1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 4 5 6 In the Matter of : SPECIAL PROJECT NO. 980000A-BP 7 Fair and Reasonable Residential Basic Local Telecommunications Rates. 8 9 10 11 PROCEEDINGS: PUBLIC HEARING 12 Perry, Florida 13 14 BEFORE: COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER SUSAN F. CLARK 15 16 DATE: Thursday, October 22, 1998 17 TIME: Commenced at 1:30 p.m. 18 Concluded at 2:50 p.m. 19 PLACE: City Council Chambers 20 224 South Jefferson Street Perry, Florida 21 22 REPORTED BY: H. RUTHE POTAMI, CSR, RPR 23 Official Commission Reporter 24

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1	APPEARANCES:
2	JUNE MCKINNEY, Florida Public Service
3	Commission, Division of Legal Services, 2540 Shumard
4	Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0870,
5	appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.
6	CHARLES J. BECK, Deputy Public Counsel,
7	Office of Public Counsel, 111 West Madison Street,
8	Room 812, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, appearing
9	on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida.
10	DAVID B. ERWIN, 127 Riversink Road,
11	Crawfordville, Florida 32327, appearing on behalf of
12	GTC, Inc.;
13	
14	ALSO PRESENT:
15	BRENDA HAWKINS
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Hearing convened at 1:30 p.m.)
3	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Call the hearing to
4	order. Could we have the notice read, please?
5	MR. BECK: Yes, Commissioner. Pursuant to
6	notice issued August 27, 1998, this time and place was
7	set for public hearing in the Florida Public Service
8	Commission's undocketed Special Project 980000A. The
9	purpose of this hearing is set out in the notice.
10	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you. Take
11	appearances.
12	MR. BECK: My name is Charlie Beck. I'm
13	with the Office of Public Counsel in Tallahassee,
14	appearing on behalf of Florida citizens.
15	MS. McKINNEY: And June McKinney on behalf
16	of Commission Staff.
17	MR. ERWIN: My name is David Erwin. I'm
18	appearing here on behalf of GTC, Inc. My address is
19	127 Riversink Road, Crawfordville, Florida.
20	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you. Let me
21	take this opportunity to introduce myself. My name is
22	Terry Deason. I'm a member of the Public Service
23	Commission. I'll be chairing the hearing that we're
24	harring this offerman

Seated to my right is Commission Susan

Clark. We'll constitute the panel of Commissioners who will be hearing this particular public hearing.

And I want to take just a moment to give you some general background information as to why we're here this day. We are here today in response to House Bill 4785, which was passed by the 1998 Florida Legislature. It directs us, the Public Service Commission, to study and report to the Legislature our conclusions regarding the fair and reasonable rate for Florida residential basic local telecommunications service.

In performing this study we were directed by the Legislature to consider four specific things, and these factors are affordability, the value of service, comparable residential rates in other states, and the cost of providing residential basic local telephone service.

We will be conducting this hearing for the purpose of receiving comments and information from you about your local telephone service and the affordability of that service. The information that you provide us will help us in preparing our report to the Legislature. The report will be presented to the Legislature in February of 1999 and will help the Legislature to determine whether changes are needed to

advance competition in the local telecommunications market in Florida.

The Commission has conducted a number of technical workshops in Tallahassee earlier this month. I believe that this is the last of 22 public hearing that we have held around the state. We want you to know that we welcome you here. We're eager to hear what you have to say.

This hearing along with all of the others are official hearings of the Commission. What you tell us today will become part of the official record. We have a court reporter here today transcribing the testimony, and it will be incorporated into the record.

So that your testimony can become part of the record, it's necessary that we swear you in. This is a formality, but it is a necessary formality. So before we begin taking testimony, I'm going to ask all members of the public who wish to make a formal statement here today to stand and be sworn in.

For those members of the public who do not wish to actually make a formal statement, there is the last page of the information sheet, which may be filled out and detached.

So I'm going to ask at this point all those

that wish to testify to please stand and raise your 1 2 right hand. 3 (Witnesses collectively sworn.) 4 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you. You may be 5 seated. Mr. Beck, are there any preliminary matters 6 7 that you have? 8 MR. BECK: No, Commissioner. 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ms. McKinney, any preliminary matters? 10 11 MS. MCKINNEY: No, Commissioner. 12 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And since Mr. Erwin is not at a microphone now, I assume he has no 13 14 preliminary matters either. 15 MR. ERWIN: That's correct. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Well, then we're going to proceed right into the hearing. 17 18 Mr. Beck, Office of the Public Counsel, 19 which is a part of the Legislature of the State of 20 Florida, represents consumers before the Public 21 Service Commission. He and his office have been active in this particular proceeding and have been in 22 23 attendance at all of the public meetings. 24 He will be calling members of the public who have signed up. If you do wish to testify and have 25

not signed up, you need to do that at the rear of the auditorium.

One other thing; when you are called, please come to the podium and begin by giving us your name and your address and, if you think it would be helpful to the court reporter, you may wish to spell your name so it will be accurate in the record; and please proceed with your statement, and when your statement is concluded, wait for a moment. There may be some clarifying questions. If you wish to entertain those questions, that's fine. If you wish not to entertain questions, just tell us that, and we'll honor that as well.

So with that, Mr. Beck, you make call your first witness.

MR. BECK: Thank you. First witness is Ms. Venera Williams.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Right there at the podium, yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: If you want to, you can wait until other people have gone and go. Would you rather do that?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Oh, I'm up here. I might as well.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

1	VENERA K. WILLIAMS
2	appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth,
3	testified as follows:
4	DIRECT STATEMENT
5	WITNESS WILLIAMS: I wasn't prepared to say
6	anything, but I will. I represent the AARP,
7	Chapter 4064 of Steinhatchee. Can you hear me?
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, ma'am. Could you
9	give us your name for the record?
10	WITNESS WILLIAMS: V-E-N-E-R-A, Williams.
11	COMMISSIONER DEASON: And you're from
12	Steinhatchee?
13	WITNESS WILLIAMS: Right.
14	COMMISSIONER DEASON: We had a hearing in
15	Steinhatchee
16	WITNESS WILLIAMS: And I recognize you,
17	Mr. Deason, and Ms. Clark.
18	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, ma'am.
19	WITNESS WILLIAMS: Okay. As I said, it's
20	4064 chapter, AARP.
21	We're just a small place, and we don't have
22	too much money around, and we feel like that the rates
23	are reasonable like they are. And there's so many
24	I want to ask first, why is why was it the
25	Legislature turned it over to the BCC2

 at that. Mr. Beck, if you want to add anything, you may do so as well, and Commissioner Clark.

The Legislature, there was a bill introduced in the last session of the Legislature. The bill's aim was to try to stimulate competition in the local telecommunications market like we have competition in the long distance market. The bill had some controversial provisions in it.

It was debated at the Legislature, the pros and the cons of that bill. The Legislature decided that it needed more information, and it decided to include the Public Service Commission in the process by conducting this study and to go out and hear from the people, and that's why we've had 22 public hearings around the state.

We've also been required by the Legislature to conduct an evidentiary hearing on the cost of providing local service. We're going to present our report to the Legislature, and I believe the Legislature will take that report and, if they think there needs to be further legislation, perhaps there will be legislation introduced; and, if not, well, then perhaps there will not be legislation introduced.

But I think that it is good that the

Legislature wanted to include the Public Service

Commission. I think that there's some expertise at

the Commission. We have a very knowledgeable and

dedicated Staff at the Public Service Commission with

many years of experience, and I think that they can

take the information that is being gathered and help

write a report that will be informative and helpful to

the Legislature. And I think that's the basic reason

that we're here today.

WITNESS WILLIAMS: All right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Beck, do you wish to add anything to that?

MR. BECK: Commissioner Deason, just that there have been a lot of groups that have been active in the proceeding.

Certainly telephone companies have let their views be known, but also at technical hearings we've had, AARP sponsored an expert witness that testified before the Commission, as has our office and the Attorney General.

It's been very good participation, and particularly the AARP has been at every single meeting, which was very significant.

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Good. Good. Well, you know, we tried to get -- living in Steinhatchee, you

know, we tried to get the 25-cent rate from down there to Perry, and we did not make it. You said there wasn't enough of an interest input in it, so we failed on that.

So our exchange is out of Cross City, which is BellSouth, and we just feel like that our little old place in Florida is kind of left alone. So we'd appreciate anything we could get some help with.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you, ma'am. Any questions? (No response.) Thank you.

MR. BECK: Next witness is Sandra White.

SANDRA WHITE

appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, testified as follows:

DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS WHITE: My name is Sandra White, and I didn't come prepared to speak either. Next meeting I will. I'm from Steinhatchee. I'm a member of the AARP.

On this fair and reasonable rates study, on these questions down here "Who and where can you call without paying additional charges," just our immediate area. That's only place we can call without paying

extra charges, which we've covered the long distance to Perry. We've covered that.

"How many local calls do you make?" That would vary, individual. We make approximately 30 to 40.

"How many phone calls do you receive?" We receive about half of that.

And "How do the rates at your current residence compare with the rates you have paid in other places you have lived?" They are comparable; possibly, I'd say within \$2 of where we've lived before.

"Are there circumstances or alternatives available to you that could lead you to voluntarily give up local phone service?"

If the amount of the bill goes up to such a degree that people cannot afford it -- and when I'm talking cannot afford it, I'm talking about people that are over 50 that are on fixed incomes, which is a large part of Steinhatchee.

And as the baby boomers come into this, there's more social security people, and \$25 can mean medicine to someone. And the alternatives for that possibly would be for -- and I've thought these over in my mind -- if it becomes a financial hardship in

the future, then possibly -- I mean, we did without phones before. It could be done again, and possibly maybe have one block phone on the whole block.

I mean, you've got to think of alternatives if it's going to affect you financially. And when you're on a fixed income you can't go -- you're not going to have a raise coming in unless the government decides to give you one.

Let's see. "Competition." I think there's too much competition already.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Amen.

witness white: And this is -- I tend to get on the soapbox. Forgive me. But it was better before there was competition.

We did not have to make -- pay for this and pay for that and call the operator and pay for the operator. The operator was there. We could depend on the phone. Can't do that any more.

That's it in a nutshell. I could go on, but that's it. Any questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question.

One of the things that was discussed in the last legislative session was looking at the possibility of reducing long distance rates and increasing local rates, kind of an offset there.

Do you have a viewpoint on that? You'd like 1 to keep it as is, or do you think it would be --3 WITNESS WHITE: Yes. I prefer to keep it as is, because right now with all the competition, we have 10-10-321, 10-10-220, 10-10-636. So we have plenty of opportunity to get low long distance rates, a dime a minute or whatever. And knowing that it's going to stay the same -- yes, leaving it the same -knowing it was going to stay the same, you can plan your monthly budget. You can know how much you're 10 going to spend for medicine, for groceries, for 11 utilities. 12 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Ms. White, to what area 14 do you make a lot of your calls? Do you make a lot of 15 calls to Perry such that they're long distance for 16 you? 17 WITNESS WHITE: No. We tried to get that 18 We would make more if it weren't. changed. 19 COMMISSIONER CLARA: And what is the other area Steinhatchee calls? I can't remember. It's here 20 21 and --22 WITNESS WHITE: I'm sorry. What was the 23 question? 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Where else do you do

your shopping?

WITNESS WHITE: Chiefland.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Chiefland. Do you make a lot of calls --

withess white: It's a quarter to Chiefland now for however long you talk. Isn't that right?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you this:

Is everyone in Steinhatchee aware of the fact that

it's 25 cents to Chiefland? I mean --

try to get all that information across to the -- by meetings we have. It's a very involved community, and with the AARP meetings, you tell the congre -- not congregation. What would you call them? All those people there. (Laughter) You would tell them, and then they pass it on and pass it on.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Do you know when people call in to get new phone service or maybe call to change the long distance service, are they being told that if they change to a different service they might not get that 25-cent call?

withess white: I don't think so. We have some new neighbors that recently -- in fact, yesterday they were waiting on a phone to be installed anywhere

between 9:00 and 6:00 p.m., and as of 6:00 p.m. the phone company had not been there. So they -- this conversation came up -- and they were not able to attend this meeting -- but as far as I know, they did not -- they were not aware of any alternatives. 5 And just to add fuel to the fire, two years 6 ago when we moved down here, we were not -- in trying 7 to get our phone transferred from where we rented to where we built, we were not -- when I called to have it installed, we were not on the scheme two years ago. 10 Our neighbors, also two years later, are not on that 11 scheme. In other words, there's no one around where 12 we live that has phone service. 13 With E911 that's supposed to be changed. 14 And the woman that helped them on the phones said she 15 would continue on with that. But that's neither here 16 nor -- that's --17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, when we were down 18 there we were concerned about that. Are you saying 19 that that has not improved? 20 WITNESS WHITE: (Shaking head.) 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that's BellSouth, 22 right? 23

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We'll just remind them

WITNESS WHITE: Correct.

