

Public Bervice Commission

MEMORANDUM-

DATE: February 4, 1998

TO: Blanca Beyó, Director, Records and Reporting

FROM: Joy Kelly, Chief, Bureau of Reporting

RE: DOCKET NO. 960254-TI, HEARING HELD 1-30-98

RE: PROPOSED ADOPTION OF RULES RELATING TO PREPAID CALLING

SERVICES

DOCUMENT NO: 01680, 2-2-98

The transcript for the above transcribed hearing has been completed and is forwarded for placement in the docket file, including attachments.

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APPEARAMONS:

Southern States, Inc., 101 East College Avenue,
Suite 700, Tellahasses, Florida 32301-1509, appearing
on behalf of AFOT Communications of the Southern
States, Inc.

Company, Limited Partnership, 3100 Cumberland Circle, Atlanta, Georgia 30339, appearing on behalf of Sprint Communications Company, Limited Partnership.

Atlanta, Georgia, appearing on behalf of MCI Telecommunications.

Gerald L. Gunter Building, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.

ALGO PRESENT:

RICE MOSES, FFEC Division of Communications.

ALAS TATLOR, FFEC Division of

Communications.

2 We're going to go on the 3 record. Counsel, are there any preliminary matters? MS. CALSUMLE: Would you like me to read the 5 6 notice first? 7 LEGILL: Pursuant to notice published 8 in the Florida Administrative Weekly on June 30, 1997, this hearing is being held at this time and place. 10 11 AIRMS JOHNSON: I know there was a preliminary preliminary. 13 This is being transmitted over the Internet. 14 And I just wanted to make sure all of the parties and 15 interested persons were sware of that before we started the proceeding, that it is being transmitted 17 over the Internet. MISSICHER GARCIA: Only people who have functioning phone cards, though. (Laughter) MCM: We'll take appearances. ARCHE: Monice M. Barone, appearing on 22 behalf of Sprint Communications Company Limited 23 Partnership, 3100 Cumberland Circle, Atlanta, Georgia

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MRD: Good morning, Coumissioners.

Marsha Ward representing MCI, 780 Johnson Ferry Road, Suite 750, Atlanta, Coorgia 30342.

MG. BELE: Marcha Rule representing AT&T, 101 North Monroe, Suite 700, Tallahassee, Florida.

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M. CALBUREL: Diana Caldwell, Florida Public Service Commission, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida, appearing on behalf of Commission Staff.

Journell Chay. Any preliminary matters?

MS. CALDUMLE Yes. Staff has a Composite Exhibit 1 they'd like to move into the record. It contains a copy of the proposed rules, the Florida Administrative Weekly Notice and Proposed Rules, the Order Modifying Procedural Schedule, Statement of Facts and Circumstances Justifying the Rule, Statement on Federal Standards, Statement of Economic Impact as provided to the Joint Administrative Counittee issued January 20th, 1997, Notice of Rulemaking, Letter to -another letter from JAPC and comments of Sprint, SmarTalk, PhonoTime, Doutel and BellSouth Nobility, and AT&T's request for the hearing.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'll identify that as a 24 | Staff Composite Exhibit 1. And is it appropriate to move it into the record at this time?

accomple Yes, it is. Ms We'll show that then admitted without objection. (Composite Exhibit 1 marked for identification and received in evidence.) # 30mmod: Any other preliminaries? M. CALSUMEL: I think at this time we would like to have Staff review the current proposed rules. ATTHEM JOHNSON: Okey.

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10638: The proposed rules as they were originally proposed would apply to all telecommunications providers, prepaid calling services, except those cards that are used strictly for cellular service. It requires certification prior to providing the prepaid calling services. It requires tariffs or price lists to be filed with this Commission. It provides for standards of service and customer disclosure information, refund policies, adequacy of service, conditions for discontinuance of service and penalties.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Anything else, Counsel? MS. CALSUML: I think the way we'd like to start off is to explain that on Tuesday, Staff sent a memo around to all of the Commissioners, and also faxed a copy to all of the -- there were parties

that -- or interested persons that showed up at the proboaring conference. And as a result -- or after the conference, those people got together, companies got together with Staff and we were able to work out a compromise and some -- a compromise on the rules. The memo included a draft of those compromises and it explained the changes.

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These changes were a result of MCI's concerns and the reason they requested this hearing. It also incorporated some of the comments that were filed as a result of the FAM notice. The meno -- it explained what changes were being made to the proposed rules that Staff recommended. And then it also addressed the comments that were made and filed and explains Staff's rationals for not including those particular changes in the proposed rule.

If you'd like to, at this time I could go over the proposed changes to that, but it's -- and then you would probably like to hear from the parties. But it's our understanding that if the Commission chooses to, they could adopt these changes, or whatever changes they would like to make. They could 23 actually adopt these rules today and go forward and file them for adoption.

