Some of those services in there, for example, 911 you don't pay for. But,

more importantly, across the broader scheme of all of the access to items on the list is the onesie-twosie per use instances while technically within the statutory scheme for the instant that you are using that service or buying that service you would be considered nonbasic. But the second you hang up the phone, you don't have that service any more, and so operationally we couldn't accomplish that in any event. We have chosen to essentially gloss over that and say if it's a one-time occurrence, we're going to go ahead and pay you SGP, even though arguably for that narrow moment in time.

But what that would mean, technically, is every time you make a long distance call, or every time you dial around, for example, or every time you would call 911, you would be nonbasic for the instant you are on the call, but when you hang up it's over. So mechanically it just doesn't make any sense and it wouldn't work under any circumstance, so we have said we'll just go ahead and consider you basic for all of those purposes.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And if I may just -MR. HATCH: Now, I would only point out
that presubscription is different, because
presubscription you have entered into the agreement

with a carrier to go to that carrier, and you have purchased that service from that carrier. Now, you can still dial around to a carrier and it won't disqualify you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I guess I would ask as a follow-up for staff to respond to the response.

MR. KENNEDY: Well, from a practical standpoint, there's nothing left to be defined as basic, then. If you can't do 911 for that moment you're nonbasic, so what's left? What did the Legislature mean then for basic service? There's nothing left because they eliminate it all, but for the purposes of an SGP they will give the credit. But there are many companies who don't have an SGP, they have service standards. Now for the purposes of service standards for the other nine LECs or eight LECs, one other has an SPG, will that negate all the service standards? You know, I don't know what they are going to take on their position as a flow-down from your decision here today.

commissioner EDGAR: When you say they,
who did you mean?

MR. KENNEDY: The other LECs that are following our actual service standards rules instead of the SGP.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Well, I guess a point that is still not as clear me as I would like it to be is with the description that Mr. Hatch just gave us as to maybe at a -- and I hope I'm saying this correctly, that at a moment in time or at a particular use a basic service could be considered nonbasic or more than basic for that moment in time, but that for the SGP, it would -- that service or that line to that residence would still be considered as part of the SGP program. Am I getting that right?

MR. HATCH: Yes. Essentially, yes.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. So if that is the case, then what is the concern of staff about there not being anything left to be basic, if, indeed, under the SGP that line would still be considered basic?

MR. KENNEDY: In this case, none on those because they've agreed to it. I just -- maybe we have to handle each company separately, I don't know. Does this define for the other companies that are coming with their SGPs, or canceling SGPs, or following service standards? I don't know.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I guess I would turn that back to you and ask you does it?

MR. KENNEDY: Well, I think that we'd have to think about it. I don't know that I can answer that off the top of my head. That's a good question.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop and then Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I just have a few questions for staff and then for Mr. Hatch. On Page 5 of the staff recommendation under the analysis section, staff proceeds to discuss why access is a basic service, and basically under Section 364.021, Florida Statutes, they identified the bullets that basically AT&T Florida must give access for under basic service. Is that correct?

MR. MOSES: That's correct.

further on in that paragraph, I guess, staff
believes that access to the above services is
included as basic service, and the use of the
services once accessed should not fundamentally
change a consumer's level of service from basic to
nonbasic service. And that's staff's position,

also?

MR. MOSES: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Now, I think that -- and to me this appears to be the crux of this issue, so I'm trying to understand staff's position as well as Mr. Hatch's, and that's why I'm taking my time on this one paragraph. But staff believes that AT&T Florida's interpretation of basic service provides for once a customer takes advantage of any access listed above, the customer -- or the consumer is nonbasic, and could staff explain that a little bit.

MR. MOSES: Well, Commissioners, Mr. Hatch has explained about presubscription being a little bit different, and he has referenced Newton's Telecom Dictionary, which is not adopted by any rules, and it's no law or anything else, and I could find you many other things that conflict with these definitions. But essentially 1+, when you dial that 1 that tells the switch that you need to go looking at a long distance carrier, and in the switch it's programmed to go to 288 in order to hit the trunks to go to AT&T. That service is just sitting there, the same as 711 or 911. When you dial those digits, the switch is being told where to place that call.

That's all this access is doing. 1+ is no different than dialing 911, or 711, or 1-800, or any of these other numbers.

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If the legislative intent was to carve the basic out and put these services in there as being a requirement of basic service, why did they carve it out at all if what they are saying is true, that if you use one of these services it's nonbasic.

Essentially no access line in the state of Florida is going to be basic service if that's the interpretation.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And that's the point I wanted to get to at the bottom of that paragraph. Basically, staff elaborates on its conclusion that if AT&T's interpretation is correct that the Service Guarantee Program is moot since every access line provided by AT&T Florida would be considered nonbasic if any dial-around long distance call is made, any relay long distance call, or any operator service call is made.