24

that they need to do that. Thank you.

MR. BECK: Next witness is Helen Ruth Walker.

HELEN RUTH WALKER

appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, testified as follows:

DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS WALKER: My name is Helen Ruth walker, P.O. Box 146, Steinhatchee, Florida.

I'm like the other two ladies that were just up here. I hadn't planned to say anything today, but I've been concerned about these rate increases and so forth.

We have so many people in Steinhatchee that are unable to eat properly. They get Meals On Wheels and a little bit of everything else, and I think if there is a rate increase in the telephone service, that they'll just have to have their phones disconnected, because as it is now, some of them aren't even able to buy their medicine, proper food and so forth; and this has been my main concern is worrying about some of my neighbors.

You know, it doesn't hurt any of us to throw an extra potato or two in the pot, which I try to do

most of the time, because these people that are on fixed incomes that get Meals On Wheels and so forth, I don't know if most of you know that on the weekends these people aren't fed; and I feel like if the public service committee permits this rate increase, we're going to see a lot more suffering.

It just seems like every time we turn around the cost of living is going up, up, up, and less and less provisions are made for our poor; and I'm really concerned about this bill being passed.

I don't know who sponsored it or whatever, or what in the world they had in mind, but as far as needing more telephone competition, it's the pits now since everything has been diversified. I'm just -- I'm real upset about this.

Maybe I should calm down before I get up here, but it just seems like every time you turn around there's something else to be considered. And it's affecting so many of our poor people, not only our elderly, but our low income people.

You know, we have so many people in this state just working for the bare minimum wages. They have children and every other thing. And I hope and pray that the public service committee will see fit to fight this blessed thing for us and not allow this

rate increase for our state.

I think we've got too many telephone companies now. You can't turn around unless you see another one advertising on TV or something, and it's just reached the point until I've just about had it.

I thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you, ma'am. Any questions? (No response.) No questions. Thank you.

MR. BECK: Bonnie Tompkins.

BONNIE TOMPKINS

appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, testified as follows:

DIRECT STATEMENT

WITNESS TOMPKINS: My name is Bonnie Tompkins, Post Office Box 223, Steinhatchee.

Well, I came with our group today because I am very interested in trying to keep our rates as low as they are now, because like Helen was saying, like my husband and I we're on a fixed income, and we both have to have different kinds of medicine that's real high. And it's a real hardship to keep the phone, and we know that we need it because you never know when you need to have to call for help.

And so we're just like a lot of the rest of

them. And a lot of those people in Steinhatchee, even though they didn't show up to help us today, they were interested, but just didn't come. And we work awfully 3 hard at the AARP to try to put this across to our people to come and participate in these things. 5 So I would just like for you all to keep it 6 7 as it is if possible. Thank you. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say, it looks 9 like the representation from Steinhatchee is excellent. Perhaps we should have had the hearing in 10 Steinhatchee. 11 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That would have been a good idea, at the AARP community center place. 13 14 MR. BECK: Harold Pope. 15 16 HAROLD POPE appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, 17 18 testified as follows: 19 DIRECT STATEMENT 20 WITNESS POPE: My name is Harold Pope. I'm 21 from Trenton, Florida. My address is 819 S.E. 60th 22 Avenue, Trenton. 23 I'm a member of AARP. I've been elected to be chapter specialist along with Mrs. Carlisle that's 24

sitting in the blue blouse over there. She and I have

the assigned task of meeting with all the AARP chapters in our district and helping them in their efforts to serve our community in whatever way we can.

A

We go as members of the state board to assist in the areas that they need assistance in, and so we've met with all the chapters in our community, or in our district, this month already. I think yesterday we was with Suwannee, a couple nights ago we was with Steinhatchee; Trenton Tuesday. We've been with High Springs, Lake City, Gainesville.

I have some letters here that I have written up. I'll read the notation on them. "To the Florida Public Service Commission, we the undersigned -- and this is the Lake City Chapter. This is for each chapter -- we the undersigned of Lake City Chapter AARP 1872 request that you do not recommend the raising of local telephone rates to the Legislature. Many of our aging citizens are barely existing on small incomes and will be hurt. Besides, records show that the telephone companies are now reaping huge profits."

And that is true. The Gainesville chapter went and got the records of Southern Bell for last year, and so far this year, and their profits are huge.

We have many people in our communities

that's on Meals On Wheels, as has been noted. These

people are not fed on the weekends, only during the

week. Meals On Wheels only provides a basic balanced

5 meal.

There's a lot of things that these people can't afford. They can't afford toilet paper, toilet tissue -- soap to wash with, napkins, a lot of things. A lot of the chapters is -- has planned programs to where the members will bring items like this into the chapter, and we make up bags with toilet tissues, tooth paste, toothbrush, toilet soap, napkins, stuff like that, and we carry it around and give it to the ladies, or the members of Meals On Wheels that's providing this and let them issue one for each community -- for each member that's drawing a meal, because a lot of these things they can't afford, and they just have to do without them. They don't have the money.

It's very necessary for them to have a phone because of their health. I understand that the HMO in Gainesville, which is in this part of Florida now, has dropped many counties, nine, for instance, off of their rolls and they will not be serving them after January the 1st.

Most of these people that was on these

HMOs -- and a lot of them has had cancer, some of them

multiple times, and some of them their cancer

recurring, and now they have to go back on Medicare;

they have to go out and look for Medigap insurance

that they didn't have to pay on the HMO.

This is going to be an added burden to each one of them, plus if telephones bills is raised, there's a lot of people that's going to be hurting. We anticipate that congress is going to -- if they continue with their regular programs that they're looking for now, take some of Social Security's money and give it to the people to invest. Bad investments is going to put these people back on the roll -- dole again for the counties and state, because somebody has got to take care of them.

We're concerned about this, and the chapters are really looking forward to try to help our people as much as we can. That's our goal is to serve our communities, and we're really concerned with the number of people that now needs our help. They really can't pay their telephone bills. And some of them is getting help with this.

So we urgently request that the Public Service Commission reassess this and vote no to this

proposal. We think that the telephone rates are high enough as they are. The basic telephone rates right now is about \$12.50 in some areas. Some is -- mine is \$8.50, but with the little taxes and innuendos that goes with it, it runs it up to \$12.50.

But the time they raise it up to \$23.50, which is this proposal and then add all these other taxes to it, we're going to have about 15, 18 or \$28.02, and then if -- two or three long distance calls on top of that, some of these poor people are going to have 30, \$40 phone bills, and they can't afford that. Most of the them are going to have to drop their phones.

So I anticipate a lot of hardship if this is passed, and I request and urgently ask that you vote against it.

I'd like to present these four letters from four chapters which all of our members signed that is urgently also asking that you defeat this.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you for the letters. We'll get this into the correspondence side of the docket.

Mr. Pope, before you leave, let me ask you a question. You made reference to that some of the people that you have spoken about, that they are

1 And there also is a link-up program, which I believe pays up to \$30 of the cost of having a 2 3 telephone installed. 4 Obviously, the up-front cost can be prohibitive, and that helps take care of some of the 5 up-front cost of getting a telephone installed. 6 would appreciate your help in getting that word out. 7 8 WITNESS POPE: We'll do that. Thank you, 9 sir. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Further questions? (No response.) Thank you. 11 12 MR. BECK: Meveree Carlisle. 13 14 MEVEREE CARLISLE appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, 15 testified as follows: 16 17 DIRECT STATEMENT 18 WITNESS CARLISLE: Well, I'm like the rest; I didn't come to speak. I just come because we've 19 20 been working on this thing for -- ever since it was mailed out, and we was supposed to have --21 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ms. Carlisle, could 23 you give us your name and your address for --24 WITNESS CARLISLE: Meveree Carlisle, and I'm

from Trenton, 4020 S.E. 17th Trail, and I'm with AARP,

Williams. My address is Route 4, Box 416, Perry, Florida. I have no problem with telephone numbers. 850-584-4206.

Mine, I might not be as informed as some people here. However, I have some questions to ask. I like probably, looking around here, just about everybody else in here is on a fixed income. My income is derived from being a retired state employee. Also like everybody else, I served in the military and also served my community for some 50 years.

But my retired income which I'm holding here -- I happen to be one of those people retired from the State of Florida -- as each of you know through the state, the state health insurance is going up.

Also, being of the same age, I understand that our social security increase would be 1.2%, which on mine would be just at \$8, of which some \$2 would go back to Medicare.

My state health insurance, the raise that I got would be \$17 short of what it's going to take to make my insurance payments in January. So if I have that 17 and I make 5 on the other, I'd be \$12 in the hole.

But the bottom line is, it seems like every

back from the person on a fixed income is more money.

Also, I had the fortunate opportunity of being able to stay with the state for 41 years, which I realize I have a state retirement and some people don't. And I think very much for the mother that I just buried Wednesday who got her social security card in 1937; she was buried Wednesday at age 93 with a \$500-a-month income. The last several years we have supplemented her income to help her.

My mother-in-law died two years ago. She had an income of \$725. We also supplemented hers because she couldn't get enough. They talk about the poverty level. We called in. They said, no, you're making more than the poverty level so we can't help you. So, therefore, the kids are doing it.

And I'm like a lot of other people here. We all have elderly people. We have children and other people that don't qualify for some of these breaks that you're talking about, so it's going to be up to us to have to take care of them. And my question is, where does it start, and where does it stop?

But the Public Service Commission, I would ask -- on my part, I do belong to AARP here. I was past president on two different years. However, I do not represent them. But on my part and as a citizen

and as a former state employee, I would strongly urge you to vote no for it. And I really believe it would be more of a hurt than a help.

And I do know one thing. We've already seen it. Tallahassee has got a part of it right now. They have a system that's supposed to, as we say, die by the sunshine about 2003 and 4. They're already trying to resurrect something that hasn't even died yet.

So the point that I'm making is, once you get that increase in there, competition, nothing else ain't going to take care of it.

And I thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

Mr. Williams, you did ask a couple of questions, and let me try to give you a little bit of background.

I believe you asked the questions to whether this proposed increase is needed for the companies to stay in business.

WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: That is correct, or whether it's just something they feel like they need.

commissioner deason: Well, it's really not for them to stay in business. It's not a net increase in their revenue. What's being proposed is to change the rate structure, and what's being proposed is for the local basic rate to go up so that other rates can

come down, such rates as long distance, rates for some of the vertical services such as call waiting, caller ID, things of that nature. So that's what's being proposed.

So it's really not a situation where the telephone companies are coming in saying that they're not making enough money and have to have an increase to stay in business. It's a question of the revenue they're getting, where is it going to come from, from what type of services.

services are priced above their cost and are providing a subsidy to other services. And what is being alleged -- and we've got various ideas or expert opinions -- but what some people allege is that the other services are subsidizing local service, and that when competition -- that you're not going to get competition in the local service because it is being provided now below the cost, and no one is going to come into an area, particularly small rural areas, and try to compete against a price which is already below its cost.

So I'm not saying I agree or disagree with that. We're trying to get information on it. I'm just trying to explain that that is what some people

are presenting as a reason to try to rebalance the rates; not have a net increase in rates, but rebalance where the revenue is coming from.

withess c. williams: Well, if I might say something, and some in here might smile. However, some of them are my age and have been the same places. I happen to have been a retiree from the Highway Patrol. I also put my time in the military. We always had an old saying, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

And so far right now it's working pretty good, and if you offset what it's costing for part of it, the increase will more than pay for the other stuff we're getting, having to pay for. But I believe they're already getting enough out of it like it is.

And thank you very much.

commissioner Deason: Thank you, sir. We'll entertain questions, but if there's people still yet to speak, let's hear them, and then we'll take questions at the end. And when you do ask a question, I'll need to ask you to come to a microphone. Okay.

MR. BECK: The last witness is Ed Paschall.

(Hand raised.)

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Just keep that question, and we'll be glad to answer it when

Mr. Paschall finishes; okay?

3 EDWARD D. PASCHALL

appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, testified as follows:

DIRECT STATEMENT

witness paschall: My name is Ed Paschall, and the recorder has my card over there. My address, 1923 Atapha Nene in Tallahassee, 32301.

And I do represent AARP in the state of Florida. As you well know, there's something like 2.3 million members. I would like to say right here that I am very gratified to see these people here, because I didn't have a thing in the world to do with bringing them here today.

I've had no contact with them, only that the word that we put out that we hoped it would reach the people and that they would take heed and think about these and come to speak, and these people have. So it's very gratifying.

Carl back here, I've known him for a long time. I did call him the other day and ask him if he could come around and speak to you.