COMMISSIONER CARCIA: Diana, I thought

through reading the memo that it's not that we weaken the rule, we just strengthen the language so that it was more understandable and clear. So I don't know if we necessarily need to look at it unless another Commissioner wants to. And I want to feel comfortable with you all becomes we've worked on this for so long.

You all feel confortable that all of the changes that were made are simply questions of clarify and efficiency more than jurisdiction and the Commission's ability to get involved?

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MS. CALDWELL: That is correct.

I do want to point out one comment that I made on Page 3 of the memo dealing with -- we added two contract provisions. One was in the refusal or discontinuance of service section at the very back. And we -- what we did in the language is essentially clarify that the company's name who provides -- the company who provides the service, their name has to be on the card. And that's the company who the Commission will look to, to be responsible for meeting all of the rule requirements.

contractour congras That would be for the 23 typical -- let's say MCI sells prepaid phone cards to Wal-Mart. MCI's mame would have to be on the back even though the card said Wal-Wart.

1	MS. CALBUREL: If MCI is the provider.
2	commissions cancils Right. Is the
3	provider, correct. Not if NCI is the reseller to the
4	provider, Wal-Hert. If that were the case, then
5	Wel-Mart would have to get certificated.
6	MS. CALSUML: If they were representing
7	themselves out to be the provider, then they have to
	have their mame on the card as the provider.
9	COMMISSIONE CARGIA: It doesn't necessarily
10	have to be the advertised name on the card.
11	MS. CALSUMEL: That's correct. So on the
12	back it can say NCI; on the front it says Wal-Hart, it
13	says Superbowl, it says
14	COUNTESTOWN CARCIA: Whatever.
15	MS. CRISTEL: Whatever. That's what we
16	reached and that's what the rules do.
17	I'd like to address the comment clause on
18	Page 4, Lines 13 through 21.
19	CONSTRUCTION CARCERS What page? Oh, okay
20	I'm sorry. Got it.
21	M. CALSWEL: What we're trying to attempt
22	to do is to the extent that these providers can, by
23	contract, require both the upstreem, say the network
24	provider, or the downstream, either retailers or
25	distributors, to follow these rules, we want them to

do so by contract.

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I'm not oure how far we can enforce those contracts or how far we can held the company to enforcing these contracts, but I feel that this contract provision -- these contract provisions in the rules but on the company a responsibility to sort of police themselves. And I think that's where we want to go. And that way we can do it by contract. And then we, as the Commission, will watch what the industry does with these contract provisions. So that in my mind if MCI or ATOT, or some of the long distance providers so the facility's based provider sells to a receller, and then the receller doesn't pay them, or deem't shide by the contract or the tariffs that these commentes have, and then the consumers were hurt, and then if two months down the road they turn around and sold to those commenies again, we would go back to the facilities provider to see what they are doing in their contracts. And then on a case-by-case basis really look to see how they enforce those contracts; what provisions were put in the contracts as required by the rules.

might have missed something. I want to also understand that the facilities providers will be held

liable if they are providing service to an uncertificated company. Ms. CALSUMA: That is correct. 3 COUNTESTANTE CARCIA: So if -- I'll use

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Sorint this time -- if Sorint is selling service to a provider, Wal-Mart, and we take away Wal-Mart's certificate because of violations, and next month we find that Wal-Mart is still selling, and Sprint or anyone else is the provider, then we can hold Sprint liable for those.

MS. CALSUMLES They would be in violation of Rule 25-24.4701.

EXECUTER CONCERS Okay. I don't know if that was the point you were trying to make, and I'm BOLLA --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Are you saying in that instance Wal-Mart has gotten itself certificated as a provider?

compressions chactle Yesh. In that case 20 Hal-Mart would have been the certificated provider. 21 But if we would have taken away the certificate 22 because we fine them and they didn't appear, whatever, 23 | we took away their certificate, then Sprint would be 24 held liable for still providing them recell service.

COMMISSIONER CLARKS I guess I view that

as -- when we do the they Cause and we tell the long distance providers or the local exchange companies they are not supposed to let a PIC go to them anymore. 3 COMMISSIONER CARCIA: Right. M. CALDUNEL: I need to make a 5 clarification. On 25-24.4701 that requires IXCs to 7 sell to certificated cerriers under their tariffs. IR. MOSES: Let me see if I can explain it. In the .4701 rule it requires that the certificated comment in its tariff that it's going to 10 be recelling out of have the language in there that a 11 12 company purchasing out of that tariff must be certificated prior to purchasing it. 13 14 If Wal-Mart lost its certificate, continued to operate without a certificate, we'd go after 15 Wal-Mart for operating without a certificate; we wouldn't go for the underlying carrier in that 18 instance because the underlying carrier would more than likely have that language in their tariff. 19 CONSTRUCTION CARGIA: Then that's not right. 20 21 commencer ancome: We'd go after them because they are violating the tariff. 22 23 IR. MOSES: We'd go after Wal-Mart if it was

required that Wal-Mart needed to be certificated and

they weren't a distributor or a retailer.

commessions concras but Susan clarified that.

