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2	F1	ORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
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5	In The 1	Matter of :	
6 7	IMPLEMENTATION TELECOMMUNICAT SYSTEM ACT OF		
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11	PROCEEDINGS:	ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING	
12			
13	DATE:	Monday, November 6, 2000	
14	TIME:	Commenced at 1:00 p.m.	
15	11112.	Concluded at 3:50 p.m.	
16	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center	
17	FLACE.	Hearing Room 152 4075 Esplanade Way	
18		Tallahassee, Florida	
19			
20	REPORTED BY:	KORETTA E. STANFORD, RPR	4
21		Official FPSC Reporter	
22	v		
23			
24			
25			

1	IN ATTENDANCE:
2	JAMES FORSTALL, Executive Director, FTRI.
3	DOC HORTON, Attorney for FTRI
4	ROBERT GIUNTOLI, Florida Relay Services with Sprint.
5	ANDREW BRENNEMAN and JOHN MOORE, Sprint National Relay
6	Sales.
7	ALEXANDER FLEISCHMAN, Florida Association for the
8	Deaf, Inc. (northern Florida)
9	FRANK SLATER, Florida Association for the Deaf, Inc.
10	(southern Florida)
11	SANDY KHAZRAEE and JIM SMITH, Sprint Communications.
12	SHIRLEY JONES, Self Help for Hard of Hearing People.
13	JERRY CONNER, Deaf Service Center Association.
14	SUSAN LANGSTON, Florida Telecommunications Industry
15	Association.
16	JIM UCCI, Southern LINC
17	FOR THE FPSC:
18	BETH SALAK, RICK MOSES, LAURA KING, JONATHAN AUDU, and
19	SUSAN HOWARD, FPSC Staff.
20	INTERPRETERS:
21	BETTY DEAN
22	NELDA KNAPIK
23	SUSAN THOMPSON-GAINES
24	
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PROCEEDINGS

MS. SALAK: I think, we're going to go ahead and get started. We're having some technical difficulties with our microphones, but we'll go ahead, and I want to welcome you today. As you may notice, I'm a new face here today. I'm Beth Salak. And after the reorganization, I'm now the Assistant Director of the Division of Competitive Services. And as such, one of my functions and responsibilities has become the relay system. So, I'd like for everyone to introduce themselves today. We'll start to my left.

MR. AUDU: Jonathan Audu, Commission Staff.

MR. MOSES: Rick Moses with the Commission Staff.

MS. KING: Laura King with the Commission Staff.

MS. LANGSTON: Susan Langston with the Florida Telecommunications Industry Association.

MR. SMITH: Jim Smith with Sprint.

MR. CONNER: Jerry Conner from the Deaf Service Center Association.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: Alexander Fleischman, representative for the Florida Association for the Deaf.

MR. SLATER: I'm Frank Slater, and I'm representing the Florida Association for the Deaf, FAD. Can You explain the difference between the two of us?

	ine b representing the northern Frorida area, and I m
2	representing southern Florida.
3	MS. SALAK: Thank you. Can we continue in the
4	back?
5	MS. HOWARD: Susan Howard, Commission Staff.
6	MS. SALAK: This is a face you should all get to
7	know. She will be handling your travel reimbursements.
8	MR. BRENNEMAN: Good afternoon. I'm Andrew
9	Brenneman with Sprint National Relay Sales.
10	MR. GIUNTOLI: Hi, good afternoon, everyone. My
11	name is Robert Giuntoli, and I'm the account manager with
12	Florida Relay Services with Sprint.
13	MR. UCCI: My name is Jim Ucci. I work for
14	Southern Linc. We are a wireless service provider.
15	MR. FORSTALL: James Forstall with Florida
16	Telecommunications Relay.
17	MR. HORTON: I'm Doc Horton. I'm an attorney
18	for FTRI.
19	MS. KHAZRAEE: Sandy Khazraee with Sprint.
20	MS. SALAK: And interpreters?
21	MS. KNAPIK: My name is Nelda Knapik.
22	MS. DEAN: My name is Betty Dean.
23	MS. GAINES: I'm Susan Thompson-Gaines.
24	MS. SALAK: And Koretta will be doing our
25	real-time for us today.

Today we'll be hearing a lot from Robert and from Sprint. He's going to start us with giving us a presentation on 711 and, then, hopefully, a discussion will ensue from the group. And we can tell you what our plans are as a commission.

Robert, are you ready?

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MR. GIUNTOLI: Does everyone have a copy of the handout?

MR. BRENNEMAN: Can everyone see okay if the overhead is on this wall? No complaints? James, can you see it all right from where you are? Is it okay for everyone? Okay.

MR. GIUNTOLI: All right. Good afternoon, everyone. It's good to be here again. I'll be giving a presentation this afternoon on 711. The first slide that you see discusses what 711 is.

Basically, 711 is a three-digit dialing method that allows people to call into the relay center. That's very easy to remember. So, it's very good for people who are traveling out of state. They don't have to memorize each state's relay service number. It's good also for people who are coming into Florida to visit and wish to make relay calls. They only need to dial those three digits. To advertise the relay service, if there's a deaf person wanting to put, for example, a classified ad to

sell their car in the newspaper, they can put in the ad,
"Please call relay at 711," then, my number, instead of
putting in the 10-digit relay number and then another
10-digit number for their home number. This simplifies
that process very much.

711 is a feature that's mandated by the FCC, all states throughout the United States, so each of the 50 states must have 711 ready by October 1st of the year 2001. Each state will also keep their existing relay numbers. So, 711 will be an additional number, but we will still keep the old 800 numbers in place. So, people will have the choice of using either the traditional 800 number or 711. The technology behind 711 is very simple. The local exchange company -- so, the local telephone companies become responsible to point all relay calls to our existing 800 number.

Next slide. The hand-outs that I gave you should be very helpful. This slide explains how 711 works. When a person dials 711, the local telephone company is responsible for pointing that to our network system, and this slide shows the call process.

Beth, would you like me to explain this through each individual step?

MS. SALAK: Sure.

MR. GIUNTOLI: All right. First, you have a

customer who dials 711, then the local telephone company identifies that call as a 711 call and points it to the existing 800 number. Our recommendation is for Florida we use the existing voice relay number as the number to point 711 to. Then, the call goes through our relay system and reaches an agent. We process the call just like a regular relay call is processed today, so there's nothing else that changes.

This slide talks about the implementation of 711. Sprint will act as a consultant for implementation. We'll be very happy to help and consult the state on how to implement this feature. A lot of the work does fall upon the local exchange carriers for implementation. You can see there are the different steps listed.

I want to give you a few moments to be able to read through this on your handout or the slide to see if anyone has any questions. Feel free to ask.

MR. MOSES: Robert, could you explain a little bit more about what happens when it actually gets to the relay center, because we have multiple 800 numbers, just to make sure everyone understands how that's possibly going to be handled.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes. We have, I believe, five relay numbers. What we would advise you to do is point all 711 calls to our voice relay number. Once a call were

to reach the relay center, we would see that call based on branding. So we would see which way the customer wanted to be answered, either ASCII, TTY or voice.

So, the next time the person called in, they would automatically be answered the correct way in our system. So, we would know how the call wanted to be answered. We would still be able to provide statistics on how many calls were made via TTY, via voice and via ASCII. So, we would still provide those statistics.

The last step here, number 11, Sprint would like to ask the state to consider giving us perhaps three months as ASA relief. We may experience some misdials during that time frame, so people would be calling 711 for other purposes and that may increase the answer time for the first 90 days. So, we would like to waive the ASA or answer time requirement for those first three months until the public is more familiar with 711.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. I'd like to add to Robert's comments. For example, in the state of New York, they have an area code of 716. That's the Rochester, New York area code. So, let's say you have a person who is intending to dial the area code of 716, but instead mistakenly dials 711, that call will pop into an operator terminal. And so, because of situations like that, there may be a lot of misdials that hit at once.

1	So, it does take some time to educate consumers
2	on what 711 is for and how it's used. That 90 days is a
3	reasonable time frame for us to get out and educate
4	consumers and increase awareness over that time. After
5	the 90 days, we would go back to the original requirement
6	for the ASA portion as per the contract. I hope I'm clear
7	on that.
8	MS. SALAK: You're talking about relaxation of

MS. SALAK: You're talking about relaxation of the ASA requirements from the time that a state implements for three months or are you talking about from the October date?

MR. BRENNEMAN: From the time that 711 is implemented, 90 days beginning with implementation.

All states that already have 711 in place have agreed to that relaxation of the ASA requirement. It's quite a reasonable request. All right?

MR. GIUNTOLI: This slide should be very useful. This gives a summary and explains the different parts that need to be done. For example, if you look under the first column, it shows what the states need to do, the second column shows what the ILECs and CLECs need to do, the third column shows what Sprint will do, so it's very helpful.

If you look at what the state would do, the relay administrator, you can see what your responsibility

would be to implement 711, to communicate with the local exchange companies, to respond to people's questions regarding 711 and also, to support 711 outreach efforts, maybe ask all local telephone companies to do a bill insert.

So, it could be in all the telephone bills to educate customers what 711 is and also clarify the difference between 711 and 911 or other one-one services provided. The middle column shows the local phone companies who are responsible to maintain the technical network to point all 711 dials to the Florida relay service 800 number.

The LECs are also responsible to coordinate with Sprint on test calls and maintenance schedules. I would encourage the state to implement 711 in advance, I would say, at least six months prior to the October deadline. It would be very wise to do it; the sooner, the better. The local telephone companies can also do outreach.

The third column shows Sprint relay, and we would be responsible for calls coming into our network.

And we can also do some outreach. That would be negotiable with the state. Is this slide clear?

Okay, next.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. While I was sitting in my seat right there, I was thinking. I think,

I need to clarify one thing that was mentioned earlier about 711.

We mentioned we would ask for an ASA waiver.

Oftentimes, you'll see consumers wanting to do test calls to see if 711 is working. They'll dial the three digits, see if an agent answers and go, "Oh, great, it works," and then, hang up. So, during the initial stages of implementation, we experience an influx of calls with people just testing 711, too.

So, that is why it seems a bit unreasonable to comply with the ASA requirement for the first three months. It's a curiosity stage that people have for a short time wanting to try the feature out. All right?

MS. SALAK: To clarify, are you saying that you want the liquidated damages portion of our contract waived for three months or the requirement itself?

MR. BRENNEMAN: The ASA, the average speed of answer time, we'd like to waive that requirement, which is related -- you know, it corresponds to liquidated damages as well. Because if we're going for an 85/10 ASA measured daily, we would like that to be relaxed for that short period of time when 711 is launched. Then, we would go back to following that requirement.

