BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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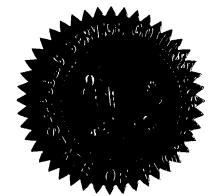
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Official FPSC Reporter

(850) 413-6732

DOCKET NO. 040763-TP



ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING PROCEEDINGS:

In the Matter of

REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS FOR RELAY SERVICE, BEGINNING IN JUNE

2005, FOR THE HEARING AND SPEECH IMPAIRED, AND OTHER IMPLEMENTATION

MATTERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FLORIDA TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACCESS

SYSTEM ACT OF 1991.

Friday, October 5, 2007

TIME:

Commenced at 1:30 p.m. Concluded at 2:42 p.m.

PLACE:

REPORTED BY:

Room 148

Betty Easley Conference Center

4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

JANE FAUROT, RPR

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSOS 36 NOV-15

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

1	IN ATTENDANCE:
2	DEMETRIA G. CLARK, Verizon Florida LLC
3	KATHY BORZELL, Self Help for Hard of Hearing
4	RICK KOTTLER, Deaf Service Center Association Inc. of
5	Florida
6	CHERYL RHODES, Florida Deaf/Blind Association
7	MARYROSE SIRIANNI, BellSouth Telecommunications,
8	Inc., d/b/a AT&T Florida
9	MARY K. MOORE, Florida Association of the Deaf, Inc.
10	JAMES FORSTALL, FTRI
11	TOM D'ANGELO, Sprint Relay
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14	FOR THE FPSC:
15	RICK MOSES, BOB CASEY, and LEE ENG TAN, ESQUIRE,
16	representing the Commission Staff.
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PROCEEDINGS

MR. MOSES: Okay. We'll try to get started. Ms. Rhodes just left?

Let's wait just a moment. Ms. Rhodes just left the room, she'll be right back. Delay number two.

(Off the record.)

MR. MOSES: Okay. Let's go ahead and get started.

My name is Rick Moses. For those of you that I haven't met before that are new to the committee, we welcome you today. And to my right is Lee Eng Tan, who is our attorney; and to my left is Bob Casey, who works with us also on the relay contract.

And, Lee Eng, if you would go ahead and read the notice, please.

MS. TAN: Pursuant to notice issued September 21st, 2007, this time and place has been set for a committee meeting in Docket Number 040763-TP. The purpose of this committee meeting is to discuss current relevant issues related to relay, such as Captel, service quality, and other items.

MR. MOSES: Thank you.

And a housekeeping matter, on the right-hand side over here at the end of the counter there is expense reports. For those of you that are being reimbursed for your expenses, please make sure you get one of those forms and get it back to us with your receipts and we will get your money back for you.

And with that, I'd like to go down the line and get 1 the members to introduce themselves so everyone can become 2 familiar. 3 If we could start with Ms. Rhodes, please. 4 MS. RHODES: My name is Cheryl Rhodes. 5 MR. MOSES: Thank you. 6 MR. KOTTLER: I'm Rick Kottler, and I represent the 7 Deaf Service Center Association. 8 MS. BORZELL: I'm Kathy Borzell, and I represent the 9 Hearing Loss Association of Florida. 10 MR. MOORE: Mary Moore with the Florida Association 11 for the Deaf. 12 MR. D'ANGELO: Hello, everyone. I'm Tom D'Angelo and 13 I represent Sprint Relay. 14 I'm Demetria Clark representing the IXCs. MS. CLARK: 15 MR. FORSTALL: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is 16 James Forstall, I'm with Florida Telecommunications Relay, 17 Incorporated. 18 MS. SIRIANNI: Hi. I'm Maryrose Sirianni and I'm 19 with AT&T Florida. 2.0 MR. MOSES: Okay, thank you. 21 And those of you that are going to be doing 22 presentations today, I request that you please go slow with 23 them, Tom, because we do have a realtime recorder, and it's 24 difficult to stay up with some folks when they get going really

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fast. So if you will just keep that in mind, please.

And with that, I'm going to turn it over to Bob Casey, who is going to talk to you about the recent contract changes and any FCC updates.

MR. CASEY: Good afternoon.

Our last TASA meeting was April 27th. So what I would like to do is update you on different orders the FCC has issued since then and different actions the PSC has taken since then.

On May 4th, the FCC released an order regarding IP-Relay fraud. The order was issued to alert merchants of fraudulent credit card purchases made through IP-Relay. The order outlined various scenarios to look for which would indicate that the telephone call may be fraudulent.