Let's say Wal-Mart was a certificated carrier. And we removed Wal-Mart's certificate because of the violations of our rules. Let's say they are overcharging, whatever; the service they are providing doesn't meet our standards. And we take away their certificate. And Sprint continues to sell them service. Then we can go after Sprint if Sprint is selling service to Wal-Wart as a provider.

that you cannot purchase out of this tariff unless you have a certificate, they are protected under the .4701 rule. What you would have to do is show cause Wal-Mart, or whoever the uncertificated entity was, to show cause them for failing to be certificated under these rules.

wrong and we need to change them. Because what you're basically saying as soon as I file a tariff, all I have to do is put in -- that's almost as absurd as the slamming rule that we have that says unless you call me to tell me your PIC is changed, I can reelam you.

MR. MOSES: Well, essentially, though, that's outside of the scope of this rulemaking. That

is, unfortunately a provision for all types of interexchange cerrier provisions.

failed to understand how that rule worked, because it's completely abourd.

We're basically saying that if you include -- sort of like a clouse that is basically holding you haraless. That I must sell -- if I'm not selling to a certificated carrier it's the fault of the noncertificated carrier, not the one who is selling?

III. MOSS: We tried to tighten that rule up one time to where it would be a requirement that the companies obtain the certificate number prior to selling out of that tariff and that was voted down.

commencement consists of it was voted down, it was for a lack of understanding of how it was.

Because — and Diana, correct me if I'm wrong, I think you and I have had this discussion on several occasions — and this interpretation is completely different from the one I had taken from those discussions.

constraint class: I think there's sort of a mismatch of the comments. Because we do in the show cause instruct -- by analogy we instruct underlying certificates have been revoked. And it would seem to me we can go after them for violating a rule or order of the Commission if they don't do it.

Now, what you have brought up with respect to voting down the notion of getting their certificate number, my recollection was that we didn't want to put that requirement on the front end because we were persuaded that that would slow up the process considerably. But I don't think it was a matter of not holding them responsible for making sure that they, in fact, had a certificate. As I recall

No. Rule is the one who argued that.

have in an order to go and disconnect all service to the uncertificated entity, you've got that in a order. And if they were violating that order we could certainly show cause the underlying carrier for violation of that order. But just looking at 25-24.4701 on its face, all it requires that company to do is put in their tariff that particular language.

MS. BELS: Commissioners --

automatic, then, of this Commission -- excuse me,
No. Rule.

let you speak but hold on a second.

though, that we then, in our orders, when we remove someone's certificate, we issue an order saying that no one can call it.

III. MOSES: For a while there we had an issue in there where — we're continuing to do it and we've recently started that — where we have a separate issue that the Commission orders all companies to discontinue service to them once their certificate has been cancelled.

clarify that rule. I don't want this to take forever, but I think we have to start down that road. Because in today's world of electronic communications, it would be easy for us to put a list of all the certificated carriers on the Internet, and AT&T would have no escuse whatsoever if we issued an order to sell to sensone who was uncertificated. We could hold them liable.

MR. MOSES: We can address that in a separate rulemaking, certainly.

COMMISSIONER SACCES: Let me ask a question.

A consumer has bought a card from Wal-Mart that is not

exhausted. Hal-Mart less its certificate. We issue an order that says no longer sell to them. What happens to that consumer when they try the next time to exhaust the minutes on their cerd?

required to be certificated and the provider of the card, the refund policy --

communescent sacces: Will come into play.

M. MOSES: It doesn't really protect the

consumer entirely.

Let me get back to the refunds.

time you take a certificate every, one of the things
you might be able to require them to do is to either
provide refunds to these sustances who have
outstanding belances on their card, or to require that
they transfer accounts to —

because they want to please us so we don't pull the certificate, as a general rule they try to please their customers. But I think the Commission etarted talking about the unsavery people who simply disappear and the cards are werthless. I den't know what we can do about these.

IR. MOSES: If it was an issue where we were

going off the company for show causing them to cancel their certificate, that would certainly be an issue that they would have to make the customers whole in some manner before we would pull the certificate or make it a condition of it. There's various ways we could address that. But the rules won't cover all of that.