MR. MOSES: If you use their interpretation and look at the law under that interpretation, that would be true. However, under the SGP they are considering allowing these things to be considered basic, which is outside of the law,

I would say.

Mr. Hatch, I think just before you ended your last response you distinguished between presubscribed and dial-around. And I think that you mentioned -- and I want to make sure I get this correct because this is some tension. I think that you characterized presubscribed as nonbasic, whereas if you had basic service and you did a dial around you would still maintain the basic character of your telephone service, is that correct?

MR. HATCH: I'm not sure that I understand. Let me see if I can do it this way.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right.

MR. HATCH: When you dial around, that is the access, the ability to dial digits.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Right.

MR. HATCH: Now, we distinguish between a per use occurrence and an ongoing customer relationship, which is what presubscription indicates. You have subscribed to long distance service.

commissioner skop: Okay. So let me try and frame this in a way I understand. If I'm moving to a different place, and AT&T is my carrier, and I

have the ability to choose my long distance carrier, I think, under federal law, that if I presubscribe to a long distance carrier, then I've entered into a contractual obligation for which AT&T will show it on my bill, and that makes, based on my own violation, my service nonbasic at that point, because I have actually subscribed to a service outside of basic.

MR. HATCH: Yes, that is correct. And in point of fact, you can what they call dePIC. If you are PICed, you can say I don't want to be PICed anymore. And so you can remove yourself from that relationship and go back to basic, if you wish.

another hypothetical if I were, say, a Lifeline customer and I just wanted pure basic service, which encompassed the access pursuant to Section 364.021, Florida Statutes, then I could still dial around to a -- you know, like dial 1-800, long distance, or whatever these various people are, and still use my access under my basic service to obtain long distance service and it would still be basic service, is that correct?

MR. HATCH: Absolutely correct. I mean,
my mother is a case in point. I told her to dePIC

and go to Wal-Mart and get an AT&T calling card because the rates are way cheaper, and that's what she does.

would you respond to that? You know, essentially, there's basic and the legislative intent has — we went through that whole discussion of features and how the addition of features makes basic service nonbasic in an entire case discussion. But I'm trying to understand what Mr. Hatch is saying versus what staff is saying, because staff is saying there's a parade of horribles that's going to happen, and that by using access that basically the Service Guarantee Program is moot because every access line would be considered nonbasic if you used dial around, and that's not what I'm hearing from Mr. Hatch.

would say is that the distinction that Mr. Hatch is making is one created by AT&T. It's not one that's -- the distinction that if you decide to use a PIC that makes you a nonbasic service. A CLEC can be -- a long distance company can be anybody. I mean, anyone who's registered in the state. So it doesn't necessarily mean that they are going to be

using a service that is provided by AT&T. So that is a customer choice that has nothing to do with what AT&T has done.

But also in response to another item that Mr. Hatch has said is that if you are a family that is a 711 user because you are deaf or hearing impaired, you are having a constant relationship with 711. All of your calls will come through 711. So technically under the definition or the interpretation that AT&T has created, that is constant use.

have an additional question for staff. Actually, just one follow-up to staff. Essentially, I'm struggling to understand. You know, AT&T's interpretation and how staff feels it will effect the Service Guarantee Program really has nothing to do with the situation because at the end of the day the choices that the consumers make, which they have the flexibility to do so, lead them in their own — they are provided with choices and those choices themselves dictate whether their service will be basic or nonbasic based on the consumer's choice, not what AT&T does.

MR. MOSES: Well, AT&T, the way they are

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

defining this is it's going to narrow the number of people that the SGP is going to be applicable to because most people have a presubscription on their long distance service, they don't use dial around.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Well, I understand, but, you know, I see the effect. The effect will be to significantly narrow the scope of the Service Guarantee Program. But that's not a result of -well, it could be an unintended result, but AT&T is not really forcing that to happen, it's the choices that consumers have and the fact that they may not be as well informed, or when they are marketed services, they may presubscribe. You know, if you are calling someone on the phone and say, well, do you want this service, yes. Do you want this service, yes. By giving them that ala cart menu to choose from and they pick things, they may not know the ramifications of their decision. But by choosing the services that they have the choices and their own violation to do, they may render their service nonbasic based on the choices they made themselves without anything to do with AT&T.

MR. MOSES: That could very well happen.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But isn't that what

the legislative change was?