Some of the things they wanted merchants to look for:

If a caller is happy to order whatever you have in stock; if

the caller supplies multiple credit cards as one or more are

declined; if they cannot provide the credit card verification

code number, that's another indication; if they want the goods

shipped through a third-party and/or an overseas address; if

they will not identify themselves or give a company name; and

if they change delivery or payment method after an order has

been approved. Those are things to look for, what they warn

the merchants to look for.

Now, in the order, the FCC also reminded the

merchants that in accordance with requirements of the ADA they must not hang up on calls made through IP-Relay, and I'm sure that's beginning to be a problem.

How big a problem is it? Many of you probably have seen the MSNBC report on IP-Relay fraud, and if things go right, I could play it for you here. Let me back up a little bit.

(Video played.)

MR. CASEY: How big of a problem is it? It's a pretty big problem. Florida is concerned about it because the FCC has indicated that the cost for this service will be passed on to the states. They won't give us an exact date, but it will be soon. They want to do it along with VRS costs, so IP-Relay and VRS costs will be passed along to the states. We're estimating it will cost between 18 and \$21 million for the state of Florida. It will double the Florida Relay budget, and that's not even counting any equipment that we may be required to provide for IP-Relay or video relay.

Now what is Sprint doing about it, since Sprint is our provider? Most of the big IP-Relay firms are also doing this. If a CA suspects that a call is being used as a fraudulent telephone call or business transaction, the CA signals the supervisor. The supervisor then comes over, monitors the call with the CA to determine if the call is legitimate. If the supervisor also believes the call is

fraudulent, they place the call on hold and notify the merchant that the call is possibly being used for fraudulent purposes.

The merchant is then given the opportunity to terminate the call if he desires. The CA cannot terminate a call if he or she believes the call is fraudulent. It has to be the merchant.

The next order I want to talk about was issued

June 15th of this year, and what it does is it extends the TRS

requirements to providers of VoIP services, Voice over Internet

Providers. Voice over the Internet providers, right. And the

requirements, they have to contribute to the interstate TRS

fund now. They also have to offer 711 abbreviated dialing for

access to relay services. This order was supposed to be

effective today. In a few more slides I'll be showing you a

petition that is at the FCC where they want to delay it for two

years now, some petitioners want to delay it.

The next order released June 29th, this regards the cost of TRS. And what the FCC did is freeze the rates until they can come up with some combination of recovery methods to split between the states and the federal government. So they froze the rates and they are shown on the slide there. It goes from \$1.29 for traditional TRS to \$6.64 a minute for video relay service.

Another order was issued August 3rd. This regards
Sorenson Communications and their practice of do not compete

that's in the agreements for VRS CAs. There's a clause in the employment contract that forbids them from working with other VRS providers for a period of one year after ending their employment with Sorenson. The petitioners believe this causes a shortage of video relay service CAs in the industry, and there are the five firms who filed the petition, Hands-on VRS, CSD VRS, Snap Telecommunications, Go America, and Communications Access Center for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing.

The next order was issued September 21st. They granted CSD VRS certification as a provider of VRS making it eligible for compensation from the interstate VRS fund. And the certification was granted subject to compliance with the FCC's requirement of interoperability of VRS equipment and service. In other words, the equipment from different firms have to be able to talk to each other so a consumer isn't tied down to one provider. The interoperability rule requires that all VRS consumers must be able to place a VRS call through any VRS provider service and all VRS providers must be able to receive calls from and make calls to any VRS consumer.

The next order issued September 21st, also, granted Hawk Relay certification as a provider of VRS and IP-Relay, also making it eligible for compensation from the interstate TRS fund. And, of course, there was a requirement that they have to be in compliance with the interoperability rule for their equipment and service.

On September 21st, the U.S. Telecom Association filed a petition with the FCC requesting that the June 15th order requiring 711 dialing for VoIP providers be delayed. Their theory is that in limited circumstances when a customer dials 711 to place an emergency call, the TRS center is unable to automatically and immediately transfer the caller to the appropriate public safety answering point. That's your 911 answering service. U.S. Telecom is requesting a two-year waiver from the October 5th deadline set by the FCC. Now, before I came down here, the FCC hadn't issued orders for today, but I'm guessing something will come out this afternoon since it was supposed to take effect today.

Let's go on to PSC updates. At the last TASA meeting, the day before the last TASA meeting we filed a recommendation for the FTRI budget. Since that time, we have been to agenda and our Commission has approved an \$18,497,000 budget for the 2007/2008 year for FTRI. The Commission reduced the monthly TASA surcharge on telephone bills from 15 cents to 11 cents. The Commission also approved four new members of the advisory committee.

The next thing I want to talk about is the Florida

Relay contract. The existing contract for the provision of

relay services began on June 1st, 2005, for a period of three

years ending May 31st, 2008. The contract contains options to

extend the contract for four additional one-year periods, and

requires mutual consent by both parties to extend the contract.