The company can disappear, which some of them have. We had one that disappeared that a fine was levied and they can't be found anywhere. So it's a little bit difficult constinue.

become very preminent in the stream of commerce. And to my understanding most consumers when they buy them have no understanding of that communitum. They expect they are going to buy however many minutes, that they are going to me them up. They see that as a guarantee, in other words. And what I'm hearing is that it may not be a guarantee.

I don't know how -- you could do a disclaimer up front; require a disclaimer up front, do that by rule, or be very clear on our position as to what the responsibilities are of that certificate holder once it is removed, as to making those customers whole. I see one of those that I would

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propose we do, rather than leaving them kind of in the lurch, if it's not clear. What I'm hearing you say now is that there's not a clear position we take --

commencement cancila: I didn't think it's not clear. I just don't think we ever specified because -- I think it's just a condition of someone operating within the state. In other words, obviously I think we voted that out the other day when that issue was before us -- trying to remember, Supra Communications -- not Sugra, the other company -- All American, where we took their certificate. They agreed to reinburse all of the customers they had and to leave the state. In many respects -- do I have the right one?

ness: That was Integratel.

2. TATLOR: Integrated Teleservices, I believe.

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MISSIONER CARCIA: And in that case we took away their certificate. Pulling the certificate, I quees, is the most that we usually do. It's the worst of all the possible situations, because obviously this is sensons who is doing business, has 23 an investment in the state, and to pull a certificate 24 is probably the most aggressive thing we can do. And because they want to avoid that situation, they

usually make the customers whole, unless they were closing up shop altogether.

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CALBURA: Comissioner Jacobs, in reponse to your question, what we do have in these rules is disclosure requirements to the customer, and also a requirement that the customer have a toll-free service number in order to get a lot of his questions answered. In addition to that, we do have a refund policy that's required.

What these rules try and do is -- debit cards are a moving target. And the problem is that the companies that are offering these services to the customers that are legitimate, we don't want to put then under too much constraint. On the other hand, the companies that are the fly-by-night companies, we're trying to get sheld of them and trying to find a way to penalise them; to bring them into the Commission and to make sure that the customers, to the best of our ability, are made whole.

So what this is, is sert of a balance between trying to encourage competition, to encourage the small commanies in -- and not have too burdensome 23 a requirement so that smaller companies can also enter 24 | into this very lucrative debit card market, while on the same side trying to protest the consumers as best

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And what that rule is really trying to do -and the best way to protect the consumer, is provide them with information. That's what these rules are doing. They are telling the companies to give as much information to the customers so that they can make a knowledgeable decision when they purchase the cards, and as they go through. And at this point until we know a little bit more about the industry, and about the companies that are providing these services, this is about the best that we can do at this time. And then as we see things come down where companies are not legitimate providers, we have the mechanism in order to either make them do the right thing or to put then in a business.

COMMISSIONER SACORD: The concern that jumps out at me is most times in the cards I've seen, the name of the INC is prominently marked -- used as a marketing tool, let me put it that way. And yes, they are sold in the Wal-Mart or from the community store outlet. But most average consumers are going to pick up that card and say, "Ney, I've got 20 minutes on MCI. I'm guaranteed." I'm concerned that they may 24 not understand this subtle element that could cause them to lose that service.

MCI that exists and will continue to exist. The risk you're purchasing this card from. then I'm okay. they purchase that eard, so they understand that risk, If we're confortable they are on notice of that when card from has some responsibilities to you as well. is because this place where you're purchasing this onerous ocupliance mechanism. understand: a disclaimer up fromt would be adequate so that they I'm not suggesting that we undertake some You stand some risk because of where I, quite frankly, think Not that there's a

business, might be something that -the company who is the provider may go out of heving something printed on the card that, you know, do with these rules is -- and I guess, you know, ļ Mas I think what we're trying to

and forth with you all. went back and forth on this. give you the philosophy I have. back and forth on this with -- Braulio went back In fact, in particular I 14 m 157. Deceuse originally we 7 7

be red." But that's a cost. We could say you've could, in theory, say "All cards sold in Florida will are companies that do business in Florida. And this is a motional business and there

got -- initially, I think, the discussion was that they had to put the dellar value on the card, which I thought was a great idea. But the problem is that a lot of these cards are aristed in mass quantities; you know, you print a million cords and soll them over a period of time because you can change the values on then according to your packaging. Some of them used units as caused to minutes as caused to dollars. And because of all of these specific -- not regulations, but the way the business worked, we thought that cetting involved in what exactly was there, except for the basics, like having a 1-800 number, which is I think the greatest guarantee and the guarantee they have to energtional -- someone picking up those calls and things of that nature -allow the consumer to make the decision.

