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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

IN ATTENDANCE:
MARY ANNE HELTON, FPSC Division of Legal
Services.
RICK MOSES and RAY KENNEDY, FPSC Division
of Competitive Services.
DONNA McNULTY, CHUCK PARRISH and LISA
WINSTEAD, representing WorldCom.
VICKI GORDAN KAUFMAN and MARVA JOHNSON,
representing KMC Telecom.
ANGELA GREEN, representing Florida Pay
Telephone.
VINCENT TOWNSEND, representing Paytel
Communications.
NANCY SIMS, representing BellSouth
Telecommunications.
MIKE SMITH and CAYCE KOVACS, representing
Evercom.
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HARVEY SPEARS and BEVERLY HARVEY,
HARVEY SPEARS and BEVERLY HARVEY,
HARVEY SPEARS and BEVERLY HARVEY, representing Sprint.
HARVEY SPEARS and BEVERLY HARVEY, representing Sprint.  JACKIE MITCHELL, representing Bill
HARVEY SPEARS and BEVERLY HARVEY, representing Sprint.  JACKIE MITCHELL, representing Bill Concepts.
HARVEY SPEARS and BEVERLY HARVEY, representing Sprint.  JACKIE MITCHELL, representing Bill Concepts.  DAVID CHRISTIAN, SHEILA McKINNON and VERA

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## PROCEEDINGS

MS. HELTON: Pursuant to notice published in the Florida Administrative Weekly on July 27th, 2001, and issued by the Commission on July 18th, 2001, this workshop is called for this time and place. The purpose of the workshop is more fully set forth in the notice.

We are going to have the workshop transcribed today, so it is very important that if you plan on speaking you need to be sitting at one of the seats with the microphone, and you need to speak into the microphone so that our court reporter can capture your words.

We will go around the room and take appearances and then Mr. Moses will go ahead and get started. I'm Mary Anne Helton, and I am an attorney on the staff here at the Commission.

MR. KENNEDY: Good morning. My name is Ray Kennedy. I am with staff of the Commission.

MR. MOSES: I'm Rick Moses with staff.

Go ahead, Donna.

Ms. McNULTY: Donna McNulty on behalf of WorldCom.

Also with us today we have Chuck Parrish and Lisa Winstead just to respond to questions, if necessary.

MS. KAUFMAN: I'm Vicki Gordon Kaufman. I'm with the McWhirter Reeves law firm. I'm here on behalf of KMC Telecom, and I should have some people from KMC calling in.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	MS. JOHNSON: This is Marva Johnson, I am with the
2	carrier compliance division, I work for KMC Telecom
3	(inaudible).
4	MS. KAUFMAN: Hi, Marva.
5	MS.GREEN: I'm Angela Green. I'm with the Florida
6	Pay Telephone Association.
7	MR. TOWNSEND: I'm Vincent Townsend, I am with Payte
8	Communications.
9	MS. SIMS: Nancy Sims with BellSouth.
10	MR. SMITH: Mike Smith with Evercom.
11	MS. HELTON: There is a sign-up sheet, too, there on
12	the table, so everyone please before you leave make sure that
13	you put your name on the sign-up sheet.
14	MR. SPEARS: Harvey Spears with Sprint and Beverly
15	Harvey with Sprint.
16	MS. MITCHELL: Jackie Mitchell with Billing Concepts.
17	MS. HELTON: Jackie who?
18	MS. MITCHELL: Mitchell.
19	MR. CHRISTIAN: David Christian with Verizon
20	Communications. And with me is Sheila McKinnon and Vera
21	Frazier.
22	MR. McCABE: Tom McCabe, TDS Telecom.
23	MS. KOVACS: Cayce Kovacs, Evercom.
24	MS. GASTIN: Linda Gastin with Global Tel, Inc.
25	MR. MOSES: And who else do we have on the phone?

Nobody. Okay.

MS. HELTON: Let me just say this, Rick, and then I will pass it on to you. I don't think that our court reporter can remember everybody's name who just came up. So if you plan on speaking, please identify yourself before you do so for the purposes of having a clear record.

MR. MOSES: Well, let me give you a little bit of background as to what has brought us to the table today. We received a complaint from a law firm that was not receiving some telephone calls from their clients in inmate facilities. And when we began investigating it, we found that the calls were not being processed because of the inability to bill for the calls.

And since the time that we decided to go ahead and have this workshop to work through the situation, we have found that it is not just unique to inmate facilities, it is happening from just about every type of telephone. And we didn't even know about in until about two months ago. And come to find out from talking to various people that this has been an on-going issue for several years that hasn't been able to be resolved.

So we are more than willing to get in the middle of it, try to resolve it as best we can. We look forward to hearing from you. We need your input on this because you are the technical folks that know how this stuff works a lot more

than we do. We are going to be asking you a lot of questions. Bear with us, because we are intending on taking the information that we gather today and also through your written comments that we will talk about later on, and try to bring something before the Commission that they can issue an order to get something resolved and then possibly go to rulemaking after that. It just depends on how it turns out.

From that, I would like to turn it over to Mr. Vincent Townsend of Paytel. He has been gracious enough to put a package together that kind of lays out the situation as they see it and some of the problems. And then we will open it for discussion from that point forward to each of the different types of companies as to what you think can be done to resolve the problem, the pros and cons of what we are doing.

And from that, Mr. Townsend, if you will take it.

MR. TOWNSEND: Great. Thank you, Rick. First of all, I wanted to commend you all for tackling this issue. As I expressed to you last week, you know, we have been attempting to get this done at a federal level for several years and have just not been able it have them grab ahold of it and tackle it. And we certainly appreciate you dedicating the time and resources to looking at this issue.

We have got some handouts that we want to pass out today. I hope everyone has already picked up a set of the slides that I'm going to be showing with the projector here in

1 a second. But, Mike, if you will go ahead and hand out the first handout. 2 3 MS. JOHNSON: Question. Did you send any of those 4 things electronically or (inaudible) -- I'm sorry. 5 MS. KAUFMAN: Marva, we're having a hard time hearing 6 you. I don't know if you can --7 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. If anyone who is not speaking 8 except for you guys could put me on mute, that might help. I asked if any of those documents had been sent electronically so 9 10 that we could follow along, or if somebody could send them 11 electronically at the break. 12 MR. TOWNSEND: We can send her -- I can make a phone 13 call and have the presentation sent to her electronically, the 14 one that I'm going to be giving now, if she will give us her 15 e-mail. 16 MS. JOHNSON: I am at marva.johnson@kmctelecom.com. 17 MR. TOWNSEND: We will go ahead and contact my office 18 and have someone go ahead and e-mail the presentation to her. The other exhibits that we have today, I don't have an e-mail 19 20 version that I could send her, but we can certainly provide 21 additional copies. 22 The first handout, basically, is just showing the 23 different steps that are involved in completing inmate collect 24 calls. And there is two portions of it that are highlighted, 25 screened that talk about the validation guery and what happens

in the process. But the purpose of providing this exhibits was just to explain that a lot of people have a perception that this is a fairly easy and simple process, but in reality it is complicated. And when you look inside of the handout you see the various different steps that we have to go through on a daily basis in order to complete the calls. And the steps that are screened on the handout that I have just given you are the ones that we are going to be talking about today and how they relate to this issue. Okay.

Angela, if you would go ahead with the presentation.

Our goal in any business is to make money. And the way we make our money is we complete every call. And what we're going to do now is run through the steps tied back to the agenda that was forwarded to us laid out hopefully in a manner that ties with the way you had the agenda laid out. In this first slide what we are going to be talking about is how an inmate collect call is processed and sent to the consumer. And in the first example we do not know whether or not the end customer is using a LEC or an ALEC.

And essentially what happens is the inmate picks up the phone, the automated call processor tells them to dial the number and state their name, then we go out to determine whether or not this call is billable. Okay. And when we dip LIDB today here in the southeast, what we are receiving is an answer that comes back that is driven off of the NPA/NXX and

not the ten digit end user number. So consequently if you follow with me up to arrow four, what will happen is the number will be validated and we will get back the OCN number, the operating company number for the ILEC, because it is based on the NPA/NXX. So we don't really know for sure who it is. It may well be the ILEC, but also there is a possibility it may be an ALEC.