On August 29th of this year, the Commission exercised a one-year contract option to extend the Sprint Relay contract for one year beginning June 1st, 2008. That contract provides that traditional TRS costs will remain at 75 cents per session minute, the CapTel rate will go from a sliding scale rate based on volume to a flat rate of \$1.37. Pricing caps have been placed on the amount of rate increase to be allowed for traditional TRS and CapTel for the remaining three one-year option periods. The Florida Relay Center in Jacksonville will be closed and Florida Relay calls will now be handled on the Sprint Relay network through its 13 other relay centers.

Sprint will no longer provide a Florida account manager or contribute to Florida outreach funding. Florida will no longer have a Florida-specific quality control manager or Florida-specific testing for typing and CapTel. And the annual performance bond for 2008/2009 will be in the amount of 6,840,000, which is the estimate of total TRS payments for the year to Sprint.

Now, you may look at that and say we are losing services. What Sprint wanted was an additional \$3.4 million to keep that relay center open and provide those services, so we had to make a decision and recommend it to the Commission whether or not to remove those services or pay an additional \$3.4 million.

This year we also had to complete a recertification with the FCC. Those are those big books you see in front of you there. We ask that you take those home with you because it is an excellent reference for Florida Relay. Anything you want to know about Florida Relay is contained in those books, whether it be the costs, the services provided by Sprint, FTRI requirements, it's all in there. We had to file that by October 1st of this year. As a matter of fact, all 50 states and territories of the United States had to file.

Once the recertification petitions are filed by the states, the FCC will release public notices seeking comments on the filings. And, of course, when that public notice comes out, I will send it around. And the state certification process is intended to ensure that TRS is provided in a uniform manner throughout the United States and its territories. The PSC's 2007 recertification filing contains documentation that Florida meets or exceeds all of the applicable mandatory minimum standards for TRS. And, of course, there's the book. We ask you to bring it home with you. As I said, it is an excellent reference for you if you have any questions.

I want to give you a little update on VRS and IP-Relay. The FCC through its orders still maintains its intent to shift the intrastate costs of VRS and IP-Relay to the states. However, there are still many unanswered questions that need to be answered as far as when will it happen, what

kind of notice will the states receive, will there be one vendor for IP-Relay and VRS or multiple vendors? Right now state law requires that we only have one vendor in Florida. If multiple vendors are required, a legislative change may be necessary.

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If multiple vendors are required, how would the bidding process be handled? Would addition of VRS and IP-Relay push the TASA surcharge over the 25-cent statutory cap? If so, a legislative change may be necessary.

What, if any, type of equipment would Florida's relay program have to furnish for VRS and IP-Relay and at what cost?

And, as I said before, the estimated impact on Florida Relay for assuming intrastate costs of VRS and IP-Relay is somewhere between 18 and \$21 million a year, and that's just the cost of the minutes for the service.

Two years ago -- well, in 2006, I should say, I spoke with Jay Keithley, who was the Deputy Bureau Chief of the FCC, asking him and trying to press him, when is this going to happen. And, of course, he said it is not a matter of if, but when, and then he said it's not too far in the distant future.

Before I filed the recommendation for the FTRI budget this year, I called and spoke to him again. He kind of changed his tune, and said if it ever happens, states will receive plenty of warning or heads up. I just came from a NASRA conference, which is the state relay administrators conference,

last month, and found out that Jay Keithley has been replaced by a lady named Nicole McGinnis, and I asked her and tried to press her for the same thing. When are we going to get this, or when are the states going to have to get this? She commented that she might not have gone as far as Mr. Keithley and she would have to look at it. So everything is still up in the air. The main concern of the state relay administrators at the conference last month was VRS and IP-Relay, and the costs that are going to get shifted to the states.

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I have made up some graphs here for you showing the different minutes for the different programs. As expected, the traditional TRS minutes have been going down. In the last few months we have seen kind of a leveling off, and the reason why, because everybody is going to wireless. Florida CapTel minutes seem to have a steady increase. IP-Relay terminating minutes, I've been keeping track of these each month, and as you can see, IP-Relay goes up a little bit, but the biggest increase is with VRS. And, of course, VRS is the most costly.

I did one graph showing all the relay minutes combined, VRS, IP-Relay, CapTel, and regular TRS just to give you an idea of what's going up and what's going down.

And if you'd like to see what the interstate TRS fund is paying, you can see that there. IP is going up, traditional TRS is going down, and, of course, VRS is going up.