MR. MOSES: The legislative change -- I went back and listened to every one of the tapes that was in committee. Most of the discussion was about video and Internet as being bundled with local service, and that was considered nonbasic, and they took it completely out from underneath any of these SGPs or the determination of basic service. Nothing was discussed about long distance in those committee meetings whatsoever.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I'm fine. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Any other discussion? Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. Just a comment on staff.

I appreciate staff's position. I understand, you know, the fact that the interpretations and the operation of how consumer choices work may serve to significantly diminish the scope of the Service Guarantee Program. But, again, I don't know how you can hold AT&T accountable to a higher level of services when consumers are provided

the choices and the choices they make determine what type of guarantees they get.

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MR. MOSES: The consumers have no way of knowing that they are not getting basic service just because they choose a long distance carrier. And let me put one other point out before you before you make your decision is there is also a statutory provision that we do not have the authority to handle service complaints for anything other than basic service. So your determination today of whether or not this is going to be basic or nonbasic is going to have a far-reaching effect on the ability of this Commission to handle any service complaints whatsoever.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: See, what I have a problem with is I seem to recall the Legislature's -- I understand you have listened to the committees, but I thought that their goal -- I remember that there were people opposed to certain parts of the legislation regarding the quality of service, and it seems to me it was a policy call that they chose, and that was brought up as a possible effect that people would not know that they would then be -- you know, not subject to that quality of service anymore. And I think the way I

reviewed it, and this is what I'm asking for because I don't really see it, is that the Legislature made that policy call.

And if they made that policy call, whether we liked the ramifications of it or not, that's what I'm trying to get at. You know, if that is what they wanted then that is what they got, and I want to make sure I'm following it. And that's why I'm asking you to zone in on the statute where you don't think that is exactly what the language says or does.

MR. MOSES: Well, the language is what the language is, but the policy call from my understanding of listening to the committee tapes and everything is they were discussing when a person consciously combines their services with other services such as video and internet they're going to be aware that they are taking it as a package deal and that terms and conditions go along with that package deal, that they are not going to be protected. Our concern is for those customers out there that are choosing not to have those types of services combined with their local services, that they will still have the protections under the Service Guarantee Program or underneath the statutes

for us to be able to handle complaints.

I mean, a simple thing as adding a line guard to your service is going to take you out from being basic. But that is a service that's provided by the LEC. What they are discussing is a contract that you may have entered into with a company that is not them, it has nothing to do with them. All they are doing is providing a code and a switch to get to them, just like they are on all these other provisions in here that are a part of basic service. We just think it's an interpretation misunderstanding, that's all.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And you think the ramifications of that will be that many people or some people will have not known that that will affect the quality of service.

MR. MOSES: I think if you took a poll right now of the citizens that had just basic service as we have been calling it all along and presubscribed to a long distance carrier, they have would have no idea that they are out from underneath any service quality protections.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And can I ask

Mr. Hatch regarding that, is that what you see that
the Legislature has --

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MR. HATCH: I think the Legislature has made the policy call as you have noticed. And I would also, again, remind you that the breadth of the Legislature's policy call was embodied in the Senate bill. Representative Kriseman particularly took the lead on trying to narrow that definition, and Representative Kriseman's concerns were essentially at the core of what Mr. Moses said are the concerns.

You that point, that language you are referring to in the Senate, do we have that anywhere that I could make a call on whether that that is saying what they were looking for, because I don't see it anywhere.

And I think you're referring to the Senate version as basically saying this is our policy, this is what we are saying.

MR. HATCH: There are various iterations of Representative Kriseman's language that flowed through the process at different points in time. Essentially, his concern was that if you combine all of these different things that people are unaware, that all of a sudden they are no longer basic. That was his concern. And we worked at various points with language that would work for that. I don't

have the actual House language handy with me to tell you. It's different from the Senate bill. But his concerns were announced all the way up to and including on the floor of the House, but ultimately the House bill was not taken up and the Senate bill was.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: That's the one I'm interested in. What did the Senate language say? If that's the one that passed through, and that's -- because what I'm hearing is this is what the statute is saying. I understand what staff is saying as far as the ramifications, but I seem to recall during that debate that there was -- there was discussion that this would affect the quality of service to some people who wouldn't know that simply because they asked or bought into something else that they would no longer have any PSC regulation of their quality of service.