MR. GIUNTOLI: And before I forget, I would like to mention my Senior Account Manager is on his way to the

meeting. His plane is delayed. He is from New Hampshire, and they already have 711 implemented in his state. So, it's up and running, as we speak, so he is a good person to ask questions of as well. So, when he comes, feel free to ask him any questions on his experience and what his state did and how customers reacted in New Hampshire.

Did you have a question before I continue? All right. I'd like to go over some issues. Like I mentioned before, we would encourage Florida to point 711 to the existing voice number. And we would keep all the existing 800 numbers so customers could have the choice on what they wanted to dial.

Specialized Services. When a person calls in to 711 and the call reaches the Florida relay service, say they would like to use Spanish relay. We'd like you to know that we will need to transfer that call at that point to a Spanish-speaking operator. But for voice, TTY and ASCII callers, all those calls would be handled by the agent promptly. But for speech-to-speech or Spanish or French services, we would need to transfer that call to another agent.

PBX Switches. I do want you to be aware, if you are in a business or organization, perhaps a hotel, a conference center or you have a PBX system, you may not be able to make 711 calls.

and educate people and businesses that are out in the community that they need to find a way to set up their PBX. They need to reprogram the PBX to accept 711. For example, in a hotel, I may not be able to dial just three digits and get out. I have to press, for example, 1-800 and do an entire 800 number. So, you would need to send letters to different businesses and instruct them on how to program their PBXs.

Level of Outreach and Advertisement Efforts. We would encourage phone bill inserts. Andrew, do you have other outreach ideas you'd like to mention?

MR. BRENNEMAN: Brochures, public service announcements, and so forth.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes, did you have a question, sir?

MR. FLEISCHMAN: Can you give us an example? Suppose you're going to make a phone call, how do you proceed with that? Can you give us an idea?

MR. GIUNTOLI: Okay. Are you a TTY user in this example? I'd just dial 711, and that's all you do. Hit 711, and then that call will be routed to the local phone company. They will send it to our 800 relay number, so the customer won't see anything. It will look exactly like a relay call looks today, but it will take much less

time, because you only need to dial three digits as opposed to dialing 10.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: I understand.

MR. GIUNTOLI: 711 makes your job easier, and it makes your life easier. And we spoke of relaxation of ASA. Andrew mentioned that. When a person places a relay call, for example, if it's me making a TTY call, I call the 1-800 number for TTY users. And when my call reaches an agent, they know that I'm a TTY user.

When I customer dials 711, how do we know which mode to answer that call in? We use branding. So, once you have called into the relay and have been answered TTY, your call will be answered next time as TTY, because you will have been branded a TTY user. So, the next time you call in, you will be answered correctly.

Now, for customers who are calling the relay for the first time, we will manually toggle back and forth through the method. So, we will go voice, TTY, ASCII until we get a connection with that customer, and then they would be branded for all future calls. Is that clear? All right. Great.

Like I was explaining just a while ago, we do need to educate businesses and customers on how 711 system works with the PBX. It does need to be reprogrammed on the business's part. We also need to educate our

customers, too.

We need them to be aware, if they're in a business environment, they may not be able to place a 711 call, but they shouldn't be stuck, because they can just, you know, in turn, use the 800 number until the business makes the necessary adjustments to the PBX.

All right. That concludes my presentation on
711. Does anyone have any questions for Andrew or myself?
Yes?

MR. UCCI: Is there a database of TTY users that Sprint may have that may help us target bill inserts, that type of thing, to our customers?

MR. GIUNTOLI: I would strongly suggest that the local telephone companies advertise to all customers.

That way, we can reach everyone. There are a lot of people out there who do not yet know about the relay, and they could stand to benefit from the service. They may have friends, family or relatives who are hearing impaired, and they want to reach them, but don't know how. So, this is an excellent opportunity to find potential users.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew speaking. I know in New York state, Bell Atlantic was very successful with their billing inserts, as well as in the state of Maryland. You don't only want to tap the population with

a hearing loss, but you also want to tap the hearing population. You want to increase their awareness. So, 711 is a great initiative to start with bill inserts. You can hit all types of the population in the state: Speech disabled, hard of hearing, hearing, deaf, and so forth.

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert. Right now, about 75% of relay calls are initiated by TTY users. With 711, we hope to see the number of voice-initiated calls increase. More hearing people will be initiating relay calls rather than the deaf person always initiating, so 711 is a great way to equalize that.

MR. FORSTALL: I have a question about the branding, going back to the branding for a second. When the calls are made, is the branding made by the incoming telephone number or is it by the person making the call?

MR. GIUNTOLI: It would be the same thing. The person who is calling, I would see their number, and that is what would be put in the database.

MR. FORSTALL: What if you have a TTY user and a voice user in the same household and if the TTY, you know, the customer is calling the relay, then all of a sudden the voice user wants to call, will they automatically get the TTY operator first?

MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes. Our agents are trained not to hang up on a call, until we have attempted all three

modes of communication with that caller. So, when a person called in, if they were answered first TTY, and then if another person in the same household was calling and wanted voice, they would be answered TTY first, then they would be toggled over to the voice line, and then we would answer them, but we would never hang up on them until we had made sure we had tried all three modes of communication.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew.

So, wherever the last person left off, that would be the next answer type when they called back into relay.

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert.

We have a customer database, so we do encourage customers to leave notes in that database so the operators will see the note and know that there are miscellaneous users in that household.

MS. SALAK: What kind of time are you talking about? I mean, are you talking about seconds to switch it over? Are you talking a minute or what kind of time frame is that?

MR. GIUNTOLI: To switch communication modes from one to another, the caller -- you wouldn't -- you're not actually transferred. You'll stay at the same workstation, so it's just a matter of the agent hitting a

key. They just enter one command. They just press one button, so you're talking about seconds.

Yes?

MR. FLEISCHMAN: It has been known by the deaf that they're expecting 711 to become an emergency number.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Good question.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: So, could you clarify that?

MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes, this is a very important

question.

I've seen many deaf and hard-of-hearing customers ask that question, "Oh, is this the new emergency number, then, for TTY callers?" And it is not. That will be a big challenge for the state, initially, and Sprint and the local telephone companies. It will have to be a combined outreach effort. We do need to educate people that 711 is not for emergency calls, and people need to continue dialing 911 for emergency purposes.

911, by law, does need to be TTY-accessible.
711 is for access to relay. Now, we would never refuse to process an emergency call. If an emergency call comes into the relay center for any reason, we would process the call. We would not ask that customer to hang up and redial to 911. Perhaps that customer would be physically unable to redial. It's very important to keep the person on-line and process the call.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew.

Effective outreach is essential here. We would need to work with FTRI as well as the LECs to get some type of advertising campaign out there and increase people's awareness. That's what will help.

MR. CONNER: I don't know if this is the appropriate time to discuss the outreach. I am concerned that we sometimes think that the inserts in the phone bills are a panacea when in actuality, only the person who opens the mail or pays the bills will see that. And if they're anything like me, I dump everything out of my phone bill before I even get to the bill itself.

So, I think that we really have to give a lot of attention to some of the other outreach efforts you're talking about, things that aren't necessarily print media, television public service announcements, as well as deaf clubs and the various Self Help for the Hard of Hearing support groups. It's got to be a much more thorough outreach than we've ever done for the relay before.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew.

And I can give you an example that happened in Maryland. You're right. The fact that the person who receives the telephone bill would see the purpose of 711, but people who never received the bill wouldn't read that, but you'll be surprised. In Maryland, through the billing

inserts, the level of awareness for 711 really did 1 2 increase through that method. MR. GIUNTOLI: But I agree with what you're 3 saying. You can do more than that, and you can do better 4 than bill inserts. That's a very good point. 5 6 Are there other questions on 711? 7 MS. SALAK: I thought perhaps, James, would you 8 like to offer anything? I know you've been looking at the 9 issue for a while on outreach. 10 MR. FORSTALL: Yes. We are, like, now in the 11 beginning stages of the exchange program, and we are 12 planning to do mass medium marketing. TV is one of the areas that we are targeting. And we do like to coincide 13 14 the 711 number, along with our kickoff of the outreach 15 exchange program. So, we do intend to use the large 16 marketing, not just the single, direct mail, we're using a 17 whole spectrum of advertising. 18 MS. SALAK: Did anyone else have questions for 19 Robert or Andrew? 20 MR. GIUNTOLI: Do you have any idea what your 21 interest would be for as far as a date of implementation? 22 Do you agree that we should try to do it soon or I'm just 23 wondering what you would like, as far as implementation 24 goes? 25 Rick's in charge of our MS. SALAK:

implementation, so I'll let him speak to it.

MR. MOSES: We've got a workshop that is scheduled for December 14th to address the industry. From my understanding, there is already a user of 711 in Florida, and we have to look at moving that person or company off of 711. From my understanding, the tariff language that addresses that gives them six months to do so. So, we've got to see if there's any way around that, if we can do it sooner or not.

Also, we're going to be discussing any technical issues that may remain. I believe, we've got most of them resolved, but there may be one or two that are remaining. But the notice hasn't gone out for the workshop yet, but we will certainly make sure that you're going to be notified.

MS. SALAK: I'd just like to follow-up in response to your question. Although it's an FCC mandate, we would like to coordinate and, yes, we would like to see it implemented early before the October date.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Great, good. Any other questions? Hearing none, then, that will be it for 711.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: I have a question. How soon are you expecting to fully publicize this plan?

MR. GIUNTOLI: Well, we were explaining that there are some hurdles that need to be jumped over in

1 Florida. Some business is already using 711 in the state. 2 So, they need to ask that business to stop using 711, and 3 then we would be able to implement that number for relay. MR. FLEISCHMAN: 4 I see. 5 MR. GIUNTOLI: Is that correct? 6 MS. JONES: Will new phone books be issued by 7 this October, 2001, with this information in it? 8 MR. MOSES: Unfortunately, I doubt if all of the 9 phone books would be issued during that time frame. Each 10 company is kind of staggered. They all don't come out at 11 the same time, so it's going to make it a little bit more 12 difficult, but there may be a few phone books that won't have the updated information by October. 13 14 MR. GIUNTOLI: Question? 15 MR. FLEISCHMAN: How many states already have 711? 16 17 MR. BRENNEMAN: That's a good question. 18 remember right off the top of my head. I believe, eight 19 states so far. If you're talking about Sprint -- are you 20 talking about Sprint states or all the companies, AT&T, Worldcom, and Sprint? I'm not sure, if you look at all of 21 22 them together. New Hampshire has already put it in place, 23 Nevada, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey,

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Massachusetts, so the trend is increasing. Every month

other states come onboard, and that's because of the FCC

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deadline in October. As far as Sprint's states, I believe, we have eight or nine, but if you look at Sprint with our competitors, I would say we're probably about halfway.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: Thank you.