The last thing I would like to go over is a new

service. Hawk Relay filed a petition with the FCC, and this is for the deaf/blind community. On May 31st of this year, they filed a petition with the FCC requesting approval to launch deaf/blind telecommunications access centers and recognize deaf/blind relay service as an optional relay service eligible for reimbursement from the interstate TRS fund.

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The deaf/blind relay service would utilize communication facilitators. Now, these would have the same role as communications assistants, or CAs, and video interpreters. Hawk Relay is planning to establish a nationwide network of on-call CFs, or communication facilitators, who can travel to a location of the deaf/blind consumer's choosing, whether it be home or office. Deaf/blind people will be able to make requests for and receive on-site services on a 24/7 basis.

In addition, Hawk Relay proposes to establish ten deaf/blind relay service centers in ten large deaf/blind population centers across the country, and the locations would be chosen by the American Association of Deaf/Blind.

Hawk Relay was at the state relay administrator's conference last month and made a presentation, and even though we are not involved with this, we don't pay for it, the states don't get involved, it's something that was very interesting to me and a very unique service. How far it will go with the FCC, nobody knows.

What I would like to do is show you a little presentation that they did make.

(Video shown.)

MR. CASEY: And that was the end. It kind of cut off before the end. We had the same problem earlier this morning.

It is a very unique service, something that may be on the horizon. As I said, they have filed a petition with the FCC to approve this service. We're expecting the FCC to issue a public notice requesting comments on the petition sometime before the end of the year.

I met Mr. Sam Hawk, who was the owner of this service, at the relay administrators conference last month. My first question to him was that you're going to have ten deaf/blind relay centers across the country, what are the chances of Florida getting one? And he said it would be very likely because of the deaf/blind population in Florida that there would be one located in Florida.

I'm going to pass out another brochure for you which details the total proposal of Hawk Relay, if you're interested in it. Like I said, it is a very unique service.

And with that, that ends my presentation. And we'll be going over to Sprint Relay. I have to make a real quick electrical hook-up here, so it will be just a couple of minutes.

MR. MOSES: Did anyone have any questions about

anything Bob covered? Yes, Rick.

MR. KOTTLER: A comment and a question. I'm a little concerned with losing the call center, and I understand the financial reasons behind it. But you remember way back when, when we had all the quality issues, and part of that was having a Florida manager. Is there anything in place so that we don't lose that quality?

MR. MOSES: Yes. My staff are going to be making test calls every single month as they have been doing. We test both CapTel, we also test the regular TRS, and any quality issues that come up we will address with Sprint immediately.

Most of the traffic was being handled out of the Jacksonville center. They were putting CAs in there -- you remember we had a typing speed problem sometime back, and they were routing all the traffic through there to correct that typing speed problem. That's one issue that we are going to closely monitor to make sure it doesn't happen whenever the rest of the centers take over the traffic. And hopefully it won't. If it does, we will address it again. But we are going to monitor the service quality, and we're not going to let it diminish.

MR. KOTTLER: The other question is on the -- we keep talking about the Relay, and VRS, and all that coming in, and we are going to have to change the legislation, who leads the charge on that as far as changing the legislation?

MR. MOSES: Well, Chris Wagner when he was here did some of that type of work through lobbying efforts. Now in his new capacity I think he is continuing that type of work. The rest of it is up to the advocacy groups that do the lobbying for that type of change. We work for the legislature, so we are not in a position to make legislative changes. We can sometimes make suggestions at certain times, but we normally don't take a position on legislation.

MR. KOTTLER: When this gets dumped in your lap, then what's the process?

MR. MOSES: Then we may have to make a suggestion to the legislature at that point.

MR. KOTTLER: We were talking earlier that that may be the time to possibly, if we're going to have to change TASA anyhow, to also make the recommendation for changing it to wireless and things like that for the phone distribution program. But I think that's going to take a concerted effort of, like, this group and then some.

MR. MOSES: Right. Lee Eng, do you have anything to add? You know more about this law stuff than I do.

MS. TAN: When this situation presents itself that we have that opportunity, obviously we have people in our legislative division that are aware of the changes that are required, or a direction that we want to go into. And so with those concerns about wireless, typically the Commission,

because it is not a service that is under state control, it probably would not be something that we would be promoting.

However, it is something that we make people aware of.

It is definitely something that we report on every year to the legislature, and what the environment is like, what services are being used. So when we were to go forward and to -- if we were asked to make a statement, or asked to, you know, weigh in on the policy issues, obviously that's something that we bring forward and go and deal with. At that time we would probably take the input of the advisory board and make sure that we have addressed everyone's concerns and issues.

MR. MOSES: Jane, do you need a break? Okay. All right. Anybody else have any more questions?