MR. HATCH: Maryrose just handed me the last version of the House bill, the final version of the House bill. And the language that's in the House bill says basic service, when combined with a nonbasic service or an unregulated service provided by the local exchange telecommunications company, or any of its affiliates, or provided in conjunction

with nonbasic or unregulated services is nonbasic. 1 That was the final ultimate limitation is that he 2 tried to confine it to things that we offered as an 3 entity or within our family of entities as compared to third parties. Which Mr. Moses pointed out 5 earlier, long distance presubscription could be to a 6 7 third-party carrier not part of us. And that would have been taken out, but ultimately that failed, so 8 now it's back in. 9 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Staff, to that 10 language, did you read that language and what does 11 12 that mean to you? MR. KENNEDY: If that was in the statutes 13 14 before me, I wouldn't be here arguing against them 15 today is how I interpret that language, but I'm not an attorney. So, I mean, if I read that, and if it 16 was AT&T Long Distance PIC, it is nonbasic. I mean, 17 you know, that is how I would interpret what he just 18 19 read. 20 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Boy. 21 MR. KENNEDY: But I'm not an attorney, 22 so --CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner. 23 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you. 24 A clarifying question for staff. It has 25

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

to do with the consumer's awareness. Would they be aware that they would be falling out of the basic as this occurred?

MR. MOSES: Commissioner, I don't think that a consumer would have any idea. There's no notification requirements. They are not being told. Even when they sign up for service, there is no discussion with the service representative that you are going to be a basic customer versus nonbasic. Customers don't even know what that means.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: And nobody has mentioned this, the cost of the service then is that there is a great deal of difference, correct?

MR. MOSES: The cost of the service as far
as basic versus nonbasic?

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Yes.

MR. MOSES: The costs are the same as far as whether you subscribe to a carrier or not. Your basic service is going to be the same. I mean, that's a local component of the bill. Your long distance is a separate bill, and it's on a usage basis, whereas your local is on just a monthly basis.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Okay.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: What I understood

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

the bill to do was change the quality of service component as far as regulation is concerned.

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MR. MOSES: That's correct.

that if the Legislature made that decision, and they need to be responsible for that decision, that in this case we are saying that if you do this, it will eliminate the PSC's regulation regarding the quality of service. Now, if that's the law, we have to follow the law whether we agree with it or not. And I understand staff's concern because I believe that will occur, but my dilemma is if that is what the statute said, and that's what it comes down to me very clearly right now is that is what the statute says. I understand you are saying it doesn't really say that, but you're not getting through to me as to where it doesn't that.

MR. MOSES: We are just saying it does not fit the definitions that are in the statute and they clearly define the two services. So it doesn't follow the law, according to our interpretation.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Then what do you think they were doing, I mean, the language was really doing? Forgive me, it's me. I'm really not grasping it.

MR. MOSES: Well, what we think they were doing is they were talking about bundling services with the Internet and video and services of that nature. They weren't discussing telecommunications services. Even the IXCs are now exempted from the definition of being a telecommunications service, and the statute clearly talks about telecommunications services provided by a telecommunications company. So it doesn't fit those descriptions or the definitions that they put in the statutes. So we think it falls into a gray area, I quess, is what you would call it.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. So you're saying that gray area -- you don't feel that the statute really does say what AT&T has --

MR. MOSES: We don't believe the legislative people that were making the decisions were aware of the ramifications of the decision or the interpretation that AT&T would have had for it, based on the discussions in the committee meeting.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And to your best ability looking at the statutes, you just don't see where that was really included in there?

MR. MOSES: No, we don't.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Commissioner

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I just wanted to go over some points again. I'm struggling with this one. I see the clear Legislative intent, which seems to, you know, address the issues. I think, you know, staff has discussed their interpretation that some of these things fall in a gray area.

But at least from my perspective it seems to me that the competitive landscape has changed so much that absent strictly controlling what script a company can use to market its services to consumers and giving a cause and effect discussion on each a la carte option a consumer chooses, that you'll never control whether a service is basic or nonbasic because the consumers' own actions influence that. And more likely than not the consumers' own choices under the current statutory provisions as well as what staff is saying here will cause their service to be nonbasic, thereby, you know, not making them eligible for the service guarantee program based on their own choices. Is that a concern? Yes. But, I mean, that's, that's the reality of today's competitive landscape is that I don't know how you,

as Commissioner Klement mentioned, you know, do the public outreach to make consumers aware of the choices that they have and the ramifications resulting from those decisions. Because even if you were to try and explain it to them, I don't believe the consumers would understand the difference between basic and nonbasic.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I don't think that's --

COMMISSIONER SKOP: -- because there's so many choices out there right now.

know Commissioner Edgar has a question, but I don't know that that's -- I'm not finding that the problem. I understand that consumers may not know that. What I'm looking at is if there's really no specific language, you know, and for -- I'm going back and forth with it. I'm looking at the intent but I'm not sure as the way now staff has described that that intent was for the telecommunications also. I'm just --