Now, what happens based on that validation, we go ahead and complete the call. Again when you go to arrow five, we don't know who we are -- you know, is it going to an ALEC or a LEC, comes down, goes to the called parties.

MR. MOSES: Vince, let me just slow you down just a little bit. The court reporter is having to record all of this, so slow down just a little.

MR. TOWNSEND: I apologize. Once the call reaches the called party, then they are going to receive voice prompts giving them instructions whether to accept the call or deny the call.

Now, the second handout that we are going to pass out also ties in and shows what actually happens when we go through this process of a LIDB validation. So, Rick, if you will -- I mean, Mike, if you will go ahead and pass out the second handout.

What happens when we dip LIDB today, right now in the southeast, we will get back a data stream that tells us

information. And when you receive this document here, on this document is an actual example of a call that was placed on July 16th, and was validated and the data stream in the middle of the page shows the information that we got back on that LIDB dip. And basically you will see from the highlighting that what we got back is an 050 right sort of in the middle of that, okay, and basically that's telling us that there is no billing restrictions on that number.

And then the important digit we got back on the far right side as you look at the page, the screen, is the operating company number of what we perceive to be the company responsible for billing the call. In this case, the operating company number that we got back was Sprint United Florida, Operating Company Number 341. So that's what we learned on that LIDB dip, when we dip LIDB on this particular call.

If you follow with me to the next slide, what we have attempted to do, again, in following the format laid out in the agenda is to lay out the process that happens when it relates to a payphone. And essentially it is a very similar process. The call goes from the payphone to an operator service provider at arrow one, then the operator service provider likewise needs to determine whether the call is billable. They likewise would then dip LIDB. And the information that they are going to get back from LIDB would parallel what I just shared with you. They will get back a validation that right now is based on the

NPA/NXX and not the ten-digit line number.

So they would receive back a good validation in arrow four with in this case right now, the OCN number would be the number of the ILEC, the LIDB owner. In this state it would be either BellSouth, or Sprint, or Verizon, depending upon the service area would be the main LIDB owners. And then based on that information, they forward the call out, the call is completed, and then that is the process of how the call is completed.

MS. HELTON: Mr. Townsend, can you tell me what is LIDB?

MR. TOWNSEND: LIDB is the line information database that is established to help identify various things through the process. In this case we are looking to identify who the account owner is on the call. And so one of the things that it is giving us, this last number here in the sequence of numbers is the account owner for the number, okay. When you look at the data stream -- and I don't have it broken out exactly -- but you can see the numbers over here in this section actually are the phone number itself of the called party, and each one of these series of numbers break out to about 14 different categories that they are representing.

And when you dip LIDB, what you are trying to do is determine information about the number that you are getting ready to make a call on or make a call for. You are trying to

determine are there any toll billing reconstructions on the number, you are trying to determine whether or not -- who the owner of the account is, so you know where to send the billing record to have it billed. And that's what we are trying to learn when we dip LIDB.

MS. HELTON: So it's like a universal database that is used by all ALECs or ILECs?

MR. TOWNSEND: It is used by all -- the LIDB owners are the LECs who have that information and populate LIDB with the data. And then a carrier, an interexchange carrier, or in my case an inmate phone service provider, would access that information. Now, the information that is put into LIDB is put into LIDB by the ILEC as well as by the ALEC.

MS. HELTON: Is there a requirement somewhere to put that information in LIDB, or is it just voluntarily done?

MR. TOWNSEND: We sure hope that is going to happen coming out of this proceeding. The answer is no, to my knowledge there is no requirement today that that information be populated. And so basically what is happening with this in the example we just discussed, we validated the number, and we have gotten back a stream of information that tells us there is no billing restrictions on the number, the 050, and it has given us an OCN number, in this case Sprint's OCN number for Florida.

MR. MOSES: You had made a comment about the ALECs

have the ability to populate LIDB, that is only the case if 1 2 they are facility-based, is that correct? MR. TOWNSEND: I'm not 100 percent certain on that, 3 4 but I think that is the case. MR. MOSES: Does anybody have information on that? 5 6 MS. SIMS: This is Nancy Sims with BellSouth. I was going to bring this up later. I'm not real up to date on LIDB, 7 but I was told that starting about in three weeks the LIDB 8 9 database that we populate will have an OCN field in it and it will be populated with resale as well as facilities-based OCN. 10 11 MR. MOSES: But do you populate that when there is a 12 change in reseller or does the ALEC ---MS. SIMS: I'm not sure who is going to populate it, 13 but there will be a code on the number. And, of course, that 14 code will drive it to whatever ALEC there is. Now, the other 15 facilities-based, if they dip into -- I don't know if they dip 16 into Impact (phonetic) or not, but Impact has the information 17 on the ported numbers which are facilities-based. 18 Thank you. 19 MR. MOSES: 20 MS.GREEN: This is Angela Green. To answer your question directly, Rick, as far as right now no one is doing it 21 22 for the CLECs. 23 MR. MOSES: Okay. Vicki, did you have something? 24 MS. KAUFMAN: I was just going to ask what about 25 ALECs that provide service using UNEs, how does that work?

MS. SIMS: That's facilities-based.

MS. KAUFMAN: Okay.

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MS. SIMS: It is supposed to -- the way they have told me is that in three weeks when they add the OCN field it will be all ALECs whether they are resale or facilities-based.

MR. TOWNSEND: Okay. Moving on, and we will move into the process it goes through to bill these calls. In the example that we are using here on screen four, we are looking at the billing process for an inmate collect call that we know is actually going to a LEC customer.

In this case the inmate phone service provider in the bottom left is creating a billing record in the MI format and forwarding that on to the ILEC. And we receive the ILEC OCN when we did the LIDB dip. And what the ILEC then does, moving to arrow two, they create a bill for the customer, and in the back of that bill is a bill page, a separate bill page that would have the inmate collect call on that bill page. In my case, if it was my company, it would be a bill page that was specific to my company or to whatever company was handling the call.

The bill is then sent to the customer in arrow three where the customer has the bill to pay, and then they would pay their regular monthly LEC bill back to the LEC in arrow four.

The LEC then takes those payments and creates settlement statements that are produced for each carrier. And then they

process those settlement statements on a monthly basis back to the inmate phone service provider or the interexchange carrier.

Okay. If you follow with me on to five is now where we get into the challenge, okay. And this is the billing process for an inmate local collect call to an ALEC customer. Now, what happened in this situation is very similar to what we just saw in that we have created the billing record in the EMI format, we forward it on to where we think we are supposed to send it, which is the ILEC OCN. We send it to the ILEC OCN. And then based on how quickly they are committed to turning around the information, it may be the next day, it may be the next week, it may be the next month, they send it back to us and tell us, oh, no, it's not our call, it is somebody else's call.

So they return it to us as a reject. And it is called a Code 50 reject that is right down there at arrow three. And basically what they are telling us at that point is they do not own the account, they cannot bill it and they are returning it to us.

MR. MOSES: Okay. Let me ask this, then.

Nancy, in the situation you just said where they can populate that number, that will now be populated with an OCN that this will not happen, is that right?

MS. SIMS: Well, it will be populated with an OCN, so he will know what carrier has the account, but there is another

twist which he is getting ready to tell you about, is that if they don't have billing and collection, you are still stuck.

MR. TOWNSEND: Right.

MR. MOSES: I'm just trying to break it down into piece-parts. This is too complicated for me to handle otherwise.

MR. TOWNSEND: What would actually happen, Rick, in this case, and we do commend BellSouth for where they stand on this issue in getting this to this point, what would happen initially, going back three or three slides, is when we validated the very first time, we would find out when BellSouth populates the LIDB with the OCN value for the ability to put in the ALEC number, we would actually find out -- we wouldn't get BellSouth's number here on the end, we would find out right up front that it was hopefully KMC or whoever was the owner of the call, so it would give us better ability right then to try to find where to bill the call.

