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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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| _  | PARTICIPATES.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2  | CHARLES REHWINKEL, ESQUIRE, and SANDY KHAZRAEE,             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3  | representing  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  | TOM McCABE, representing TDS Telecom.                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  | CHARLIE BECK, ESQUIRE, and PHYLLIS DAVIS,                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6  | representing the Office of Public Counsel.                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | DE O'ROARK, ESQUIRE, and DAVE CHRISTIAN, representing       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  | Verizon.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  | BRUCE RENARD, representing FPTA.                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | MIKE TWOMEY, ESQUIRE, and LORI PARHAM, representing         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | AARP.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | SAMANTHA CIBULA, ESQUIRE, CHERYL BULECZA-BANKS, BOB         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | CASEY, and CURTIS WILLIAMS, representing the Public Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Commission Staff.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 1  | PROCEEDINGS   |
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| 2  | MR. McCABE: Pursuant to notice, this time and place             |
| 3  | has been set for a rule development workshop to obtain comments |
| 4  | on Draft Rule 25-4.0665 pertaining to Lifeline service. I'm     |
| 5  | Samantha Cibula of the Commission's legal division. Here with   |
| 6  | me today is Cheryl Banks, Curtis Williams, and Bob Casey of the |
| 7  | Commission's technical staff.                                   |
| 8  | Do you want to go ahead and take appearances down the           |
| 9  | row?  |
| 10 | MS. KHAZRAEE: Sandy Khazraee with Embarq, and Susan             |
| 11 | Masterton is here with me.                                      |
| 12 | MR. McCABE: Tom McCabe with TDS Telecom.                        |
| 13 | MR. BECK: Charlie Beck, Office of the Public                    |

Counsel. Phyllis Davis with our office is here today, also.

MR. RENARD: Bruce Renard with the Florida Public Telecommunications Association.

MR. TWOMEY: Mike Twomey on behalf of AARP, and with me is Lori Parham who is the advocacy manager for State Affairs for AARP in Florida.

MS. CIBULA: Is there anyone participating by telephone? Okay.

MR. O'ROARK: I'm De O'Roark along with David Christian appearing for Verizon Florida, Inc.

MS. CIBULA: There is a sign-in sheet at the back table, so be sure to sign in before you leave. There's also copies of the draft rule back there, so if you need a copy of the draft rule you can obtain it on the back.

MR. SIRIANNI: Hi. This is MaryRose Sirianni with BellSouth.

MS. CIBULA: The workshop is being transcribed, so it's important that you identify yourself before you speak. As you are probably aware, the Legislature amended Section 364.10, Florida Statutes, addressing Lifeline service in 2005. In those amendments, the Legislature directed the Commission to establish procedures for the notification and termination of Lifeline service. Staff's objective with this rulemaking is to draft the rules required by the Legislature.

regard to Lifeline service that parties might want to include by way of rulemaking. Staff is currently drafting additional rules pertaining to Lifeline service. Staff will issue a notice setting forth those additional draft rules in the near future and interested person will have an opportunity to comment on those rules at that time.

In this rulemaking, however, staff wants to move forward with the draft rules that have been noticed in order to comply with the Legislature's mandate to the Commission. We had planned to go section-by-section to get your comments on the draft rules today. Before we start, are there any questions or comments?

MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandy Khazraee with Embarq, and I'm also here as the FTI Regulatory Chairperson. And we looked over the draft rules you had. We think this is a great idea to get the rules out there and embodied, because right now, I guess, we are dealing mostly with orders from years past in documenting what the Lifeline requirements are.

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And so we took the statutes and we actually tried to go ahead and incorporate what was in the statutes in a set of draft rules which I only just showed you guys first thing this morning, a few minutes ago. And we would like to actually propose these. We voted -- the FTI board voted on these last evening and approved them being presented as an FTIA product, which means that the members all have agreed that these would all be appropriate Lifeline rules.

They basically just include what's currently in the statutes and what's currently required of the ETCs because of past orders that have been issued by the Commission. So that was our thinking in going ahead and taking it even a little bit further than the rules that you guys have drafted.

MR. CASEY: Sandy, I have a question for you. I noticed just looking over these, glancing over your FTIA proposed rules, that you mentioned wireless in here, too. Now, are the wireless companies members of FTIA?

MS. KHAZRAEE: Yes, there are wireless companies that are members of FTIA. And we did have participation, actual

suggested language from two of the wireless members, and we had a third one who actually voted on these rules. So there were three wireless companies that did participate.

MR. CASEY: Could you name them for us?

MS. KHAZRAEE: Sure. Sprint/Nextel, Alltel Wireless, and Cingular.

MR. CASEY: Thank you.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Sure.

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MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Tom.

MR. McCABE: Just a question. You had indicated, Samantha, that staff's draft rules were an outgrowth of the legislation regarding the 60 days and things of that nature. I guess I'm curious with regard to Item 4. There is nothing in the statute that I'm aware of addressing that issue. And I think if it is our intent to try and move forward with some items, get some draft rules out that are not controversial, perhaps that one might be best held off for a later point in time.

MS. CIBULA: That is something that we could do.

MR. BECK: Samantha, this is Charlie Beck. I would like to address that. You know, we have had a proposal similar to your Item 4 out for quite sometime, and I don't see the goal of putting -- I don't agree with Mr. McCabe's proposal that the goal is to put out something that is noncontroversial. I think the goal is to do the right thing. So we wouldn't agree with

him that it is appropriate to take Item 4 and separate it from the others.

MR. RENARD: Cheryl, Samantha, I just want to go on the record to say FPTA is an affiliate member of FTIA, but we had no notice of these rules at all from them, and we had no opportunity to input, or respond, or any awareness of them until we just saw them right now. So I just wanted you all to know that.