All right. Hearing none, we will go with Tom

D'Angelo from Sprint. He has got some presentation, I believe,

on the CapTel focus group and some trends on the TRS minutes.

Go ahead, Tom.

MR. D'ANGELO: Thank you. Can everyone see me?

Okay. Good. I want to keep this short and sweet.

I want to share a few things that we mentioned earlier about changes with contracts and information that we have. I still support the relay service. I won't be responsible for the financial support. I won't be traveling around doing presentations, but I will work with FTRI, so don't worry about that.

was a four-second delay, and 79

I want to touch on CapTel. At the TASA meeting that we had that we focused on -- we set up a focus group and we have had two meetings. We had April 23rd and recently we had a meeting August 27th. There's two people here that were at the meeting, Mary and Kathy. So we have got 15 people that participated from the community -- ten people from the community, and two people from FTRI came, and two people from Sprint Relay, one person from CapTel came. So we were all together discussing how to improve the quality of the service. So it was a good meeting. I wanted to show you a review of that, and we have got some pictures. We met in Tampa.

These are the people that were working. This is an evaluation form that we developed that we gave out to be specific about. There were ten people on the task force, and we had a survey. It was not, you know, a broad survey. It was more specific for feedback, and it looked like this. So the results that we got from 101 survey calls that these people sent back to us over a four-month period, and we have a statistical breakdown.

Seventy percent of the calls were based on CapTel, and the other were on person-to-person. The other 30 percent were on the answering machine, that people left messages on the answering machine, and there is the breakdown for that: Our survey questions said more than 40 percent delays -- oh, there was a four-second delay, and 79 percent said that there was no

delay, but 21 percent did experience a delay.

Here we are talking about the captioning transition speed. We had 72 percent that said there was very good pace, and about 25 percent said it was too slow, and about 3 percent said it was too fast. So, here are the results.

Now, this is major word errors experienced. Some people said Ford, and they meant fork, so there was some misunderstandings of pronunciation of words. And 72 percent said no; twenty-eight said they had problems. And these were technology difficulties with the equipment, technical difficulties as in the line. And 79 percent -- 87 percent said they did great, 13 percent said there was some difficulty.

Now, overall with the survey there was a perception of calls said that there was 63 that was very satisfied,

11 percent said it wasn't that great. Now, this was the advisory committee. These were the ten people that were involved in the 101 survey, and we had really good results.

And we also recently just met -- we are not going to meet again until 2008 during the spring time. We will come together again and have another meeting.

Okay. Does anyone have any questions on this part?

Do you want me to move on? Okay.

Are you guys okay down there, Debbie and Cheryl?

MS. MOORE: Yes, we are okay.

MR. D'ANGELO: And, Rick, I am doing what you said.

I promised I would be slow.

Now, this report pretty much is similar to what Bob just shared. And this is from our side, and this is our statistics and numbers. And I'll show you two parts. The first part will be 2006/'07; the minutes, and CapTel, TRS, those categories. And the other results will be recent numbers from '07/'08 as in the last month, so you will see where we are.

Now, this percentage of relay users, this is for last year, '06/'07. So we had 41 percent used the Turbocode method, 30 percent used the TTY; so, total it was 71 percent. Now, 15 percent used voice, 13 percent used voice carry-over. So here is the total.

And these are the minutes comparison from last July to June. So there was 500,000 minutes, which did drop slightly to about 425. So there was some slight drop. And as Bob mentioned, there is transition to IP-Relay and VRS, so that's where that might be. A lot of people do still use the TRS.

And this is CapTel, indicating numbers from July.

There was about 150,000, and to June it grew slightly, about

175. So it did show the growth of CapTel. And maybe you will

notice that during the winter, November, December, January, we

had a high number of minutes because of the snowbirds coming

down here to use our TRS and CapTel. So these are the results.

And this is the CapTel part, who originated the call.

Here it indicates July to May. It's pretty stable. You do see a slight increase in CapTel users, about 85,000, but I'm not --about 52,000 were about the same person that made the call, it could be the same person making the same call over and over, we weren't really sure. So that was June. We had over 60,000, so you can see that there is a growth. But with the voice call to CapTel, you see a stabilization there.

And this is the last two months of '07/'08, so this is what we're doing. You can see that it is pretty much similar. We have 70 percent using Turbocode, 32 percent using TTY, and totally it's about 69 to 70 percent; 14 percent use voice, and the other percent are pretty similar to the other one, you can see the breakdown within a two-month period.