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I've done a lot of radio shows, in particular in the hispanic community, which is a big user of those. And what you find is that the Staff is quite right, initially getting into this business we want to try to use competition to be the protector of the consumer. Because if we get in there -- while I disagree with No. Bule originally said we couldn't get involved and we didn't have jurisdiction over certain areas of this --

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B. BEE: That's a different case. INCIDENT GARCIA: What?

LB: Different case.

ESSECUTE CARCIA: I tend to feel you're always saying something like that.

But anyway, what I do think is that in the broader context, I think competition works because the amounts are generally controlled. In other words, these cards are between \$10, \$25 and \$20. If you get robbed once, you're on notice to be more careful.

On the back of those cards you will find that cards that have the Sprint name or the NCI name or the ATST tend to be more reputable companies. But as a general rule, that's because I think AT&T cares more, or Sprint, or MCI about the value of their own name. So when they give it, there's a premium there, and there's a kind of consumer protection. Just like we've asked AT&T not to have their name on billing statements that aren't theirs because AT&T has a tremendous value. I get a bill from AT&T. I pay it and I don't even have ATET as a carrier.

Our thinking on the card was that by 23 providing that basic information, by requiring what's required in the rule, the consumer has the basic protection to begin with. They always have us to rely

with, because this is a burgeoning market. And then if we find that a year from now this is 98, 98 11 to our best interest to make it so tight to begin tighten it a bit. simply just not enough, we can always go back and morquieus extrier who doesn't have that. But I thought that it wouldn't 8

trouble. Columbia Card only provides 10 cent per minute calls been very successful. and they have been able to find niches and they have to Columbia. How you call the Bahanas and you're in and they'll say, you know, and do a good job, because they plok certain targets shoestring budget, who run relatively large operations But if you call Columbia, you're golden. There are fasimeting -- people who have a the "Columbia Card" and the

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the best regulator. these basic parameters of competition will serve as efficient and effective. And we hope at least that be efficient and effective, we don't make him and it makes that guy who buys in volume to be able to point we start controlling little things on the card. were drafting this, is getting involved to such a And one of the fears that I have when we

point, let me just ask this question and this will You touched on a

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probably be the extent of my concern.

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A consumer buys a card, has a problem. And now wants to continue to use prepaid cards but wants to be more careful. New, he bought the card last time from Convenience Store A, MCI logo, ATST logo, or whoever. He knows that is a reputable company. Now can he assure on the next go-around that he's now overcome whatever problems --

THE CARCIA: I think first off -you know, fool me once, shame on you, fool me twice -and in the case of this card what I found, in Mismi where you have a more aggressive market, originally when these things come out, Echterds was carrying all sorts of telecommunication certifies which were not certificated with us. Before we even got into this -people got rigged off. So they'd go back to the Walgreens or Bokerds and say, "Ney, I got ripped off." and initially that set off alarms to those companies and so they started being more careful what they offered because they want their customer to be happy. The little grocery store, the corner convenience stores, got a few had cards. Initially they had a whole selection. They stopped doing it. That's the first protection because you need to get it at retail.

Secondly, because we're requiring they

provide the 1-800 number, and that they be certificated with us. We can no longer have a card in our state that, for example, you know — correct me if I'm wrong — ATET is providing, let's say, service to someone who is not certificated with us. That can't happen. Joe Garcia can't tomorrow start selling phone cards, buying service from ATET and selling it out there if I don't have a certificate. Correct?

oertification, if this is a good time for you?

There are two separate certification problems that have been kind of mixed up here. One is the never-certificated company.

COMMITTEE CONCIN. The what?

as opposed to the company that started out certified and you removed their certificate. Let's talk about the company that didn't have a certificate first, because from your point of view, that's the worst problem. You have the least central over that company.

The problem that I've addressed you on before, and that Commissioner Clark recalls, is that if a company comes to AT&T and -- let's say they are certificated in Georgia, and they buy out of our PCC

tariff as they are estitled to do, then we sell them the time.

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Now, if they then come to Florida, and vithout a certificate break your law, and let's say sign up, presubscribe to oustaners, they sell debitdebt cards, they do any action that requires certification, they are still buying time out of our PCC tariff. We require them to have all state certifications before they come here. But we cannot determine that they don't go get the right certifications before they start selling.

Now, what we want in those cases -- because we have civil liability if we cut them off. We're not allowed to. We want an order from you saying this is an uncertificated company. Don't sell to them. Then we cut them off. We cut them off without business liability.

Now, as to the company that has a certificate that runs afoul of your rules and you take back the certificate, you issue the order and that puts us in the same position: We stop selling.

But the real problem is that the company that comes to us is legally allowed to purchase out of our FCC tariff, has a certificate semewhere, and then goes semewhere else; does not obtain the certification. They are allowed to go somewhere else, obtained certification and use the minutes.

that we try to do is ensure in our tariff that they know they are required to do that. It's their job to go out and fulfill whatever rules any state has, but it is their job.