MR. CONNER: If I'm not mistaken, what you said then, is that after that December workshop, if the other companies are using 711, insist that they get the full six months, then, we're really looking at a July implementation date, approximately?

MR. MOSES: That would be the worst case. I'm not sure if there's anything legally we can do to get them off of that number prior to that, but we're certainly going to look into implementing it just as soon as possible.

MS. SALAK: And the companies themselves are looking at it, too, so...

MR. BRENNEMAN: I did also want to point out

Sprint, you know, not only serves Florida, we also service

many other states for TRS, and other states are interested

in the 711 dialing initiative as well. So, it's important

that we get the services implemented soon, rather than

having all the states trying to come onboard at the same

time. From Sprint's end that would be a nightmare. So,

the sooner, the better.

1	MS. JONES: Say there are certain SHHH groups
2	which want more information on this, who in Sprint should
3	they contact?
4	MR. GIUNTOLI: The account manager. So, myself,
5	Robert Giuntoli, or FTRI, James Forstall at FTRI. James,
6	do you want to add anything there?
7	MS. SALAK: And certainly we'll give you any
8	information we have on it, too.
9	MS. JONES: Thanks.
10	MS. SALAK: I'm sorry, ma'am, I'm Beth Salak.
11	You missed the introductions, and you're
12	MS. JONES: I'm Shirley Jones. I'm sorry, I had
13	problems parking, and I had never been here before, and
14	MS. SALAK: That's okay. It's nice to meet you.
15	Thank you.
16	MR. BRENNEMAN: I know John Moore, who is a
17	counterpart of Robert and I from the state of New
18	Hampshire, and he also serves California. He will be here
19	anytime. So, when he comes, feel free to ask him about
20	711 and New Hampshire. I know he's had a positive
21	experience that he can share with you. So, don't forget
22	that when John gets here.
23	MS. SALAK: We'll put him on the spot when he
24	gets here.
25	MR. BRENNEMAN: Good, that would be good. The
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moment he comes in the door, let's all ask him, okay?

MS. SALAK: Okay. Any other questions on 711?

If not, Robert, do you want to talk about the

FCC rules?

MR. GIUNTOLI: As most of you may already know, the FCC has made new rules and orders, and those affect all 50 states throughout the United States. So, all relay service providers around the country must improve their services to meet these new guidelines. Now, this is a summary of what the FCC guidelines are and what Florida has.

First off, 711, all states must provide 711 service by October 1st of 2001.

Speech to Speech. All states must provide speech-to-speech relay service. Florida currently does not have speech to speech. Speech-to-speech relay service allows a person who is speech disabled to make a relay call. So, the person may have cerebral palsy, they may have a damaged throat, they may have an artificial larynx that they use, they may have had throat cancer, stroke, paralysis. So, there are many reasons why they would be speech disabled. And with this service, there's a specially-trained agent who is on the line standing by listening carefully to what the speech-disabled person says and repeating that to the voice person.

Sometimes, the speech-disabled person will speak for themselves, and other times the operator will relay the entire conversation. Sometimes the operator will only relay the part that the hearing person did not understand. So, the operator acts as a facilitator for that call.

The new FCC also requires that all states provide Spanish relay service. Florida already has Spanish service in place. So, we already have a dedicated 800 number for Spanish callers: 877-955-8773, which we've had here since June 1st.

Video Relay Service. This is a new concept, and it has been recommended but not required by the FCC.

Video relay allows a deaf person who does not have good

English skills or who cannot type, they would be able to sign American Sign Language, which would be their first language.

So, they can sign to a video camera. Our operator would be an interpreter who would relay their message to voice and go back and forth between that ASL user and the voice caller. Video relay is a very new idea, very popular, and many people are excited about it. It's a very sought-after feature.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew speaking.

We did just deploy video relay for the state of Texas. And it has been very successful. People feel so

comfortable using it. The conversation sounds much more smooth and more natural, because customers are able to express -- sign in front of a camera. And there are interpreters on the other end, and they are interpreting or translating that to spoken English and vice versa.

You'd be surprised at the pace of video calls, the tone, the content of the conversation seems to be deeper. The operator or interpreter can see facial expressions, which is very beneficial for deaf consumers. They're using their primary language of American Sign Language. Maryland did a six-month trial with the feature, and it was also very successful.

The only drawback is that the person had to go to a public site to make a call, so the concept of public locations wasn't attractive. For example, if I'd like to order a pizza, the pizza parlor may be five minutes from my home, but yet the public video site may be 20 minutes from my home. So, if I wanted to use VRS to make one little call, I'd have to drive 20 minutes to order the pizza.

Now, more and more TTY distribution programs are beginning to include video equipment, so consumers can buy or get the equipment and install it right in their home.

You'd get more usage once you had that. So, the trend right now is moving into the residential market when

consumers are calling directly from home. So, video relay is something that, I think, you should consider in the near future, and we'd be happy to give more information or give demonstrations on that feature. Just let us know.

MR. GIUNTOLI: The next item on the list is 60
Words Per Minute. The old FCC requirement was 45 words
per minute for the agent typing speed. However, Florida,
since June 1st, we have enforced a 55 word per minute
typing speed. So, we have already exceeded the FCC's
prior requirement. However, the new FCC requirement
brings that up to 60 words per minute.

Next on the list is Emergency 911 or E911. The new FCC rules and requirements say that all relay providers must provide automated emergency call processing. We and Sprint already have emergency call processing in place, so we do provide emergency call processing, but it needs to be more automated.

Replacement of Operators. Starting December 18th, operators must stay on-line with a call for at least 10 minutes. That's for traditional relay, and for a speech-to-speech call they must stay on at least 15 minutes.

MR. BRENNEMAN: Can you explain why that is, Robert, and how agents changed in the past?

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert.

Certainly. In the past, agents could come and go whenever their scheduled break time was. So, they may come to work, take a lunch break at 12:00. Sometimes, they would be in the middle of their call at 12:00, and log off of that call to allow the scheduling to work effectively. So, everyone has to take turns with their breaks and lunches.

Now, with the new FCC rules, we will be enforcing an agent to -- they must stay on-line at least 10 minutes. It's a challenge for the relay providers, but we will work that out. We'll bring in more people to be able to facilitate that.

Speed of Answer. 90% of calls have to be answered within 10 seconds is the standard we have been using. And we need to comply with that on a monthly basis, so it's averaged monthly. The new FCC requirement says that we must answer 85% of calls within 10 seconds, but it's measured daily as opposed to monthly. So, for the relay provider, this is a stricter requirement to comply with. Customers will see better answer time.

Next on the list is Pay-Per-Call Services. Each state must provide relay access to existing 900 numbers.

And for billing purposes, you cannot use a 1-800 relay number to make a 900 call for entertainment purposes, news purposes, sports updates. So, 900 calls -- customers

wanting to dial 900 numbers need to dial a 900 number to access the relay service. Florida relay, right now, does not have a 900 number set up.

Complaint Procedures. The FCC now requires that we follow a standard complaint procedure, which I'll be giving a presentation on later this afternoon.

Would you like to add anything, Andrew?

MR. BRENNEMAN: Beth, is there anything you would like to add to that?

MS. SALAK: I just wanted to be sure to mention that on tomorrow's Agenda we will be going before the Commissioners to discuss an amendment to Sprint's contract to incorporate these new requirements from the FCC.

Our recommendation is, basically, to not including the video relay, but we will be, obviously, following the FCC mandates. We're asking for a one-time payment which will come out of the FTRI fund or the fund that they have. So, it would be a one-time payment.

We're recommending that the surcharge stay the same for now, but we should see compliance.

Again, the E911 we won't see until July, since Sprint is asking for their waiver, but other than that, we should be meeting all the FCC mandates, if the Commission votes the way Staff has recommended. I have to caveat it just in case. So, if you want to stay and watch that

tomorrow, any input you have would be appreciated. 1 2 Andrew? 3 MR. BRENNEMAN: Yes. The person that I was 4 talking about just awhile ago has arrived. So, I would 5 like to take one moment to introduce him. His name is 6 John Moore. And he is from the state of New Hampshire. 7 He also serves our California account. 8 Welcome, John. 9 MR. MOORE: Thank you, I'm happy to be here. MR. BRENNEMAN: Why don't you come up here, 10 11 John. If it's all right with you, Beth, John can explain his 711 experience in the state of New Hampshire. Is that 12 13 all right? 14 MS. SALAK: Sure. MR. BRENNEMAN: Okay. John, if you could just 15 16 briefly explain how customers like 711 and how effective 17 it was, I thought you could share your experiences with 18 them. MR. MOORE: Okay. Hi, good afternoon. 19 arrived. I'm sorry I was late. My flight was delayed, so 20 21 I'm trying to settle down still. Now, you've put me on 22 the spot right away. Thanks, guys. 23 All right. In New Hampshire, 711 has been a 24 very, very convenient service, easy access. The TTY is

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now set up with 711, so I just press 711, and I roll right

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in and connect to an agent; whereas, before I needed to dial 1-800-733 -- I'm sorry, 1-800-735-2964, which was a very long process. And then, I had to wait to get an operator, and then I would automatically be connected to TTY. So, from a customer's perspective, they love 711. It's much easier to remember.

Also, for hearing consumers, it's easier. They can remember the number. I had a situation with my contract administrator in New Hampshire who could not remember the 800 number, and she never could remember it.

Now with 711, she can call me anytime. She remembers that. So, in the New England states there are so many small states that customers travel, say, from

Massachusetts to Vermont and Maine. So, it's very easy to remember 711, and you can hook up with New Hampshire relay.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew.

How did outreach work with Bell Atlantic? Did you do bill inserts or what was the approach taken?

MR. MOORE: This is John.

Right, we did include bill inserts with Bell Atlantic. So, all of the LECs and the CLECs, competitive LECs, used bill inserts. Everyone made a consensus that they would do that. We set a date of April 1st, and prior to that time, we had done all the testing. The bill

inserts went out all over the state of New Hampshire.

We had one complaint with one small local telephone company that had not set up 711, so we let them know the number had been changed, and they did that. As far as outreach goes, the LECs were actively involved with billing inserts. Also, I gave 711 presentations.

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert.

How long did it take, as far as the process of implementation from beginning to end? How long did it take New Hampshire?

MR. MOORE: This is John.

It took about three or four months in New Hampshire. First, we had to agree on all the outreach, get that out. We worked with Sprint internally, with the engineering group, then the state sent letters out to all of the telephone companies.