The problem now is we don't know that when we validate. So we process that call. But we not only process that call, we are continuing to process call, after call, after call until this billing record comes back and the data is returned to us. So, our challenges are several. One is who is the operating company, what is the operating company number? It is not always provided. How do we identify the ILEC? You know if the ILEC doesn't give it to us, we don't have any clue.

Does the ALEC have a billing and collection agreement? And, this is a very sad part of this process. The ALECs are not willing to give billing and collection agreements.

And then if we want to try to bill it ourselves, here is a real challenge, how do we get the bill name and address. The ILEC does not have the information anymore. And regrettably the ALECs will not provide it. We tried to get that information. And so it is a very, very difficult situation for us to learn how to process and bill the calls.

Going on to the process, billing process of billing a collect call from a public payphone. A very similar process. If it is going to an ILEC customer, it's the same identical process we went through previously on an inmate call. Because it is going to the ILEC, the billing process flows in the normal fashion and processes the billing properly.

In the next slide we show back to the same problem we had before. If we are at a public payphone and the record goes out and it comes back as a Code 50 reject, then from a public payphone we have the same identical problems. How do we find out who the ALEC is, will the ALEC provide us billing and collection, how do we get bill name and address when the ILEC can't give us the information and the ALEC will not.

Now, let's talk now about an inmate local collect call to a known ALEC customer. In other words, we want to make an effort, as we have said to bill, every single call. That is

what our rule says here and that is what we want to do because that is the way we make our money. What is happening to us now, we now know because of a database we built internally that this is a number that is not billable. So when the inmate picks up the phone and is going to make this call, when we go to arrow two, we already know that it is not billable. We don't have a way to bill it, because we have already been given a Code 50 reject.

What we attempt to do now is contact the customer, see if the customer will provide us the bill name and address, see if we can set up a direct bill account and then we hope that the process works in a way that they get their calls and we get paid. Regrettably, the uncollectibles have been very, very high in this process. And what is important to emphasize here for us, it represents a significant time commitment. Staff having to repeatedly call numbers to try to find somebody to tell us who they are. It is just very time consuming. It's very unreliable for us to even attempt to do this. And after we have dedicated all of this additional effort and time to do it, the uncollectibles are horrendous. So it's a real challenge for us.

Then the other option that happens to us on a regular basis is we will make an attempt to contact the customer to arrange billing, and the customer will either not provide us bill name and address or they will give us false information.

And at that point we feel we are forced with no other option 1 2 3 4 this issue. 5 MR. KENNEDY: I have a guestion. 6 MR. TOWNSEND: Yes, sir. 7 8 9 10 11 MR. TOWNSEND: That is correct. 12 13 prepaid problems. 14 15 16 17 18

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but to block future calls going to that number. And that sadly happens a great deal. And that is tied to the fraud side of

MR. KENNEDY: If BellSouth populates the database with OCNs for the ALECs, and you have these prepaid ALECs where they have bill number screening, that will now be in that database so that will be a blocked call, is that true?

MR. KENNEDY: So that would solve a lot of the

MR. TOWNSEND: That is correct. That would solve the problems on the prepaid. You are absolutely right. So, again, on the right we are talking about our goal is to bill every call. But our problem is how do we bill the call and have any chance of collecting the revenue unless we have a way to, you know, identify how to bill it.

Going on to Slide 9, it is essentially the same. The problem in terms of what of the OSPs do today -- and I can't speak for an OSP, because I'm not an operator service provider, but in reality I think a good number of them, some of them are still completing the calls, some of them are blocking them, it just really depends upon their availability to the information.

And I do want to emphasize that this is a major problem, as I view it, from a consumer standpoint. Because absent this information, absent the knowledge, this can create challenges for people who want to receive the calls. And if they don't know that their number doesn't allow that or their service doesn't allow it, it does create a real problem.

Going on to 10. What has happened here, because of this gap in the system you have an open invitation to fraud. And I will give you an example of what happens on the prepaid side. The customer buys prepaid service. During week one they run up several hundred dollars worth of in-bound collect out-bound one-plus. We finally find out in week two back from the ILEC that the number is an ALEC number. We make an attempt to contact the customer. The customer will not give us the bill name and address. They provide us false bill name and address. We are forced to block the call, and then the whole process starts over again.

We had on one address, to give you an example, eight different numbers in 22 days, \$3,400 worth of uncollectible charges. So these folks knows there is a gap that are intent on doing this. And I want to make this statement right up front, there are a lot of credible customers, people who have a desire to want to pay the bill, but the challenge is, there is also a whole lot of folks that understand this gap and they want to try to take advantage of the system.

Another example that is not with the prepaid, but is just with a regular service, they subscribe to ABC ALEC, ABC ALEC does not provide billing and collection of the calls. ABC ALEC does not populate with the appropriate toll billing restrictions. And another thing that is important to understand here is ABC ALEC doesn't tell their customer what they can and cannot do with their service. So what happens is their customer accepts a large number of collect calls, we contact them to do the billing, and then the customer is confused. You know, why are these calls not on my local service bill. And they are hesitant, why do we need to set up a billing arrangement with you. Anyway, we attempt to do that.

And regrettably what happens today over a period of time, for example, if they are accepting calls from Johnny and Johnny gets out of jail, they won't pay the bill. So when we talked about how high these uncollectibles were earlier, they are very high. Not just from a fraud perspective of people knowing going in they are going to fraud us, but a lot of people end up not paying the bill and they just drop because they don't have any need for the service going forward.

How big is this problem? It is huge. One billion dollars based on proprietary data submitted to the OBF billing committee based on year 2000 proprietary data over one billion dollars. And I think it is important to understand something here is who ultimately pays that. We all do. As consumers we

are having to bear the burden of this debt on the network because of this gap in the system. And it is regrettable.

I will give you an idea of some of the impact that this has had back on our industry. These are a list of some of the companies that were in business, in the inmate telephone business in 1996 when this whole problem sort of originated. And these are all companies that have either gone out of business or they have been sold. And it is, in one way, indicative of the fact that the single biggest problem our industry has faced coming out of the Telecom Act is the problem that we are here today discussing, and it impacted all of these companies.

Bankruptcies, you can ask the question is it getting better or is it getting worse. The obvious answer is it is getting worse. OPUS Telecom, a major inmate provider, provided service to state correctional facilities. Teltrust, a major OSP. At one point Teltrust was the OSP of choice of BellSouth Public. They also had an inmate division. They went bankrupt earlier this year. OAN, a billing and collection clearinghouse for inmate phone service providers and one-plus carriers went bankrupt in June. You know, the problem gets worse every day you have more ALEC customers, and it just gets worse and worse.

What I think is important to understand, that there are some very significant industry forums that are taking place today in trying to address this issue in the OBF, the NIIF, the

T1S1, there is just a whole series of industry forums that are out there that are looking at this. Two issues that are on the telecommunications fraud prevention committee, which I serve on and have served on since 1990, there is one issue that is Issue 58, fraud prevention for local resale. It was submitted in May of 1998. It was submitted by a lady that is with Billing Concepts, who is represented here today by Jackie Mitchell.

But read the issue statement with me, if you would. Local resale presents significant opportunities for fraudulent activities since there is no way to identify the billing company at the time casually billed direct dialed or alternatively billed calls are made. Now, one thing that is important and I want to emphasize here, this issue was introduced in 1998. We have actively worked this issue for the last three years.

You say why has it taking so long? Our normal timetable at TFPC is to get an issue done in a year because we want to try to come up with a resolution and get it out the door. I will say in all candor, in 1998, the fall of '98, one of the ILEC representatives came to me and said, "You know, Vince, as a fraud prevention professional, I respect what you are doing, I believe we ought to do it, I have run it up the pole at my company and they are telling us we are not going to be able to fix it unless somebody tells"-- this is talking about fixing LIDB -- "unless somebody orders us to do it." And

that was very regrettable. And so we have been fighting this issue for the last three years trying to get people to do what's right and regrettably it hasn't gotten done.