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commissions binacks they doesn't the PCC tariff state that if they are going to purchase under that tariff, that they also have to have state certification in any state that they do business?

MS. NULE: I believe that's the effect of the tariff we have now.

violation of the PCC tariff if the company that is certificated in Georgia, buys under your PCC tariff and comes to Florida and provides service.

MS. NOGE: They are using the time in a way that is not authorised by the tariff.

commensions senson: Okay. So then if that happens they are in violation of the PCC tariff. What do we do in Florida? Do we file a complaint with the PCC, say they are violating your tariff or do we take action on our own?

and orders by operating in the state of Florida

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without a certificate, you do what you normally do: You treat them as an uncertificated carrier; you show cause them. You make them refund or whatever your --

wregrouse concins the can tell you to stop selling.

MS. BULS: Absolutely. Okay.

And if this is a good time, I'd kind of like to recognise Staff for the work they have put in on this rule. They went the extra mile to meet with carriers several times to try and understand the business and work out a workable fashion that doesn't penalise ATST, Sprint and MCI. You don't get complaints on our cards that they are not good. We do make good on our cards. And these rules attempt to do two things: First make sure the consumer knows what they are getting. Because if the consumer can't look at the card, at the packaging, at the point of sale material and determine what they are going to get and how much they have to pay for it, they have no way to protect themselves. These rules do allow consumers that sort of ability to protect themselves.

And second, the rules make sure that providers of the card know what they have to do and have to make good on them. If a provider of a card doesn't make good on the time or on the refund, then you show cause the provider. You have the authority to do so and these rules make it emplicit.

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Now, the rule deem't cover all aspects of the distribution chain. A lot of the discussion that's been bed here this morning talks about the Wal-Marts. Well, if the Wal-Marts are going to provide service, they need to get a certificate. If they are coing to call cards where the service provider is clearly ATCT, or semebody also, then they don't need a certificate. They have a whole different set of obligations, but it's not a set of obligations that can or should be imposed by the PSC.

If I buy a bed card from Wel-Wert, I'm probably going to go back to Wal-Mart and complain. They may or may not give me my money back, depending on what their particular refund policy is. If I get my money back from Wel-West, I'm made whole. But your rules require that the provider of the card make the consumer whole.

Now, there will always be instances where a fly-by-night company can't be found. You've taken steps in these rules to making sure you can at least identify the provider. They are supposed to offer their name on the card so you can identify who they 25 are. Their certificate number is supposed to be

provided through customer service. So you've taken steps to make sure that you can find out who these people are.

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fly-by-mights, or the people who aren't operating their business in a business-like fashion, no rule is going to make them do that. But this rule is the best thing you can come up with to tell providers what their obligations are, and to enlist their aid in telling consumers what their rights are.

companies -- It's blatant they are just trying to defraud the public. Is there any avenue for the Attorney General to be involved in that type of situation?

Attorney General's Office of these type of companies when we become aware of them. What action they have taken, maybe Alan can fill you in. I'm not sure. He's talked with them.

MR. SATION: I'm not sure I can point to any action at this point on propaid debit cards. But certainly, should the eccasion arise, we would communicate with the AG staff and urge them to take whatever action is appropriate, if it's beyond our

jurisdiction.

York they are very appreciate on this, because they had a prepaid calling card scan that was millions and millions of dollars of cards that were put into retail stores that had no value from the onset. It was a several-day period, and they literally collected millions of dollars and none of the cards worked. And it was traced back to a Mafia family. It's a big story in New York. We haven't had that in Florida yet, any of the -- you were going to say?

provide materials to the grand jury in White Plains in connection with this story you're talking about.

on, and then preceed with it and see how it works.

vanting to say scoothing. By the way, Marsha, you did point that out. And I think Staff has worked very hard on this. And I have sort of been obnoxious with them throughout the process of trying to find out what's going on with this, because it's a big problem in South Florida. But they have been absolutely wonderful and I appreciate the fact they went the extra mile and worked it out with you, because I think

in the end -- you stated it so very clearly -- we want the consumer to be informed, and I think competition is the best way to protest the consumer in this. And I think that's what this rule accomplishes. So I want to congratulate you, as well as the companies, for working with Staff on this.

additional comments. Would the other parties like to provide any other comment? I'll start with No. Rule and allow her to finish, but if you'd like to provide comments --

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vant to be clear as to what we're doing.

Did you indicate that this memo indicates a resolution reached by all of the parties who have participated in this, that if these changes are made then we can agree to the rule as is?