MR. McCABE: Excuse me, Samantha. The FPTA, they're affiliate members, they are not board members.

MR. RENARD: Yes, that is what I said, Tom.

MR. McCABE: I'm sorry.

MR. TWOMEY: AARP would join Public Counsel in saying that we're fine with the segregation of Item 4. As far as these proposed rules, I suppose they could be -- I haven't had a chance to read them thoroughly. Off the top of my head, I'm not at all sure how they can tie wireless service to payments to Lifeline. But be that as it may, as I said, we haven't had a chance to read it thoroughly. It was brought at the last minute.

Ms. Parham has some comments she wants to make on what the AARP's overall goals are vis-a-vis increasing Lifeline participation in the state of Florida, and she would like to make those now. It will take just a minute.

MS. PARHAM: Good morning. I'm Lori Parham, the

advocacy manager for state affairs for AARP in Florida. I want to talk first about what we see the proposed rule is not addressing in terms of procedures to promote Lifeline.

Section 364.10, Florida Statutes, specifically states that by December 31st of 2003, each state agency that provides benefits to persons eligible for Lifeline shall undertake, in cooperation with DCF, Department of Education, the Commission, the Public Counsel, and the telecommunications companies providing services, the development of procedures to promote Lifeline. It also says the Commission shall adopt rules to administer this section.

We would like to see the development of rules that specifically address the procedures that the departments working together will follow to ensure eligibility for Lifeline. There is no excuse for Florida's limited enrollment. You have heard the statistics about Lifeline before. You have heard them from us a lot. In 2003, Florida telephone customers contributed 47 million through the universal service program to national Lifeline support. Due to the low enrollment rate in Florida, less than 17 million was returned to Florida Lifeline enrollees.

More than one million households that are eligible for Lifeline in Florida are not getting the service. Just more than 12 percent of eligible individuals are enrolled. AARP would like to see the regulations define the role of the

Commission and other state agencies in educating the public about Lifeline. We commend the Commission for its efforts thus far, but believe more can be done in coordinating with the necessary state agencies and in holing the agencies accountable to enroll more Floridians.

For example, since the large majority of individuals must go to an office to sign up for a public benefit, they could easily be added to the Lifeline list then. We just aren't seeing those efforts. There are some other educational and outreach activities that we would like to see addressed in the rule. We would like to encourage the development of a rule that would require telecom companies to inform customers at a couple of different stages in the process about the availability of the program.

First, when a company sends a termination of service notification. When a termination letter goes out to a customer, the individual would be given information about the Lifeline program and who to contact about eligibility and enrollment. Second, AARP suggests that the rules spell out that telecom companies inform all customers, both orally and in writing, of the existence of the Lifeline service program when they request or initiate service or a change of service locations or providers. These are additional avenues to promote participation in the program. Thank you.

MR. CASEY: Lori, could you spell your last name for

me, please.

MS. PARHAM: Sure. It is P-A-R-H-A-M.

MR. REHWINKEL: Samantha, may I address that issue?

This is Charles Rehwinkel, State Vice President Embarq. I just wanted to address Ms. Parham's remarks about the state agencies.

We share AARP's desire that state agencies become more involved in the process. And we have, I would say since October of 2005, been seeking to do that through the Chairman's Office And the Governor's Office. We were given the opportunity to make a presentation to the Governor and agency heads seeking that support and we believe it's well received.

The fact of the matter is that these wheels turn a little bit slower than we sometimes would like, but we would urge AARP's help and assistance to make this happen, and we look forward to working with them to do that. I think that that could be very helpful.

I do have some doubts in my mind about either the authority of the Commission or the wisdom of the Commission asserting jurisdiction over sister agencies to establish protocol and procedure for them to participate. I think it's much better done as a cooperative and encouragement-seeking effort rather than to establish rules. That is just my view, it's not something the FTIA has sat and talked about.

We have sat down and talked about how we can get the

agencies to participate more, and we do have plans underway for some pilot programs with the Department of Education and the Department of Children and Families, and we would certainly urge the AARP's participation and assistance here. We think it would be very valuable.

MR. TWOMEY: Let me just respond briefly. I think I can say on behalf of Ms. Parham and AARP that they will gladly work with the industry and the other state agencies in whatever efforts are required to promote increased Lifeline enrollment. I would suggest, however, that working collegially outside of the rule process is fine, but not enough. I think that if the Commission were to undertake rulemaking as we think the statute makes clear it has an obligation to do, and that there is an obligation that the sister agencies have to participate and facilitate the efforts, if you had a schedule -- having a schedule and having a drop dead date always helps everybody move forward with a little bit more alacrity.

So, I think we can have -- the two functions can move parallel, they don't have to be sequential. So I would say that we can consider going ahead. AARP, perhaps alone, perhaps with other consumer organizations, would undertake to offer you rules to this end, but I think they can be parallel and don't have to sequential. Thank you.

MR. REHWINKEL: Samantha, to be more specific about my concern about the wisdom of proceeding that way is we have

found this to be the case each and every time we this discussions. There are legitimate issues that are raised by the agencies, and I think the Commission would be ill-served to push this issue.

Because anytime you impose tasks upon another state agency there are costs that have to be factored in the budget process. And I don't think the Commission wants to get tangled up in seeking to dictate tasks, guidelines, timelines, et cetera, on agencies that are not included in their FTE count, or their budget requests, or the appropriations. So I just -- I understand where AARP is coming from. We think that it is something that is very important, it is in the law, it needs to be taken care of, but I don't know that the Commission is the proper forum to establish those. So I would urge that you not go forward in that regard in this rulemaking.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Samantha, this is Sandy Khazraee. Can I say one more thing --

MS. CIBULA: Sure.