Just this past fall we initiated another issue, Issue 65, guarding against fraud from prepaid local service accounts. Essentially the same issue, but reading the last sentence in that paragraph, "When customers purchase service from these prepaid providers, abuse of other carriers is a regular occurrence." So we have the issue, it's a major one. We have got industry focus on it, and I'm really again happy that you all are looking at it today.

Let's follow in, if this problem is so bad, why have the LECs not fixed it? Well, the real question comes up do they have the problem. If you go in the next handout, we'll just give you an actual copy of this OBF issue, but all the way back in 1997, OBF Issue 1553, the issue had to do with -- if you read the issue statement -- when an alternatively billed message is directed incorrectly to the incumbent company due to a billing validation database timeout for failure, the incumbent company should forward the message to the appropriate company.

Now, if that happened, that would be great, okay. When you turn with me to the next page -- oh, also look at closure. Look how quickly this one was closed. It started in '97, it was closed in '98. Actually it started in August and

is actually just a little bit over a year. If you follow with me and you see what has happened here in the issue resolution, special processing requirements for returns due to change in local service Return Code 50. Exchange carrier calls.

Traditionally, exchange carrier calls that bill outside the originating exchange carrier territory are sent to the perceived exchange carrier. If the calls are unbillable solely as a result of the change in the local service provider, it is the responsibility of the perceived exchange carrier to forward the calls to the correct local service provider and not return them to the originating company for reason defined as Return Code 50. So from the exchange carrier's standpoint, they don't have that problem. They handle it in a different way.

Following with me to the next slide talking about interexchange carriers, interexchange carriers that are billed by an EC will be sent to the perceived billing EC. If the customer has changed local service providers and the interexchange carrier does not know the true billing local service provider, the perceived local service provider will return the calls to the interexchange carrier using Return Code 50.

If you recall back what we are talking about is this 50, what they are doing is they are returning them back to us as Return Code 50. And to me that is a definite example of

discrimination. They fix their own issue, but they don't address it and allow us to fix it in the same manner.

So what do we need to do? The bottom line is if we want to complete every call with the ability to bill the call and receive the revenue, what we need to do is fix LIDB. And that is very, very important to do that.

The next handout, we will pass that out. In 1998, in the fall of 1998 there was a summit held hosted by Billing Concepts, a LIDB and local competition summit. And at that meeting there were several presentations, but three of them that were focused on this issue. The first one was, "LIDB Is Not Broken," by a gentleman by the name of Dave Clippard, who is the LIDB manager for SBC.

There was another presentation given that we are passing out right now that was by Stephanie Cowart with BellSouth, "OBF Message Processing Requirements For Validation Databases In An LNP Environment."

And the last presentation was a presentation that I gave that related specifically to inmate calls.

What I would like for you -- what this presentation is by Stephanie, and it is an excellent presentation, it goes through in the early part of it and explains the technical background of how these calls are processed in a way where the messages are actually processed and reach the person responsible for billing it, okay.

If you flip to the tab which is on Page 13, you will basically see where it is emphasizing where Return Code 50, and as it says in the first line of that slide, the problem is specific to IXCs. The reject code used by the LEC when the end user's account has moved to a different LEC. And it just reinforces -- one, it provides you the technical background in the front part of the piece on exactly how those calls are processed by the LEC today. When they are their calls and then it refers to what happens to it when they are calls to us as inmate phone service providers or as IXCs.

If you follow on with me to what has happened, the question is can LIDB be fixed. If you will go ahead, Mike, and hand out the next -- I'm making him work. At that presentation -- I have not given you in this handout the entire presentation by Dave Clippard, but I have just given the back part of it that had to do with solutions. And I can make a full copy of it available, if you would like.

But what is important to recognize at this meeting Mr. Clippard, who is the national LIDB product team manager, he works with all of the LIDB owners in developing and improving LIDB for all LIDB providers. So not just SBC, but all ILECs. What he did at this meeting in 1998, he pointed out what he referred to as a partial solution, which is the tabbed part in the back of this presentation on Pages 25 and 26. And basically what he pointed out as far as giving us knowledge,

giving the carriers knowledge of the fact that there was a potential billing challenge on a call record, SBC populated LIDB in the record status indicator field back in 1996 so that we had access to data as far back as 1996 that would tell us either one, it's an SBC call, or, no, it's not an SBC call. So it really gave us a heads up to be able to try to look for different avenues of ways to bill calls and they had this in place back in '96.

At this same meeting in 1998 he laid out what amounted to the partial solution, which I shared with you, an interim solution, a long-term solution, and a full solution. And all of those things were outlined in this document right here, okay.

What needs to be done, you need to require all LIDB owners to deploy data screening capabilities so the companies launching LIDB queries will be able to identify the account owner of the end user customer and receive toll billing restrictions. And that goes right back to the little example that I passed out earlier, Handout 2. We are looking for the right number in the far right side of the data stream, and we are looking for correct information in the middle so we know whether or not there is any type of toll billing restrictions.

And what needs to happen is the owners of LIDB need to fix their LIDB so that data can be put into LIDB. And that is exactly what Ms. Sims was talking about a few minutes ago.

And then what needs to happen is you need to require all local providers, not just LECs, but ALECs to populate the account owner field in LIDB at the ten-digit line level with the correct operating company number which will identify the company currently billing the end user.

Now, can this happen? It happened as far back as 1999 when SBC fixed this. Today all SBC service areas, Southwestern Bell, PacBell, Ameritech, SONNET, all the Illuminet areas provide this information that we are talking about.

MS. JOHNSON: I have a question for clarification. It's hard to follow along because I'm not looking at the documents, so I'm trying to imagine what you're talking about. How is the information you are asking for different than the CPN and ANI information that is required in the SS7 and billing records today?

MR. TOWNSEND: I don't know for sure if I understand the question. How is it different than the information provided in the billing records?

MS. JOHNSON: Right. As I understand what you are saying, and I'm trying to follow along, you are asking for additional information to be added in the LIDB. And as I understand it, as calls are processed some of the information that you are looking for in LIDB or is not exactly the information you are looking for in LIDB is already included in

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the call record. That's how we bill one another as carriers for recip comp and other things.

MR. TOWNSEND: Well, when you say it is included in the call record, you're talking about the data stream that comes back that you use when you are send something in on a format.

MS. JOHNSON: Basically the AMA record or SS7 signaling record, whatever we are using, and in whatever context you are looking at it.

MR. TOWNSEND: Yes. What you're talking about is an EC to EC way that you communicate, which is the way that we just described that the LECs have today to solve the problem. But that data and that same method is not used, is not made available to interexchange carriers or to inmate phone service providers. We don't have the same ability to go carrier-to-carrier, or the way you go today as a CLEC or an ALEC back to the LEC, and the way you exchange messages, we don't have that same ability to do that. That avenue is not available to us.

We get -- that's what we're talking about having happen today coming out of this meeting is we want to be able to have access to the data in LIDB in the way that all carriers do that gives us the proper account owner and gives us the appropriate bill number screening.

MS. JOHNSON: Yes, and I'm just trying to understand.

Because, again, as a carrier we are looking to LIDB to validate information, but we are also getting specific information off of the billing detail records. Specifically, the OCN and CPN or ANI are provided as a part of the call detail record, that's how we know who to bill and, again, for example, recip comp to or access charges to --MR. TOWNSEND: Right. You see -- today you see because you are an in EC to EC exchange method, you see the

MR. TOWNSEND: Right. You see -- today you see because you are an in EC to EC exchange method, you see the correct OCN. We do not. When we do a LIDB dip, we get today the ILEC OCN, so we don't know the call is a KMC call when we see it.

MS. JOHNSON: And, again, I'm looking at two different sources of information. So you would see it on the call record just as we do, but you're saying you can't validate it because you don't have access to that data in LIDB?

MR. TOWNSEND: We don't see -- the only OCN we see is the OCN of the ILEC. And the only billing validation information we see today -- now, I don't know, do you folks populate LIDB with the toll billing restrictions?