Then, we implemented 711. We did testing for three to four weeks, and then we went ahead with 711, and it was very smooth. People love it. They include it in the database hook-up, which is very important. We haven't had any service problems. For example, I use VCO, and when I dial 711, I'm automatically hooked up VCO. So, I don't have to change anything, I didn't have to be rebranded, it's very, very smooth.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Great, thank you. Any other

questions? Someone want to question John? 1 MR. FLEISCHMAN: I have a question. Would the 2 3 deaf person be able to use that? INTERPRETER: Say it again, please. 4 MR. FLEISCHMAN: What is the deaf population of 5 6 New Hampshire? 7 MR. MOORE: Good question. We tend to use 10% 8 deaf or hard-of-hearing people in New Hampshire. 9 very small state. We process, approximately, 17,000 or 10 18,000 calls per month. So, New Hampshire became the 11 third state -- actually, we were the fourth state, if you 12 include Hawaii, to offer 711. So, it's a small 13 population. This is Andrew. 14 MR. BRENNEMAN: 15 An interesting thing about New Hampshire, if you 16 compare it to other Sprint states, is that New Hampshire 17 has the highest number of VCO users. MR. MOORE: This is John. 18 19 Actually, I think, we are the number one 20 throughout the United States. We have 31% voice-initiated 21 calls. I think, that's the highest. I know that for sure 22 in Sprint states it's the highest, because 30% is 23 wonderful. 24 MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert. 25 Right. It tends to be about 25% of relay users FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

tend to be voice-initiated. New Hampshire's 31. And 711 does have something to do with that. It's more accessible.

MR. MOORE: This is John.

Also, with outreach, we included a press conference. We invited TV stations to come, Bell Atlantic came, so it was a joint effort from local telephone companies and Sprint. We had a large press conference and handed out information on the service there. Also, we gave out tips on using 711, you know, we told people it's not related to 911.

Other questions?

MS. JONES: Yes. Could anything be done to target the many tourists who come to Florida who have not been familiar with this service in their state and they're coming into Florida?

MR. MOORE: This is John.

Ooh, Florida is a very, very popular state for tourists to come visit, you're right. And it would benefit people like myself, because if I come to Florida and I need to make a telephone call through the relay, I've got to hunt through the phone book to find the right number. If I know Florida has implemented 711, I know the number right away. Florida, many, many people come here.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Now -- this is Robert -- for your

question, I think, you're asking what if people come from 1 2 another state who already have 711, and then come to 3 Florida and you don't have 711; is that what you're asking? If they do, when they dial 711, they would reach 4 5 the company that's currently using 711 as their number. 6 [LAUGHTER] 7 MR. GIUNTOLI: Well, would you like to explain what's so funny about that? Can I explain a little bit 8 about it? 9 10 MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. I'm not going 11 to listen. MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert. 12 One of the 711 providers in Florida is currently 13 an adult entertainment line, so that's who's using it 14 right now in southern Florida. 711 is for adult 15 16 entertainment purposes. So, if people right now wanted to make a relay call and dialed 711, they would reach an 17 adult entertainment line. 18 MS. SALAK: That's why we emphasize that we need 19 20 to get some of the people off 711 before we implement. 21 MR. CONNER: Beth? 22 MS. SALAK: Yes, Jerry. 23 MR. CONNER: If I may, I think, that just 24 reiterates what I was saying earlier about the kind of

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outreach and publicity and advertising campaign that we

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launch, because we would have to include our airports and the rest areas as you come into the state of Florida or, you know, all of the means by which tourists walk in and see that there's something available or not available here. But that's the real critical thing there is that I'm afraid that we may not have in our minds strongly enough how important it is to do that kind of networking outreach.

I know that when you talked about doing presentations, I can appreciate that New Hampshire is a very small state and you can do a presentation; everybody can, within 30 minutes, drive to wherever you are, but in Florida where we're 1,000 miles from one end to the other, it would take a lot more effort to get that kind of outreach.

So, I would urge that we utilize the existing systems that we already have in place in Florida which includes the various organizations that have meetings on a regular basis and do a lot of the outreach for us.

MS. SALAK: Mm-hmm. Just to reiterate, part of the problem I see are other states having 711 already, then coming to Florida and getting a service that they perhaps don't want. And that's my biggest concern right now. By October of next year, everybody will have it. So, hopefully, people coming from other states will

recognize that, okay, we'll try 711 and they'll get it
here, too, but my real concern is the opposite right now
is getting a and maybe I'm overestimating that concern,
but that's why, I think, it's important that we try to get
it done early, and then let everybody know.
MS. JONES: I'm thinking of Miami where you've
got people coming from all different countries and I can
anticipate problems, so I just wanted
MS. SALAK: And, I think, you're right. It is
some outreach we're going to need to do.
MS. JONES: Pardon?
MS. SALAK: I believe, you're correct. There is
some outreach we're going to need to do to let our
tourists know, especially those international tourists,
which is what you were saying, I agree.
Are there any questions of John?
MR. BRENNEMAN: I have a question. How much
snow have you received in New Hampshire so far this year?
MR. MOORE: We've only had one day of snow so
far. We've had nice weather.
MS. SALAK: I think, we're going to take a
break, let the real-time reporter take a break and then
we'll come back and see if there are anymore questions on

the FCC rules and what may be happening here tomorrow at

the commission, then we'll come back to the agenda. 15

1 minutes enough? All right, 15 minutes, thanks. (Brief recess.) 2 MS. SALAK: If we could get started again. 3 It was requested that if someone from the 4 audience is going to speak, if you could come up to the 5 6 microphone that would help with the real-time. We're at the point where we were going to ask --7 to see if there are any questions on the FCC rules, 8 9 anymore questions for Robert or what the mandates are. 10 There we go. Robert has them back up on the wall. 11 I was going to request -- you made the offer 12 that you would do a demonstration of video relay for us. Is that something people would be interesting in seeing at 13 the next meeting? Yes? Okay. Could we request that 14 then, Robert, at the next meeting we do a --15 16 MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes, we'd be very happy to do 17 that. MS. SALAK: I'd be interested in seeing it. 18 19 to date, there are two states that have implemented that? 20 MR. BRENNEMAN: There's one state, Texas, right 21 now. 22 MS. SALAK: And that's all? 23 MR. BRENNEMAN: Right. Of the Sprint states, 24 only Texas. Maryland -- I'm sorry, let me turn around so 25 you can see me.

Texas has a permanent video relay program, and we do have a contract with them for that. Maryland had a six-month trial to test the feasibility of video relay.

MS. SALAK: How did that trial turn out for Maryland?

MR. BRENNEMAN: How did the Maryland trial turn out? This is Andrew.

Customers have really found that the product is fascinating. There is a need for that type of service. The only problem that we had is the concept of public sites, which I know I gave you an example of the pizza story. When someone wanted to order a pizza, if the pizza parlor was just five minutes from home, they may have to drive 20 minutes to go to the public video site. So, the public sites did not work out that well.

The best way to initiate video relay service is to have the end user with the video equipment in their home. Having the equipment at home helps drive up the minutes of usage. So, we've found this to be a very, very good business. The more users that you can find, the better. You want to hit the residential marketplace as opposed to having people have to drive to public sites. That's the part of the trial that didn't work well.

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert.

I have a question. Can you have both public

sites and residential usage?

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew.

You could, but, I think, you're better off using them in residences. North Carolina does have video relay currently, but their video relay is not part of our TRS contract. They have a separate contract direct to the statewide services for the hearing-impaired, which is based in Wisconsin, so that service provides video interpreting for them.

What North Carolina does is provide public sites. And today, I believe, they have nine public sites. They're hoping to spread that out to about 100 sites, libraries, Wal-Marts, hospitals. North Carolina, right now, is very progressive in setting up more and more public sites. Their goal is to get more users using that video service to help minimize the cost of it and make it more efficient. The more users you have, the more efficient.

MS. KING: Andrew, in Texas is it public sites or in individuals' homes?

MR. BRENNEMAN: Homes.

MS. SALAK: Andrew, in Texas, the state is issuing the equipment?

MR. BRENNEMAN: Yes. This is Andrew. They did just pass legislation about three months ago. Their TTY

distribution program will now include video equipment. I think, they're willing to subsidize up to \$900 worth per person per applicant. I think, that's the figure.

MS. SALAK: And how much is the equipment, just ballpark?

MR. BRENNEMAN: It varies. It depends on the model, also the type of video. I would say it could range from maybe \$200 to \$500, up to \$1,000. It depends on if you want to buy a Cadillac or a Honda or a Yugo, anywhere in between there.

MS. SALAK: Any other questions on the FCC requirements?

MS. LANGSTON: Beth, I have a question to follow-up to the Texas question about distribution of the video services. Did that require an increase in the surcharge? And if so, by how much?

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew.

I'm not the best person to answer that question.

I do know that we were able to negotiate with the state,
and we increased the price per minute. So, we combined
their video relay service with their overall traditional
TRS relay minutes. The state of Texas paid Sprint on a
monthly recurring charge for the video equipment. Now, as
for how much the surcharge had to increase, I cannot
answer that.

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert. Now, a person 1 2 can get a TTY or video equipment from the distribution, not both, right? 3 4 MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. I'm not sure 5 how that works. 6 MR. CONNER: Beth, I'm just reading an article 7 from the "Silent News," that says that the Texas relay 8 system has vouchers worth up to \$900 toward the equipment. 9 It also requires that they have to use an ISDN bandwidth 10 that costs \$50 to \$90 a month also for the user for access 11 via DSL. I guess, I'm thinking all this sounds like a 12 very targeted audience they would really be after with 13 video relay would not be able to afford that. MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew speaking. 14 15 Actually, the consumer in Texas has three choices these 16 days; one is to use a DSL line, so a digital subscriber 17 line. The other is to use ISDN or POTS, which is the 18 acronym for Plain-Old Telephone System. Now, we don't encourage people to use POTS. 19 20 quality is not as good. So, customers can choose between 21 DSL or ISDN. And, Jerry, you're right, it's about \$50 to

\$90 for those services. So, people, you know, who can afford have those types of equipment; plus, you know, the cost to have that on a monthly fee may be costly for some.

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That's a good point, Jerry, you're MS. SALAK:

1 right. Any other discussion on the FCC rules at all? 2 think, we'll wait and see what happens at Agenda tomorrow 3 to find out where we are with this, so ... 4 Yes, Jerry. MR. CONNER: Would it be possible to put a more 5 6 comprehensive discussion of the video relays on the next 7 meeting agenda so we could really seriously consider it, 8 and then make some kind of recommendation to the PSC? 9 MS. SALAK: We can do that, along with the 10 demonstration that we can get. I was wondering, if we do 11 that demonstration, I guess, we have ISDN here. I think, 12 we'll have to check out our capabilities here at the 13 Commission, but we can try it on different forums, 14 perhaps, POTS versus -- see where we are. MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert. You and I can 15 work closely outside of the meeting and make arrangements 16 17 then for the demo, and then we can meet with everyone 18 else. 19 MS. SALAK: Great. Okay. 20 MR. GIUNTOLI: Ouestion? 21 MR. FLEISCHMAN: Are we open for a new subject? 22 MS. SALAK: Certainly. The next thing on the 23 agenda is to have Robert do a discussion of his complaint 24 system at Sprint, but if you want to move on to a

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different topic, we can certainly vary from that.