MS. KHAZRAEE: -- that I didn't really cover in my brief opening remarks? Statute 346.10 on Lifeline refers to eligible telecommunication carriers all the way through the statute. And in Florida not only are the ILECs ETCs, but some CLECs and some wireless carriers. Not all, but some. The ones that have applied and gone through the process. So that's the reason that the draft rules that we developed through FTIA

included wireless specifically. It's for the ones that are ETCs. It's not for every wireless carrier, it's for the ones that are ETCs.

MR. McCABE: And that would include Nextel partners now, since they are under Sprint/Nextel?

MS. KHAZRAEE: I suppose so. I can't really speak for that company anymore.

MR. CASEY: Charles can, right?

MS. CIBULA: As I said at the beginning of the workshop, we are aware that there are other issues in regard to Lifeline that parties want to include in the rulemaking, and staff is looking at that now, and we will be drafting additional rules that we hope to add onto what we have here already. And at this point we just want to move forward with the more procedural aspects of it and get a rule in place, and then that's not going to foreclose us from during that time still going ahead and having more workshops and thinking about how to add additional provisions to the rule that probably will be in place soon, hopefully.

And so at this time I would really like to maybe go section-by-section to what we have drafted here to get comments on these provisions that we have before us. And then, like I said, we'll take into consideration all of your comments that you have given us so far here today. And when we go back and do additional drafts of rules, we will take that into

consideration when we are drafting those rules. And they will be noticed, so you will have an opportunity to actually see what rules staff comes up with, and there will be additional workshops, and you all will have an opportunity to comment at that time at those workshops.

So right now does anyone have any comments on Section I of the draft rule?

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MR. RENARD: Samantha, this is Bruce. The only suggestion you might want to consider is fleshing out a little bit more when you will say the telephone number of the eligible carrier. They tend to have a lot of different numbers, so I think it might be useful to specify the number by which the consumer can get information specifically on Lifeline. That may be a helpful clarification.

MS. PARHAM: This is Lori Parham with AARP. We are concerned with the time frame for notification of termination. This is a really long period of time, and AARP would recommend a notice of termination be given within seven to ten days, similar to other states, or that if the notice is sent 60 days out that there is a follow-up notice within seven to ten days prior to the termination. Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: Does anyone have any concerns about AARP's suggestion?

MR. McCABE: This is Tom McCabe. I think there might be some misunderstanding in terms of the intent of Item 1. It

is our belief the way it is written, it basically goes back towards the statute which was put in there based on the verification requirements that exist from the FCC. So the seven to ten days is really -- I'm not sure where AARP is going on that issue, whether they're thinking that's when a customer is to be terminated for nonpayment of service.

We would suggest, though, Items 1, 2, and 3, we kind of expanded on those, and those would be our Items 2, 3, and 4. And this is all consistent in terms of what we are required to do today through the FCC on verification. That is the first part of Number 2. We're responsible of verifying the program-based eligibility, then from there it sets forth the procedures for notification of termination. If it is determined that a customer is no longer eligible, then we provide that information. That 60-day period allows them to come back to us to show proof of eligibility. And if they do so within that time period they remain on Lifeline. If they don't, at that point in time they are transitioned over to the discounted service. I forget what we refer to it as. The transitional Lifeline.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Tom, you referenced the program based, but if on the income basis Public Counsel provides a list to you, wouldn't that also apply in this? I mean, Public Counsel certainly wouldn't be providing a notice to the customers, I don't believe.

| 1  | MR. McCABE: They would not. But we do address the               |
|----|---|
| 2  | role of the Office of Public Counsel. We have all agreed that   |
| 3  | we have no role in doing income verification and would not      |
| 4  | impose any further requirements on customers once we get        |
| 5  | notification from the Office of Public Counsel. But what we     |
| 6  | have added into ours is a requirement for the Office of Public  |
| 7  | Counsel to do an annual verification of that, which is required |
| 8  | by the FCC rules.   |
| 9  | MS. KHAZRAEE: Cheryl, I'm not sure I understood your            |
| 10 | question just now to Tom. When you said that the OPC would be   |
| 11 | giving us the customer information, are you talking about of    |
| 12 | the customers that no longer qualify under income based?        |
| 13 | MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Yes.   |
| 14 | MS. KHAZRAEE: No, I think the OPC would be giving it            |
| 15 | directly to the customer. I mean, they would have to            |
| 16 | MR. BECK: We qualify customers under an income base.            |
| 17 | MS. KHAZRAEE: Right.  |
| 18 | MS. BULECZA-BANKS: But if they no longer qualified,             |
| 19 | you would have no way to know.                                  |
| 20 | MS. KHAZRAEE: But do you also tell the customer?                |
| 21 | You tell us that they no longer qualify, do you also tell the   |
| 22 | customer that they no longer qualify?                           |
| 23 | MR. BECK: Let me introduce Phyllis Davis in our                 |
| 24 | office who is overseeing the Lifeline process.                  |

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MS. DAVIS: Phyllis Davis, Office of Public Counsel.

We do send out a letter to the customers if they do not qualify. We give them the reason that they don't qualify in the letter. We also include that if they have any questions that they can give us a call back and we will explain to them explicitly why they don't qualify.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: And what we're referring to here was the verification process, a periodic review if the person still qualifies. So assume that at the time they were unemployed and they qualified, and then they got a job and so they longer qualify. And while the customer is supposed to tell the ETC that they no longer are eligible, the periodic review would have to be conducted, and that's where I was getting to. And I think that was Sandy's question. If that was done, would Public Counsel then on the verification notify the customer, or would they believe that they would send the list to the ETC and the ETC would then say you no longer qualify or something.