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Just three, three quick clarifications, clarifying points.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And then Commissioner Edgar. Okay.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. 1 So from staff's perspective, staff is saying that access to 2 long distance service including both interLATA and 3 intraLATA services is basic service under the new law; is that correct? MR. MOSES: We're saying that that's a 6 provision in the statute that they have to provide 7 access to those services as part of basic service. 8 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And, Mr. Hatch, 9 your, AT&T's argument is that basically access to 10 interLATA and intraLATA services is nonbasic because 11 the law says any combination of basic and nonbasic 12 service or unregulated service is nonbasic service. 13 That's correct. And the key MR. HATCH: 14 point is pre-subscription. You've crossed over the 15 simple access to and gone beyond that and formed a 16 commercial economic relationship with the carrier. 17 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right. 18 19 Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam 21 Chair. 22 Just to try to boil it down for my sake to 23 what I hope is its kind of simple essence, is it the 24 25 position of AT&T that the staff analysis has

misinterpreted the statute?

MR. HATCH: Yes.

commissioner edgar: And can you concisely point me to exactly where in the statute you think the staff analysis is incorrect or the interpretation is incorrect?

MR. HATCH: There are several. The key, the most important one is that they have equated access to pre-subscription and called them one and the same, and they are different things. You can get to a carrier through access without pre-subscription. Pre-subscription is the next step where you have chosen a carrier, formed a relationship with that carrier and subscribed to that carrier's service.

Now the next misinterpretation is the characterization of either intraLATA or interLATA as somehow not part of nonbasic or not not regulated, to use the double negative. IntraLATA toll provided by an ILEC, albeit regulated, clearly is a nonbasic service under the statutory definition of nonbasic independent of the new definition that was — it is nonbasic, period.

For an IXC, inter or intraLATA is not regulated by this Commission. And if you look at

interLATA, there are two components. There's the intrastate component and the interstate component. You clearly have no jurisdiction over the interstate component anyway regardless of what you feel about the intrastate component.

I mean, clearly the FCC would have something to say about your attempts to assert jurisdiction or regulation over interstate long distance service. And, in fact, the FCC doesn't regulate interstate long distance either. They deregulated that some time ago.

And so however you cut it, all of these things are not part of basic service. And when you buy them in conjunction with basic service, under the statutory definition you fall outside the basic definition.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And just two more. Thank you.

Mr. Hendrix, I think you wanted to make a point earlier. Have we gone past that or would --

MR. HENDRIX: Well, I -- thank you. I'm Jerry Hendrix, Vice President with AT&T.

I wanted to speak to the landscape.

Commissioner Stevens, you asked about that. It is a very competitive landscape. We're losing

approximately 40,000 lines a month, residential lines a month, and the Legislature saw that. They understood that the marketplace was changing.

As to the question as to what the cost of basic service, whether it's more than -- whether nonbasic is more than basic, what I understood your question to be is those customers that choose to go nonbasic, do they pay more? And the answer is yes because they're buying more services. They make a conscious decision to buy services that a basic customer, just a regular basic line, may not choose to make. So I just wanted to ensure that I was clear on those two points. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And then a question to staff, and this is a different question than as to statutory interpretation. Okay?

If the position of the company were to prevail, can you tell me, and I don't know if it's confidential or not, so can you tell me approximately how many lines would be impacted and what would be the protections that would be either lost or decreased to those customers?

MR. MOSES: The number was filed
confidentially.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay.

MR. MOSES: So I can't really divulge that to you. As far as the implication, it's just going to reduce significantly the number of people that will, excuse me, qualify under the SGP program.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And, again, more specifically what protections would those specific customers no longer have?

MR. MOSES: They wouldn't have any quality of service rules as far as -- because this SGP is in lieu of the service rules, so there's no protections for them if they don't fall under the SGP because it's essentially an exemption of the service rules that are remaining. So there wouldn't be any installation requirements, no repair requirements. I mean, that's really what you're losing.

just ask if the company has a response to that, and then that does me for now, Madam Chair.

MR. HENDRIX: Mr. Hatch, I'm sure, is going to add. There was an article in the paper just last week that talked about AT&T investing more in wireline than the wireless, and we do that because we want to be close to our customers. The marketplace is competitive to the, to the point we're doing whatever we have to do to stem the tide

of the loss of these customers.

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So while they may not be under the service guarantee plan, we do provide excellent service to these customers. We want these customers, we need these customers to be able to promote other service offerings in this market, marketplace. So it is not that we push these customers to the side. We're going to do whatever we have to do to try to keep those customers and to win others.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam

Chair.

I just -- I've been listening to the discussion. I think what it boils down to me, I think Mr. Hatch made an excellent point, and I've yet to hear staff address it. I do think that there's a substantial difference that can be distinguished between pre-subscribing to a contractual service, like I want MCI or whoever the carrier is now or Sprint for my long distance carrier, and having access to dial through to, you know, a provider.