This is the TRS minutes. In July there was about 425, and it went down to about 410 in August. So you can see a slight drop. CapTel, you can see the growth. Like 170. In August it went up. You can see the growth in August. This shows how many people were making the calls in July. You see people who originated the call through CapTel, those numbers did grow. The voice calls are stabilized.

Now, that's the end of my report. Does anyone have any questions about this section?

MR. FORSTALL: This is James.

Tom, does Sprint have a mechanism or a code in place to track relay calls made by the deaf/blind users?

MR. D'ANGELO: Yes. We have about zero percent. 1 2 many people use it. Let me show you here. You see this little section here of deaf/blind is zero percent. We do have a 3 method to identify callers, but at this time we have not had 5 anyone do that. Have you seen any equipment distribution of users as in Braille, any Braille users? 6 7 MR. FORSTALL: We have approximately 15 individuals 8 that we are aware of that are Braille TTY users. However, if a Braille -- the reason I'm questioning the mechanism of the 9 code, because if a Braille TTY user is calling through relay as 10 a regular TTY user, how is that identified? 11 12 MR. D'ANGELO: No. We have a special number for them 13 that they call because they have to use special equipment to 14 make the call through the Braille TTY. 15 MR. FORSTALL: So it would be up to the Braille TTY users to let the operator know they are a Braille TTY user? 16 17 MR. D'ANGELO: No. What they would do, we have a 18 special phone number for that. It's an 800 number. I would have to look it up in the list here, I don't have it memorized. 19 20 Do you happen to know what the number is? Could you help me 21 look that up, the Braille number, the people that would use TTY 22 with Braille? Do you know that number? 23 MS. MOORE: You mean that call by relay? 24 MR. D'ANGELO: Yes.

MS. MOORE: I use 711. I never use the 800 number

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myself.

MR. D'ANGELO: Okay. So that's something I will have to check into.

MR. MOSES: James, I'll see if I can help out, and maybe somebody can correct me if I'm wrong, but I think it is in the contract that dual sensory impairments get a higher discount on the long distance rates and everything, and I believe that is done through the profile. Whenever they initiate the service, they set up a profile and identify themselves at that time, and then from that point on they will know. I believe that's how it works.

MR. D'ANGELO: Yes. I would like to elaborate on that. That is correct, we do have branding. I don't know, the number may be wrong as far as 711. It will pop up on the screen that the person is a deaf/blind user and then they know to go slower and there will be a delay in the call. So that is branded. And so I could get those results and check back with you and see exactly what the statistics are on that part.

MR. MOSES: Okay.

MR. FORSTALL: That's fine. I'm just curious how you identify it. Because I was not aware of the 800 number myself, otherwise, we would be publicizing it. That is good information. Thank you.

MR. D'ANGELO: I can give it to you.

MR. MOSES: Does anyone else have any more questions

for Tom?

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MR. CASEY: I'd like to make one comment. Just as a clarification, at the beginning Tom said he would still be working with us. Tom will be working with us through May of next year, because our existing contract calls for Sprint to do that along with the relay center through May 31st of next year. Those changes won't take place until June 1st, 2008.

MR. D'ANGELO: Right on. Yes. Definitely.
Definitely.

MR. MOSES: Maryrose.

MS. SIRIANNI: I have a question.

MR. MOSES: Okay.

MS. SIRIANNI: If you dial 711, then will they be able to go one way or the other in terms of being a deaf/blind call?

MR. MOSES: Yes.

MS. SIRIANNI: So you don't really need the separate 800 number. You could dial 711 and that would --

MR. MOSES: It should trigger your profile if you're dialing from --

MS. SIRIANNI: It would just trigger it.

MR. MOSES: Right.

MR. D'ANGELO: Correct. But I believe that we have a special 1-800 number specifically that goes directly to that call. I need to find that number and I can share it with you.

Or they can use 711 and it will set up a branding to identify that system, that caller, but I can check into that.

MR. MOSES: James.

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MR. FORSTALL: If I may add, profiles need to be completed by the individual callers, and it is not done by the CA operator. So an individual will have to take the time to fill out the profile and send it in to the call center.

MR. D'ANGELO: Correct. Right.

MR. MOSES: That is correct.

MR. D'ANGELO: Also, I have a question for James. I am wondering if you have distributed -- do you have distribution equipment that has been set up to identify the consumer and you can fax it to the Sprint center that shows the branding? I mean, maybe that would be a good idea. We could add that.

MR. FORSTALL: I can't say yes or no one way whether we have, but it will be something we can do going forward.

However, if you recall a few years back when FTRI did one of the newsletters, we did put the profile in the newsletter for people to complete and send it in to the call center. But I can make sure that going forward we make sure that they do complete a profile, the deaf/blind individuals, so they can send them to the call center.