MS. KHAZRAEE: And they would definitely have to give us the list, because we would have to be the ones to remove the Lifeline credit from their account. My question, I guess, is who is actually communicating first to the customer to tell them you no longer qualify.

MR. BECK: Let me backup. This is a proposal FTIA has put out this morning without consulting us. On their proposal that the Commission by rule require our office to

verify customers' income eligibility, I would submit to you the PSC doesn't have that authority to direct our office to do that one way or the other. So I simply don't agree with the rule at all the FTIA has proposed.

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MR. McCABE: The reason why that language was included is that we are required by the FCC to verify, and the fact that the statute is written in such a way that the Office of Public Counsel has taken over the responsibility of the income eligibility, then it would seem that they would be the one to be responsible for verifying those.

MR. BECK: I think the point Tom is perhaps missing is that the issue is whether the PSC has the jurisdiction to order the Office of Public Counsel to do such a thing. I would submit to you the Public Service Commission doesn't have that power to direct us to do that.

MR. McCABE: Then it would be the responsibility of the incumbent LEC to verify the income eligibility by the FCC rules.

MR. BECK: Our office will determine about the verification of eligibility. My statement to you is the PSC doesn't have the authority to tell us what to do.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: So are you willing to doing that function, to do the verification?

MR. BECK: I'm not willing to have the PSC tell us to do it.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: I understand.

MR. BECK: And that's all I have to say about that.

MR. CASEY: We are presently working on a memo of understanding with different agencies of the state, and I think OPC is on there, too, and maybe it would be better forum to include it in a memo of understanding rather than in a rule.

MR. BECK: We would certainly consider that.

MR. TWOMEY: Samantha, let me say that we take Tom's point about the 60 days as being correct, that I had confused that with the 60-day period in the third section, and that the longer period in Section 1 is to the advantage of the consumers. So, thank you, Tom.

MS. CIBULA: Any more comments on Section 1? Let's move to Section 2.

MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandy Khazraee. And basically we left that one -- that is our Number 3, and we left it as you all had drafted it. And just to address the 60 days in this rule, it is a no later than 60 days. It doesn't say that we are going to take the full 60 days to get them reinstated. But, you know, it is to allow us enough time, number one, to make sure we get the documentation we need from the customer. Sometimes you tell them what you need and you don't get it on the first correspondence. And it's also just because sometimes the way billing cycles run, you know, when you get the documentation and you get it input into the system you have

just missed the current billing cycle, so it may be the second bill before it shows up. That's really why the 60 days is in there. It's not saying that we would always take 60 days.

And, in fact, if the customer has responded immediately, rarely would it be 60 days.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Well, but this is worded that 60 days following receipt of proof, so that is not including the delay in time of somebody responding. That actually is from the date of receipt of proof that you actually have it in hand.

MS. KHAZRAEE: And so when we get it, and we generally -- I can speak for Embarq on this specifically. We generally take about three business days, at most, to get the system updated. Depending on where that falls on the customer's billing cycle, it may have just missed that billing cycle. It may be the next bill after that before it actually shows up on their bill.

MR. SIRIANNI: This is Maryrose Sirianni with BellSouth, and I would just echo what Sandy said. I mean, it is usually three to five business days at the most. But the billing cycle is -- I think we have had this discussion before about the 60 days in a previous workshop, and one of the reasons was because of the way the billing cycles hit. They may actually on the bill see two credits because it missed the first one by a day or so and the next month they will see two months of the Lifeline credit, or partial months, and then a

whole month just because of the billing cycles.

MR. BECK: This is Charlie Beck. We don't have an issue with the 60 days for the companies to process the proof submitted by the customer, but I think a separate issue is what is the effective date of the Lifeline credit once they have processed it. And I think it should be made clear in the rule that the effective date is the date the customer submitted proof. So, in other words, companies can take whatever time they need to process it, but once the process is completed it should be effective as of the date that the customers submitted the proof to the companies. I think that is consistent with the way we deal with income right now, we make it effective as of the date.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Charlie, this is Dave Christian with Verizon. I think that is consistent with the way Verizon would process that, that we would go back to the date we received the verification papers.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Embarq does as well. We make it effective the date that we received it. And Charlie's right, that is exactly what we do on the income based, as well. When they send us the list of customers, we make it effective the date they show.

MR. BECK: So I think we are in agreement on what is happening. The rule doesn't say that, though, and so I think it would be helpful to clarify that.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: That is something we certainly can add for clarification.

MR. TWOMEY: Mike Twomey for AARP. We would be good, then, along with Public Counsel, and would encourage the specificity on the retroactivity of the date.

MR. McCABE: Tom McCabe for TDS. I don't have a problem with it, I just need to verify. I mean, you know, once we get an application, we go ahead and enroll that person. I don't know if it becomes a situation where it comes in at the end of the day and it gets processed the next day, whether backdating it becomes an issue for billing purposes or something of that nature. And, you know, perhaps a three-business-day deal or something like that might be workable. I'm just not sure.

MR. RENARD: FPTA would support the AARP and Public Counsel position on this, although I'm a little bit confused because this sounds like a situation where the customer was already on Lifeline service. He was then terminated, or she was terminated, and now we are reinstating the customer, because it sounds to me like an error in their termination. And if, in fact, there was an error of termination, I'm wondering why there should be any break at all in their continuing to receive the Lifeline credit.

MR. CHRISTIAN: I will take a crack at that. This is
Dave Christian with Verizon.

Bruce, under the FCC's April 2004 order, they

implement a process when verification has been conducted. And

under the rules that if the customer is taken off of Lifeline

and our verification would indicate that they are no longer

eligible, but yet the customer can provide proof in that 60-day

period then Lifeline would be reinstated.