So at least for me the pre-subscription argument that AT&T makes seems to be a consumer choice that takes their service from basic to

nonbasic based on the own choice they make. And at least to me is where I'm leaning on Issue 1 is that, that in lieu of the staff recommendation, that the pre-subscription to an interLATA or an intraLATA service, at least to me should probably be exempt from the service guarantee program under the, you know, under -- looking at the statute, the statute says you have to provide access. But if you pre-subscribe, that's different because you still have the access. Pre-subscribing to something is making a conscious contractual choice to go do something. So if staff could briefly elaborate on that.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Please.

MR. TEITZMAN: Adam Teitzman on behalf of Commission staff.

Commissioner, one of the problems that I'm hearing with Mr. Hatch's distinction is that when discussing 911 service where there is no commercial relationship, they are still saying here today that it is nonbasic service. And so when he's talking about pre-subscription and the commercial relationship, okay, I hear what he's saying. But they're still saying also that access to 911 where there is no commercial relationship is a nonbasic

service. They're going to treat it under the SGP as a basic service, but their interpretation as they've responded to staff's data request is that it's a nonbasic service as well, regardless of a commercial relationship.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

commissioner skop: And I don't necessarily agree with AT&T's position on that. I mean, it seems to me like 911 is an essential public service function and that in itself should not compromise somebody's basic, you know, being able to access 911 shouldn't make that switch. But, again, a conscious consumer choice to pre-subscribe to a different long distance carrier, again I think that may change the character of the customer service, thereby providing the exemption that AT&T seeks for pre-subscription to the service guarantee program.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Did you want to add to that?

MR. TEITZMAN: I, I could definitely see the point that you're making, Commissioner. I just -- they're adding -- well, certainly if you say, well, you're disagreeing with their other positions and you're looking at the commercial relationship, that would be slightly different than

what AT&T has said today.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: And, again, I'm just looking at it. Again, I don't want it to be a bait and switch. I'm not going to give them a blanket approval to, to go say everything is nonbasic. But, again, I do think that they've met their burden with respect to pre-subscription to the extent that there to me is a substantial legal difference between the statutory requirement of access and actually making a conscious consumer election to pre-subscribe to a long distance service that would change their character of service from basic to nonbasic.

MR. TEITZMAN: Just to reiterate staff's position, we look at pre-subscription as just another method of access. I mean, technically it is just another method of access. And in fact it's no different than the dial around, as Mr. Moses discussed earlier.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

commissioner skop: Okay. Then how can they reconcile that with, I guess, Mr. Hatch's handout? Again, because nonbasic is an elusive, elusive term. But under Chapter 364.10(3)(d), you know, it states that the ETC carrier may not discontinue basic local service to a subscriber who

receives Lifeline services because of nonpayment by the subscriber for charges of nonbasic service billed by the telecommunications company including long distance service.

So it seems to me that you can't shut off their basic service for nonpayment of long distance, but the Legislature clearly indicated that long distance service is nonbasic service.

MR. MOSES: But I think -- Commissioner, not to interrupt you, but why did they have to list long distance service separately if they meant for it to be nonbasic to begin with because they already said nonbasic?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Well, I'm not the Legislature. I just follow the law.

MR. MOSES: Well, I mean that's, that's been the distinction that we've been seeing all along is they have carved it out separately all the way down the road, so we didn't think it was included in there. So sorry for the interruption.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: No. It's a point well-taken. It's just very, very confusing to me, it really is. Unfortunately I think the Legislature, I think that's what they intended unfortunately for staff's position because -- and I

certainly understand the company's disadvantaged position. And I think that -- I would think -- and let me ask Mr. Hatch this. If a customer should decide that they want to have their quality of service regulated, do they just switch then back to -- how would that work, I mean, if they knew?

MR. HATCH: If they wanted to have basic

MR. HATCH: If they wanted to have basic service, quality of service protections, then they would cease subscribing to other ancillary nonbasic, nonregulated services. It's that simple.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But don't most people today want either call waiting or something else?

MR. HATCH: No question about it. They absolutely do, and that's part of the services that we offer. But that is the fundamental choice that the customer makes in moving into a competitive world and out of a protected one.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Is there any kind of notice to them that they will no longer have quality of service by this PSC, you know, it's regulated?

MR. HATCH: The kind of notice that you're suggesting is virtually impossible to do in the sense that first I could, I could send the book, I could send them a pamphlet. They're not

fundamentally going to understand without looking and reading and understanding the statutory structure to start with. Not saying that a notice isn't appropriate, we could do that. But I'm suggesting --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: No. I mean like if I were a customer and I called you on the phone and said, okay, I want to add some services.