MS. JOHNSON: I think, again, I'm talking about two different sources of information. You are going to do two things in order to process and validate a call, right? You are going to actually get a call record that says, hey, somebody picked up the phone and placed this call; here is the number that that call originated from, e.g. the ANI or CPN; here is

the carrier that processed that call, hence the OCN or CIC code, and you are also in order, as I understand what you're trying to describe, you want to be able to make sure that that information is valid and that's why you want to balance it against LIDB?

MR. TOWNSEND: In the case you just described we are the carrier. We have got someone here that might be able to answer that better for you.

MS. KOVACS: You're talking about a situation where --

MR. MOSES: Would you identify yourself, please.

MS. HELTON: Could you identify yourself, please.

MS. KOVACS: Oh, I'm sorry. Cayce Kovacs with Evercom. In your situation you're talking about carriers that are -- I'm not sure how to -- identified in the switch as a PIC'd carrier. And that is how the information is getting exchanged at the time the call is being processed, that data is going back and forth.

We're talking about alternate operator service providers, inmate service providers, 1010 dial-around where this information is not being passed during the time the call is being processed. It's on the alternate operator service provider or inmate service provider's own network. So the data type stream you're talking about is not available during this type of call. The only thing that alternate operator service

providers, or inmate service providers, 1010 networks, the only thing they have access to is LIDB.

MS. JOHNSON: And, again, as I understand it LIDB is just really a database. Don't you really need to be able to relate it back to a specific call transaction? So, again, I don't understand where you're getting the level of detail you need related to the specific call.

MS. KOVACS: It isn't about a specific call. LIDB is line information database. It is about the account at that ten digit line level. It is not specific call information.

MS. JOHNSON: That is my understanding of LIDB, as well. But I guess my point is in order to bill me, you're going to be billing me for a specific call. And as such, you are going to be trying to match information related to a specific call to LIDB. You are going to have to tie those two things together. And I guess I don't understand the source.

MR. MOSES: Marva, let me see if I can help. This is Rick Moses. The point I think they are trying to make in LIDB is they won't process the call to begin with if they see it is not a billable call. And if you don't populate LIDB you have got the problem. But you're not going to be able to match the two up unless you process the call. Am I right?

MS. JOHNSON: That I understand, as well. I guess my only question, if I could try to clarify it, again, is you are looking at a call record that has something in it. And I want

to understand your description of what you think is in that call record. As I understand it, it is just the NPA-NXX, is that correct? I'm sorry.

MR. TOWNSEND: No. Today when you do a LIDB dip, the database is such so that the only thing that is read to determine the operating company number is the NPA-NXX. It is not set up to be able to read the ten digits. What BellSouth announced here earlier is that their LIDB is going to be set up so they will actually be able to read the ten digits.

So what would happen in that environment is ALECs would need to populate LIDB with their OCN number for each of their ten digit numbers. And at the same time populate LIDB with any bill number screening or toll billing restrictions. And then that would give us the complete information we need in the data stream to, one, identify the ALEC, to send them the bill to help them bill the calls for their customer; and, two, it would let us know if you weren't going to do the billing, it would let us know that there were toll billing restrictions there so we could not process the call.

MS. JOHNSON: I guess what is confusing to me is I don't understand -- I think some of that information is in LIDB today. And I'm not getting the gap between -- I keep thinking there is something you would have to do to your systems internally in order to recognize that information.

MR. TOWNSEND: I'm sorry, did you say the information

1 is in LIDB today? 2 MS. JOHNSON: Right. We are sending ten-digit 3 information on ANI and CPN. 4 MR. TOWNSEND: Okay. The data is not being populated 5 in LIDB today, is it? 6 MS. SIMS: Well, I think it has ten digits, but it 7 doesn't have the OCN. 8 MR. TOWNSEND: The ten digits are in there, but it doesn't have your OCN. The OCN that we get today when we do a 9 10 LIDB dip, if it is in a Sprint area, we will get back Sprint's If it's in a BellSouth area, we will get back BellSouth's 11 OCN. 12 OCN. So --13 MS. JOHNSON: So you are saying, again, that you guys 14 have done the system upgrades that you need. Once the ALECs 15 complete this population of the database with the additional OCN information, your systems are ready and on line to 16 17 recognize those ten digits? 18 MR. TOWNSEND: Our systems are currently getting and 19 using that data every single day, 24 hours a day, in all SBC 20 service areas. We are ready to get it in Verizon and BellSouth 21 and Sprint the moment it is available to us. 22 MS. JOHNSON: And, Cayce Kovacs, you are on the line 23 from Evercom? 24 MS. KOVACS: Yes. 25 MS. JOHNSON: (Inaudible) even a lot different than

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what was described to us in conversations that we had with 1 2 Evercom. MS. KOVACS: I'm sorry, could you repeat that. 3 MS. JOHNSON: I was saying that in the conversations 4 that we had prior to today with Evercom -- and this is Marva 5 with KMC Telecom -- our specific understanding was that even 6 7 if -- because, for example, we have Illuminet as a third party who also does some SS7 information for us, who have all of our 8 LIDB information, they offered to provide that information 9 specifically to Evercom, but that the issue was that you all 10 needed to do additional in-house systems upgrades in order to 11 12 read that ten digit information. MS. KOVACS: 13 No. MS. JOHNSON: And that is actually what we 14 15 documented. MS. KOVACS: Well, KMC Telecom didn't have a billing 16 and collection agreement in place. 17 18 MS. JOHNSON: But that's like a minor issue. I mean. that is --19 20 MS. KOVACS: Well, unfortunately, it wasn't a minor issue. There was no billing and collection agreement in place, 21 22 and we can identify the OCN and we can route the call. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Because I had correspondence 23 from Evercom that said that specifically that we wouldn't be 24 given a billing and collection agreement because you couldn't

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process the ten digits in order to bill us correctly. And that's why we pulled in Illuminet because we were looking to execute an agreement, a billing and collection agreement with Illuminet. But the second part of that that we needed was systems upgrades from Evercom. And, again, I'm trying to understand whether the systems upgrades have been completed.

MS. KOVACS: I believe that was in April when we were in the midst of implementing a new billing system and there was this kind of misconception on the telephone calls that we had that had a billing and collection agreement been signed that day, that the next day billing could take place, and it doesn't happen that quickly. It takes time to implement someone into a system that now you can start exchanging data.

MS. JOHNSON: Yes. And I guess that's the net of what I'm trying to get to and understand, because specifically our understanding from those conversations -- and, you know, this is kind of how we reduced our minutes even -- was that even if we entered into a billing and collection agreement with Illuminet, that your systems weren't at the stage yet where they could process that ten-digit data.

You were doing systems upgrades which you expected to have completed around July, and I'm trying to understand whether or not what you are saying to us today is that those systems upgrades have been completed.

MS. KOVACS: We can do the billing with anyone that

has a billing and collection agreement.

MS. HELTON: Ms. Johnson, it sounds like this is something that you need to maybe be talking to Ms. Kovacs about without everybody else here in the room, so we would like to move forward.

MS. JOHNSON: Yes. We can have an additional conversation off line. But, again, I was just really trying to understand what they are communicating here. And, again, the net of the methods does impact everyone. I need to understand if Evercom or the biller's position is that their systems are capable of processing ten-digit ANI? The only deliverable me, as an ALEC, owes is the LIDB update and a billing and collection agreement in order for my calls to be processed?

MR. TOWNSEND: Yes. If I'm understanding the question correctly, what we need to have is LIDB upgraded by the ILEC so you can populate the account owner in LIDB and so you can put the appropriate bill number screening or toll billing restrictions in LIDB. And I guess I had a question, do you today have a billing and collection treatment with Illuminet?

MS. JOHNSON: Actually we are in the process of closing on one.

MR. TOWNSEND: Well, today all of us here in the inmate service business, we bill calls every single day with Illuminet. So if you, in fact, can put into place a billing

and collection agreement with Illuminet, that is one of the very suggestions that we are talking about here in a couple of slides.