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1 MR. FLEISCHMAN: It's about the complaints. 2 MS. SALAK: That's what the next topic is, yes. 3 MR. FLEISCHMAN: I received a letter from Hardy of FAD stating that many deaf persons were complaining 4 5 about telephone I.D. Often, it says out of area or out of state. Deaf people have been bothered by telemarketing, 6 7 et cetera. So, what is the proper way to stop that out of 8 area, out of state type thing? It seems that it would 9 fall under FCC or something. Would there be improvements 10 that could be made? 11 MS. SALAK: I assume, they're referring to 12 caller I.D. --13 MR. FLEISCHMAN: Yes. MS. SALAK: -- which is not a service that 14 Florida currently subscribes to under the relay system. 15 16 We have been looking into it. MR. FLEISCHMAN: Can the PSC plan some way to 17 18 improve that? MS. SALAK: Caller I.D. is an area that we have 19 20 been investigating. We've gotten -- we have been working 21 with Sprint on it somewhat. Staff is not ready to make a 22 recommendation. We're not comfortable with it yet, what 23 the service would provide, and so that's why it wasn't incorporated into our recommendation for tomorrow. 24 25 However, I can tell you it is something we have been

1 looking at and working on. 2 MR. FLEISCHMAN: Okay. 3 MS. SALAK: And we have also received several complaints on it here asking about caller I.D. and if it's 4 a service that can be added. 5 6 MR. CONNER: Beth, can I ask another question? 7 MS. SALAK: Sure, Jerry. 8 I believe that at our last meeting MR. CONNER: 9 this group recommended Turbo Code to the PSC. 10 anything else we need to do on that or is that moving 11 through the process? 12 MS. SALAK: That's also later on the agenda, 13 because we were going to give you an update on where we 14 Tomorrow, in addition to the FCC requirements, are on it. 15 we are recommending that the Commission add Turbo Code. 16 If you want to come and support that tomorrow, that would 17 be wonderful. 18 We made the recommendation. It does involve a 19 price increase, so we'll see what happens on that. You 20 know, we're recommending it, we were talking about that it 21 can cause minutes to go down, it's much faster for people 22 that have the interrupt capabilities. So, we have

So, that's where we are on it, is that we have FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

supported it, but it's the Commission vote tomorrow that

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counts.

moved forward on it. We said that you all recommended it 1 2 to us, and we'll find out tomorrow. We passed out a 3 recommendation. I think, we left one at every seat. It's 4 an issue in that recommendation itself. Do you have 5 yours? It would look like this. 6 And if you look on -- let me find it. It would 7 be on Page 6 where we discussed Turbo Code, so we'll find 8 out tomorrow. That's, basically, all we were going to say 9 about Turbo Code is we did move forward with, we did 10 recommend it, and we'll find out tomorrow what's going to 11 happen with it. 12 So, you don't need another MR. CONNER: 13 recommendation from us. You already have it built into 14 here, right? 15 MS. SALAK: Right. We said that's where it came 16 from, that it was your idea; it was something you wanted 17 to pursue, we agreed with it, and so now we're just waiting for the vote. 18 19 MR. CONNER: Thank you. 20 MS. SALAK: Sure. Of course, that was 15 21 minutes on the agenda today that we just wrapped up. 22 Any other topics someone wanted to talk about 23 before we move on to the complaint system? 24 Okay. Robert. 25 Thank you. Next slide. MR. GIUNTOLI:

presentation that I'll be doing today is about the new complaint process. I would like you to spend a few minutes first looking at the hand-outs that I gave you. There are four attachments following this slide. The first is a flow chart, and that will show the customer complaint procedure. And then, it is also followed by the form and a spreadsheet.

Florida TRS administrator has already gone to the STARS conference. The STARS conference is a conference that Sprint hosts for all states -- all state TRS administrators that we serve, and we share this new complaint procedure with the attendees of STAR. They agreed to this, and we are making it a standard procedure now for all states that Sprint serves for complaint tracking. So, this is a standardized procedure and all the contract administrators are aware of that and expect that. STARS -- I should tell you what STARS stands for: State Telecommunications Relay Administrators --

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. State Telecommunications Relay Administrators.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Right. So, the STARS members have approved this complaint filing procedure.

Next slide. First, I'd like to show you a flow chart. This flow chart shows how the complaint is processed from the time a customer calls into Sprint so

they could perhaps call myself, they could call customer service, they could complain when they make the relay call to a supervisor. And this is how that complaint would be processed:

First, we would receive the complaint and we would fill out a form and each form would have its own tracking number. So, each complaint will be assigned a tracking number. The second step is the person who accepted that complaint -- so, for example, if there's a customer complaining to a supervisor, that supervisor then becomes responsible to fill out the form and also to check who is responsible for resolution of that complaint. They then send that form off to the person who is responsible for resolution; it may be a technician, it may be the trainer, it may be myself as account manager to follow-up with the customer.

The next step in the flow chart is the person who is responsible for follow-up will complete the form. They will then send that on to customer service, and customer service will enter that complaint in a log in a centralized system so that all the information will be gathered at one point.

Then, at the end of each month, they will send me a monthly log of complaints, and they will copy that to the TRS administrator. I will follow-up on all complaints

on the log to make sure that each case is closed, and then I will send that to Beth, so you will get that report every month with a copy of the tally sheet and the individual complaint form. So, each state with Sprint will be doing the same thing. It's a very standardized procedure that we'll be following as approved by the STARS attendees.

Do you have any questions about the complaint tracking process? We encourage customers to call in to customer service or to talk with a supervisor during their relay call. When they do that, their question or complaint can be resolved on the spot. And then, we will still follow this procedure so that we can complete the entire complaint process. Does anyone have any questions regarding this?

Next slide. At the STARS conference, we shared with the TRS administrators and they did all agree to this procedure. So, if a complaint reaches the contract administrator; in your instance, it would reach Beth -- this is the flow chart -- she would send a copy of that complaint to me, and I would take care of going through the similar procedures that we just saw on the previous slide.

Question?

MR. FLEISCHMAN: At any time does the complaint

or the complainer get a reply?

MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes. With the new complaint resolution process, the account manager is responsible at the end of each month to make sure that each complaint has been resolved.

So, if there needs to be follow-up via phone or e-mail or a written letter, that will be done. That follow-up could come from me or from customer service or a supervisor, but the customer will hear something regarding the complaint. Often, a complaint is resolved on the spot. If a customer calls for a supervisor or calls customer service, it will be resolved there.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: Okay.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Next slide. This is the approved complaint form. This is the one that all the TRS administrators agreed that they would use. The Sprint relay centers, customer service, supervisors, and account managers are responsible for completely filling this form out for each customer, so every state is using the same form.

We will ask customers for their name and their address. That way we're able to follow-up with them. If a customer refuses to give a name or address, that's fine. We would just document that there wasn't a name given, but we will still complete the form, even without a name.

Does anyone have any questions on the form? And you should have a copy of that.

Next. This is a copy of our tally sheet. This is the sheet I'll be sending to Beth on a monthly basis.

The FCC has required all customer complaints to be resolved within 180 days, and every month we'll be sending Beth a report. Then, at the end of the year, both the state and Sprint will both be submitting a copy of customer complaint reports to the FCC.

So, both Sprint and the state's reports should match, because we will have been working very closely throughout the year. So, by the end of the year, both of those reports should match up fine. Anything to add there? No, there isn't. Questions?

MS. JONES: I don't know, does a TTY user get any information about how to file a complaint?

MR. GIUNTOLI: In outreach, perhaps. Is that part of your outreach program?

MS. SALAK: From our perspective, I think, it's on our web site that you can e-mail us as a Commission.

Is it on -- is the Sprint number --

MS. KING: Yeah. Basically, a TTY user will be treated like any other Florida consumer. If they had a complaint they could call, via relay, our 800 number and file a complaint or they can file a complaint through our

web site.

MR. GIUNTOLI: And I am working very closely with FTRI, and they have done a great job in developing a new brochure. In that new brochure, it mentions customer service, and it does explain customers can call that 800 number to file a complaint.

So, outreach is very important on that. And we do need to make sure that people are filing complaints when necessary so we know what to watch for. We can't do our job, if we don't hear from customers.

Yes?

MR. FLEISCHMAN: You have to think about those passive deaf users who will complain to their friends, but not to you. So, how would you solve that? Often, they approach me and they say that because I sit on the board they tell me about those complaints, but perhaps there should be some general knowledge made to all users so that they could write out their complaints. Many of them share complaints with me and ask me to carry their complaints before you all.

MR. GIUNTOLI: That's very true. FTRI is planning and has already begun an extensive three-year outreach campaign. That will cover as many people as they can. They'll try to educate them about their right to complain or give feedback or give accommodations. All of

those things are very important.

James, would you like to add something to that?

MR. FORSTALL: Yes. We do provide the same
information in our newsletter that we send out twice a
year. However, I think, what Mr. Fleischman is asking is
the phone -- the only way to file a complaint on the phone
to customer service is if a client or a customer chooses
to write a letter, is that acceptable as well? What are
the different methods of filing a complaint?

MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes. We do encourage customers to call and ask for a supervisor during the actual relay call where the problem happened. That way the supervisor can see the problem right there on the screen as it happened and, basically, catch the problem.

The second choice is to call customer service and report the problem. The third choice would be to contact me or FTRI or the PSC. So, there are many different alternatives for people to use, but we encourage people to ask for a supervisor during the relay call.

That way we can see the actual problem on the screen. But, of course, customers always have the right to file complaints any way they wish. They can write a letter to FTRI or to the PSC or to myself. Then, we would still follow the flow chart for the complete complaint procedure.

1 MS. SALAK: May I ask, just for edification for 2 everyone, since you've become the provider for Florida what has been your most common complaint? What have your 3 most common complaints been? 4 MR. GIUNTOLI: Caller I.D. 5 6 MS. SALAK: Oh. 7 MR. GIUNTOLI: What are the most common in 8 Florida? What do you think? 9 MR. FLEISCHMAN: Caller I.D. -- oh, me? 10 ahead? 11 MR. GIUNTOLI: Sure, go ahead. MR. FLEISCHMAN: Sometimes the users demand too 12 13 much from the caller and don't get satisfaction that way. 14 So, a little tug of war begins between the two of them. 15 Perhaps, they're not satisfied with the service that 16 they've received. 17 MS. SALAK: I don't understand. Can you --18 MR. GIUNTOLI: Yeah, I'm sorry, I didn't 19 understand that either. 20 MR. FLEISCHMAN: For example, a deaf person 21 could demand more attention to their own needs, and the 22 caller may seem to avoid that. And so, then, that results 23 in disagreement and then some squabbling, perhaps. 24 deaf person doesn't get satisfactory service as a result

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of that experience.