The thing that I want to mention to you here I may have touched on before. But generally there are

for the concept of the whole thing -- I'm not going to give any numbers. I don't have any here with me to give -- but let's go back to 1995 when both of you, I'm sure, were there for a part of the meetings of the committee up there as well as the Legislature in its session and passed the bill that took the regulation of the telephone rates away from the Public Service Commission at the time there and established price caps.

Since that time, the amount of money that the telephone companies have been receiving, or their revenue that they're receiving, had just been continually increasing in a number of areas in a number of ways. As you well, know the cost for that same operation had been declining, so their profits have been increasing a considerable amount during this period of time.

Now, I believe that just recently there was a release from BellSouth that their profits had increased 18% over the previous quarter. Now, that's quite a jump. Increase of 18% over the previous quarter, when it's very difficult for us to get more than 4 or 5% if we put that money into even the best CD that we can come up with.

And so you stop to see what is happening

there. They're profits are going up. Their cost is going down. So they're making a considerable amount of extra money, much more than they were making three years ago when they wanted to go to the price caps routine, and it -- I don't know whether you remember or not, but I very well remember that members of the legislative committee as well as members of the telephone committees were standing up there and saying, in no time you're going to have more choices in competition than you can shake a stick at. And we don't have it yet.

Well, we didn't think that we would. The telephone companies are saying that, but we didn't think that we would have that choice; and as it is, the actual happening has borne out our feelings in the deal.

Now, in Tallahassee, for example, there are two companies up there that have applied for and received a certificate to offer telephone service, but they have no intention of offering telephone service to residential customers, and they have stated that. They're going strictly for business customers. So that doesn't do us any good at all as far as any help in the residential community. And so -- they keep on talking about that.

Now, only three years later -- three years ago the prices were great. They were wonderful. They were fine. Competition was just going to overwhelm everybody. Now the prices are still the same. The costs have gone down. There's no competition, but now they say those same prices now are a barrier to competition.

Now, how can that be? If you utilize common sense, that just does not make any sense whatsoever that the same prices that were making money then and are still making more money now are a barrier to competition coming in.

Now, I understand that if competition comes in, a great -- a bit of it would have to come in and rent lines from the company and they would -- either that or they would have to build plant facilities, distribution lines, to distribute their product, the telephone business.

Nevertheless, if a company cannot come into an area that's making better than 20% rate of return on equity and make a profit out of it, we don't need them here for the simple reason they couldn't run the blasted thing. They would have -- they would probably go -- if they say that right now that they could not come in and make a profit with the present rate

structure and everything going on, then they couldn't handle the business.

So here again we're getting back to the common sense aspect of this. They keep on mentioning that, well, just look at the competition and compare it with what's going on. Look at the long distance market. Take a look at the long distance market.

Yes, there's a great deal of competition there.

Let's also remember the fact that the activity that's set apart -- that began this competition today began in 1984 with the decision -- and there was one big long distance company then.

That was AT&T. Well, in that divestiture -- and I'm sure that both of you know as much and considerably more than I do about this -- but Judge Green hamstrung AT&T to a certain extent there; put restrictions on them to allow other companies to begin to come in and purchase bulk usage of their lines from them so that they could get into the long distance business.

Part of those restrictions are still in place today; not much, but a few of them are, to some extent. But, now, if you stop and think, in '84 was when they first began talking about how Judge Green made that decision, divestiture there, to separate the long distance companies and then allow the other long

distance companies to come in and compete with AT&T.

It was about six years before you heard much of anything about competition in the long distance industry. About 1990 when you began hearing very much, and most of what you heard then was MCI or Sprint. Those are the two big ones there.

A few others began to get in a little bit.

About four years later, in '94, it began to pick up a little bit more steam. Take a look at it. We're in the middle of 1998 now, and there's plenty of competition. Consider, also, we're 18 and a half years past when that decision was handed down to begin competition in long distance -- in the long distance industry, yet they want to compare this situation with that.

It's only been three years since they switched to price caps, and they're weeping and wailing now about, look, there's no competition. So you see we've got -- the story keeps changing. That's the aggravating problem of it. It doesn't make any difference what the situation is. What the telephone companies want, they change the story to fit the picture that they want to develop at that time.

And so -- I just realized I'm leaning down here and talking. Can you hear me okay with or

without the mike?

All right. So that's the thing that I want to make mention there; that it's been 14 and a half years since divestiture took place. Now we're seeing a big load, just like they mentioned. You sit down there at the television set and you see three or four different types of long distance offerings being made in there.

And I come to notice here the other evening that a bunch of those different offerings are made by the same company, just with a little different -10-10 this and 10-10 that, and a bunch of them have got MCI down in the bottom corner down in there.

But anyhow, those things are coming back, but there hasn't even been enough time here for any competition to gel, if there's going to be some. Now, there is a little bit of competition down in the Miami area, and I understand there's some competition up in the Jacksonville area.

The problem being here in the Jacksonville area, the company that's forming the competition over there does not offer single-line service. They offer a better price than BellSouth does over in Jacksonville, but the price that they offer includes all the vertical services and if you want to get two

lines, but not a single-line service without any of the frills, without any call waiting, call forwarding or any of that. They don't even offer a price for that.

So that would pose a problem. And a great percentage of the people that they were just talking about here have no use whatsoever for all of the frills, all the vertical services; call waiting, call forwarding and that kind of stuff. They don't have any use for it in the first place. So why in the world offer it?

Now, if they cannot get a line that offers only a no-frills service, but they could get a line costing a heck of a lot more, you can see very easily they would have to do without telephone service. And the same thing is true up in the Jacksonville area.

So I wanted to mention that one particular point there, that most of the time these companies come in, they want to offer a basket full of services at a higher price, when the only thing they want is what we used to call plain old telephone service. That's all they want is just a telephone to call some -- where to talk to somebody.

And then we have the other thing that has been mentioned here in a lot of the hearings is value,

and that is hooked up with affordability. And so they say, well, the telephone is a great value to you. And it is to some extent.

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Now, I spent the first 18 years of my life without a telephone available, and so it didn't stunt my growth very much, and it didn't hurt a whole lot of other people who were in the same predicament there.

Today a telephone has become a necessity in some situations. In a lot of other situations, rather than being a necessity, it is a convenience for residential people.

Now, then, the term was put out in one of these meetings here that the companies, the industry, is getting tired of subsidizing residential rates. Well, how in the world could they know that they're subsidizing them? How would they know that there is much of a difference unless the telephone company told them that.

Well, let's just take a look at value. If you're talking about subsidizing and affordability, let's talk about value of it, and let's talk about the value of the telephone for most of the homes. cases it is a necessity for someone who is in very ill health and may at any moment need some medical assistance. In all of the others it is a convenience. Now, it's very, very helpful in most cases, but it is a convenience. It is not a necessity like food, clothing, and shelter.

I'll give you another thought. Name one business that can survive without a telephone. Think of it. What business can survive without a telephone? I can't think of but just one; a farmer. He'd like to have one in there, but they can still farm the land out there and they can get by without a telephone and get in the pickup and go to town to get whatever they need; but they can do without a telephone out there in their business.

But insurance, real estate, legal affairs, if you're going to be involved in economics of any style, no business, no grocery store, no business that I can think of, can survive without a telephone, either to have their customers contact them or for them to contact their customers if the need arises; even more importantly, to order supplies, merchandise, or whatever, that they would need in the business.

In the case of somebody like a plumber, you'd need to order supplies. Also, his customers need to get a hold of him to even let him know that they need a plumber out there. So your business cannot even survive without a telephone. So let's

compare values; convenience against absolute necessity.

Now, we also know that the residential rate is approximately -- or the business rate is approximately two and a half times the residential rate, generally speaking. But whenever you say convenience and absolute necessity to survive, where is the greatest value? And if you want to talk about any flow of cash going one way or the other, then it should go from the absolute necessity to contact their people to the people here who want to use it as a convenience.

That's the one thing that I wanted to mention as far as the value is concerned, and I don't think that that has been stressed near enough.

The aggravating part of it was, whenever I started a small business in '73, I noticed the difference in the rate between the business and the residential phone that I already had in my house. And I mentioned it to them and they said, well, that's because you get a whole lot more telephone calls in your business than you do in the house. Now, there was no comment at all there about subsidizing or anything like that. The point was. You use the business phone a lot more than you do the one in the

house.

and most of these days when almost -- a great percentage of the families, both of the adults in the family work. The telephone is not used during the day. In the evenings it's used. It's not used in the morning, because most cases there the family is getting up, getting ready to go to work, getting ready -- in some cases, getting kids ready for school and all of that. They don't have time to use the phone. But when they get back from work in the evening, if they can beat the kids to the telephone, then they may need to make some calls then.

Also, as quick as you sit down for the table, then the phone starts ringing. And who is it? A bunch of telephone marketers half of the time, and so there you are answering the telephone for them. But most of the time the use of the telephone ranges from about 5:30 in the evening -- and I'm talking about the residential phone -- 5:30 in the evening until 10:30 or 11:00 at night. That's for the people who stay up relatively late. Lot of people go to bed even much earlier than that.

So that is where you -- you talk about the value of your service. There is where it is. And most of those calls in the evening are convenience and

answering calls from somebody who is in business and using their phone.

I'm not sure, but you can answer this.

Isn't that St. Joseph Telephone Company that's listed in the list of telephone companies, isn't that the one that's here?

MR. BECK: Yes. I think -- there used to be three companies and they're combined --

WITNESS PASCHALL: So it's now combined all into one, St. Joseph's Company?

MR. BECK: Yes.

want you to consider very well here. If the phone rates are raised \$2 per month, this community would lose \$60,000 -- no, almost \$62,000 a month leaving this community.

Why do I say leaving this community? Simply this: They're already making enough money to pay all of their costs of the operation of the business plus a good, reasonable profit. So there's no need for them to reinvest that extra \$2 back into here. That \$2 would be clear net profit. And that same thing would be true statewide.

And if you consider this statewide where there's pretty close to 10 million telephones, then

you would have \$20 million leaving the state every month just for a \$2-a-month phone increase.

Yet by the same token, the same Legislature that's talking about this bill right here is moving heaven and earth up there trying to bring in businesses to bring in additional payrolls here, while on the other hand they're getting ready to run off a whole bunch of money.

Well, very simply, \$1 would be 10 million a month, 120 million a year. So it would take a pretty good business to bring in that much cold net profit back into the state. So that's a point that I think is very important to consider.

The other point that I want to mention is on the talk of subsidization here. If you were to walk in as a brand new person that moved into a community, and you say -- you walk into the telephone company and say, I want to subscribe to caller ID. Oh, good. They pull out a form. They get ready to write that down. What's your phone number? I don't have one. I want to write -- I want to subscribe to caller ID.

You've got to have a telephone before you can subscribe to caller ID.

So that's the point of it. Caller ID cannot function without a telephone line already in place,

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and that is true of every other vertical service, including long distance service.

Every one of those things is a free rider on the loop. There's not any money earmarked from any of the vertical services or anything else to pay for this free ride they're getting. And let me ask you this question: If -- we'll say Charlie over here was going to take his wife to Europe on a cruise. I mean, take her over to Europe, just to visit over there. He could drive from here to the coast, but then once he gets to the coast, how is he going to get to Europe?

He flat can't swim it, and he can't jump it, and he can't run fast enough to get across there, so what's he's going to have to do? He's going to have to find a vehicle to get across that bunch of water. It's going to have to be a boat or plane. Whenever he uses either one of those vehicles -- it doesn't make any difference which one it is -- he's going to have to pay for it, pay for using that vehicle to get across over there.

The point that I'm making right now is, the basic telephone loop is the vehicle that every other single phone service utilizes or it won't work. But every one of them have their own profit making margins there, and they range in the vertical services -- and

some of you would be interested and know this -- from around 3,000%, and one of those services even is a return to the company of as much as 97,000% profit, pure profit.

So consider those things right there; that the vehicle for the total operation of the phone system is the loop, so all of these other things are riding free.

Now, then, you can mention some of the things in there that I know there's an angle that if -- that we discussed it here the other day, that if you already have a capability in existence, like a telephone loop and you want to add something to it like caller ID, then technically, I believe, it's economically or accountability-wise there that you can add this other service into it without it actually having to cost all that much to do it. You can just add it on and go from there, so there's no actual charge back in cost.

Now, you think about that. Something is -somebody is getting a free ride here, but somebody is getting a whole lot of profit off of that.

Now, if that's true, there's another angle to it. Shouldn't, morally speaking, this other activity pay something to get that ride? Now, if

that's true, then there should be some arrangement by which all of the services that use this loop should contribute to the cost of the operation of that loop or to the income to it, which would then defray part of the costs from what the residential customers pay for their part of the loop to what's called the cost of the operation to fill in the gap that they're talking about.

Another thing that I wanted to mention to
you: Now, then, like was mentioned there, you get to
the moral point of it that shouldn't this other person
pay -- not only this other person, but this other
activity, pay their fair share of riding the loop, of
using the loop?