MS. CALSTEL: That is correct.

just for MCI, I appreciate Commissioner Garcia's comments because MCI agrees with those as well, and also appreciates the efforts of the Staff in striking a very reasonable balance between the protection of the consumers and the business needs of the companies

involved here. And NCI has fully participated, and we hope we've provided some hopeful input and we support these rules and have no objection to them.

thank the Staff. We really appreciated the opportunity to get together to discuss some of our concerns. And they listened. And I believe also that this strikes a belance. And we endorse the rules as well. Thank you.

rules. And the only comment I have is not one that is a criticism of the rules.

Staff and the parties had in coming up with a rule that works for everybody. Because prepaid cards are different, as you know, from the other types of telecommunications services that customers buy. They buy something that represents time on the network. And you're not buying it at your home, where you have an ongoing relationship with your provider. You're not buying it at a payshone, where at least you can get an operator right them and complain you lost your quarter, now your 35 cents. You're buying it from somebody else who isn't, in many cases, a telecommunications provider. That presents problems

for regulation.

You can't regular the Wal-Marts. And, importantly, ATST or the other providers can't control the price at which the Wal-Marts or the mini-marts sell these cards. There are important antitrust considerations with trying to control the price of a service.

intent to comply with these rules, and, in fact, we already do. And our practices are such that we do not anticipate violations down the road. And competition is such that we think the prices of cards are getting more competitive and the marketplace will control the price. But I do want to caution you that there will probably be instances in the future where retailers or distributors who are not providers may have a problem with a consumer, the consumer interprets that as a problem with the provider, and calls you.

For example, the rules require that the price per minute not be more than a tariffed rate. AT&T tariffs its rate. When we sell a card to a consumer we never charge the consumer more than the tariffed rate. When we sell cards to retailers, there's an adequate discount built in that the retailer can sell that card at a competitive rate and

there will be no problem with the consumer being charged more than the tariff rate.

with is those collectible cards. The prices on those could go sky high. Suppose semebody uses it to actually make a call, although I understand like that bottle of Coke that's commencative; the value goes down if you debit the cards — I don't know how you can tell. Anyhow, suppose semabody uses that? It could really result in an astronomical price per minute. I don't enticipate that Staff is going to open a show cause against ATST under those circumstances. But I do want to point out the difficulty Staff had in trying to get shold of each particular part of the chain and do what is within the jurisdiction, to protect consumers. I think they've done a good job.

point out that one of the things that I think was good was the time frame that was established in the rule.

Because I think — what is it, one year if it's not on the card, the life is one year from the moment of purchase, or from the moment of purchase, or from the moment of purchase.

MS. CALDUNEL: First use of the card.

I heard an advertisement, ASST's advertisement, this
morning that with some propaid calling cards, when you
begin to call you'll hear there's a 99-cent surcharge.

Does that have to do with calling around -- and my
question is are there cards out there that -- because
of the pay-per-call, does that affect -- are there
cards out there, when you use it, you will also get an
indication that you have to pay a surcharge in order
to use that card?

particular advertisement, but Staff did address the issue of surcharges. Surcharges must be tariffed and revealed.

Yes, I think there are instances and there will be instances where debit card providers will be charging the dial-around surcharge to their customers just as they would any other customer.

commissions CLARS: Let me ask Staff then.
Will it allow -- are our rules clear that when you purchase a debit card, will that company -- maybe the payphone -- how do we protect people so they assume they don't need change, they are using the card and they hear they have to deposit 99 cents or whatever for a surcharge in order to use the card. Have you

encountered that? Either that, or your advertising is false. It will take it from 3 your card. COMMISSIONE CLARE: Ms. Rule, maybe you 5 could find out what ATAT is advertising and let me know what they are trying to accomplish. 7 ms. mean I can tell you that on Page 3 of the rules it requires that to be tariffed. That is, if we do intend to charge a surcharge, then we have to tariff it. 11 pregramm candra: And we talked about 12 putting a neximum on the surcharge? 13 ms. calcult: The rules require that we 14 understand surcharges do apply and they have to draw 15 16 them down on the card. commessione GLARE: Would surcharge include 17 the dial-around ocupensation that has to be paid for 18 using a payphone? Is it clear that that's intended to 19 20 include that? M. TATION: Commissioner Clark, that 21 dial-around compensation is paid by the interexchange 22 carrier, and so a consumer at the payphone would not 23

CHARMAN SOMMON: But they are starting to

have to deposit that amount.