MR. RENARD: So, in effect, there would be no break in that situation.

MR. CHRISTIAN: I'm not sure how that would really work. Because the break -- I'm getting in a little deep here, but when the verification goes out in that 60-day period, is Lifeline still on the bill?

MR. McCABE: Yes.

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MR. CHRISTIAN: So Lifeline is not taken off during that verification time period.

MR. McCABE: The issue here would be a situation in which you have notified the customer that their Lifeline service is going to be terminated. Sixty days comes and goes and the customer hasn't presented any proof of eligibility while that customer was still receiving Lifeline, then the third month he notices that Lifeline is not on the bill. They come back to us and say, hey, I'm eligible, here is my proof. And at that point we would reinstate them. That would be the gap in which they lost.

MS. KHAZRAEE: And during that gap -- this is

Sandy -- during that gap they went to transitional Lifeline, so they didn't even go back to full priced basic local service, they went to transitional Lifeline.

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Renard, just to clarify your point or your question as far as an error, in drafting this particular section of the draft rules it was not staff's intent that it related to an error, it is open to any development. It may actually be an error, but it may just have been an issue of the customer not presenting the verification or an omission, but it wasn't just focused on an actual error being made.

MR. RENARD: Thank you, Curtis.

MS. CIBULA: Any more comments on Subsection 2?
Let's move to Subsection 3.

MR. McCABE: On Subsection 3, the bottom line is USAC conducts audits, and we are responsible for providing them with the verification information on request. And part of that would involve verifying the income eligibility. And the FCC rule requires that -- the verification information is kept for a period of three years. So the question becomes is the Office of Public Counsel going to do an income verification on an annual basis, and, if not, is that going to then come to the incumbent local change company. And we will be more than happy to discuss it off line, Charlie. I guess this is probably one of those items that would probably be best to address at a later point in time, but it is mandated by us to do that.

MR. BECK: I'm not going to repeat everything I said before. Let me say that if they are audited, I think the proof the companies have to show is that they received a certification of eligibility from our office. I don't know what other issue Mr. McCabe has.

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MR. McCABE: But we have to -- we are required to verify on an annual basis. Once you do the income eligibility to us, or the large companies, that goes into effect and after the first year it needs to be reverified that that customer is still eligible. And that's all we're discussing is the continued eligibility, and that we need to provide, have available for use after audits. I know of small local exchange companies, for example, that have been audited by USAC and have been penalized for failure to meet the FCC requirements.

MR. SIRIANNI: This is MaryRose with BellSouth. And I will say that we have been audited in other states in our region, and they don't just look at the eligibility criteria to see if we have it, they also look for the verification piece. And in the past, I mean, we would be more than willing to do the verification piece on the income eligibility, but OPC has not wanted us to do the income criteria. So maybe it is something we need to take off the table here and talk about with OPC at another time.

MR. BECK: The statute empowers the Office of Public Counsel to certify eligibility. It doesn't give that authority

to the local exchange companies. And my position is that if asked, the proof that the companies would need to show is that we have certified them as eligible.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Do you have any suggestions on how the verification process obligation under the FCC should be handled?

MR. BECK: We will take care of what the FCC requires. The PSC doesn't have the authority to tell us how to do it.

MR. SIRIANNI: So after they have been on for one year, what are we supposed to do with those individuals, automatically put them on transitional discount if we don't receive anything from the Office of Public Counsel?

MR. BECK: This is beyond the rule, MaryRose. If you want to discuss that with us, we'll be glad to. But you are discussing a proposed rule for the Commission and this isn't an appropriate place for it.

MR. McCABE: And if we fail to comply with the FCC requirements, it's the local exchange company that gets penalized, it is not the Office of Public Counsel. And what we are looking at -- and, I mean, the fact that we have this rule in place, it's like half of the rule. And what we think that needs to be discussed is the other half of the rule.

MR. BECK: We don't certificate eligibility for
Mr. McCabe's company or any of the other small local exchange

companies. I think his comments are simply gratuitous because they don't affect his company.

MR. McCABE: We seem to be going around in circles. One thing I want to bring out is that the PSC is responsible. We did have to write a letter, I believe it was to the FCC, saying that there is annual verification going on for our Lifeline program now. Now, if OPC is not going to do annual verification, we're going to have to figure out something to do. But maybe we should just push this off and table it for now.

MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandy. Can I just say one other thing about what that language? Not what we have just discussed, but this is our Number 4, what your Number 3 is. And one other thing that we added in our language which doesn't have anything to do with this particular discussion, is a statement that says nothing in this subsection prohibits an ETC from requiring a customer to apply for service in accordance with our normal processes.

And, you know, we didn't believe that the intent of the rule was to keep us from being able to require the customers to provide what they need for us to provide service, but we just wanted to make sure that was very clear. So we are not saying we are going to impose verification requirements, but if they don't currently have service with us, they have to contact us and we have to go through our normal service order

process with the customers, and we just wanted to make sure that was included in this language.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: And that's essentially to look and see if there are any past due bills or other issues that might be outstanding?

MS. KHAZRAEE: It's for anything. I mean, if they don't have service with us, we can't just take some third-party's word for it that they want service. You know, we have to talk to the customer, we have to get their information, their full name, their Social Security Number, or whatever form of identification they are going to give us to prove that they are who they say they are. Otherwise we could end up with an account created in somebody's name that is not that person. You could end up with, you know, identity theft.

So we just have procedures we have to go through.

And we have to find out what the customer wants on their service. Do they want any features, do they want to be picked to a particular carrier. I mean, we just can't set up an account for a customer without talking to the customer, so we're just trying to make sure that that is very clear.

MS. CIBULA: Any more comments on Subsection 3? Okay.