Yes, they should, to my way of thinking.

But then there's an old, old saying in business that

there's no trouble at all to succeed if you don't have
a conscience, and if you don't use a conscience, then
you don't consider the moral value of paying your fair
share, whatever it might be.

So what this whole story is all about is not that the telephone -- not that the residential rate is being subsidized. In effect, that loop is subsidizing everything else by carrying them on its back.

I don't have anything else to say. Are

there any questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Any questions? I think not. Thank you, Mr. Paschall.

Ms. Carlisle, if you can please come forward and ask your question.

WITNESS CARLISLE: Well, I think he about answered it all.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

WITNESS CARLISLE: I was -- I'm Meveree

Carlisle, and I was just going to ask the question

about when you add on all this stuff on there, I mean,

why raise my base pay for somebody that wants call

waiting or something else? Let them pay for it if

they want it like that.

question. That's something we're wrestling with. Let me give you a viewpoint on that. And the problem is this: That if there are customers out there who are subscribing to these vertical services, they're one of the so-called good customers in the eyes of the company. Why? Because they spend a lot of money, and these are the type of customers that competitors want to come in and get.

I think Mr. Paschall mentioned that in the Jacksonville area there's some residential competition but it's only for the high end customers; those that subscribe to a lot of services, have a second line, perhaps Internet access, and these type things.

There's an argument that if it's going to be competition, that it's going to be those customers that the competitors are going to come and take away and all of the revenue that they generate, and then when they take them away, the incumbent telephone company, BellSouth or GT Com, they're left with the customers that don't buy all of these things, and they're left with those.

And then they say there's going to be a revenue shortfall then because they're losing their high end customers, and they're left with those that don't subscribe to all of these high cost services; and for them to stay in business, then it does come down to a question of for them to stay in business and continue to serve basic residential customers, there's going to have to be a rate increase at some point.

Now, I'm not saying that I agree or disagree with that argument. I'm just presenting it to you that there is an argument out there that says that, that competition when it comes, that that's what's going to happen and that's the reason there needs to be a realignment of rates to get rates closer to the

cost of providing service.

Now, as Mr. Paschall indicated, there's a big question as to how do you define cost. And probably the biggest question in defining cost, as he alluded to, is how do you apportion the cost of the loop; loop being that connect between the central office and your location.

The majority of the investment in providing service is that connection, and it's referred to as the local loop. And there's a question of how those costs -- if those costs should all be allocated to basic service or it should be allocated to some of the peripheral services and should it be allocated to long distance.

Those are some of the questions we're wrestling with, and ultimately it's a question the Legislature is going to have to wrestle with if they want to address restructuring rates in the state of Florida.

witness carriste: Well, if you need some
help up there, we can get up a busload to go up there
and help them wrestle with it. (Laughter)

commissioner DEASON: Well, as I'm sure you can tell from Mr. Paschall's comments, that he gives the Legislature a lot of help; but I'm sure that he

would welcome even more help. So some of the legislative committee meetings are very well attended 2 3 by members of the AARP, but --4 WITNESS CARLISLE: I know. 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- Mr. Paschall is well schooled and educated in these issues, and he 6 7 does an outstanding job in presenting those arguments to the Legislature; and Mr. Beck and the Attorney 8 General's Office. There are a lot of folks out there that are wanting to make sure that the Legislature and 10 11 the Commission gets the full picture. 12 WITNESS CARLISLE: Does your Commission have 13 anything to do with the AvMed program? 14 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Which program is that? 15 WITNESS CARLISLE: AVMed. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, no, ma'am. 17 WITNESS CARLISLE: That's federal, isn't it? COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't know if it's 18 federal or state, but I know the Public Service 19 20 Commission doesn't have anything --21 WITNESS CARLISLE: I was just wondering. But he was talking about a \$2 raise. If that base pay 22 23 goes up, mine will over double, because mine's -- or

it will about double. Mine's \$12, my base pay, and

then anything else is added on to it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, ma'am.

WITNESS CARLISLE: So I don't think that would be a fair raise.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I understand. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: May I make another comment?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, sir, but you need to come up to the microphone.

not a member of the Internet. I don't work with computers. I'd like to, but I'm a little too old, and I don't know that much about it. I don't have that much use for it. But I understand, from those that I talk to, that on the Internet they can get on the Net and talk to people all over the United States anywhere they want to; family members, and for a certain amount -- somebody mentioned \$29 a month or something like that -- they can talk all day if they wanted to.

Now they have the ability to put a camera on one end and a camera on the other end. They can sit there and face their daughter or their -- whoever on the other end and talk mouth to mouth; as the Lord said he talked to Moses one time, mouth to mouth, face to face.

This is hurting the telephone companies a lot, and I understand they're very concerned about this. This is something that needs to be addressed, that they can pay their fair share also, because the telephone companies, I'm sure, is going to suffer some hardships in this area.

They need to be paying their fair share, and it shouldn't be falling back on the local rates of the customers. These people, if they can get on the Internet and they can afford all these high priced computers, they can afford a telephone and pay long distance bills. So they should be paying their fair share also.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

Sir, you're going to need to come to the microphone, please.

WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: I just had a question that just came to me, and it's probably a clarification more than anything. There again restating my name, I'm Carl R. Williams. I was here before.

My question is this. And I'm concerned -the point that I don't know, and you might not be able
to answer it -- but within our telephone structure
when we get our bills now, are we not somewhere along

the line paying for those people that either cannot or will not pay for their telephones one way or another?

Isn't there a certain amount of money that's earmarked for people that's not able to pay or people -- what

I'd call deadbeats that don't pay? Whichever way you want to put it, people that don't pay their bills or can't pay their bills.

fact, we had some information at one of the hearings not too long ago. There is a certain amount -- and it's referred to as uncollectibles -- that is, the telephone company bills customers; they don't pay.

And there is an amount that is called uncollectibles, and it is a cost of doing business, and it ultimately is included in the cost of service; at least in the days when we set the rates.

We no longer set the rates; okay? But back in the days when we set the rates, we would look at that, and if it met certain parameters, yes, it was a cost of doing business; and customers do end up paying.

But that is not all that different than other companies as well. There are uncollectible expenses that good paying customers end up paying for those that don't.

was making, I go back in to my mother, who I just lost, and my mother-in-law some two years ago.

Neither one of these qualified for assistance under any conditions, due to their income on social security. But if I'm having to pay or help pay my mother and mother-in-law's bill, then why should I pay for somebody else that won't pay it or can't pay it?

In other words, I'm paying for one that's not able to and doesn't qualify and then paying for another one that refuses to pay it or doesn't have it. And to me it seems like the whole structure is somewhat out of balance, if that be the case on it. I don't mind paying my own. I don't mind helping my own people, but then I got another problem taking care of everybody else along with it. And if I am, I just wanted to know if I was paying somebody else's too, that is still part of the collection --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, there may be a difference in what we're talking about. When I say uncollectibles, that's people that perhaps move out of the community and leave a telephone bill unpaid, or something of that nature.

I think you're talking more of a recurring situation where perhaps there's a subsidy included on

someone's bill under, like we mentioned earlier, Lifeline or something --2 3 WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: My understanding was that a certain portion of the money that's collected 4 through the telephone bills went to paying for just 5 such as what I was talking about. 6 7 And if that be the case, then I'm paying for 8 one, I'm paying for another, and neither one of them qualify to get help; and I'm paying for them, and then for somebody that won't pay it, too. There again, it 10 seems to me like all of this ought to come under the 11 same thing. It ought to all be looked at. 12 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, sir. I 14 understand. 15 WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: And I thank you very 16 much for that; appreciate it. 17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Any other comments or questions? (No response.) Let the record reflect 18 19 that there are none. 20 Let me take this opportunity to thank everyone that came out to the hearing. We appreciate 21 you taking time to come and address the Commission. 22 23 It has been very informative, as has all of the hearings we've had around the state. And as I 24

indicated earlier, the Commission will be reporting to

the Legislature. I believe the deadline is the 15th of February, and we'll be making that report public, and if you have any additional questions or comments, 3 | you may contact the Commission at our 800 number. We also can be contacted via the Internet for those that do utilize that service. And with that, if there's nothing else to come before the Commission, this hearing is adjourned. Thank you all. (Thereupon, the hearing concluded at 2:50 p.m.)

STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON 3 I, H. RUTHE POTAMI, CSR, RPR, Official Commission Reporter, 4 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Public Hearing in Docket No. 980000A-SP was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission at the time and place herein stated; it is further 7 CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript, consisting of 61 pages, constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 DATED this 27th day of October, 1998. 11 12 H. RUTHE POTAMI, CSR, RPR 13 Official Commission Reporter (904) 413-6734 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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Page 5 Page 7 Clark. We'll constitute the panel of Commissioners that wish to testify to please stand and raise your 2 who will be hearing this particular public hearing. right hand. 3 And I want to take just a moment to give you 3 (Witnesses collectively sworn.) 4 some general background information as to why we're COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you. You may be 5 here this day. We are here today in response to seated. 6 House Bill 4785, which was passed by the 1998 Florida Mr. Beck, are there any preliminary matters 7 Legislature. It directs us, the Public Service that you have? Commission, to study and report to the Legislature our 8 MR. BECK: No. Commissioner. conclusions regarding the fair and reasonable rate for 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ms. McKinney, any 10 Florida residential basic local telecommunications. 10 preliminary matters? 11 service. MS. McKINNEY: No. Commissioner. 11 12 In performing this study we were directed by 12 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And since Mr. Erwin is 13 the Legislature to consider four specific things, and 13 not at a microphone now, I assume he has no 14 these factors are affordability, the value of service. 14 preliminary matters either. comparable residential rates in other states, and the 15 MR. ERWIN: That's correct. 16 cost of providing residential basic local telephone 16 COMMISSIONEF DEASON: Okay. Well, then 17 service. 17 we're going to proceed right into the hearing. 18 18 We will be conducting this hearing for the Mr. Beck, Office of the Public Counsel. 19 purpose of receiving comments and information from you 19 which is a part of the Legislature of the State of 20 about your local telephone service and the 20 Florida, represents consumers before the Public 21 affordability of that service. The information that 21 Service Commission. He and his office have been 22 you provide us will help us in preparing our report to 22 active in this particular proceeding and have been in 23 the Legislature. The report will be presented to the 23 attendance at all of the public meetings. 24 Legislature in February of 1999 and will help the 24 He will be calling members of the public who 25 Legislature to determine whether changes are needed to 25 have signed up. If you do wish to testify and have Page 6 Page 8 advance competition in the local telecommunications not signed up, you need to do that at the rear of the market in Florida. 2 auditorium. 3 The Commission has conducted a number of 3 One other thing; when you are called, please 4 technical workshops in Tallahassee earlier this month. 4 come to the podium and begin by giving us your name. 5 I believe that this is the last of 22 public hearing 5 and your address and, if you think it would be helpful 6 that we have held around the state. We want you to 6 to the court reporter, you may wish to spell your name. 7 know that we welcome you here. We're eager to hear so it will be accurate in the record; and please 8 what you have to say. proceed with your statement, and when your statement 9 This hearing along with all of the others is concluded, wait for a moment. There may be some 10 are official hearings of the Commission. What you 10 clarifying questions. If you wish to entertain those 11 tell us today will become part of the official record. 11 questions, that's fine. If you wish not to entertain 12 We have a court reporter here today transcribing the 12 questions, just tell us that, and we'll honor that as 13 well. 13 testimony, and it will be incorporated into the 14 record. 14 So with that, Mr. Beck, you make call your 15 So that your testimony can become part of 15 first witness. 16 the record, it's necessary that we swear you in. This 16 MR. BECK: Thank you. First witness is 17 is a formality, but it is a necessary formality. So 17 Ms. Venera Williams. 18 before we begin taking testimony, I'm going to ask all 18 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Right there at the 19 members of the public who wish to make a formal 19 podium, yes, ma'am. 20 statement here today to stand and be swom in. 20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: If you want to, you can 21 For those members of the public who do not 21 wait until other people have gone and go. Would you 22 wish to actually make a formal statement, there is the 22 rather do that? 23 last page of the information sheet, which may be 23 WITNESS WILLIAMS: Oh, I'm up here. I might 24 filled out and detached. 24 as well.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

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So I'm going to ask at this point all those