Let me bring closure to --

MS. KAUFMAN: Can I just say one thing, Mary Anne, in regard to the KMC situation. I think that even though you are correct, this is a situation between KMC and -- I have already forgotten your company's name, and I apologize for that -- but it is indicative of either misunderstandings, or I don't know what, between the companies. Because KMC has been very involved in this issue and has had many calls, discussions, and whatnot. And as Marva was telling you through her questions, has gotten information very different from what you are being told today.

So we are just trying to clarify, you know, what the situation is. And everything has been done that needs to be done from the inmate service providers. I think we all want the same goal, to move forward and get the calls completed.

MR. TOWNSEND: Let me, if I may, bring closure to where we think we are. Coming back to the presentation, again, I want to commend BellSouth for their efforts in bringing this to closure. And I am very excited about the fact that they are testing it now. It is actually working in certain areas because we have had it work for us. We have received the proper information where they have been testing it, and we are

very pleased with that, and we look forward to that completion.

Qwest is now testing it. They anticipate full implementation in November. I spoke with Denise Gilmore with Verizon this morning before I came in. And basically, if I understood her correctly, in the old GTE service areas they are loading this ability to do account owner in the current BVS system, the billing validation systems, and they are testing it today with some of the LIDB hubs. So it appears that they likewise are in the process of testing it and are loading it.

There is some question in my mind, based on the discussion, as to whether or not both features will function with one query. In other words, that we will get the account owner, and we will also get the toll billing restrictions with one query. It appears with some of what we discussed that in some of their service areas we would have to do what is called an OLNS query, and also come back in with another query to pick up the toll billing restrictions. So from our standpoint we would have to pay twice, and that is an issue that I think we just need to look into and investigate.

But, again, I was very pleased that they are testing it, and it appears that they have some solutions close on the horizon. What wasn't clear is whether or not -- I think she indicated that the data screening piece of it was a piece that was still having to be worked on. But, again, there is definite testing going on right now for Verizon.

MR. MOSES: Let me interrupt you just for a second. You have mentioned the major LECs and everything, what about the smaller LECs, do they do LIDB updates, or do they contract with someone else. or --

MR. TOWNSEND: The folks that are in Illuminet, currently Illuminet provides account owner and data screening in their service areas. So the ones that are in Illuminet do provide it, yes, sir. In reference to Sprint, regrettably, they have indicated to me that funding for both of these projects, to do account owner -- fix account owner in LIDB as well as do data screening are tentatively in the 2002 budgets, but have not been approved.

And obviously I think this would be something you would want to confirm directly with a Sprint person, but I got this from the LIDB product team individual, Lori Niday (phonetic), yesterday in a phone conversation. And I have a tremendous respect for her as a professional, and I think they want to work on it. Their challenge has been that people haven't decided yet to fund it. And I certainly hope that that is something that we might able to motivate them to do so we can get it fixed.

But going on into closure, what we would like to see happen is coming out of this process we would require LIDB owners that do not provide account owner and data screening capabilities in LIDB to immediately implement the partial

1 solution that was implemented by SBC back in 1996. And we also 2 feel it would be appropriate that if they have not done this, 3 that we ought to be reimbursed for our losses. 4 The bottom line is on this LIDB guery that I shared 5 with you earlier, we are being provided information which is false information. And we make a business decision based on 6 7 that false information, and we lose money on it every day. And 8 we continue to lose money on it for days before we get the information back. And it is a very serious problem for us. 9 MS. KAUFMAN: Can I ask a question just so I'm clear? 10 11 When you keep referring to the owners of LIDB, is that the 12 LECs? 13 MR. TOWNSEND: That's the LECs. 14 MS. KAUFMAN: Bell owns theirs and Sprint owns 15 theirs? 16 MR. TOWNSEND: Right. 17 MS. KAUFMAN: And the ALECs do or don't have the 18 ability to get in and populate that system? 19 MR. TOWNSEND: In two weeks you will have the ability to do it with BellSouth. Sometime hopefully this fall you will 20 21 have the ability to do it with Verizon. It's up in the air as 22 to when it will happen with Sprint. 23 MS. KAUFMAN: So does the ALEC provide the 24 information to Bell and Bell does it, or does the ALEC -- can

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the ALEC go right into the database?

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MS. JOHNSON: My understanding today is that the incumbent usually updates LIDB.

MR. TOWNSEND: Again, from my experience on the telecommunications fraud prevention committee, that has been a real serious point of discussion or debate. What we are recommending is that -- and what I think is what is recommended in the industry is that whoever is the actual account owner, if the ALEC owns the number, they update LIDB. If the ILEC owns the number, you know, they update LIDB. But that is, again, something we can discuss today.

And now let's -- for the next part of the puzzle, because this just gets us to a point if we fix LIDB, once we fix LIDB then we know now who we need to go to to bill the call. So what must be done next to complete every call.

MR. McCABE: Excuse me one second. I just had a question on the last slide. On your -- my name is Tom McCabe with TDS Telecom. Reimburse ISPs for all losses resulting from LIDB owner's failure to provide account owner and data screening capabilities.

MR. TOWNSEND: Right.

MR. McCABE: One of the things that we find out quite often when we get customers that don't pay their bill on collect inmate calls is that they come back and say we never authorized the collection of local -- I mean, collect calls and we requested to have those calls blocked. And it's always

after the bill comes in is the first time we ever hear that they wanted collect call blocking. So I think it's a problem to have a situation where we would have to reimburse you given the fact that in most situations it is the customer who never subscribed to it who now is faced with a \$500 bill saying we never agreed to have that. That's what we have.

MR. TOWNSEND: So your challenge is that you have a customer today that you provide service to and then they receive a bill based on a bill that we sent to you, and they say they deny all knowledge of the calls.

MR. McCABE: Exactly.

MR. TOWNSEND: And I admit that's an issue and that is a challenge. One thing I know we do and I believe the other companies represented here do is we don't allow customers to get that high without notifying them that they are receiving those calls. In other words, we are very concerned about the fact of someone reaching a very high level of a bill because, one, they won't be able to pay it, so it doesn't do us any good in the first place.

So I know my company, and I think Mike's does and the other companies here, we actually initiate calls to billed numbers at a certain level to tell them and to contact them to find out whether or not the mother, or the father, or whoever is paying the phone bill wants the calls accepted. Now, in relationship to your problem on how we handle that, we deal

with that on a daily basis. And if someone has one or two calls and they are for one or two minutes and they deny knowledge or didn't want them, or whatever number of calls, just short calls, we will automatically credit those off an invoice if that is raised to our attention.

But if we have call, after call, after call, after call and they go the full ten minutes or the full 15 minutes, then I think what you have there is you have a customer who accepted a lot of calls, doesn't want to pay for them, and they are going to deny all knowledge and they are going to return them. So, you know, how we choose to address that, that is something we need to work out.

MR. McCABE: Sure, I understand that. But we don't get that information in terms of that customer's bill until we get the billing records from Illuminet, for example. So we don't know that the customer ran up a \$700 phone bill this month. And it is after the fact and now that customer is telling us we told you, or the father or somebody says, we told you to put call blocking on there.

MR. TOWNSEND: I see what you're saying. You're saying they told you to put blocking on their number and you are now stuck with the situation.

MR. McCABE: According to what you would like here is that we would not --

MR. TOWNSEND: No, I'm sorry. No, this issue, the

thing we're talking about here is an entirely different issue. It's not one in the same, it's an entirely different issue.

MR. McCABE: Okay. Now, ALECs must provide billing. What we would like to see coming out of this proceeding is that ALECs would be -- we would require ALECs to provide billing for all third-party charges, collect, one plus casual dialing, and bill to third through billing and collection agreements with clearinghouses or through direct billing and collection agreements with individual service providers.

The option that was mentioned by KMC of going through Illuminet is an excellent choice, that is exactly what we find that the agreements that are out there, a lot of them are doing that, or they work directly with a billing and collection clearinghouse is a great way to do it. If the ALECs say they don't want to bill the calls, then what we feel needs to happen is the ALECs need to notify their customers of the services that are not provided.