We'll move to Subsection 4. Well, this would be the really controversial one. And, you know, you'll notice that that is not anywhere in our -- if you have had a chance to look

through the FTIA's list of proposed rules, this one is not in there because we don't believe that it should be a rule that, you know, you have to allow them to purchase certain things if they are a Lifeline customer.

And I'm going to say for most of the companies we do allow them, allow Lifeline customers to purchase bundled services, or features, or whatever, but we just don't believe it should be in a rule as a requirement. You know, the Lifeline program is established by the FCC, sets up Lifeline service, which is discounted basic service. And so we don't really want the rule to go further than that at this time.

MR. BECK: We disagree. This is an issue that is brought up numerous times by customers, and it is principally Verizon where we get the complaints. We don't get them with BellSouth and Sprint. We think it's appropriate. We don't think you should be telling the customer what they can and can't have once they are Lifeline eligible. So we support the rule, we think you ought to go forward with it.

MR. TWOMEY: This is Mike Twomey. AARP would echo the comments of Public Counsel. Despite all the harrumphing that went on in the rebalancing case about what people did with their money, and how many folks, seniors and others, low income had cable television service, and cell phone this, and cell phone that, once an individual is certified pursuant to the statute, it is not the company's business to tell them how they

can or cannot spend any of the rest of their disposable income. So Section 4 is appropriate. And any suggestion that a company should be allowed to deny Lifeline service in connection with a bundle of services or premium services is just wrong.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Dave Christian with Verizon. I would just like to offer a few comments. The list of supported services has been developed by the Joint Board on Universal Service. It has also been adopted by the FCC. That list of supported services does not include a Lifeline discount on nonbasic services or packages, or bundles of services.

In fact, in the FCC's order released July 14th, 2003, they refused to -- they adopted the Joint Board's recommendation that unlimited local usage should not be added to the list of supported services. So if basic local usage is not a list of supported services, how can a package that includes nonbasic services have Lifeline added to it? I just don't see the authority. I think the rule that you drafted, the first three sections have clear statutory authority under 364.10.

I have looked through the statutes pretty carefully.

I can't find anything that discusses that this Commission has authority to apply a Lifeline discount to a nonbasic service package. That is our position. And from a practical standpoint, I think we provide Lifeline on basic local service, which is the intent of the FCC's program, and we think that a

discount on top of a discount is not required under the FCC's rules or the PSC's statutes.

MR. CASEY: Dave, can I ask you a question? Wireless companies all have packages. They are all packages for wireless.

MR. CHRISTIAN: I'm sorry?

MR. CASEY: All the wireless companies have packages, they don't have basic local exchange, but yet they are required to provide Lifeline discount on their packages. So why wouldn't --

MR. CHRISTIAN: On their service.

MR. CASEY: On their service, right.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Becoming a wireless ETC is an elective process. And they can establish whatever discounts on whatever packages they want. I think that if they offered a stand-alone local package, which some wireless carriers do, they could offer Lifeline on that as the other companies do at their own decision, their own business decision, offer a Lifeline discount on a bundled package. I think it's up to the company. And certainly with numerous competitive ETCs providing service in Florida, the customer now has a choice of companies that will provide them a Lifeline discount.

MS. CIBULA: Any additional comments on Subsection 4?

Any additional in general?

MS. KHAZRAEE: Samantha, this is Sandy. Could we

since we are here, go through what we have got on this other sheet and just see if anybody has any objections of the people that are here to any of these rules.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Could I add one more thing before we start that? The one thing I wanted to offer, and this is Verizon's perspective, is that the rule that you have drafted includes some of the laws that were implemented in 2005, but it doesn't include all of them. And I'm just wondering if when you look at the FTIA rule, we intended to included every law that was implemented in rule, and I just wanted that to be on your mind when we go through the FTIA draft.

MR. McCABE: I have a question on Number 4. And I know Verizon has their position and, you know, some companies do it today and some don't. I'm not really sure I understand what 4 is in terms of basic and nonbasic. Would a local company be required to offer Lifeline on a bundled package that included LD, or DSL, or video? Is that the intent of staff's position on that?

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Theoretically, what we would like to see is that if the person has basic local service they are entitled to the discount on that basic local service. Now, when you are pricing it, you just price it differently when you are doing the bundled packages to sell. But theoretically it would be that basic local service piece would receive the discount.

MR. McCABE: I understand that. And I guess from some pricing positions that you take, I mean, you can get to a point where you are discounting your services. And I think to an extent, the 3.50 that the local exchange company eats today is a big part of the issue there, because what you do is you have already discounted that service considerably. For example, I may have a package with basic service and some, you know, three calling features, and --

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: And staff's opinion is that I shouldn't have to forego that discount as a Lifeline customer because I choose call waiting.

MR. McCABE: I understand that. But then in terms of a competitive response that I have to turn around and try and get my rates more in line with, say, a Vonage where they offer those ancillary services at no cost. So I put together a package today that says, okay, I'm going to give you basic service and three calling features, and it's only going to cost you 50 cents more for that. Well, the profit margin that I had built in on those calling features is now gone. And now when I'm putting a discount on top of that of 3.50, that I think is where some of the concern comes in.

But I think it becomes more of a concern when you start looking at the bundled packages when you are providing video offerings or DSL offerings. My company today, we provide the discount on our bundled packages. Whether we want to

continue doing that in the future, I don't know, and I don't know what is going to come tomorrow whether I want to be in that situation.

MS. KHAZRAEE: And I'll just say from Embarq as well, you know, we have looked at the FCC order, too, and we actually concur with Verizon's reading and interpretation of that order. We believe that if it's a nonbasic service, which our bundles are, then we are not required to provide the Lifeline discount. As Tom said, we currently do, but we don't believe that that is the way the FCC's order intended it to be, or requires it to be I guess I should say.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: I understand your position.