Page 9 Page 11 VENERA K WILLIAMS 1 Legislature wanted to include the Public Service appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, 2 Commission. I think that there's some expertise at 3 testified as follows: the Commission. We have a very knowledgeable and 4 DIRECT STATEMENT dedicated Staff at the Public Service Commission with WITNESS WILLIAMS: I wasn't prepared to say 5 many years of experience, and I think that they can 6 anything, but I will. I represent the AARP, take the information that is being gathered and help 7 Chapter 4064 of Steinhatchee. Can you hear me? write a report that will be informative and helpful to 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, ma'am. Could you the Legislature. And I think that's the basic reason give us your name for the record? that we're here today. 10 WITNESS WILLIAMS: V-E-N-E-R-A, Williams. 10 WITNESS WILLIAMS: All right. 11 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And you're from 11 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Beck, do you wish 12 Steinhatchee? 12 to add anything to that? WITNESS WILLIAMS: Right. 13 13 MR. BECK: Commissioner Deason, just that 14 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We had a hearing in 14 there have been a lot of groups that have been active 15 Steinhatchee --15 in the proceeding. WITNESS WILLIAMS: And I recognize you. 16 16 Certainly telephone companies have let their 17 Mr. Deason, and Ms. Clark 17 views be known, but also at technical hearings we've 18 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, ma'am. 18 had, AARP sponsored an expert witness that testified 19 WITNESS WILLIAMS: Okay. As I said, it's before the Commission, as has our office and the 20 4064 chapter, AARP. 20 Attorney General. 21 We're just a small place, and we don't have 21 It's been very good participation, and 22 too much money around, and we feel like that the rates 22 particularly the AARP has been at every single 23 are reasonable like they are. And there's so many --23 meeting, which was very significant. 24 I want to ask first, why is - why was it the 24 WITNESS WILLIAMS: Good. Good. Well, you 25 Legislature turned it over to the PSC? 25 know, we tried to get - living in Steinhatchee, you Page 10 Page 12 1 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I'll take a shot 1 know, we tried to get the 25-cent rate from down there at that. Mr. Beck, if you want to add anything, you to Perry, and we did not make it. You said there 3 may do so as well, and Commissioner Clark. 3 wasn't enough of an interest input in it, so we failed 4 The Legislature, there was a bill introduced 4 on that. in the last session of the Legislature. The bill's Б So our exchange is out of Cross City, which 6 aim was to try to stimulate competition in the local 6 is BellSouth, and we just feel like that our little telecommunications market like we have competition in old place in Florida is kind of left alone. So we'd the long distance market. The bill had some appreciate anything we could get some help with. controversial provisions in it. 9 Thank you. 10 It was debated at the Legislature, the pros 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you, ma'arn. Any 11 and the cons of that bill. The Legislature decided 11 questions? (No response.) Thank you. 12 that it needed more information, and it decided to 12 MR. BECK: Next witness is Sandra White. 13 include the Public Service Commission in the process 13 14 by conducting this study and to go out and hear from 14 SANDRA WHITE 15 the people, and that's why we've had 22 public 15 appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, 16 hearings around the state. 16 testified as follows: 17 17 We've also been required by the Legislature DIRECT STATEMENT 18 to conduct an evidentiary hearing on the cost of 18 WITNESS WHITE: My name is Sandra White, and 19 providing local service. We're going to present our 19 I didn't come prepared to speak either. Next meeting. 20 report to the Legislature, and I believe the 20 I will. I'm from Steinhatchee. I'm a member of the 21 Legislature will take that report and, if they think 21 AARP. 22 there needs to be further legislation, perhaps there 22 On this fair and reasonable rates study, on 23 will be legislation introduced; and, if not, well, 23 these questions down here 'Who and where can you call 24 then perhaps there will not be legislation introduced. 24 without paying additional charges," just our immediate 25 But I think that it is good that the 25 area. That's only place we can call without paying

Page 13 Page 15 1 extra charges, which we've covered the long distance Do you have a viewpoint on that? You'd like to keep it as is, or do you think it would be -to Perry. We've covered that. 3 3 "How many local calls do you make?" That WITNESS WHITE: Yes, I prefer to keep it as would vary, individual. We make approximately 30 is, because right now with all the competition, we to 40 have 10-10-321, 10-10-220, 10-10-636. So we have 6 "How many phone calls do you receive?" We plenty of opportunity to get low long distance rates. 7 receive about half of that. a dime a minute or whatever. And knowing that it's 8 And "How do the rates at your current going to stay the same -- yes, leaving it the same --9 residence compare with the rates you have paid in knowing it was going to stay the same, you can plan 10 other places you have lived?" They are comparable; 10 your monthly budget. You can know how much you're 11 possibly, I'd say within \$2 of where we've lived 11 going to spend for medicine, for groceries, for 12 utilities. 12 before. 13 13 "Are there circumstances or alternatives COMMISSIONER CLARK: Ms. White, to what area 14 available to you that could lead you to voluntarily 14 do you make a lot of your calls? Do you make a lot of 15 give up local phone service?" calls to Perry such that they're long distance for 16 16 you? If the amount of the bill goes up to such a 17 degree that people cannot afford it -- and when I'm 17 WITNESS WHITE: No. We tried to get that 18 18 talking cannot afford it, I'm talking about people changed. We would make more if it weren't. 19 19 that are over 50 that are on fixed incomes, which is a COMMISSIONER CLARK: And what is the other 20 large part of Steinhatchee. 20 area Steinhatchee calls? I can't remember. It's here And as the baby boomers come into this. 21 21 and -22 there's more social security people, and \$25 can mean 22 WITNESS WHITE: I'm sorry. What was the 23 medicine to someone. And the alternatives for that 23 question? 24 possibly would be for -- and I've thought these over 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Where else do you do 25 in my mind - if it becomes a financial hardship in 25 your shopping? Page 14 Page 16 WITNESS WHITE: Chiefland. 1 the future, then possibly - I mean, we did without 2 2 phones before. It could be done again, and possibly COMMISSIONER CLARK: Chiefland. Do you make 3 maybe have one block phone on the whole block. 3 a lot of calls --I mean, you've got to think of alternatives 4 WITNESS WHITE: It's a quarter to Chiefland 5 if it's going to affect you financially. And when now for however long you talk. Isn't that right? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And Gainesville --6 you're on a fixed income you can't go -- you're not 7 7 going to have a raise coming in unless the government WITNESS WHITE: And Gainesville also. decides to give you one. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you this: 9 Let's see. "Competition." I think there's Is everyone in Steinhatchee aware of the fact that 10 too much competition already. 10 it's 25 cents to Chiefland? I mean --11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Amen. 11 WITNESS WHITE: The majority of people. We 12 WITNESS WHITE: And this is - I tend to get 12 try to get all that information across to the -- by 13 on the soapbox. Forgive me. But it was better before 13 meetings we have. It's a very involved community, and 14 there was competition. with the AARP meetings, you tell the congre - not 15 We did not have to make -- pay for this and 15 congregation. What would you call them? All those 16 pay for that and call the operator and pay for the 16 people there. (Laughter) You would tell them, and operator. The operator was there. We could depend on 17 then they pass it on and pass it on. 18 18 the phone. Can't do that any more. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Do you know when people 19 That's it in a nutshell. I could go on, but 19 call in to get new phone service or maybe call to 20 that's it. Any questions? 20 change the long distance service, are they being told 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a guestion. 21 that if they change to a different service they might 22 One of the things that was discussed in the last 22 not get that 25-cent call? 23 legislative session was looking at the possibility of 23 WITNESS WHITE: I don't think so. We have 24 reducing long distance rates and increasing local 24 some new neighbors that recently - in fact, yesterday 25 rates, kind of an offset there.

25 they were waiting on a phone to be installed anywhere

Page 17 Page 19 between 9:00 and 6:00 p.m., and as of 6:00 p.m. the most of the time, because these people that are on 2 phone company had not been there. So they - this 2 fixed incomes that get Meals On Wheels and so forth, I 3 conversation came up -- and they were not able to 3 don't know if most of you know that on the weekends attend this meeting - but as far as I know, they did these people aren't fed; and I feel like if the public 5 not -- they were not aware of any alternatives. service committee permits this rate increase, we're 6 And just to add fuel to the fire, two years 6 going to see a lot more suffering. 7 ago when we moved down here, we were not - in trying 7 It just seems like every time we turn around to get our phone transferred from where we rented to 8 the cost of living is going up, up, up, and less and 9 where we built, we were not -- when I called to have less provisions are made for our poor; and I'm really 10 it installed, we were not on the scheme two years ago. 10 concerned about this bill being passed. 11 Our neighbors, also two years later, are not on that 11 I don't know who sponsored it or whatever, 12 scheme. In other words, there's no one around where 12 or what in the world they had in mind, but as far as 13 we live that has phone service. 13 needing more telephone competition, it's the pits now 14 With E911 that's supposed to be changed. 14 since everything has been diversified. I'm just --15 And the woman that helped them on the phones said she 15 I'm real upset about this. 16 would continue on with that. But that's neither here 16 Maybe I should calm down before I get up 17 nor -- that's --17 here, but it just seems like every time you turn 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, when we were down 18 around there's something else to be considered. And 19 there we were concerned about that. Are you saying 19 it's affecting so many of our poor people, not only 20 that that has not improved? 20 our elderly, but our low income people. 21 WITNESS WHITE: (Shaking head.) 21 You know, we have so many people in this 22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that's BellSouth, 22 state just working for the bare minimum wages. They 23 right? 23 have children and every other thing. And I hope and 24 WITNESS WHITE: Correct. 24 pray that the public service committee will see fit to 25 COMMISSIONER CLARK: We'll just remind them 25 fight this blessed thing for us and not allow this Page 18 Page 20 that they need to do that. Thank you. 1 rate increase for our state. 2 MR. BECK: Next witness is Helen Ruth 2 I think we've got too many telephone 3 Walker. 3 companies now. You can't turn around unless you see 4 another one advertising on TV or something, and it's 5 HELEN RUTH WALKER just reached the point until I've just about had it. 6 appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, 6 I thank you. 7 testified as follows: 7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you, ma'am. Any 8 DIRECT STATEMENT 8 questions? (No response.) No questions. Thank you. 9 WITNESS WALKER: My name is Helen Ruth 9 MR. BECK: Bonnie Tompions. 10 walker, P.O. Box 146, Steinhetchee, Florida. 10 I'm like the other two ladies that were just 11 11 BONNIE TOMPKINS 12 up here. I hadn't planned to say anything today, but 12 appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, I've been concerned about these rate increases and so 13 testified as follows: 14 forth. 14 DIRECT STATEMENT 15 WITNESS TOMPKINS: My name is Bonnie We have so many people in Steinhatchee that 15 16 are unable to eat properly. They get Meals On Wheels 16 Tompkins, Post Office Box 223, Steinhatchee. 17 and a little bit of everything else, and I think if 17 Well, I came with our group today because I 18 there is a rate increase in the telephone service. 18 am very interested in trying to keep our rates as low 19 that they'll just have to have their phones as they are now, because like Helen was saying, like 20 disconnected, because as it is now, some of them 20 my husband and I we're on a fixed income, and we both 21 aren't even able to buy their medicine, proper food 21 have to have different kinds of medicine that's real 22 and so forth; and this has been my main concern is 22 high. And it's a real hardship to keep the phone, and 23 worrying about some of my neighbors. 23 we know that we need it because you never know when 24 You know, it doesn't hurt any of us to throw 24 you need to have to call for help.

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And so we're just like a lot of the rest of

25 an extra potato or two in the pot, which I try to do

Page 21 them. And a lot of those people in Steinhatchee, even though they didn't show up to help us today, they were 3 interested, but just didn't come. And we work awfully hard at the AARP to try to put this across to our people to come and participate in these things. 6 So I would just like for you all to keep it 7 as it is if possible. Thank you. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say, it looks like the representation from Steinhatchee is 10 excellent. Perhaps we should have had the hearing in 11 Steinhatchee. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That would have been 12 13 a good idea, at the AARP community center place. 14 MR. BECK: Harold Pope. 15 16 HAROLD POPE 17 appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, 18 testified as follows: 19 DIRECT STATEMENT 20 WITNESS POPE: My name is Harold Pope. I'm

25 sitting in the blue blouse over there. She and I have Page 22

Avenue, Trenton.

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chapters in our district and helping them in their 3 efforts to serve our community in whatever way we can. 4 We go as members of the state board to assist in the areas that they need assistance in, and 6 so we've met with all the chapters in our community. 7 or in our district, this month already. I think yesterday we was with Suwannee, a couple nights ago we

from Trenton, Florida. My address is 819 S.E. 60th

24 be chapter specialist along with Mrs. Carlisle that's

the assigned task of meeting with all the AARP

I'm a member of AARP. I've been elected to

was with Steinhatchee; Trenton Tuesday. We've been 10 with High Springs, Lake City, Gainesville. 11 I have some letters here that I have written

12 up. I'll read the notation on them. To the Florida

13 Public Service Commission, we the undersigned - and 14 this is the Lake City Chapter. This is for each 15 chapter -- we the undersigned of Lake City Chapter 16 AARP 1872 request that you do not recommend the 17 raising of local telephone rates to the Legislature. 18 Many of our aging citizens are barely existing on 19 small incomes and will be hurt. Besides, records show 20 that the telephone companies are now reaping huge 21 profits."