MR. D'ANGELO: Okay. Great.

MR. MOSES: Thank you, Tom.

1 Jane, are you still okay? Excuse me, one more 2 question. Cheryl. 3 MS. MOORE: I have a question relating --MR. MOSES: Can you get to the microphone? 4 5 got to hit the button. 6 MS. MOORE: Okay. I was just curious about deaf and blind in this state, in the state of Florida. I am deaf and 7 blind, but I have very low, very low vision. I'm very limited in some -- I can use the computer. I'm independent in being 9 able to use and read from the computer, that's fine. The TTY, 10 I type and use the TTY. And, on the display, it really depends 11 12 on my eyesight. Every day could be different. It fluctuates 13 up and down. 14 And so I was wondering about, like, full deaf and 15 blind people, those who are fully deaf and blind. FTRI, can they provide special equipment, you know, like Braille, that 16 17 they are able to use when they make phone calls through the 18 relay, or can they use Braille for any type of phone call in the state of Florida? Do they have that, that is my question? 19 20 MR. FORSTALL: I'm waiting for cart. Yes. 21 you. 22 Yes, we do have Braille TTYs available, and what we 23 do --24 MS. MOORE: And it is Braille? 25 MR. FORSTALL: Yes, it is. And it is manufactured by

Krown, and that is Krown with a K. We would be happy to supply you with one. What we do in situations for Braille TTYs, we order them as needed because of the cost involved. We do not have them in inventory, so we order them as needed. So, if you are interested in obtaining a Braille TTY, we would be happy to provide you with one.

MS. MOORE: Yes, I would like that. I understand that if the deaf/blind wants to get that, FTRI is required, you know, if they know that the deaf person uses that, if they have the Braille skill, if it's possible to read and use Braille, if they are able to give the equipment to that person.

MR. FORSTALL: That is correct.

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MS. MOORE: There is no sense if you just give the equipment and the deaf/blind person can't use it, if they don't know how to use Braille, is that correct? So that's why -- is that why it is special order?

MR. FORSTALL: Yes, you are correct. However, I do have some good news for you. There is another company that is developing a new Braille TTY device. It hasn't come out on the market yet, but they have been working with the state of Washington for years to come up with a much more user friendly interactive, face-to-face interactive Braille TTY, and we hope that it will be available within the next 12 months. And I would like to volunteer you as someone who may be one to test the product for us when the product does become available.

1	MS. RHODES: Later, yes, later.
2	MR. FORSTALL: Thank you.
3	MR. MOSES: Mary.
4	MS. MOORE: I have a question about the training.
5	You took away in the contract having no one to train. Does
6	FTRI still train the people how to use the TTY also, like
7	Braille TTY, as well?
8	MR. MOSES: We didn't take anything out of the
9	contract on training as far as FTRI is concerned. Go ahead,
10	James.
11	MR. FORSTALL: I think you might be confusing the
12	relay call center with FTRI, which is two different things.
13	FTRI will continue to contract with the regional distribution
14	centers throughout the state and will continue to provide
15	equipment and training on all equipment.
16	MR. MOSES: Okay.
17	James, would you like to go ahead and give your
18	presentation, please?
19	MR. FORSTALL: Sure. My presentation is even shorter
20	than Tom's.
21	Good afternoon.
22	Rick, I want to thank you for adding me to the
23	agenda.
24	What I have to present is just, you know, a brief
25	overview of the new equipment that FTRI will be introducing to

the program. For years FTRI has maintained single pieces of equipment for the different devices, however, we have decided to introduce consumer choice beginning on January 1st, 2008.

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We believe consumer choice has been a concept that FTRI has considered for some time and believe the consumer choice concept is ready for implementation. Consumer choice will allow consumers to demonstrate each of the different telephones at FTRI and the regional distribution centers and choose the telephone that best meets their hearing loss.

What I have here are the three different types of amplified telephones that we will be offering. The XL-40, which is the phone that we currently distribute, will continue to be offered. The new additions are the CSC-40, which is manufactured by ClearSounds, and the Starplus Standard, which is manufactured by Krown.

The difference between the three are the CSC-40 provides the same type of amplification, however, the unique feature with this is that it does not require an electrical adapter to work. You can be plugged directly into the phone line and it will still be able to provide the 40 decibel amplification. We have a few clients that would prefer this because they may have jacks in their home that are not near an outlet and this will be able to meet their needs.

And the other phone, the Starplus Standard
manufactured by Krown, has increased amplification of up to

53 db. All the other features are pretty much similar. They all have a flashing light on them, they all have programmable memory, and they all have a tone and a volume adjuster.