MR. WILLIAMS: I have just one quick question for Ms. Sirianni. Do you have a position on that, does BellSouth?

MR. SIRIANNI: I was kind of letting Sandy handle it. BellSouth does provide the discount today, but I concur with Tom and Sandy and Dave in that, you know, even though we do provide the discount, you know, we certainly don't think there needs to be a rule. And we're not sure at this point that the FCC requires that. I would say we are talking about bundles, and you say the basic local exchange service with nonbasic service packages with call waiting, call forwarding, et cetera, those packages are nonbasic packages. They are not considered basic.

I mean, if you look at the baskets that they are in,

they are in nonbasic, totally nonbasic services. They are not considered a basic service. So, you know, we will continue providing the discount, and we're not going to discontinue any time soon, but we do concur with their positions on --

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MS. BULECZA-BANKS: But I am still getting basic local service besides the call waiting, call forwarding, voicemail.

MR. CHRISTIAN: You are getting the package that you subscribe to --

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: I understand, but if part of that --

MR. CHRISTIAN: -- that includes a basic component, but it's no longer a basic service.

MR. SIRIANNI: If you pick it apart, of course, you can say here is the basic service component and here is the vertical services and they are nonbasic. But when you combine it as a package and you pay the one price for it, this Commission has determined that that is now a nonbasic service. It is in the nonbasic basket.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Okay. Can I ask one question?

And I think, Dave, maybe you can help me with this. There are some features that I buy individually that are not as a package. So if I just have basic local service and caller ID, then that is a basic and then an additional service, and then you provide me the discount. So if I add two more things,

though, now I don't qualify.

MR. CHRISTIAN: No, no, that's not true. You can buy anything with the basic --

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: A la cart.

MR. CHRISTIAN: A la cart. But as far as, say, like the freedom package, which is an all-you-can-eat package of basic combined with long distance and vertical features. That is discounted packages that is for a competitive marketplace response and we do not provide a discount on that. Now, if you are a basic local customer and you subscribe to Lifeline and you have voicemail and call waiting, we are not going to prohibit you from buying that.

MR. SIRIANNI: Basically, you're paying the tariffed rate for each one of those individual items.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: I understand.

MR. WILLIAMS: Just to follow up. So, Ms. Sirianni,
I guess I was a little confused. I know you said you actually
do offer the discount, but you stated that BellSouth does not
have a position at this time on the interpretation of the FCC's
order?

MR. SIRIANNI: No, no, let me restate that. We do provide the discount. We will continue to provide the discount. We don't plan on discontinuing it at any time soon. However, we agree, just like Sprint who provides the discount, also, or I should say Embarq, sorry, who provides the discount

today also, we still believe that the FCC does not require that you do provide the discount on the nonbasic service packages.

MR. WILLIAMS: And specifically you -- so your position is that the actual bundled services are not included as eligible services for Lifeline discounts?

MR. SIRIANNI: Correct. That there is an argument that they should not be included, that they are already discounted by the fact that they are packaged together and have a specific price on them that is, if you added up all the individual components, it would be much higher. So they are already getting a discount. And so like Mr. Christian was saying, you are giving a discount on top of a discount. And we don't think that that was the intent of the FCC when you put Lifeline in place. I know we have had this discussion before, we will have it again in the future.

So -- I would say, though, that Item 4, if do you want to get rules in place, and you want to get something on the book, we can continue to talk about 4. I know that you all aren't going to just let it go away. But if you did want to get something done quickly to take that one off the table at least at this moment, we could probably get something done fairly quickly without controversy.

MS. KHAZRAEE: And Susan just pointed out to me, and I agree with her, that if you took out the parenthetical, we would like it better, what you have there. So the Lifeline

service discount shall be applied to the basic local exchange service rate or a service offering which combines basic local service with nonbasic service, but not put in the rest of it that specifically says a package.

MR. TWOMEY: Let me ask the ILECs for a brief clarification if I may, and I apologize if this has been discussed at length before, but I hear them saying that -- I think I hear them saying that the FCC does not mandate that they provide the Lifeline discount in connection with bundles, is that correct?

MR. CHRISTIAN: That would be our position, yes.

MR. TWOMEY: Is it your further position that the Florida Public Service Commission is precluded by the FCC from requiring you to do so?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: No, I think they are precluded by the statutes in Florida that govern the PSC that are pretty prescriptive on Lifeline enrollment and practices, that there is nothing in there that says that Lifeline discounts should be applied to a bundled service. That's our position.

MR. TWOMEY: Okay. Thank you.

MS. CIBULA: In regard to your question about going paragraph-by-paragraph through your proposal, the only thing that concerns me is that we have only seen it for the first time this morning, and I know a lot of other people have only seen it for the first time this morning, so I was wondering if

it might be more productive if we just get written comments from everyone on the proposal that you have offered this morning, because that will give people a chance to go back and think about it for while and then write something down and send it to us.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Yes, that's fine.

MR. CASEY: One comment I would like to make on the number that you have here. On 12B, where it says Linkup/Lifeline discounts apply to only one access line per household.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Yes, thanks for catching that, Bob.

That is one that is actually not in the Florida Statutes, that is an FCC --

MR. CASEY: Well, it is not an FCC rule yet. They are talking about it, but there's also some states out there that are allowing two lines per household for CapTel for relay service. Specifically, CapTel that requires if you want 911 service for the deaf, you have to have two lines, and if a person qualifies for Lifeline then they are allowed two lines. Not in Florida, but there are some other states that are doing that.

MS. KHAZRAEE: And when you say they are allowed two lines, do you mean specifically both lines have the Lifeline discount on them?