And that is true. The Gainesville chapter 23 went and got the records of Southern Bell for last 24 year, and so far this year, and their profits are 25 huge.

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We have many people in our communities 2 that's on Meals On Wheels, as has been noted. These people are not fed on the weekends, only during the week. Meals On Wheels only provides a basic balanced meal

6 There's a lot of things that these people 7 can't afford. They can't afford toilet paper, toilet tissue -- soap to wash with, napkins, a lot of things. A lot of the chapters is -- has planned programs to 10 where the members will bring items like this into the 11 chapter, and we make up bags with toilet tissues. tooth paste, toothbrush, toilet soep, napkins, stuff 13 like that, and we carry it around and give it to the ladies, or the members of Meals On Wheels that's providing this and let them issue one for each community -- for each member that's drawing a meal. 17 because a lot of these things they can't afford, and they just have to do without them. They don't have 19 the money. 20 It's very necessary for them to have a phone

21 because of their health. I understand that the HMO in 22 Gainesville, which is in this part of Florida now, has 23 dropped many counties, nine, for instance, off of 24 their rolls and they will not be serving them after 25 January the 1st.

Most of these people that was on these

HMOs - and a lot of them has had cancer, some of them

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multiple times, and some of them their cancer recurring, and now they have to go back on Medicare: they have to go out and look for Medigap insurance that they didn't have to pay on the HMO. 7 This is going to be an added burden to each 8 one of them, plus if telephones bills is raised. there's a lot of people that's going to be hurting. 10 We anticipate that congress is going to -- if they 11 continue with their regular programs that they're 12 looking for now, take some of Social Security's money 13 and give it to the people to invest. Bad investments is going to put these people back on the roll - dole 15 again for the counties and state, because somebody has 16 got to take care of them. 17 We're concerned about this, and the chapters

18 are really looking forward to try to help our people 19 as much as we can. That's our goal is to serve our 20 communities, and we're really concerned with the 21 number of people that now needs our help. They really 22 can't pay their telephone bills. And some of them is 23 getting help with this.

24 So we urgently request that the Public 25 Service Commission reassess this and vote no to this

Page 25 Page 27 proposal. We think that the telephone rates are high And there also is a link-up program, which I 2 enough as they are. The basic telephone rates right believe pays up to \$30 of the cost of having a 3 now is about \$12.50 in some areas. Some is -- mine is telephone installed. \$8.50, but with the little taxes and innuendos that Obviously, the up-front cost can be 5 goes with it, it runs it up to \$12.50. 5 prohibitive, and that helps take care of some of the But the time they raise it up to \$23.50. up-front cost of getting a telephone installed. So we 7 which is this proposal and then add all these other would appreciate your help in getting that word out. 8 taxes to it, we're going to have about 15, 18 or 8 WITNESS POPE: We'll do that. Thank you. 9 \$28.02, and then if -- two or three long distance 9 10 calls on top of that, some of these poor people are 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Further questions? 11 going to have 30, \$40 phone bills, and they can't 11 (No response.) Thank you. 12 afford that. Most of the them are going to have to 12 MR. BECK: Meveree Carlisle. 13 drop their phones. 13 14 So I anticipate a lot of hardship if this is 14 MEVEREE CARLISLE 15 passed, and I request and urgently ask that you vote 15 appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, against it. 16 testified as follows: 17 I'd like to present these four letters from 17 DIRECT STATEMENT 18 four chapters which all of our members signed that is 18 WITNESS CAPLISLE: Well, I'm like the rest: urgently also asking that you defeat this. 19 I didn't come to speak. I just come because we've 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you for the 20 been working on this thing for -- ever since it was 21 letters. We'll get this into the correspondence side 21 mailed out, and we was supposed to have --22 of the docket. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ms. Carlisle, could 23 Mr. Pope, before you leave, let me ask you a 23 you give us your name and your address for -24 question. You made reference to that some of the 24 WITNESS CAPILISLE: Moveree Carlisle, and I'm 25 people that you have spoken about, that they are 25 from Trenton, 4020 S.E. 17th Trail, and I'm with AARP, Page 26 Page 28 getting some assistance on the telephone. Is this the 1 and I understood we was going to have somebody here 2 Lifeline program, and are you aware of the Lifeline --2 from AARP as a delegate or to talk to. 3 WITNESS POPE: Some of that, and some of it 3 But we just come because we've been working 4 is members of AARP is helping them citizen to citizen. on it, and I wanted to see really how it worked. And 5 There's a lot of help out there. The AARP is really I've mailed in, I think, five or six letters with a urgently trying to help everyone they can, and they're bunch of names on them like he just presented to you. 7 informing their other citizens that are not members of 7 They've been mailed in to the office up there, and the 8 AARP; and this is an effort that's really reaching out 8 girl told me that she would see that you got them. 9 to the citizens in the community. And summertime, we 9 And everwhere I've been it's been just pay their bill for them. Sometimes we buy food 10 unanimous. Everybody signed the paper. I don't think 11 for them. the first person didn't sign it. And there's been so 12 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, there is a 12 many of them that said if they raised it, they 13 program called Lifeline, and we've been encouraging. 13 wouldn't be able to keep their telephones, they'd just 14 people such as yourself who are in a leadership. 14 have to have them cut off. 15 position to advise people that you come in contact 15 And that's about all I have to say, 16 with. 16 excepting I'm really against it. And we work several 17 17 counties. I know Mr. Paschall, we've talked with him 18 about getting AARP involved into getting this 18 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you, ma'am. 19 information distributed, and we may have some 19 MR BECK: Carl Williams. 20 pamphlets in the back. I would encourage you to make 20 21 as many people knowledgeable about the availability of 21 CARL WILLIAMS 22 this, because it is -- the bottom line is that it pays 22 appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth, 23 up to \$10.50 of a person's telephone bill who 23 testified as follows: 24 qualifies. It's not available for everyone, but for 24 DIRECT STATEMENT 25 those who qualify. 25 WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: My name is Carl

- Williams. My address is Route 4, Box 416, Perry.
- 2 Florida. I have no problem with telephone numbers.
- 850-584-4206.

4 Mine, I might not be as informed as some

5 people here. However, I have some questions to ask.

6 I like probably, looking around here, just about

7 everybody else in here is on a fixed income. My

8 income is derived from being a retired state employee.

9

Also like everybody else, I served in the military and

10 also served my community for some 50 years.

11 But my retired income which I'm holding 12 here -- I happen to be one of those people retired

13 from the State of Florida - as each of you know

14 through the state, the state health insurance is going

15 up.

16 Also, being of the same age, I understand

17 that our social security increase would be 1.2%, which

on mine would be just at \$8, of which some \$2 would go

19 back to Medicare.

My state health insurance, the raise that I

21 got would be \$17 short of what it's going to take to

22 make my insurance payments in January. So if I have

23 that 17 and I make 5 on the other, I'd be \$12 in the

24 hole.

20

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But the bottom line is, it seems like every

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- time you turn around there's somebody else trying to
- figure out some way to get into your pocketbook; and
 - that seems to be my problem.
- 4 But my first question, if I might ask it,
- 5 would be, is the increase that they're seeking because
 - they feel as though we're not paying enough for what
- 7 we're getting, or is it the fact they're going to need
- this money to operate on to keep the telephones going?
- 9 Number one.
- 10 And number two, you talk about competition.
- We live in a small area. You're going to get very.
- 12. little competition in a small area, just barely enough
- 13 to keep one company going, much less two.
- 14 Also, many years ago when I was a boy, a
- 15 telephone was a luxury. Nowadays it's a necessity.
- 16 Most of mine is taken care of. I have two children
- 17 that live out of this area. I have one daughter
- 18 that's in Fort White, which I call quite often; has
- 19 two children. I have another son that lives in Texas.
- 20 Along with it, if this income goes up or if
- 21 this interest goes up, the amount of money that goes
- 22 in to take care of it along with it and everything
- 23 else going up, it seems like each year that the amount
- 24 of money you have stays pretty well stationary, and
- 25 the amount of money that each person is trying to get

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- back from the person on a fixed income is more money.
- 2 Also, I had the fortunate opportunity of
- 3 being able to stay with the state for 41 years, which
- I realize I have a state retirement and some people
- don't. And I think very much for the mother that I
- just buried Wednesday who got her social security card
- 7 in 1937; she was buried Wednesday at age 93 with a
- \$500-a-month income. The last several years we have
- supplemented her income to help her.
- 10 My mother-in-law died two years ago. She
- 11 had an income of \$725. We also supplemented hers
- because she couldn't get enough. They talk about the
- 13 poverty level. We called in. They said, no, you're
- making more than the poverty level so we can't help
- you. So, therefore, the kids are doing it.
- 16 And I'm like a lot of other people here. We
- 17 all have elderly people. We have children and other
- 18 people that don't qualify for some of these breaks
- that you're talking about, so it's going to be up to
- 20 us to have to take care of them. And my question is,
- 21 where does it start, and where does it stop?
- 22 But the Public Service Commission, I would
- 23 ask - on my part. I do belong to AARP here. I was
- 24 past president on two different years. However, I do
- 25 not represent them. But on my part and as a citizen

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- and as a former state employee, I would strongly urge
- you to vote no for it. And I really believe it would
- be more of a hurt than a help. 3
 - And I do know one thing. We've already seen
 - it. Tallahassee has got a part of it right now. They
- have a system that's supposed to, as we say, die by
- 7 the sunshine about 2003 and 4. They're already trying
- 8 to resurrect something that hasn't even died yet.
- 9
- So the point that I'm making is, once you
- 10 get that increase in there, competition, nothing else
- 11 ain't going to take care of it.
 - And I thank you very much.
- 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.
- Mr. Williams, you did ask a couple of questions, and
- 15 let me try to give you a little bit of background.
- 16 I believe you asked the questions to whether 17 this proposed increase is needed for the companies to
- 18 stay in business.
- 19 WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: That is correct, or
- 20 whether it's just something they feel like they need.
- 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, it's really not
- 22 for them to stay in business. It's not a net increase
- 23 in their revenue. What's being proposed is to change
- 24 the rate structure, and what's being proposed is for
- 25 the local basic rate to go up so that other rates can

11

1 come down, such rates as long distance, rates for some

- 2 of the vertical services such as call waiting.
- 3 caller ID, things of that nature. So that's what's
- 4 being proposed.

5 So it's really not a situation where the

6 telephone companies are coming in saying that they're

7 not making enough money and have to have an increase

8 to stay in business. It's a question of the revenue

they're getting, where is it going to come from, from

10 what type of services.

There is a question as to whether some 12 services are priced above their cost and are providing 13 a subsidy to other services. And what is being 14 alleged -- and we've got various ideas or expert 15 opinions -- but what some people allege is that the 16 other services are subsidizing local service, and that 17 when competition -- that you're not going to get 18 competition in the local service because it is being 19 provided now below the cost, and no one is going to 20 come into an area, particularly small rural areas, and

22 its cost. 23 So I'm not saying I agree or disagree with 24 that. We're trying to get information on it. I'm.

21 try to compete against a price which is already below

25 just trying to explain that that is what some people

Page 34

4

1 are presenting as a reason to try to rebalance the

rates; not have a net increase in rates, but rebalance

3 where the revenue is coming from.

WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: Well, if I might say 5 something, and some in here might smile. However,

6 some of them are my age and have been the same places.

I happen to have been a retiree from the Highway

8 Patrol. I also put my time in the military, We

always had an old saying, "If it ain't broke, don't

10 fix it."

16

17

22

11 And so far right now it's working pretty 12 good, and if you offset what it's costing for part of

it, the increase will more than pay for the other

stuff we're getting, having to pay for. But I believe

15 they're already getting enough out of it like it is.

And thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you, sir. We'll

18 entertain questions, but if there's people utill yet

19 to speak, let's hear them, and then we'll take

20 questions at the end. And when you do ask a question,

21 I'll need to ask you to come to a microphone. Okay.

MR. BECK: The last witness is Ed Paschall.

23 (Hand raised.)

24 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Just keep that

25 question, and we'll be glad to answer it when

Page 35

1 Mr. Paschall finishes: okav?

2 3

6

16

EDWARD D. PASCHALL

4 appeared as a witness and, swearing to tell the truth,

5 testified as follows:

DIRECT STATEMENT

7 WITNESS PASCHALL: My name is Ed Paschall, R and the recorder has my card over there. My address.

9 1923 Atapha Nene in Tallahassee, 32301.

10 And I do represent AARP in the state of 11 Florida. As you well know, there's something like 12 2.3 million members. I would like to say right here that I am very gratified to see these people here.

because I didn't have a thing in the world to do with

15 bringing them here today.

I've had no contact with them, only that the 17 word that we put out that we hoped it would reach the people and that they would take heed and think about 19 these and come to speak, and these people have. So 20 it's very gratifying.