MR. GIUNTOLI: So, then, you're referring to a hearing person who is unfamiliar with the relay service and refuses to cooperate with the operator to meet the deaf person's needs. Okay, well, that would fall upon an outreach issue. People need to be more educated about the relay service in Florida.

MR. CONNER: I shared this with you, Robert, the last time we met. We still get a lot of complaints about the fact that the heavy accent of the operator is very difficult for a hard-of-hearing person to discern. So, there's still that ongoing problem of the quality of the spoken English language on the other end, at least from the operator's point.

And I don't know what the solution to that problem is, other than it was a serious problem with MCI, and it's not changed much since Sprint has taken over.

You just can't understand what the person is saying, even though we can hear them, we just can't understand them, partially, because of the hearing loss that we have.

MS. KING: Robert, just for my own education, if someone called the relay service and did not understand the operator or there was a heavy-accented issue, could they ask for another Communications Assistant to take their call?

MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes.

1 MS. SALAK: Okay.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes, they can. If you can take the slides back to the other form, Andrew. I agree with what Jerry's saying. I need to know about things like this. The problem is I don't receive complaints about that. So, you need to encourage people to file complaints.

We hire operators who speak both languages.

They need to be bilingual, because we're providing English and Spanish service. So, if on operator has a Spanish accent but can speak English, we cannot discriminate against that person, because we need them to provide Spanish-language services.

But, as Jerry was explaining, if we cannot understand that person at all when they're speaking English, then this person shouldn't be working as a relay operator, but we need to know that. Or we would be able to train that person, if that were identified as a problem.

MS. SALAK: John.

MR. MOORE: This is John.

Most importantly, the information we need is the agent I.D. That's the most critical piece. If we can track agent performance, we need the I.D. And so, if we get other complaints against that operator, we could take

appropriate action, if necessary.

We do get some feedback from customers about accents, but we need to have the agent I.D. to track the complaints. That's the most important thing, and that's a challenge for us to address.

You know, you may have an entire room full of agents, and if you don't have the agent I.D., it's difficult to pinpoint the agent. If you have the I.D. you can, you know, meet with them right away. So, the most critical piece of information is the agent I.D.

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert.

We're speaking of thousands of operators here, literally, because Florida uses a network of 11 different call centers. And 80% of the traffic does stay in state, but 20% of the traffic can be processed in any of the 10 other states.

So, out of 11 centers, it's difficult to pinpoint where the accents are coming from, so we do need operator numbers. Now, I'm a customer, so I definitely understand this point you're making very well.

MS. SALAK: Jerry, how often do you hear that complaint?

MR. CONNER: Well, I usually hear it two or three times a week. And that's just, as Robert told me, get the operator's number, et cetera. It's just usually

by the time the complaint gets to me, the person hasn't asked, and it's impossible to retrieve who that person was.

But, I think, that's where the outreach and the other kinds of public relations that we need to do, within the deaf and hard-of-hearing community, needs to be more focused on just exactly the relay service itself.

Because, frankly, we have not done a good outreach job on the relay service.

We've done a better job on the distribution program, but the relay service really has received very little advertising. I'm hoping this new campaign will address that issue. Part of it has to be sitting face to face with the population that we're talking about and explaining to them how the process works and why they need to get that information.

MR. MOORE: This is John.

I'd like to add something to that. Another method we can use to identify agents, if you have the calling from number and the calling to number, the date and the time of the call, we can go through the call detail record or report and research that and pinpoint the correct agent, so it's another option that we can use as well.

Sometimes, the hearing person may not catch the

operator number or may be unable to remember it or write it down at the moment. So, I agree with what you're saying. If you can get the call from, the call to number, the date, and the time of the call, we can also find the agent via that method.

MS. SALAK: Is this a national issue for Sprint, I mean, where you're having complaints about the operator?

MR. GIUNTOLI: Like I was explaining, we don't get complaints on it. I mean, it's a valid point that's being made here, but we don't receive physical complaints about it, so we don't have agent I.D. numbers.

MS. SALAK: How about John, does John get complaints? John, do you get complaints? I'm sorry.

MR. MOORE: This is John.

We have addressed this issue with some contractors in Florida, and they have put in place some enhancements to their quality. They check on agent work performance now with voices. And if they do receive complaints and identify that an operator is unsatisfactory in that job, then they transfer them out of TRS to a different product.

So, there are options for these operators. They can receive additional training as well. Thank you for bringing that up, Andrew. But the important thing is to get the operator I.D. number so that we can address the

problem immediately. So, I mean, we do accept that it is a serious issue. And we also, Robert and myself, are working hard to do some quality testing so we do test calls every month and we have contact with our contractor when we identify issues with voices, and we do give operator numbers to them, if necessary.

MS. SALAK: Okay. About how many test calls do you do a month?

MR. MOORE: All the account managers do test calls. It's a requirement now. We have a state requirement. One state does 300 test calls. And some -- you know, sometimes not all 300 will go to the Florida center.

Myself, Robert, and other account managers are actively involved in doing these test calls. Also, all of the center trainers are required to place test calls every month. So, we are trying to make sure that quality of service is provided.

What I can do, next Wednesday I'll be on a conference call with all of the trainers from each center, and I can request at that time that we do have -- I'm trying to think of the appropriate way to say this -- inflection? Right. We can add that to our test calls so we spend some time focusing on voice quality and try to resolve that.

MR. FORSTALL: Robert, would that form be made available to all the users throughout the state or is that a form only the operator uses?

MR. GIUNTOLI: This form should be used for Sprint people and for FTRI, and the PSC is also welcomed to use the form, but we do not recommend giving this form to customers. It's because we want customers to speak with us so we can ask the appropriate questions and get all the information needed.

We notice that if customers fill out the form themselves, it's sometimes incomplete, and then we can't help resolve the complaint. By the time you find the person to complete the form, they've forgotten what the problem was. Is that clear?

MS. SALAK: I'm interested in if there are any suggestions on if people are hesitant to complain to come to the Commission or go to Sprint or -- I mean, we have it so that you have access by e-mail and you can make a call and also, you can write a letter. All those are available here at the Commission. I'm wondering if there's something else we can do to encourage input into the system. James?

MR. FORSTALL: Yes. I also notice that in the

relay brochure by Sprint that you all offer capabilities for consumers to complain on-line? Is that available to anybody? Because I happened upon it, and I did file a complaint through that. I received a formal letter from the customer service headquarters. I'm wondering if that's another option that we could make available to users in Florida.

MR. GIUNTOLI: John?

MR. MOORE: This is John.

I want to clarify. There are so many different ways -- okay. Through e-mail, when you say on-line, do you mean they can complain via e-mail?

MR. FORSTALL: Correct.

MR. MOORE: All right. We do have a national customer service address for e-mail. So, there is an address they can send that to, and I'll see if I can find that for you.

Yes, we do have a nationwide customer service e-mail address. And I can send that out. It's in the national brochures. I'm trying to think of -- oh, "Relay Today," that's the name of the newsletter. It's listed in "Relay Today." So, the e-mail address is there. So, I will look for that, and I will give that to you, James.

MS. SALAK: Do you think it's just a matter of outreach and letting people know they have the different

ways that they can complain that would help them to realize and use this system or is it just that they don't want to complain or how does it work?

How do we focus complaints to, say, Sprint who can actually do something about the complaint as opposed to people telling you the complaint and where you can pass it along? But it takes time trying to get things resolved for the customer themselves. I'm just trying to think of how we can encourage people to use all these methods that they have for complaining.

MR. GIUNTOLI: I believe that many customers do not realize that they can complain while they're still on the relay call. They can just ask for a supervisor, and many customers don't know about that. Many people think they need to hang up, call back into customer service, which is a waste of their time. So, outreach needs to be done to educate people on how to complain. Does anyone else have feedback on that topic?

MR. FLEISCHMAN: I have a comment. Could we suggest that the information be distributed through the clubs, the different groups and also, some leaders could explain from time to time what the process is.

MR. GIUNTOLI: FTRI has done a great job. They sent out, I believe, 200,000 newsletters explaining about the new relay service and the complaint procedure to all

the deaf clubs, deaf service centers, so many people did receive that newsletter. It's a matter of how people take action on that.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: But if people read...

MR. CONNER: I think that -- I agree that FTRI has done a good job of mailing all of that information out, but at least for deaf people and people who have recently lost their hearing, that's not a very effective method of reaching them nor is it an effective method of getting feedback from them.

We have to put people in their comfort zone before they'll be willing to do any kind of complaining that we can constructively do something with. I don't want to beat a dead horse to death again, but I recommended that we have a series of public forums around the state where people can come and voice any complaints that they have or any difficulties they're having, because that would then give us both an opportunity to educate those people on the more effective way of filing that complaint the next time it happens.

So I'm going to, again, recommend that we recommend to FTRI that they host a series of public forums around the state in which the end users would be invited to come and discuss whatever issues they have with the relay service and get those resolved there in a public

forum where everybody is in their comfort zone.

MS. SALAK: And their comfort zone would be increased because face-to-face is --

MR. CONNER: They're among other deaf people or other hard-of-hearing people and they're face-to-face with other people they're talking to, so they get a better feel for just how receptive the community is to their complaints and you can explain to them more readily face-to-face.

MS. SALAK: Mm-hmm.

MR. CONNER: That makes sense, I think. I guess, I would turn to Frank and Alex to see if they would agree. And that's really where deaf people function best is in a public forum setting where they have a chance to talk with interpreters and feel like their communication is being fully understood.

MS. SALAK: Do you agree?

MR. SLATER: Yes, I agree.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: Yes.

MS. SALAK: Okay. That appears to be some outreach that we may need to consider. I'm sorry, Robert, we have gotten off track from your presentation. Did you have more that you wanted to present?

MR. GIUNTOLI: No, I didn't. That was the last slide on that.

1	MS. SALAK: Okay. So, in essence, we haven't
2	gotten all these reports yet, correct?
3	MR. GIUNTOLI: On the customer service
4	complaint?
5	MS. SALAK: Right.
6	MR. GIUNTOLI: Yes. We have sent you a monthly
7	statistical tally, but I have not yet sent you the
8	individual customer complaint forms.
9	MS. SALAK: Right.
10	MR. GIUNTOLI: I do plan on doing that.
11	MS. SALAK: Super.
12	MR. GIUNTOLI: The requirement is 180 days
13	prior, but I plan on doing that earlier. So, I will send
14	you those on a monthly basis.
15	MS. SALAK: Okay. Thank you, Robert.
16	Yes.
17	MS. JONES: Do you have any objection does
18	Sprint have any objection to our giving distributing
19	this form of both the breakdown of complaints to TTY
20	users?
21	MS. SALAK: Just for clarification, are you
22	referring to the blank form?
23	MS. JONES: Yeah.
24	MS. SALAK: Are you referring to the TRS
25	customer contact form? Is that the one? This one?