MR. CASEY: That's correct. I know California is one

of them. But that's just something to think about.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Thanks for that.

MR. BECK: Samantha, and I agree about written comments, since we have just received this this morning. I would like to make a brief comment on Number 8, though, since we are here.

MS. CIBULA: That's fine.

MR. BECK: One of the things in Paragraph 8 is they say payment arrangements shall be made in a manner consistent with a tariff. And I think there is an issue, a legal issue on whether you can, by rule, adopt something else that changes from time to time. So if the Commission adopts a rule today and there is a tariff out there, and then the tariff changes in the future, have you by rule adopted something that doesn't exist, you know, at this point in time? I don't think you can do it. I think that issue has been before the Commission before.

The sentence following that says that if there is no tariff, that the arrangements are to be made for a period of not less than four months. I suspect what the companies intend to say is it has to be completed within four months. I think the way it is written it says it prohibits three months, and it has to be four months or greater. That's the way I read it. I mean, that's what it says. But I think most of this has no place at all in a rule anyhow, and this is kind of like a wish

list of stuff. We'll submit comments later about it.

MR. McCABE: I will just make a comment. I mean, it really wasn't a wish list. One of the things that we have experienced is trying to make sure that we have a consistent source of documentation on the rules. This here, you know, the issue of the tariff and the payment arrangement of four months, that language comes directly out of the Commission order. I forget what number it was. And I believe it was the stipulation that we entered into with the Office of Public Counsel, and I think --

MR. BECK: I think there's prohibitions in a rule adopting another document that changes from time to time.

MR. McCABE: Okay.

MS. CIBULA: Any more general comments?

MR. RENARD: Samantha, I would just offer one closing comment from FPTA's perspective, just to point out the incongruity of, as these rules draft point out, having Lifeline available for wireless services and not having any Lifeline relief available or involvement for public payphone services, which are really serving the folks that can't afford wireline or wireless even with the Lifeline support. So it just strikes me as extremely inappropriate that we have a situation like that. And I, again, renew my request for the Commission's assistance in trying to address that going forward. Thank you.

MR. McCABE: Bruce, just out of curiosity, is it the

FPTA's intent to be certified as an ETC, or is it for the incumbent local exchange companies to put all payphones on Lifeline service?

MR. RENARD: Tom, I think the latter is the preference, although either solution or either approach we would be open to to address a legitimate concern. And, you know, if we really believe in the Lifeline concept it needs to be addressed in some manner. We're not carved in stone as to how to go about it. We would like, frankly, FTIA's help in addressing it, as well. But whatever will solve the problem of the loss of public phone access and the need for it by the folks we are trying to help with Lifeline we are open to.

MR. CASEY: Have you approached the FCC at all, Bruce, on this idea?

MR. RENARD: The Joint Board had -- we approached the Joint Board, Bob, on it several years ago, and the Joint Board recommended that it be considered. And at the time the FCC declined to really address it. And at that time it was being approached more from the ETC approach that Tom just laid out there, which is why we have tried to drop back and maybe look at ourselves more as end users and consumers as opposed to carriers for this purpose.

But I would say that when the FCC did not really act on the Joint Board's recommendation things were not as dire for the payphone industry as they have become since then. And the

phone counts have dropped dramatically since then. So there has been a pretty big change in circumstance since that time.

And we are hoping to renew the initiative to get it addressed now before it's too late.

MR. CASEY: Thank you.

MR. RENARD: Sure.

MS. CIBULA: We mentioned filing comments. I was looking at July 12th as a date. That would give us three weeks from the workshop. And unless I hear someone that majorly objects to that, we will go with July 12th. And please send the comments directly to me. Since this is undocketed, if you don't send them to me then they will go into the abyss somewhere probably.

You can either send it to me by mail or you can send it to me by e-mail. My e-mail address is scibula@psc.state.fl.us. And once we get the comments back, we'll look them over, and then we will decide how to go forward. And I guess the next step will be a statement of estimated regulatory cost. And then we will open a docket, and from there I guess you will have a better idea, a recommendation will be filed, and we will get an idea of what our position is that we will recommend to the Commission.

And if there aren't any more comments or --

MR. McCABE: Just a suggestion. Perhaps it might be something to consider in terms of having another workshop after

everyone has a chance to look at our proposal so that we might be able to identify which issues are going to be controversial from this group. And I don't mean that we don't plan to address those. My only thought is if staff is working on some additional issues that may be controversial, perhaps it might be best to move those into that one so that we don't have two rule proceedings in progress that are going to be controversial, if you know what I mean.

MS. CIBULA: We'll probably get a better idea once we get the comments in what probably is controversial and what isn't controversial, and we will make it -- probably make a decision then once we look at everything. So that's something we will think about. And, like I said, we are drafting additional Lifeline rules, so there is going to be more to come. Even if we go forward with something that might not be as complete as everyone hopes for at this point, we are going to go forward with more Lifeline rulemaking.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: I would remind everyone to please sign in the sign-in sheets that are located over here on this table. I appreciate that.

MS. CIBULA: And also if you're doing comments to FTIA's proposed rules, you can also give your comments, written comments, if you want to, to the staff's rules, as well, if you want to do that.

If there aren't any more questions then we will

| 1  | adjourn. |      |          |           |    |       |       |
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1 STATE OF FLORIDA 2 3 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON 4 5 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative 6 Services, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was 7 heard at the time and place herein stated. 8 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this 9 transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 11 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative 12 or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in 13 the action. 14 DATED THIS 30th day of June, 2006. 15 16 JANE FAUROT, RPR 17 Official FPSC Hearings Reporter FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and 18 Administrative Services (850) 413-6732 19 20 21 22 23 24

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