MR. HATCH: Sure. Yeah.

chairman argenziano: And an operator told me, well, in doing so just know that the Public Service Commission then no longer has regulatory control over the quality of service, I think I can understand that. But -- and I didn't know if that was being offered by the company.

MR. HATCH: I don't think so.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay.

MR. HATCH: There are lots of operational issues related to that because you have multi --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I understand. The problem I'm having, staff, again, and I, understand I'm trying to grasp what the staff looked at and I, and I somewhat understand, but I really do, do think that that was the Legislature's policy call. And, and it may have some ramifications down the line

that may prompt them to do something else. I don't know. But unless, you know, anybody else has anything to say or add, the parties or the members, I think we've discussed it to its fullest.

Commissioner Skop.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Just a question to staff. If the

Commission were to deny the staff recommendation on

Issue 1 or modify the staff recommendation as to

Issue 1 and basically exempt interLATA and intraLATA

services from the AT&T service guarantee program,

what would staff recommend to reframe that motion

based on the staff recommendation? Because it seems

like the recommendation speaks just to those

pre-subscription services and not the E911 and the

other services that staff mentioned. So I'm looking

for some guidance in helping to frame a motion.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And then while staff is discussing that, I have a question, and it may sound very simple and whatever. I don't know if the PSC has ever been in this position before, and, Commissioner Edgar, you may, may know being here longer.

Is there ever a time that you were not sure what the statutory intent was? I mean I know

there is. As I said, that, that's, that's really a double -- I won't even say what that is.

But I mean is there a way that this

Commission can ask the committee "Was your intent

really to, to -- did you know that this policy call

would have this effect and is that what you

intended?" Is there a way to do that since it seems

so --

MS. KISER: There's certainly ways to ask the Legislature questions. Perhaps one, one way to do it would be to simply take action on this, on this issue as you see fit and then simply send it to the legislative committees and say this decision involved certain interpretations of the legislation and cite it and there was some confusion over the issue. And is this an issue that the Legislature might revisit and offer some additional clarification or, or perhaps change it? But you certainly can do that, and that's, that would be totally appropriate.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, if you made a decision today and asked them what good does it do

MS. KISER: Well, you can certainly defer.

I mean, if you wanted to --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, I mean could JAPC possibly give us a quick understanding of the intent in that regard specifically to that language? Because what we're hearing is staff saying, "We don't interpret it that way." And I'm looking desperately -- I think the company said this is what the, the Legislature said, and I seem to remember a discussion around that issue of quality of service. So they ultimately kept the language in, which must have meant that was their policy call. And I'm just hearing that we're not sure. I don't see anything certain in the statute that -- I'm actually very confused with what it does say.

MS. KISER: Yeah. I, I don't know that you want to deliver this issue to JAPC and ask them to weigh in on it because, first of all, they're not, obviously they're not legislative members. And in terms of what they really meant by that, it really needs to go back to the Legislature for, for clarification.

chairman argenziano: JAPC, JAPC -- well, yes. But they have legislative members serving on there that usually give you the intent of legislation. But the committee would be fine, but at this point, I mean, here we are with an issue

before us and I'm just wondering if -- Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Commissioners, I, like you, have had to read this several times and I'm still probably not 110 percent into it. But the statute states, 364.02(10), "Any combination of basic service along with a nonbasic service or an unregulated service is nonbasic service."

I believe, and this goes back to intent again, so if we're going to look at intent, I believe the legislative intent there was to take away the competitive disadvantage AT&T had. And as we go through this and the recommendation, I don't think we have to do Issue 1 because the statute says, "Any combination of basic service along with a nonbasic service or an unregulated service is nonbasic service." It's that last line in 364.02. I don't think we have to do Issue 1. I think we deny the recommendation and move on to 2.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

commissioner skop: I tend to agree. I think that -- I think we have to consider Issue 1 but just basically deny the staff recommendation on Issue 1, thereby allowing AT&T to exempt pre-subscription from the service guarantee program.

So I think that that's probably the way to do it.

1.3

And, you know, to address Chairman

Argenziano's concern, I think that if, you know, if
our statutory interpretation is incorrect, then
certainly the Legislature has the prerogative to
change the law or to do such things as it deems
necessary to redress any perceived problems that may
arise from, from our decision. But I think that
from the Commission's standpoint is we're tasked
with interpreting the statutes normally as a court
would and making a judgment call, and I think the
legislative intent is pretty clear.

So if there are no further questions, I would basically on this issue --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Any further questions or discussion? Okay. Could I have a motion?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, Madam Chair.

I'd move to deny the staff recommendation on Issue 1 and approve the staff recommendations as to Issue 2 and 3.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor, say aye.