Next, we're going to be offering different types of TTYs. The 425 and 4400 manufactured by Ultratec are what we currently provide. We do provide the 425 right now; however, the 4400 model is a new addition, and it is a TTY that does not have a printer. And then down at the bottom are the two TTYs that are manufactured by Krown that will also be available.

Another new addition is the TTY large display, which is also manufactured by Krown. The current large visual display that we distribute is no longer being manufactured, so we are pleased to be able to offer this product. And these are for people who have low vision. You are able to increase the font size.

Also, we will be offering two types of ringers. They both are very similar in function, however, they are just different in styling. We like to give people the choice of which ones they prefer.

The same thing can be said for the visual ringers.

Sonic Alert is the current model we distribute and the new

Simplicity by Ultratec will be offered. The ILA, which is the

in-line amplifier. Once again, we are offering two, and the

HA40 which is currently distributed and manufactured by Clarity

and Ultraclear by ClearSounds. Once again, they are both very

similar in function, but different in styling.

The cordless phone. FTRI evaluated the cordless telephone that was submitted for bid and found only one telephone that performed satisfactorily. However, I attended the TEDPA conference last month and learned that some states have ceased distribution of that particular cordless because of performance issues. FTRI will follow up with these states and reevaluate that phone. Meanwhile, FTRI will continue its search for a cordless telephone that can be distributed in the program.

The benefits of consumer choice. FTRI believes that offering consumer choice will also encourage manufacturers to strive with making enhancements towards both customer service and production of quality products. Should FTRI experience an unusual equipment malfunction or inventory setback with a manufacturer, FTRI will have options.

And that concludes my presentation.

MR. MOSES: Okay. Rick.

MR. KOTTLER: Just a quick question, James. When is this scheduled to go up? I know you have the meeting in November, but when actually is this going to be kicked off and go into production?

MR. FORSTALL: We hope to have them available for distribution January 1st, and we will provide each of the RDCs inventory in December.

MR. MOSES: Any other questions for James? Okay.
Thank you, James.

That concludes all of the presentations that we had scheduled today. Is there any other subject matters any of you would like to discuss at this time regarding relay? Awful quiet.

Okay. I guess we are concluded then. We will be in contact with you in April to schedule the next meeting. And in the meantime, if there is any subject matters any of you would like to discuss at that meeting, if you would please e-mail them to me, or Bob, or Lee Eng, and we will get it on the agenda.

MR. CASEY: One thing I would like to add, this TASA meeting is being videotaped and it will be archived on our website. Once it's available, I will send an e-mail to everyone letting you know how to get it along with the presentations.

MR. MOSES: Cheryl, did you have a question?

MS. RHODES: I have a question I wanted to ask. It just popped into my head. I have a tendency to use IP a lot on the computer, on the screen, on the computer screen, and I have the display. I feel very comfortable with that. I have background. It has color, different fonts that I use, and it is fine. And I use a lot, like, you know, if my eyes tear up or anything, because I'm blind. Is there any way that I can

add some kind of Braille into the computer to use the IP, the IP-Relay, because sometimes when I use the computer when I'm trying to look at the screen my eyes water? And if there is some attachment with Braille that I could use for the computer.

MR. MOSES: I'm certainly not familiar with it.

James, do you know?

MR. FORSTALL: No, I'm not, but I would be glad to look into it.

MR. MOSES: Okay. Thank you.

MS. RHODES: Do it, please. Yes, thank you.

MR. MOSES: Go ahead, Kathy.

MS. BORZELL: I have one question for James regarding the cordless phones, because I know you probably continue to get requests for amplified cordless phones. Do you have any idea when you will be able to identify the right one?

MR. FORSTALL: It was my hope to have one included in the January 1st line-up, but after going to the conference I was really disappointed and disheartened by the number of other states that were commenting on the performance of that particular brand. And I hate to introduce something that will not meet our standard or our needs, and I don't want to have to deal with products being returned.

I have not given up on searching for one. I think it is important, it is needed, but I can't give you a time frame. Hopefully within the next 12 months.

MR. MOSES: And, again, if you haven't already done so please make sure you get your reimbursement forms so we can reimburse you for your expenses. And with that, we conclude. We very much welcome all of you that are new to the committee. It was a pleasure meeting you and we look forward to seeing you again in the future. And if at any time you have any questions, please feel free to e-mail us or call us. We will be glad to answer any questions at any time. Thank you. (The meeting concluded at 2:42 p.m.)

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, do hereby certify 6 that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place 7 herein stated. IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically 8 reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this 9 transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said 10 proceedings. 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 31st day of October, 2007. 15 16 Official FPSC Hearings Reporter 17 (850) 413-6732 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25