MS. JONES: Well, also there's the further one 1 2 that -- this one. MS. SALAK: That would be -- tabulates it for 3 4 the full state. 5 MR. MOORE: This is John. Both of those 6 forms --MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert. Can I see which 7 form you're referring to, ma'am? 8 MS. JONES: This. 9 10 MR. MOORE: This is John. The summary report? MS. JONES: And this. 11 MR. MOORE: All right. People's names and 12 addresses will be included, so it's information we don't 13 want shared with the public. That's something internally 14 that just Sprint and the PSC or PUC will have. I do think 15 16 your suggestion, though, would be great to have a summary 17 report which could just identify categories of complaint. 18 So, it would show complaints we've heard from 19 the customers and, I think, it could help customers know 20 that there are ways to file complaints, because if they 21 saw other people were complaining in these areas, then 22 they may feel more comfortable filing a complaint on their 23 own, and they could see a result on the summary report of

complaints that had been made. Sometimes people need to

see a result; for example, you know, they would receive a

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letter.

So, in the summary report it would show that a letter had been sent. That would be beneficial for Sprint and also for the community, because you would see where the complaints had been happening. So, I believe, we could identify some summary areas to make a report.

MS. JONES: Okay. Could I ask that you -- that Sprint would get out a form that you would distribute to members of TASA so that we could distribute it?

MR. MOORE: This is John.

I think that the numbers of complaints -- I think, it's all right to forward that, but I do want to add it's not only complaints, it's also commendations. I don't want to only think in a negative light. It's important to recognize agents who are having good work performance as well.

MS. SALAK: Are you suggesting this in the form of a motion that that happen in the future? Is it a motion you're making for us to arrange to have Sprint to give that?

MS. JONES: Yes.

MS. SALAK: And is there a second to the motion?

MS. JONES: And I'm talking about the comfort zone of people who need to use a TTY and the relay service. And I just feel that they need some help in

1 focusing their problems. 2 MS. SALAK: So, the motion that you're making --3 MS. JONES: Yes. Oh, I'm sorry --4 MS. SALAK: So, the motion you're making is that 5 you would like a summary of information that Sprint would 6 provide to ya'll, and then you would then distribute it in 7 turn? Is that what you're --8 MS. JONES: Just say, that could be distributed. MS. SALAK: Is there a second to that 9 10 recommendation? 11 MR. CONNER: I'll second it. 12 MS. SALAK: Okay. MR. MOORE: This is John. 13 14 I would like to make a comment or a point of 15 clarification. The tally sheet couldn't be shared with 16 the public. I'm saying we could identify complaint areas and share that with you and with the community. I don't 17 want to have that entire tally sheet made public. I 18 19 think, it would confuse people as opposed to help them. 20 So, I want there to be something you can see for yourself 21 broken down into categories. 22 With our previous discussion, we were talking 23 about educating people. So, I think, identifying areas so

about educating people. So, I think, identifying areas so people can recognize Sprint is working on these areas.

For example, the newsletter, something short. I mean,

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maybe an article from the account manager saying, "Thank you for your concerns. Here are two or three areas that we've identified."

So, that's the approach that I'm talking about, something general. The newsletter, there was some publication that was sent out, right, James? Right, that's the type of thing that I'm speaking of.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew.

For example, I believe, in the state of Indiana, which is another state that Sprint currently serves, in their quarterly newsletter, they have a section that they call, "Tips." And readers learn from other people's experiences on how to improve in certain areas.

So, it's one way to educate the public how to better use the relay service. Hopefully, it can minimize or reduce the number of complaints. So, "Tips," this may be something FTRI would want to consider putting in their newsletter that would help others.

MR. MOORE: This is John.

That helps with identifying issues and then adding tips on how to improve on those issues. Sometimes it may not necessarily be on Sprint's complaint side. It may be, say, hearing people are hanging up on relay users. So, there are many, many different situations.

And I'm just approaching this whole issue as

more of a general information to include in the FTRI publication, like, "Tips," the account manager could write a brief summary. I think, we would have legal issues revealing -- you know, we don't want to reveal anything confidential, customer names, customer's information.

That's why we want to approach it in a general manner, identifying areas that Sprint recognizes that we're working on. And, you know, letting people know that their feedback is critical to Sprint. That's the approach that I'm speaking of. Would that help, and did that clarify for you, ma'am?

MR. FLEISCHMAN: Remember that not every club gets our newsletter. Not every club has a newsletter or inserts or things of that nature.

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert.

We were just explaining about FTRI and Sprint working together so we could let FTRI know what the hot issues are and tips to resolve those issues. And then, FTRI sends out about 200,000 subscriptions to that. So, that tips section could be in FTRI's newsletter.

MR. FORSTALL: I'd just like to add that we do have a section in our newsletter that goes out twice a year that focuses on the relay service. The last newsletter we devoted entirely to the relay service to introduce to new providers, and we will continue to

provide that kind of information ongoing at least twice a year.

MS. SALAK: Jerry?

MR. CONNER: I guess, what I was thinking that we were headed toward was giving the consumer sort of a list of the kinds of complaints that occur. I'm not sure I'm interested in the details of how many complaints on every single thing is. But what I am concerned about is sometimes, I think, all of us are in a position we don't know what happened to us is something that we should complain about or if that's really something that Sprint ought to hear about.

Sometimes our experience is that, gee, you know, that operator was kind of rude. Should I have said to the operator, "Please, let me talk to your supervisor"? So, I think, if I'm not misinterpreting what you said was that what we really want to do is get kind of a list of the kinds of complaints that happen; what are the things you ought to complain about, what are the things out of Sprint's control and are really pointless to complain, because they can't do anything about it?

That way, if we had that information and we can distribute it and the newsletter is one good way to do it, but it is 200,000 and we have 1.5 million deaf and hard-of-hearing people and 13 million hearing people that

can use the service.

So, there has to be a more effective way to get that information to more people, maybe even a phone company insert or something like that, just to get as much information out about what the relay service can address and what it cannot address.

MS. SALAK: However, just to continue that, though, say Sprint does work with FTRI and they put this list together and helpful tips and everything else, then, it would be, basically, the information you -- somewhat the information you were asking for, not in minute detail, but the information you wanted.

MS. JONES: Yeah.

MS. SALAK: And then, in turn, when you receive the FTRI's newsletter, you can at least copy that portion and then distribute to it your clubs and the associations you're going to and then help distribute it further. If you don't want to put out the whole FTRI flyer, then you could, you know, help by at least distributing that portion of it to others. And that way, helping the distribution and make it go further.

Susan, did you have a comment?

MS. LANGSTON: Yes, I had a comment and, I guess, given that there's been quite a bit of discussion since the motion was made and seconded, I'm not sure that

I recall exactly what the motion was, but I thought the intent of the motion was for the Advisory Committee to get, on a regular basis, some summary of the complaint areas that the relay center has received over a period of time.

And, you know, I think that is reasonable given that the Advisory Committee, generally, in the past has liked to know what areas there were problems in and whether or not they were areas that the Advisory Council wanted to make any recommendations on.

And so, now I'm starting to get a little bit lost with the whole newsletter and printing and publishing thing. So, I would like to kind of go back and revisit the motion and second, make certain that it is accomplishing what it was set out to accomplish.

MS. SALAK: Right. And the way I understood the motion is the only difference is, I think, there was a little more detail that was requested, a further breakdown; is that correct? Ms. Jones, is that correct?

MS. JONES: Yes.

MS. SALAK: I think, it's a matter of detail. I think that what Sprint has suggested is that they can give some more general categories and what the complaints have been and what you can do to improve it or, yes, you should be complaining kind of information as opposed to a minute

detail of what's been happening.

That's the way I understood the difference between your motion and what Sprint felt comfortable in providing to you. And they suggested working with FTRI. However, if the information is going to FTRI, there's no reason it can't be -- well, this is me speaking, but at the same time could it be shared with the members here of TASA? Then, they can distribute it as they see fit and then, FTRI --

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert.

Yes. I will give you a copy, Beth, of this tally form. You'll have the report on a monthly basis.

MS. SALAK: Yes.

MR. GIUNTOLI: It's your decision at that point what you'd like to do with the committee and the form.

MS. JONES: I appreciate the work that went into these forms. And I hadn't thought of the -- I mean, there's terminology here and categories, which I hadn't thought of, so it's a new concept to me.

And as I say, I appreciate the work, but I also

-- if it's new to me, it's new to a lot of people. And, I

think, your good service and your company would benefit

from distributing some of these, getting forms that would

work.

MS. KING: So, Ms. Jones, would it meet your

1 needs or what you think would be appropriate to get a copy 2 of the form that is sent to Beth every month, just this Because once it's filed with the Commission, 3 tally form? 4 unless it's filed under confidential cover, we can provide you copies of this and every other TASA member that shows 5 6 all the different tallies for Florida. Is that what you 7 were hoping for or --8 MS. JONES: Oh, you mean what we already 9 receive? 10 No, ma'am. The form that -- this MS. KING: 11 form with the tallies. If it's going to be provided to the Commission on a monthly basis, unless it's filed under 12 protective cover, which I don't think it's going to be, we 13 can provide you copies of this form on a monthly basis, if 14 that meets your needs, if you believe that's something 15 16 that will be useful. 17 MS. SALAK: Does Sprint have a problem with that? 18 19 MR. GIUNTOLI: No. 20 MS. SALAK: Okay. MR. GIUNTOLI: No, not with the tally sheet. 21 22 But with the individual customer complaint forms, those need to be kept under confidentiality to protect customer 23 24 privacy.

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MS. SALAK: Okay. So, Ms. Jones, if there's a

1 modification of your motion, I think -- or amendment to 2 your motion, I think that perhaps you would -- your motion 3 would now be that the Commission Staff, when they receive 4 this, would forward this on to the members here. 5 MS. JONES: Yes. 6 MS. SALAK: Okay. 7 MS. KING: Just for clarification, can we just 8 refer to this as the complaint tally form or something 9 like that so we know what we're all speaking of or is 10 there some generic -- okay. 11 MS. SALAK: If there's no more discussion, I can 12 call for a vote on that. Anymore discussion? 13 MR. FLEISCHMAN: What's the motion? 14 MS. SALAK: That when we receive this form 15 monthly, we would forward it on to ya'll. 16 MR. FLEISCHMAN: Oh. 17 MS. SALAK: All right. If there's no more discussion, we'll call for a vote. All in favor of 18 19 receiving this monthly. 20 TASA BOARD MEMBERS: Aye. 21 MS. SALAK: Is there anyone opposed to receiving 22 this monthly? Mr. Fleischman? Okay. Well, the motion 23 So, when Staff starts receiving this, we'll 24 forward it on, then, to you. We'll make a special note to

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make copies and forward it on. And Susan's back there

shaking her head, yes, I will do that. Excellent.