You know, if the basic service the ALEC provides does not give them the ability to receive collect calls because there is no way to bill it, casual dialing, third party, we think that is the only fair way to treat customers, that you need to tell them what your service includes and what it doesn't include.

And in addition to telling them that, what we would like to have happen is, again, back to the basic process that

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the LIDB owners must deploy the screening capabilities to enable to have account owner and toll billing restrictions. And then what we would say is the ALECs then must populate that information and then you would require the ALEC that does not provide this service to populate the appropriate data screening and toll billing restrictions for each customer. And if they fail to do that, then likewise we feel we should be reimbursed for our losses when they fail to populate the account owner or the toll billing restrictions.

And lastly, and I appreciate everybody's patience, bottom line our goal is we want to complete every call, that's the way we make our money. We would like for there to be an ability to bill the call and receive the revenue, but we need your help. We need the LIDB owners to deploy data screening for account owner and toll billing restrictions and then we need all providers, that means the LECs, the ILECs, the ALECs, we need all providers to populate the account owner field in LIDB, and we need the ALECs to provide the appropriate billing, provide billing for all services allowed through some type of billing and collection agreement, or we need the ALECs to treat their customers fairly and tell them what services they don't provide and then have the ALECs populate the appropriate toll billing restrictions. That is the only fair thing to do.

Again, thank you for your patience. I appreciate your time and, again, commend you for tackling this issue. We

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are here, we are committed, we want to help work with you to find a solution to this because we think it's the best thing to do for all consumers. Thank you very much.

MR. MOSES: Mr. Townsend, I greatly appreciate you giving that presentation. I think that at least lays the framework for the problems out there, and gives us something to discuss from.

I would like to hear from the LECs on some of the comments that have been made as far as modifying LIDB in order to accomplish some of the goals that are put in here. We have heard from BellSouth, I think, that you are modifying LIDB already from what I'm hearing. Any of the other LECs present?

MS. KAUFMAN: Rick, can I just ask a guestion --

MR. MOSES: Sure.

Verizon.

MS. KAUFMAN: -- of all the LECs. I guess we asked of this Nancy, and she said she didn't know the answer to it. Maybe they could get back to us. And that is assuming that there is going to be this effort to populate LIDB again, how that is going to be done, if the ALECs are going to have that access or it's going to go through the LECs. You know, how is the process going to work, how quickly or slowly, that sort of thing.

> Okay. MR. MOSES: Dave.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Dave Christian with Verizon

49 Communications. It's my understanding that we are, in fact, 1 2 doing the upgrades to the LIDB in the GTE territories. I don't 3 have a time frame on when that is going to be completed as far 4 as a date, but it is going to be sometime this year. We do 5 need to clarify the double dip piece, and we will get that 6 clarification to you in our comments. 7 MR. MOSES: What about the ALECs access to LIDB? 8 MR. CHRISTIAN: I will clarify that, as well. 9 MS. JOHNSON: And there may be some contractual issues there, because I know specifically a lot of the business 10 11

(inaudible) in our interconnect agreement require that the ILEC update LIDB. So clarifying who the LIDB owner is (inaudible).

MS. KAUFMAN: I think she said that there may be contractual issues involved as to who updates LIDB, and so it is important to get that clear.

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MR. MOSES: Sprint, belly-up to the bar. We have got to hear from you.

MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandi Khazraee with Sprint. And, unfortunately, I don't know the answer this morning to those questions. In fact, I learned more than I knew before I got here from Mr. Townsend, so we will have to find that out. And I guess you're going to have written comments. We will have to provide our responses in written comments.

MR. MOSES: And we will require the -- or request the written comments. But, also, when you do the inquiry find out

1	how quickly you can do the upgrade and not just what you are
2	budgeted for, because the order may not coincide with your
3	butter, I mean your budget, so
4	MS. KHAZRAEE: That does happen sometimes, doesn't
5	it?
6	MR. MOSES: It does. Just to give you a heads up.
7	Any other LECs present? Now, is it my understanding on the
8	small LEC side that this isn't a problem, that this is handled
9	by Illuminet or some other company that is updating LIDB for
10	you, is that correct? I'm treading into ground I know nothing
11	about, so
12	MS. JOHNSON: I actually missed the question, could
13	you repeat it?
14	MR. MOSES: Yes. What I was inquiring about is the
15	smaller local exchange companies, is there a problem with LIDB
16	with them, or is this being taken care of by another company
17	such as Illuminet?
18	MS. JOHNSON: We use Illuminet for LIDB, and we also
19	use it for (inaudible) porting the ILECs update LIDB on our
20	behalf.
21	MR. MOSES: But you are with KMC, is that correct?
22	MS. JOHNSON: Yes.
23	MR. MOSES: Okay. I'm looking for like the smaller
24	local exchange, the incumbent local exchange companies.
25	MR. McCABE: Unfortunately, I don't have that answer

1	put I will look into it. I do think we probably do have an
2	issue with resellers in terms of how that information is being
3	populated into LIDB, and I will check into that.
4	MR. MOSES: Okay. And if you could include that in
5	your comments then that would be helpful.
6	MS. MITCHELL: Jackie Mitchell. Rick, perhaps I can
7	answer that question about the ILECs, the small ILECs. Most of
8	the small ILECs are served LIDBs are served by either are
9	usually served by Illuminet. Their billing and collection
10	contracts are served by either NECA or Illuminet. So they do
11	have a facility that allows them to have access to LIDB.
12	MR. MOSES: But if LIDB needs to be upgraded and
13	there needs to be a change in this data field, is Illuminet and
14	NECA going to do that?
15	MS. MITCHELL: Well, I can't speak for either of
16	those operations, but surely somebody will be responding to
17	your request for comment.
18	MR. MOSES: How are they even going to know we are
19	having this workshop?
20	MS. MITCHELL: We do.
21	MR. MOSES: But NECA and Illuminet don't, do they? I
22	mean, they are not a certificated company.
23	MS. MITCHELL: I'm not sure. But as a billing
24	clearinghouse, and I represent ZPDI in this case, as a
25	representative they are one of our contracting companies that

we contract with for billing opportunities into those small local exchange carriers, so we will be delighted to work with both of those companies to let them know.

are intending and when they will complete it as far as upgrading it for the ALECs to have the ability to access it for the population, and also if they are going to populate LIDB with these modifications?

MR. MOSES: Could you find out for us whether they

MS. MITCHELL: I will just ask Vince a question about their representation on the national committees.

MR. TOWNSEND: Yes, I was going to say that as far as Illuminet, it is my understanding that they already are doing what needs to be done in all aspects of data screening as well as -- as well as account owner. And I am -- the gentleman, I was going to provide you with a list of the basic contacts. And the gentleman there with Illuminet is a gentleman by the name of Eric Rock (phonetic). But I have e-mails and different numbers for these various people.

I do now have a NECA contact. So we can get that NECA contact. And NECA is represented on the TFPC, so we can identify those other contacts and between us we would be happy to contact them.

MR. MOSES: Okay, thank you.

MS. MITCHELL: Rick, I just have one more comment from a clearinghouse perspective. We represent over 400

companies in the United States that we process records for that are then transferred to the local exchange carriers for bill processing. The dilemma is not just an inmate dilemma, it is not a payphone dilemma, it is an operator service and casual carrier problem. Anybody that dials 1010 or anyone that dials a zero for an alternately billed call, those providers are experiencing this.

And just from our customers alone we are experiencing about a \$5 million a month problem with Return Code 50. It's a huge issue across the industry for the numbers that do not have a relationship with the carrier providing the service, and that is the 1010 product or any collect or third-number billed product. So there must be a mechanism to either get that call to the proper billing or to not allow the call to occur. And, of course, being in the business to complete calls, we want to see the calls completed.

MR. KENNEDY: Do the ALECs have the capability or LECs. either one. to block 1010? You do?

MS. SIMS: We have a tariff offering that provides for blocking.