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pass it on, Alan, aren't they?

the debit card provider in that case would absorb the charge and may in turn assess a surcharge.

either on Pox or Sunny 107 this morning, so you can find out.

issue, I know that — even personally with AT&T on your calling card now, if you use a calling card they tell you there's a surcharge for using the calling card, and additional 35-cent surcharge for — there's an additional payshone charge for using your calling card at a payshone. You're saying that you wouldn't have those — AT&T, they let you know that it's two different charges; there's a surcharge and there's a payshone surcharge. Now, are you saying that we wouldn't have those kind of circumstances with the other prepaid cards?

surcharges do apply that you're discussing, but they don't apply to the end user at the point of sale in using the payphone. Do not have to deposit that money.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, this

1	advertisement intimated you had to deposit
2	MS. MES: I think again we have two
3	separate issues. Is it a direct charge to the
4	consumer? No. Is it a charge that gets passed on to
5	the consumer in one way or another? Yes.
6	countestown CLARE: And under this rule
7	will you have to disclose that?
8	M. MELD: You.
•	COUNTESTONIA CLARE Good.
10	commencemen Jacobs: New does it get passed
11	on to the consumer?
12	10. MES: Through a surcharge.
13	commessions Jacobs: On the card the
14	drawdown on minutes
15	MS. MSLS: Improperly tariffed, yes, the
16	card could be drawn down to cover the surcharge.
17	COMMISSIONER CARGIA: Does the surcharge
18	have to be listed somewhere on the card advertising?
19	MS. CALBUREL: It has to be at the point of
20	sale.
21	COMMISSIONER CARCEA: Okay. Doesn't have to
22	actually be on the card, just has to be some
23	MS. CALSUMEL: It can be on the card, it can
24	be at the point of sale, or on the packaging.

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appreciate it if you would follow up -- you know, I may have heard it wrong. But find out.

IS. BEEN: At least you heard it at all and I haven't so I'll check into it and get back to you.

issues, but the issue that caught my attention -- and I did get an informational mailout from AT&T on the regular calling cards. And I was wondering, I wonder how this is going to apply to prepaid calls. But on regular calling cards they now tell you for each call they have a 30-cent surcharge, but if you make a call from a payphone there's an additional 35 cents.

the providers because if you don't make the call from the payphone, you den't went to increase all of your rates to cover the surcharge, you only want to capture it from those customers using the payphone. And I know there's been some discussion in the industry maybe we could go do a prepaid card that can only be used at payphones. Or how about a prepaid card that can't be used at payphones? So we're looking at ways to address that. But in the end, just like with all business costs, the attempt will be to pass it on to those customers who are — who are making us incur the

1	cost and not pass it on to the other customers.
2	CHAIRMAN SCHOOLS Chay. Thank you. Any
3	other questions, Couniesioners?
4	COUNTESTORM CARCIA: Do we move Staff on
5	this?
6	ms. carsume: I would say that just
7	recommend the changes that Staff has prepared.
	COUNTESTOWN CARCIA: That's my
9	recommendation.
10	ms. meas I would like to put into the
11	record, too, Commissioner, I don't know if your memo
12	is in your Exhibit 1.
13	ms. calsumes It was not. So it would need
14	to be moved into the record.
15	CHAIRMAN SQUARESTE Do we need to
16	M. CALSWEL: Behibit 2.
17	COLIMINA JOHNSON: The entire memo?
18	MS. CALSTEL: The entire news.
19	COLUMN JOHNSON: Ckey. We'll mark the
20	January 27th memo from Diana Caldwell as Exhibit 2.
21	And there's no objection to it being admitted, so
22	we'll admit it without objection.
23	(Exhibit 2 marked for identification and
24	received in evidence.)
25	communication Class: I just went to be

Ar aga

clear. This is not going to oome back to agenda. We're voting today to approve the rules as amended and direct you to make the necessary filing to have it 3 become effective. MS. CALSUML: That is correct. I'll file 5 it with the FAW. TREE CLASS: Okay. I second the 7 notion. armose Josephilis It's been moved and 9 seconded. All those in fever signify by saying "aye." 10 11 Aye. MINGROUSE BENGGE: Ave. 12 13 MILITARION GLASS: COSDOMER SACCOS: Ayo. 14 M CARCEA: Aye. 15 ATRIMAN JOHNSON: And opposed? Show it 16 approved then unanimously. 17 commenceme cancia: Let me just say I also 18 want to thank some of the companies that are not here 19 because they were helpful in informing me and 20 informing Staff of what's going on. 21 Last year I spoke at one of their 22 conferences and it was guite interesting, the growth 23 of this industry, so thank you. Thank you, Staff, 24

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again.

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hearing is adjourned.
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PEATE OF PLORIDAL CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON I, JOY MELLY, CSR, RPR, Chief, Bureau of 3 Reporting, Official Coumission Reporter, DO MERSBY CERTIFY that the Rule Hearing in Docket No. 960254-TI was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission at the time and place herein stated; it is further CENTIFIED that I stenographically reported 7 the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript, consisting of 44 pages, constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. DATED this 2nd day of February, 1998. 10 11 12 13 14 15 Chief, Bureau of Reporting 16 (904) 413-6732 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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