(Simultaneous vote.)

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1 Opposed, same sign. 2 Show that motion adopted. 3 MR. HATCH: Madam Chair. 4 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. Hatch. MR. HATCH: For clarification, Issue 2 6 says approve the SGP contingent on the staff's recommendation in Issue 1. I take it that your 7 8 approval of the SGP is as filed with our 9 interpretation of pre-subscription being a 10 disqualifier from basic service. 11 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. 12 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: We can take them 13 separate, if you want. We can take them separate. 14 We can move one and -- deny one and then go to two. 15 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I think we should. 16 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yeah. I'll withdraw 17 my motion. 18 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Okay. 19 COMMISSIONER SKOP: And then if we can --20 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second. 21 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Wait a 22 minute. 23 Commissioner Edgar. 24 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Then can I -- because 25 what Mr. Hatch just described was my understanding

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

of what was contained in the motion. So is that not 1 the case? 2 COMMISSIONER SKOP: That's what I thought 3 I thought the motion embodied that. But --4 MR. HATCH: Just trying to be real clear 5 6 here. COMMISSIONER SKOP: But my concern is 7 that, Mr. Hatch, is it your, your intention that 8 that's strictly limited to the pre-subscription 9 services and not a blanket across the board that 10 anything makes service nonexempt and --11 MR. HATCH: I think that's absolutely 12 correct. I mean, I do take issue with 13 Mr. Teitzman's characterization that if you make a 14 911 call, you're therefore not basic. And his 15 implication is not basic forevermore, and I disagree 16 with that. It would only be for the duration of the 17 911 call. You're back to basic as soon as you hang 18 up. 19 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So therefore 20 the consumer is not going to have their, their 21 service quarantee program evaporate if they make a 22 911 call. 23 Correct. MR. HATCH: 24 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Then I have no 25

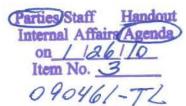
1	problem. The motion remains the same as seconded
2	and voted by the Commission, I would believe.
3	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Then we're on
4	Issue 2.
5	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: We just
6	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: We just did
7	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yeah. I think we did
8	all of them.
9	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: No. Wait a minute.
10	We did okay. We denied 1. I'm sorry.
11	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yeah. We denied 1 and
12	approved Issue 2 and 3.
13	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Within Commissioner
14	Skop's clarification as to the intent of the motion
15	on 2.
16	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Then we're
17	all happy?
18	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Yes, ma'am.
19	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Thank you.
20	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Would it be possible
21	to take a coffee break?
22	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Sure can. Let's
23	take a ten-minute break.
24	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.
25	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

1	(Recess taken.)	
2	(Agenda Item 3 concluded.)	
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	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	

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2	STATE OF FLORIDA)
3	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
4	COUNTY OF LEON)
5	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter
6	Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I
8 ;	stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct
9	supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
11	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
12	attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
13	financially interested in the action. DATED THIS 2010.
14	DATED THIS 3 day of linual, 2010.
15	Vin a Tillion
16	JANE FAUROT, RPR
17	Official FPSC Hearings Reporter (#50) 413-6732
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1	STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON)
3	
4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing
5	proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I
7	stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision;
8	and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
9	
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
12	DATED THIS 3rd day of Jetwary.
13	2010.
14	
15	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR
16	FPSC Official Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



Definitions from Newton's Telecom Dictionary:

- Access: A series of digits or characters which must be dialed, typed or entered in some way to get use of something. That "something" might be a PBX or KTS telephone system, a long distance carrier, an electronic mail service, a private corporate network, a mainframe computer, or a local area network.
- Presubscription: A local Bell or local independent operating telephone company service that encourages each subscriber to select one long distance carrier he may use without having to dial a multiple digit access code.

Chapter 364.10(3)

- (d) An eligible telecommunications carrier may not discontinue basic local exchange telephone service to a subscriber who receives Lifeline service because of nonpayment by the subscriber of charges for nonbasic services billed by the telecommunications company, including long-distance service. A subscriber who receives Lifeline service shall pay all applicable basic local exchange service fees, including the subscriber line charge, E-911, telephone relay system charges, and applicable state and federal taxes.
- (g) An eligible telecommunications carrier may block a Lifeline service subscriber's access to all long-distance service, except for toll-free numbers, and may block the ability to accept collect calls when the subscriber owes an outstanding amount for long-distance service or amounts resulting from collect calls. However, the eligible telecommunications carrier may not impose a charge for blocking long-distance service. The eligible telecommunications carrier shall remove the block at the request of the subscriber without additional cost to the subscriber upon payment of the outstanding amount. An eligible telecommunications carrier may charge a service deposit before removing the block.