21 Carl back here, I've known him for a long 22 time. I did call him the other day and ask him if he 23 could come around and speak to you.

24 The thing that I want to mention to you here 25 I may have touched on before. But generally there are

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1 for the concept of the whole thing -- I'm not going to

2 give any numbers. I don't have any here with me to

give - but let's go back to 1995 when both of you.

4 I'm sure, were there for a part of the meetings of the

committee up there as well as the Legislature in its

session and passed the bill that took the regulation

of the telephone rates away from the Public Service

8 Commission at the time there and established price

9 Caps.

25

10 Since that time, the amount of money that the telephone companies have been receiving, or their 12 revenue that they're receiving, had just been 13 continually increasing in a number of areas in a number of ways. As you well, know the cost for that 15 same operation had been declining, so their profits have been increasing a considerable amount during this

17 period of time.

18 Now, I believe that just recently there was a release from BellSouth that their profits had 19 20 increased 18% over the previous quarter. Now, that's 21 quite a jump. Increase of 18% over the previous 22 quarter, when it's very difficult for us to get more

23 than 4 or 5% if we put that money into even the best

24 CD that we can come up with

And so you stop to see what is happening

- 1 there. They're profits are going up. Their cost is
- 2 going down. So they're making a considerable amount.
- 3 of extra money, much more than they were making three
- 4 years ago when they wanted to go to the price caps
- 5 routine, and it I don't know whether you remember
- 6 or not, but I very well remember that members of the
- 7 legislative committee as well as members of the
- 8 telephone committees were standing up there and
 - saying, in no time you're going to have more choices
- 10 in competition than you can shake a stick at. And we
- 11 don't have it yet.

12 Well, we didn't think that we would. The 13 telephone companies are saying that, but we didn't 14 think that we would have that choice; and as it is. 15 the actual happening has borne out our feelings in the 16 deal

17 Now, in Tallahassee, for example, there are 18 two companies up there that have applied for and 19 received a certificate to offer telephone service, but 20 they have no intention of offering telephone service 21 to residential customers, and they have stated that. 22 They're going strictly for business customers. So 23 that doesn't do us any good at all as far as any help 24 in the residential community. And so -- they keep on 25 talking about that.

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8

1 Now, only three years later -- three years 2 ago the prices were great. They were wonderful. They 3 were fine. Competition was just going to overwhelm. everybody. Now the prices are still the same. The costs have gone down. There's no competition, but now 6 they say those same prices now are a barrier to 7 competition.

Now, how can that be? If you utilize common 9 sense, that just does not make any sense whatsoever 10 that the same prices that were making money then and 11 are still making more money now are a barrier to 12 competition coming in.

13 Now, I understand that if competition comes 14 in, a great -- a bit of it would have to come in and rent lines from the company and they would - either 16 that or they would have to build plant facilities. 17 distribution lines, to distribute their product, the 18 telephone business.

19 Nevertheless, if a company cannot come into 20 an area that's making better than 20% rate of return 21 on equity and make a profit out of it, we don't need 22 them here for the simple reason they couldn't run the 23 blasted thing. They would have -- they would probably 24 go - if they say that right now that they could not 25 come in and make a profit with the present rate

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- 1 structure and everything going on, then they couldn't
- handle the business.

3 So here again we're getting back to the 4 common sense aspect of this. They keep on mentioning.

that, well, just look at the competition and compare

it with what's going on. Look at the long distance

market. Take a look at the long distance market.

Yes, there's a great deal of competition there.

9 Let's also remember the fact that the 10 activity that's set apart - that began this

11 competition today began in 1984 with the decision --

12 and there was one big long distance company then.

13 That was ATET. Well, in that divestiture -- and I'm

14 sure that both of you know as much and considerably

15 more than I do about this -- but Judge Green harnstrung

16 ATET to a certain extent there; put restrictions on

17 them to allow other companies to begin to come in and

18 purchase bulk usage of their lines from them so that

19 they could get into the long distance business.

Part of those restrictions are still in

21 place today; not much, but a few of them are, to some

22 extent. But, now, if you stop and think, in '84 was

23 when they first began talking about how Judge Green

24 made that decision, divestiture there, to separate the

25 long distance companies and then allow the other long

Page 40

20

- distance companies to come in and compete with AT&T.
- 2 It was about six years before you heard much of
- anything about competition in the long distance
- 4 industry. About 1990 when you began hearing very.
- 6 much, and most of what you heard then was MCI or
- 6 Sprint. Those are the two big ones there.

7 A few others began to get in a little bit.

About four years later, in '94, it began to pick up a

little bit more steam. Take a look at it. We're in

10 the middle of 1998 now, and there's pienty of

11 competition. Consider, also, we're 18 and a half

12 years past when that decision was handed down to begin

13 competition in long distance - in the long distance

14 industry, yet they want to compare this situation with

15 that.

16 it's only been three years since they 17 switched to price caps, and they're weeping and 18 waiting now about, look, there's no competition. So

you see we've got -- the story keeps changing. That's

20 the aggraveting problem of it. It doesn't make any

21 difference what the situation is. What the telephone

22 companies want, they change the story to fit the

23 picture that they want to develop at that time.

24 And so - I just realized I'm leaning down

25 here and talking. Can you hear me okay with or

2

14

1 without the mike?

All right. So that's the thing that I want 3 to make mention there; that it's been 14 and a half years since divestiture took place. Now we're seeing 5 a big load, just like they mentioned. You sit down 6 there at the television set and you see three or four different types of long distance offerings being made 8 in there.

9 And I come to notice here the other evening 10 that a bunch of those different offerings are made by 11 the same company, just with a little different --12 10-10 this and 10-10 that, and a bunch of them have 13 got MCI down in the bottom corner down in there.

But anyhow, those things are coming back, 15 but there hasn't even been enough time here for any 16 competition to gel, if there's going to be some. Now, 17 there is a little bit of competition down in the Miami 18 area, and I understand there's some competition up in 19 the Jacksonville area.

20 The problem being here in the Jacksonville 21 area, the company that's forming the competition over 22 there does not offer single-line service. They offer 23 a better price than BellSouth does over in 24 Jacksonville, but the price that they offer includes 25 all the vertical services and if you want to get two

Page 42

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24

lines, but not a single-line service without any of 2 the folls, without any call waiting, call forwarding 3 or any of that. They don't even offer a price for 4 that

So that would pose a problem. And a great 6 percentage of the people that they were just talking about here have no use whatsoever for all of the 8 frills, all the vertical services; call waiting, call 9 forwarding and that kind of stuff. They don't have 10 any use for it in the first place. So why in the 11 world offer it?

12 Now, if they cannot get a line that offers 13 only a no-frills service, but they could get a line 14 costing a heck of a lot more, you can see very easily 15 they would have to do without telephone service. And 16 the same thing is true up in the Jacksonville area.

17 So I wanted to mention that one particular 18 point there, that most of the time these companies 19 come in, they want to offer a basket full of services 20 at a higher price, when the only thing they want is 21 what we used to call plain old telephone service. 22 That's all they want is just a telephone to call 23 some -- where to talk to somebody.

And then we have the other thing that has 25 been mentioned here in a lot of the hearings is value.

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and that is hooked up with affordability. And so they say, well, the telephone is a great value to you. And 3 it is to some extent.

Now, I spent the first 18 years of my life 5 without a telephone available, and so it didn't stunt my growth very much, and it didn't hurt a whole lot of 7 other people who were in the same predicament there.

8 Today a telephone has become a necessity in some situations. In a lot of other situations, rather 10 than being a necessity, it is a convenience for 11 residential people.

12 Now, then, the term was put out in one of 13 these meetings here that the companies, the industry. 14 is getting tired of subsidizing residential rates. 15 Well, how in the world could they know that they're 16 subsidizing them? How would they know that there is 17 much of a difference unless the telephone company told 18 them that.

19 Well, let's just take a look at value. If 20 you're talking about subsidizing and affordability. 21 ket's talk about value of it, and let's talk about the 22 value of the telephone for most of the hornes. In some 23 cases it is a necessity for someone who is in very ill 24 health and may at any moment need some medical 25 assistance. In all of the others it is a convenience.

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1 Now, it's very, very helpful in most cases, but it is

a convenience. It is not a necessity like food.

3 clothing, and shelter.

I'll give you another thought. Name one 5 business that can survive without a telephone. Think of it. What business can survive without a telephone? 7 I can't think of but just one; a farmer. He'd like to 8 have one in there, but they can still farm the land out there and they can get by without a telephone and 10 get in the pickup and go to town to get whatever they 11 need: but they can do without a telephone out there in 12 their business.

13 But insurance, real estate, legal affairs, 14 if you're going to be involved in economics of any 15 style, no business, no grocery store, no business that 16 I can think of, can survive without a telephone. 17 either to have their customers contact them or for 18 them to contact their customers if the need arises: 19 even more importantly, to order supplies, merchandise. 20 or whatever, that they would need in the business. 21

in the case of somebody like a plumber. 22 you'd need to order supplies. Also, his customers 23 need to get a hold of him to even let him know that 24 they need a plumber out there. So your business 25 cannot even survive without a telephone. So let's

12 convenience.

13

16

- compare values: convenience against absolute necessity
- 3 Now, we also know that the residential rate 4 is approximately -- or the business rate is approximately two and a half times the residential 6 rate, generally speaking. But whenever you say convenience and absolute necessity to survive, where 8 is the greatest value? And if you want to talk about 9 any flow of cash going one way or the other, then it 10 should go from the absolute necessity to contact their

That's the one thing that I wanted to 14 mention as far as the value is concerned, and I don't 15 think that that has been stressed near enough.

11 people to the people here who want to use it as a

The appravating part of it was, whenever I 17 started a small business in '73, I noticed the 18 difference in the rate between the business and the 19 residential phone that I already had in my house. And 20 I mentioned it to them and they said, well, that's 21 because you get a whole lot more telephone calls in 22 your business than you do in the house. Now, there 23 was no comment at all there about subsidizing or 24 anything like that. The point was. You use the 25 business phone a lot more than you do the one in the

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- answering calls from somebody who is in business and 1 using their phone.
- 3 I'm not sure, but you can answer this. isn't that St. Joseph Telephone Company that's listed in the list of telephone companies, isn't that the one
- that's here?
- MR BECK: Yes. I think there used to be 8 three companies and they're combined --
- 9 WITNESS PASCHALL: So it's now combined all 10 into one, St. Joseph's Company?
- 11 MR BECK: Yes.
- 12 WITNESS PASCHALL: This is the point that I 13 want you to consider very well here. If the phone 14 rates are raised \$2 per month, this community would 15 lose \$60,000 -- no, almost \$62,000 a month leaving 16 this community.
- 17 Why do I say leaving this community? Simply 18 this: They're already making enough money to pay all 19 of their costs of the operation of the business plus a 20 good, reasonable profit. So there's no need for them 21 to reinvest that extra \$2 back into here. That \$2 22 would be clear net profit. And that same thing would 23 be true statewide.
- 24 And if you consider this statewide where 25 there's pretty close to 10 million telephones, then

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2

- 1 house.
- And most of these days when almost a 3 great percentage of the families, both of the adults in the family work. The telephone is not used during 5 the day. In the evenings it's used. It's not used in 6 the morning, because most cases there the family is getting up, getting ready to go to work, getting 8 ready -- in some cases, getting kids ready for school 9 and all of that. They don't have time to use the 10 phone. But when they get back from work in the 11 evening, if they can beat the kids to the telephone,

12 then they may need to make some calls then.

13 Also, as quick as you sit down for the 14 table, then the phone starts ringing. And who is it? 15 A bunch of telephone marketers half of the time, and 16 so there you are answering the telephone for them. 17 But most of the time the use of the telephone ranges 18 from about 5:30 in the evening - and I'm talking 19 about the residential phone - 5:30 in the evening 20 until 10:30 or 11:00 at night. That's for the people 21 who stay up relatively late. Lot of people go to bed 22 even much earlier than that.

23 So that is where you -- you talk about the 24 value of your service. There is where it is. And 25 most of those calls in the evening are convenience and

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- you would have \$20 million leaving the state every
- 2 month just for a \$2-a-month phone increase.
- 3 Yet by the same token, the same Legislature
- that's talking about this bill right here is moving
- 5 heaven and earth up there trying to bring in
- businesses to bring in additional payrolls here, while
- on the other hand they're getting ready to run off a
- 8 whole bunch of money.
- 9 Well, very simply, \$1 would be 10 million a
- 10 month, 120 million a year. So it would take a pretty
- 11 good business to bring in that much cold net profit
- 12 back into the state. So that's a point that I think
- 13 is very important to consider.
- 14 The other point that I want to mention is on
- 15 the talk of subsidization here. If you were to walk
- 16 in as a brand new person that moved into a community.
- 17 and you say -- you walk into the telephone company and
- 18 say, I want to subscribe to caller ID. Oh, good.
- 19 They pull out a form. They get ready to write that
- 20 down. What's your phone number? I don't have one. I
- 21 want to write I want to subscribe to caller ID.
- 22 You've got to have a telephone before you can
- 23 subscribe to caller ID.
- 24 So that's the point of it. Caller ID cannot
- 25 function without a telephone line already in place.