MS.GREEN: But, Ray, this is Angela, remember a lot of us are under Commission mandate to keep -- as well as FCC mandates to keep the 10XXX open at all times. We don't have the ability to block it. So that is another -- I mean, there is a lot of little piece-parts to this, and I will have to say

I'm really glad to see Mr. Beck in the audience today, because this is a consumer issue. It's not just, you know, an inmate or payphone issue as Ms. Mitchell points out. This is everyone's ability to have a telecommunications system that works for them and works in the way they expect it to work.

MR. MOSES: Donna, go ahead.

Ms. McNULTY: This is Donna McNulty. I have a question with so many experts in the room here, I just -- maybe this question is basic, but it seems to me there is a discussion today about a number of different LIDB databases, for example, Illuminet and BellSouth. How do you know, if you are a carrier, which of the LIDB databases to dip into when you are processing a call?

MR. TOWNSEND: What you do as a carrier is you contract with a hub. In my case, I contract with SNET (phonetic), and SNET is a hub LIDB provider, a hub provider. They are responsible for then when my dip goes to SNET, they identify, oh, we need to send this down to BellSouth, or we need to send it to Sprint, or we need to send it to PacBell. And the hub provider makes that determination as to where the dip needs to go. And that is the role they play in the process of getting the correct LIDB query.

Ms. McNULTY: Thank you. Have you ever encountered any problems with that, for example with number pooling or something where you -- at all, I don't know.

1	MR. TOWNSEND: Yes. Number pooling is a whole new
2	opportunity for challenges. So, I don't think we want to
3	Ms. McNULTY: Well, I mean, I'm just trying to learn
4	about all of this, too, as everybody is working through this
5	just trying to figure out how it works.
6	MR. TOWNSEND: Do you want to take a shot at that
7	one?
8	MS. KOVACS: Cayce Kovacs with Evercom. NeuStar is
9	the national is the NPAC (phonetic), the national ported
10	database manager, and so the gateway LIDB providers that Vince
11	was referring to, they hit the NPAC database and can see the
12	ported numbers from that database, and so then hopefully route
13	to the correct LIDB on those ported numbers. If a number
L4	doesn't appear to be in NPAC, then the default assumption is
15	you look at the NPA-NXX and go to that incumbent LEC's LIDB.
16	Ms. McNULTY: I'm just trying to figure this out and
17	please bear with me. In a number pooling situation where you
18	have
19	MS. KOVACS: You have blocks of numbers belonging to
20	somebody.
21	Ms. McNULTY: That's right. And sometimes couldn't
22	BellSouth have one block of NXXs, but have different the
23	last four digits and MCI have the same NXX, but different
24	MS. KOVACS: They are having to go down to seven
25	digits instead of the six digits NPA-NXX.

1	Ms. McNULTY: Okay. And that is done with Neustar?
2	MS. KOVACS: Yes.
3	Ms. McNULTY: Okay. Thank you.
4	MR. MOSES: Okay. Any of the ALECs have any
5	comments, or questions, or anything?
6	MS. KAUFMAN: Marva, do you have any more comments
7	that you want to make?
8	MS. JOHNSON: Actually I was going to say, again,
9	what our deliverable is is to work with the ILECs.
10	MS. HELTON: Let me ask, is she on a speaker phone,
11	maybe she could talk into a phone, maybe it be would be little
12	bit clearer. Because I'm having a real hard time understanding
13	her.
14	MS. KAUFMAN: Marva, are you on your speaker phone?
15	MS. JOHNSON: Yes.
16	MS. KAUFMAN: Maybe if you picked up the phone we
17	could you are kind of breaking up a little bit, we're having
18	a hard time understanding you.
19	MS. JOHNSON: It may also be because you are getting
20	feedback from lines that aren't needed.
21	MS. KAUFMAN: That is better already. Go ahead.
22	MS. JOHNSON: I did just want to say that if the
23	requirements from the ALEC community are just to work with the
24	incumbents in order to make sure that the accurate information
25	is in LIDB. that the incumbents have already started the

1	process and our secondary deliverable is really the billing and
2	collection agreements with Illuminet or setting up specific
3	billing and collection agreements with the individual carriers.
4	then that is really good news for KMC. My only concern is
5	timing. Are we talking about three months, six months?
5	MS. KAUFMAN: And I guess some of the LECs are saying

that they are going to investigate that and report back.

Apparently some of them don't have the exact timing information right now. But I guess your question might be what is going to happen in the interim because KMC has been in this situation where calls have been blocked. And, you know, under your current rules that is not permissible. I'm sorry?

MS. JOHNSON: We have a lot of service in Verizon's territory. Besides that, BellSouth was right up front in initiating the LIDB updates, that's good because we cover a lot of their area, as well. But Verizon would be our second largest area.

MR. TOWNSEND: Well, I guess my question back to KMC is as soon as you -- from my perspective, and I may be missing something, but if you identify and go ahead and get your billing and collection agreement with Illuminet, then we would know the account owner in the BellSouth area and your question is what we would do in a Verizon area when we don't know for sure the call is yours.

Well, when we processed it in the way that we

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described today and we got it back from Verizon as a Code 50 reject, if you, in fact, have already secured a billing and collection agreement with Illuminet then although we would have had to go through that extra hurdle of doing a LIDB dip, not getting the right information, getting the reject back from Verizon, we would have lost a certain period of time there.

But if you still have your billing and collection agreement in place with Illuminet, which is in your control, then we would be happy to send the billing records straight on to Illuminet the moment we know it's yours.

MS. JOHNSON: Yes. that's great news.

MR. TOWNSEND: Whether we get on the first LIDB dip or we get it on the Code 50 reject, you put in place the billing and collection agreement and we will bill for your customers right straight through Illuminet.

MS. JOHNSON: That's great news. Because that was one of the things we actually had a call with Evercom and Illuminet and there was still going to be development required by Evercom to support that, but I feel good with the resolution that you have offered now, so we will just rush to get our Illuminet contract finalized.

MR. TOWNSEND: Great.

MR. MOSES: Okay. With that we would like to have the comments due by September 28th, which is on a Friday. In those comments if you would please address the ability to

update the LIDB, the modifications necessary when they can be implemented, any barriers that you may see, you may run into, identify all the problems you possibly can. Because, again, we are going to be using this information to take a recommendation to the Commission.

Also, on the ALECs, if you would file similar comments of the necessary billing and collection agreements that you need to enter into. Anything else that you can possibly think of. We have heard so much information today, I'm on information overload, so I'm not sure I'm hitting all of the points. Also, because this not docketed as of yet, if you would send the comments to my attention, to Rick Moses at 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 323 -- what is our zip code? I don't know.

MS. HELTON: 32399-0850.

MR. MOSES: I don't know why I have a mental block on that zip code.

MR. TOWNSEND: Rick, if I might also, there was a good question that you asked earlier, and I think it would be helpful if everybody would address it, would be is to who is going to do what once it is out there. In other words, will the ALEC look to the ILEC to populate LIDB for them, or is the ALEC going to be held accountable for doing it? And what we have proposed here, we felt each owner of the account should be responsible for populating the appropriate account owner and

1	the appropriate toll billing restrictions. But I think that is
2	something that from our perspective it would sure help so we
3	would know, and obviously they would know whose responsibility
4	it is to populate the appropriate data.
5	MR. MOSES: Okay. If you will include that in your
6	comments, please.
7	Well, I didn't think we would be done before 9:00
8	tonight, I'm surprised. This is a shock. Anyone else have any
9	comments?
10	MR. TOWNSEND: Again, just thank you for tackling
11	this. We really appreciate it.
12	MR. MOSES: Be glad to do it. Thank you all for
13	coming. I appreciate all of the input and your cooperation.
14	Thank you very much.
15	(Workshop concluded at 10:47 p.m.)
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COUNTY OF LEON )
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I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative
Services, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been
transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said
proceedings.
I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative
or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in
the action.
DATED THIS 18th day of September, 2001.
JANE FAUROT, RPR
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