All right. Are there anymore questions on the complaint form? And again, although Sprint has that wonderful system in place, I will tell you that the Commission will gladly accept complaints. So, you can do it, again, by call, web site, letter, and more than likely they'll end up with Robert eventually, but we will address them also.

All right. We're ready to move on to Turbo

Code? Do you need a break, first of all? Let's take 10

minutes, and we'll allow her to change her paper and get a

little rest.

(Brief recess.)

MS. SALAK: All right. We're ready to get started for the last few minutes here, see what we can wrap up and see what else we need to do. I see that Sprint brought a presentation on Turbo Code, which we'd love to hear, Robert.

MR. GIUNTOLI: I was going to ask if you were interested in an explanation of how Turbo Code works. I mean, it's optional, if you'd like me to go through it or not.

MS. SALAK: I think, I would enjoy it. I'm sure we all would.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Great. I'll, briefly, explain

what Turbo Code is. It's enhanced TTY communication.

It's a system that allows TTY users to type and transmit as fast as they can type, basically.

With baudot, maybe I can type 100 words per minute, but the TTY will not transmit that fast. So, with baudot I can only transmit up to 60 words per minute.

Anything over 60 words per minute is stored in a buffer and then transmitted as permitted, but with Turbo Code I can type as fast as I can, and it will be transmitted simultaneously.

It's faster communication with the party on the other end, so the hearing person doesn't have to wait so long. I can also interrupt the agent. For example, during a voice response recording, if I'm calling a business and it says, "Please, press 1 for customer service, press 2 for billing, press 3 for this, press 4 for that," I don't have to wait until the end of the menu to tell the agent which option I'd like them to press. I can interrupt them at any time and say, for example, "Please, press 3." So, it makes my call much more efficient.

Turbo Code is a product patented by Ultratec, so we do have a contract with them to provide Turbo Code services through the Sprint network. All states with Sprint have -- most states have Turbo Code capability.

MR. FLEISCHMAN: I have this TDI publication here, and it shows that it's available in only eight states. I'm sorry, only eight states do not have it.

MR. GIUNTOLI: So, all states except eight, right, have Turbo Code now.

Next slide. With Turbo Code, I can type up to 110 words per minute. I can also interrupt, and I can control the speed of transmission. For some people, especially senior citizens or those with low vision, they can turn Turbo Code off. It's very easy to turn it off. That way, they can communicate at a slower speed.

With the TTY that FTRI and the state distribute, they all do come with Turbo Code capability. And again, you can turn that on or off. And interrupt can also be turned on or off, and you can control the speed of transmission.

All of our agents have Turbo Code capability.

So, once the state of Florida agrees to purchase Turbo

Code, we simply turn that on for your state, so it's the

concept of flipping the switch to turn it on, so we're all

ready for that.

When you use a TTY that's distributed by Florida and FTRI, you can tell if the Turbo Code is on or not.

You can see a little blue light that shows on the left-hand side of your screen. It's a glow. And that

shows your Turbo Code is on while you're typing. And if Turbo Code is turned off, that light will not be on.

Okay. He was just asking me, he said his doesn't have it, and that's because Florida doesn't have Turbo Code yet. If that passes by the Commission tomorrow, then they'll let us know that that is all set, we'll turn it on. And when you're using relay calls, you'll see that light is glowing now on your TTY.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. It also depends on what type of TTY.

MR. GIUNTOLI: Your TTY is from FTRI, so you should have Turbo Code.

Next slide. All TTYs that are currently manufactured by Ultratec have Turbo Code. And FTRI, all the TTYs they distribute do have Turbo Code, so all customers in Florida will benefit from Turbo Code service. Now, for other manufacturers, like Crown or Ameriphone, they do not have Turbo Code, but Ultratec is the lead manufacturer, and FTRI distributes Ultratec. So, we can assume most deaf people in the state of Florida do have Ultratec TTYs.

Next slide. That is it. It was short.

MS. SALAK: And that's fine. And just to repeat, again, this will be on Agenda tomorrow. There will be a vote from the Commission that either accepts or

rejects Turbo Code for Florida, but watching Robert's 1 2 presentation raises another issue and that, of course, is So that everybody now knows that Turbo Code is 3 outreach. available to them, they'll be seeing a new blue dot on 4 5 their screen and they won't understand what it's for, 6 unless we get the word out. Are there any suggestions on 7 what we can do for that? 8 MR. FLEISCHMAN: Where is that blue light again? 9 MR. GIUNTOLI: If you look on the left-hand 10 corner of the TTY screen, it's very small. 11 MS. SALAK: Now, it's my understanding, then, if 12 the Commission approves it tomorrow it will be available 13 first quarter of 2001; is that correct? MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. It depends on 14 when the contract modification would be signed off on. 15 16 Usually, it takes 90 days. MS. SALAK: 90 days. So that would -- say it 17 happened quickly, that would still be first quarter 2001. 18 MR. GIUNTOLI: Mm-hmm. This is Robert. If --19 20 I'm sorry, let me back up and rephrase what I was going to 21 say. If a deaf person using a TTY calls another deaf 22 23 person using a TTY and they both have Turbo Code, they can

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customers familiar with Turbo Code when they're calling

use the feature right now. So, there are already

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TTY-to-TTY direct without relay. But as far as using

Turbo Code with relay, that will be something new. I just

wanted to clarify that point.

MS. SALAK: Right. Have you had any other states that added Turbo Code as a feature after people already had the equipment? And how did that get out to the customers, that they had Turbo Code available to them?

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. Outreach.

MR. GIUNTOLI: This is Robert. Right, outreach. Every state has a different outreach plan. Each contract varies among each state.

MR. BRENNEMAN: This is Andrew. Brochures -I'm sorry, I should stand up for people to see me.

There are many different ways to educate consumers of any late -- any of the latest features. One is outreach through newsletters, word of mouth, presentations, at deaf clubs or at SHHH clubs and so forth. We have brochures. I'm sure that FTRI will have a plan on incorporating Turbo Code in their outreach.

MS. SALAK: Okay. And if we put together a news release and gave it to each of you and sent it to you, would you be able to distribute it to those you knew?

Okay. All right. Is there anymore discussion about Turbo Code? Wish us luck tomorrow, and we'll see what happens.

And again, if any of you would like to stay and support

us, that would be desired.

That was all that we had for the planned agenda. We wanted to move on to see what topics you might want to discuss at the future meetings or what kind of presentations you'd like to see. We've already discussed we're going to do video relay and have a discussion on that at our next meeting. Is there anything else that you're interested in?

MR. CONNER: The caller I.D. issue that Stephen Hardy brought up and was talked about, what do we have to do to get that on the agenda?

MS. SALAK: We can put it on the agenda. We can have a discussion about it at that time. Maybe Staff will have formulated a more firm opinion about it. We were -- we still have some qualms about it, the functional equivalency and just other issues that deal with technology.

So -- but we can probably firm that up by the next meeting, at least we can tell you where we're coming from firmly, I mean, and see what are the complaints we get. I mean, basically we're hearing a lot of complaints about it. We'll have to resolve it one way or the other.

Any other topics you'd like to see? So, its video relay, caller I.D. Maybe we should hear about outreach next time and have a full-fledged discussion

about outreach. I know FTRI's working on it. Maybe we 1 2 can -- James, would you be available to discuss your outreach program at the next meeting? 3 MR. FORSTALL: Yes, I will. 4 MS. SALAK: Okay. So, we'll put that as a 5 6 separate topic of its own since it's occurring in everything that we're talking about. We'll do an update 7 on 711, because that will be nearing -- approaching, if it 8 hasn't already been implemented. Any other topics you can 9 10 think of that we might need to cover? MS. JONES: I was just wondering when you feel 11 12 the next meeting will be? MS. SALAK: Probably February or March time 13 14 frame is when we're thinking. 15 MS. JONES: Okay, thank you. 16 MS. SALAK: Right, March, yeah. Is there any way we can set the 17 MR. CONNER: date real soon to lock in our calendars, because I need to 18 19 know. 20 MS. SALAK: I would think so. We'll start 21 looking at dates now. We just have to make sure of 22 certain key dates around here, but if we lock it in early, people will have to work around us as opposed to us 23

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working around then. I think, we can do that. So, we'll

be in contact and, you know, maybe we'll have a whole set

of dates and see what works best for everybody, but we'll start working on that sooner this time.

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I wanted to mention, Mr. Schad resigned as a member. We have sent a letter to get his replacement. So, unfortunately, he couldn't serve any longer, so we will have a replacement for him, hopefully, by the next meeting.

MR. CONNER: Does he represent, is it the Florida laryngectomee group?

MS. KING: Yeah, it was the Florida Language, Speech, and Hearing Association.

MS. SALAK: So, as I said, we have sent a letter and, hopefully, they'll be sending us a suggestion for the replacement soon, his replacement soon.

Any other topics you can think of that you wanted to cover today? And if you have any other topics you want put on the meeting, just be sure to let us know, and then we'll consider whether we can do that or not.

MS. KING: Also, just this is a housekeeping matter, if anyone has an e-mail address that we don't already have on file, I did try to e-mail the recommendation to everyone on the board that I had an e-mail address for, that would be helpful; just if we want to give you copies of things we're going to present to our Commissioners or items of interest that we'd like to

e-mail, that would be helpful, if you would just jot it down and hand it to me, I would appreciate it. MS. SALAK: Even the monthly report we're sending you, we can scan in and send it to you electronically, if you have an e-mail address, get it to you all the faster. So, any other thing you can think of? I think, that's all we have today. If you have anything else, we have more time. Thank you all so much for coming. It's been a pleasure meeting you all today, and I look forward to working with you all in the future. (Meeting concluded at 3:50 p.m.)

1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	I, KORETTA E. STANFORD, RPR, Official FPSC Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the Telecommunications Access System Advisory Committee meeting in docket number
6	991211-TP was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission Staff at the time and place herein stated.
7	It is further certified that I stenographically
8	reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this
9	transcript, consisting of 88 pages, constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
11	attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or
12	counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
13	DATED this 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2000
14	
15	Koneta E. Stanlard
16	KORETTA E. STANFORM, RPR FPSC Official Commission Reporter
17	(850) 413-6734
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