12

21

1 and that is true of every other vertical service.

including long distance service.

3 Every one of those things is a free rider on 4 the loop. There's not any money earmarked from any of the vertical services or anything else to pay for this 6 free ride they're getting. And let me ask you this question: If -- we'll say Charlie over here was going 8 to take his wife to Europe on a cruise. I mean, take 9 her over to Europe, just to visit over there. He 10 could drive from here to the coast, but then once he 11 gets to the coast, how is he going to get to Europe?

He flat can't swim it, and he can't jump it. 13 and he can't run fast enough to get across there, so 14 what's he's going to have to do? He's going to have 15 to find a vehicle to get across that bunch of water. 16 It's going to have to be a boat or plane. Whenever he 17 uses either one of those vehicles -- it doesn't make 18 any difference which one it is -- he's going to have 19 to pay for it, pay for using that vehicle to get 20 across over there.

The point that I'm making right now is, the 22 basic telephone loop is the vehicle that every other 23 single phone service utilizes or it won't work. But 24 every one of them have their own profit making margins 25 there, and they range in the vertical services -- and

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some of you would be interested and know this - from 2 around 3.000%, and one of those services even is a

3 return to the company of as much as 97,000% profit,

4 pure profit.

So consider those things right there; that 6 the vehicle for the total operation of the phone system is the loop, so all of these other things are 8 riding free.

Now, then, you can mention some of the 10 things in there that I know there's an angle that 11 if -- that we discussed it here the other day, that if 12 you already have a capability in existence, like a 13 telephone loop and you want to add something to it 14 like caller ID, then technically, I believe, it's 15 economically or accountability-wise there that you can 16 add this other service into it without it actually 17 having to cost all that much to do it. You can just 18 add it on and go from there, so there's no actual 19 charge back in cost.

Now, you think about that. Something is --21 somebody is getting a free ride here, but somebody is 22 getting a whole lot of profit off of that.

Now, if that's true, there's another angle 24 to it. Shouldn't, morally speaking, this other 25 activity pay something to get that ride? Now, if

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1 that's true, then there should be some arrangement by

2 which all of the services that use this loop should

3 contribute to the cost of the operation of that loop

4 or to the income to it, which would then defray part

5 of the costs from what the residential customers pay

6 for their part of the loop to what's called the cost

7 of the operation to fill in the gap that they're

8 talking about.

9 Another thing that I wanted to mention to 10 you: Now, then, like was mentioned there, you get to 11 the moral point of it that shouldn't this other person 12 pay -- not only this other person, but this other 13 activity, pay their fair share of riding the loop, of

14 using the loop?

15 Yes, they should, to my way of thinking. 16 But then there's an old, old saying in business that 17 there's no trouble at all to succeed if you don't have 18 a conscience, and if you don't use a conscience, then 19 you don't consider the moral value of paying your fair 20 share, whatever it might be.

21 So what this whole story is all about is not 22 that the telephone - not that the residential rate is 23 being subsidized. In effect, that loop is subsidizing 24 everything else by carrying them on its back. 25 I don't have anything else to say. Are

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8

1 there any questions?

2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Any questions? 1

think not. Thank you, Mr. Paschall.

Ms. Carlisle, if you can please come forward 6 and ask your question.

WITNESS CARLISLE: Well, I think he about answered it all.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okav.

9 WITNESS CARLISLE: I was -- I'm Meveree

10 Carlisle, and I was just going to ask the question

about when you add on all this stuff on there, I mean,

12 why raise my base pay for somebody that wants call

13 waiting or something else? Let them pay for it if

14 they want it like that.

15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, that's a good 16 question. That's something we're wrestling with. Let 17 me give you a viewpoint on that. And the problem is 18 this: That if there are customers out there who are 19 subscribing to these vertical services, they're one of 20 the so-called good customers in the eyes of the 21 company. Why? Because they spend a lot of money, and

22 these are the type of customers that competitors want

23 to come in and get.

24 I think Mr. Paschall mentioned that in the 25 Jacksonville area there's some residential competition

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but it's only for the high end customers; those that

subscribe to a lot of services, have a second line,

perhaps Internet access, and these type things.

There's an argument that if it's going to be 5 competition, that it's going to be those customers 6 that the competitors are going to come and take away 7 and all of the revenue that they generate, and then 8 when they take them away, the incumbent telephone 9 company. BellSouth or GT Com, they're left with the 10 customers that don't buy all of these things, and

And then they say there's going to be a 13 revenue shortfall then because they're losing their 14 high end customers, and they're left with those that 15 don't subscribe to all of these high cost services; 16 and for them to stay in business, then it does come 17 down to a question of for them to stay in business and 18 continue to serve basic residential customers, there's going to have to be a rate increase at some point.

20 Now, I'm not saying that I agree or disagree 21 with that argument. I'm just presenting it to you 22 that there is an argument out there that says that, 23 that competition when it comes, that that's what's 24 going to happen and that's the reason there needs to 25 be a realignment of rates to get rates closer to the

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- 1 would welcome even more help. So some of the
- legislative committee meetings are very well attended
- 3 by members of the AARP, but -
 - WITNESS CAPILISLE: 1 know.
- 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: - Mr. Paschall is
- 6 well schooled and educated in these issues, and he
- does an outstanding job in presenting those arguments
- to the Legislature; and Mr. Beck and the Attorney
- 9 General's Office. There are a lot of folks out there
- that are wanting to make sure that the Legislature and
- the Commission gets the full picture.
 - WITNESS CARLISLE: Does your Commission have
- 13 anything to do with the AvMed program?
- 14 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Which program is that?
 - WITNESS CARLISLE: AMMed.
- 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, no, ma'am.
- 17 WITNESS CARLISLE: That's federal, isn't it?
- 18 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't know if it's
- 19 federal or state, but I know the Public Service.
- 20 Commission doesn't have anything -
- 21 WITNESS CARLISLE: I was just wondering.
- 22 But he was talking about a \$2 raise. If that base pay
- 23 goes up, mine will over double, because mine's or
- 24 it will about double. Mine's \$12, my bane pay, and
- then anything else is added on to it.

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cost of providing service. 1

11 they're left with those.

- 2 Now, as Mr. Paschall indicated, there's a
- 3 big question as to how do you define cost. And
- probably the biggest question in defining cost, as he
- 5 alluded to, is how do you apportion the cost of the
 - loop; loop being that connect between the central
- 7 office and your location.

The majority of the investment in providing 9 service is that connection, and it's referred to as

10 the local loop. And there's a question of how those

11 costs -- if those costs should all be allocated to

12 basic service or it should be allocated to some of the

13 peripheral services and should it be allocated to long.

14 distance.

Those are some of the questions we're

16 wrestling with, and ultimately it's a question the

17 Legislature is going to have to wrestle with if they

18 want to address restructuring rates in the state of

19 Florida.

20 WITNESS CARLISLE: Well, if you need some

21 help up there, we can get up a busload to go up there 22 and help them wrestle with it. (Laughter)

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, as I'm sure you

24 can tell from Mr. Paschall's comments, that he gives

25 the Legislature a lot of help; but I'm sure that he

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- COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, ma'am.
- 2 WITNESS CARLISLE: So I don't think that
- 3 would be a fair raise.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Lunderstand. Thank

5 you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: May I make another

7 comment?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, sir, but you need A

9 to come up to the microphone.

10 WITNESS POPE: My name is Harold Pope. I'm

not a member of the internet. I don't work with

12 computers. I'd like to, but I'm a little too old, and

13 I don't know that much about it. I don't have that

14 much use for it. But I understand, from those that I

15 talk to, that on the Internet they can get on the Net

16 and talk to people all over the United States anywhere

17 they want to; family members, and for a certain

18 amount - somebody mentioned \$29 a month or something

19 like that -- they can talk all day if they wanted to.

20 Now they have the ability to put a camera on

21 one end and a camera on the other end. They can st 22 there and face their daughter or their - whoever on

23 the other end and talk mouth to mouth; as the Lord

24 said he talked to Moses one time, mouth to mouth, face

25 to face.

7

14

15

This is hurting the telephone companies a

2 lot, and I understand they're very concerned about

this. This is something that needs to be addressed.

that they can pay their fair share also, because the

telephone companies, I'm sure, is going to suffer some

6 hardships in this area.

They need to be paying their fair share, and 8 it shouldn't be falling back on the local rates of the 9 customers. These people, if they can get on the 10 Internet and they can afford all these high priced. 11 computers, they can afford a telephone and pay long 12 distance bills. So they should be paying their fair 13 share also.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

Sir, you're going to need to come to the

16 microphone, please.

17 WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: I just had a question 18 that just came to me, and it's probably a clarification more than anything. There again 20 restating my name, I'm Carl R. Williams. I was here

22 My question is this. And I'm concerned --23 the point that I don't know, and you might not be able 24 to answer it - but within our telephone structure 25 when we get our bills now, are we not somewhere along

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17

21 before.

- 1 the line paying for those people that either cannot or
- 2 will not pay for their telephones one way or another?
- 3 Isn't there a certain amount of money that's earmarked
- for people that's not able to pay or people -- what
- 5 I'd call deadbeats that don't pay? Whichever way you
- 6 want to put it, people that don't pay their bills or
- 7 can't pay their bills.

8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, there are -- in 9 fact, we had some information at one of the hearings 10 not too long ago. There is a certain amount -- and 11 it's referred to as uncollectibles -- that is, the

12 telephone company bills customers; they don't pay.

13 And there is an amount that is called uncollectibles.

14 and it is a cost of doing business, and it ultimately

15 is included in the cost of service; at least in the

16 days when we set the rates.

We no longer set the rates; okay? But back 18 in the days when we set the rates, we would look at 19 that, and if it met certain parameters, yes, it was a 20 cost of doing business; and customers do end up 21 paying.

22 But that is not all that different then 23 other companies as well. There are uncollectible 24 expenses that good paying customers end up paying for 25 those that don't

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WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: Well, the question I

2 was making, I go back in to my mother, who I just

lost, and my mother-in-law some two years ago.

Neither one of these qualified for assistance under

5 any conditions, due to their income on social

security. But if I'm having to pay or help pay my

7 mother and mother-in-law's bill, then why should I pay

8 for somebody else that won't pay it or can't pay it?

9 In other words, I'm paying for one that's

10 not able to and doesn't qualify and then paying for

11 another one that refuses to pay it or doesn't have it.

12 And to me it seems like the whole structure is

13 somewhat out of balance, if that be the case on it. I

14 don't mind paying my own. I don't mind helping my own

15 people, but then I got another problem taking care of

16 everybody else along with it. And if I am, I just

17 wanted to know if I was paying somebody else's too.

18 that is still part of the collection -

19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, there may be a 20 difference in what we're talking about. When I say

21 uncollectibles, that's people that perhaps move out of

22 the community and leave a telephone bill unpaid, or

23 something of that nature.

24 I think you're talking more of a recurring 25 situation where perhaps there's a subsidy included on

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someone's bill under, like we mentioned earlier.

Lifeline or something --

3 WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: My understanding was

that a certain portion of the money that's collected

through the telephone bills went to paying for just

such as what I was talking about.

7 And if that be the case, then I'm paying for

8 one, I'm paying for another, and neither one of them

qualify to get help; and I'm paying for them, and then

10 for somebody that won't pay it, too. There again, it

seems to me like all of this ought to come under the

12 same thing. It ought to all be looked at.

13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, sir. I

14 understand

15

WITNESS C. WILLIAMS: And I thank you very

16 much for that; appreciate it.

17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Any other comments or

18 questions? (No response.) Let the record reflect

19 that there are none.

20 Let me take this opportunity to thank 21 everyone that came out to the hearing. We appreciate

22 you taking time to come and address the Commission.

23 It has been very informative, as has all of

24 the hearings we've had around the state. And as I

25 indicated earlier, the Commission will be reporting to

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1	the Legislature. I believe the deadline is the 15th
2	of February, and we'll be making that report public,
3	and if you have any additional questions or comments,
4	you may contact the Commission at our 800 number. We
5	also can be contacted via the internet for those that
6	do utilize that service.
7	And with that, if there's nothing else to
8	come before the Commission, this hearing is adjourned.
9	Thank you all.
10	(Thereupon, the hearing concluded
11	at 2:50 p.m.)
12	*.* *.*
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1	STATE OF FLORIDA; CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
	CENTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON)
3	I, H. BUTHE POTAMI. CSR. BPR. Official
10.000.11	I, H. HUTHE POTAMI, CSR, MPR, Official Commission Reporter,
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