FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 4 In the Matter of DOCKET NO. 991222-TP 5 Request for Submission of : Proposals for Relay Service : beginning in June 2000, for : 6 the Hearing and Speech : 7 Impaired, and other implementation matters in : 8 compliance with the Florida: Telecommunications Access : System Act of 1991. 9 10 11 PROCEEDINGS: 12 BIDDERS CONFERENCE 13 DATE: 14 || Thursday, October 14, 1999 15 Commenced at 9:30 a.m. TIME: 16 Concluded at 12:30 p.m. 17 PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center 18 Room 152 4075 Esplanade Way 19 Tallahassee, Florida 20 REAL-TIME 21 REPORTED BY: JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR 22 Florida Public Service Commission Chief of Reporting 23 DOCUMENT NO. 24 25

1	IN ATTENDANCE:
2	CHARLES ESTES, MCI.
3	DOUGLAS McDONALD, GC Services Ltd.
4	MIKE ELLIS, Sprint
5	GAIL SANCHEZ, AT&T (via telephone)
6	TOM O'NEILL, Vista Information Technologies, Inc.
7	DAVID MEERMANS, Relay consultant
8	GARY WARREN, Hamilton Telecommunications
9	CHARLES J. REHWINKEL, Sprint
10	
11	FOR THE FPSC:
12	RICHARD TUDOR, LAURA KING, RICK MOSES,
13	MARTHA BROWN and DON McDONALD, FPSC Division of
14	Communications.
15	
16	
17	INTERPRETERS:
18	TRISH CLEMONS
19	YVONNE SIMONSON
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PROCEEDINGS

(Conference convened at 9:30 a.m.)

MR. TUDOR: Good morning. All right. Let's go ahead and begin.

Good morning. Glad to have everybody here today. Of course, we're here today, this meeting was noticed to provide an overview of the RFP for Florida Relay Service and to address questions concerning the RFP. I want to welcome everybody here. It's good to see you. A lot of old friendly faces and some new faces. And we hope everybody has found us okay and glad you made it here. We have some people also on the telephone and we'll do some introductions in just

a moment.

One thing I wanted to start with is we'd like to have as many of the people as we can, at least one person representing each potential bidder, at the front table. Might make it easier for visual -- for seeing each other and also for maybe asking questions. And I believe we're in pretty good shape there.

One thing I wanted to mention early on here is that if we could have each person identify themselves when they speak, that will help the people that are on the telephone and also the court reporter and all of us to make sure we know who everybody is,

but particularly for the court reporter and the people on the telephone. So if you would identify yourself before you begin speaking we'd appreciate that this morning.

One thing I did want to mention early on is one provision in the RFP which deals with restrictions on communications before there's any potential problem there.

Item A-10 of the RFP, that section is intended to make sure that everyone gets fair and equal treatment. We hope that when this process is concluded, that everyone will feel like they have had equal information and an equal opportunity to be heard. So that's the purpose of that restriction.

What it calls for is to make all communications regarding this RFP be directed to me, and that can be by letter or fax or e-mail and all of those addresses are in the RFP. But rather than going to another staff member or anyone else at the Commission, anyone in the Advisory Committee, if you would come directly to me with any questions, I'll make sure that those questions are provided to anybody else who has indicated an interest in receiving the RFP, and make sure that you also get the answers that we might have for any questions that are asked.

We've handed out some folders this morning, one for each of the primary contact people. What I would like to do at this point is to take a little bit of a roll call and make sure we know who is here and who is representing each company.

The names that I have here for each potential bidder that has asked for a copy of the RFP, what I would also like to know is if that is still the correct name we should be using for our contact. We will not be responding to but a single person in the company and that will make it much easier to make sure that communications are flowing correctly.

So starting with AT&T, I believe we have AT&T on the phone. And perhaps we could ask those that are on the phone from AT&T to introduce themselves.

MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you. Good morning everyone. My name is Gail Sanchez and I'm the RFP manager for AT&T and I'm located in Chicago.

MR. TUDOR: Thank you. Is there anyone else from AT&T on the telephone?

MS. SANCHEZ: I believe I'm the only one.

MR. TUDOR: Okay. We have shown, as our primary contact with AT&T, Ms. Kelly Stephens. Is that the correct name to use for our contacts?

	MS. SANCHEZ: I will be replacing Kelly
2	Stephens.
3	MR. TUDOR: Okay.
4	MS. SANCHEZ: So all RFP communications can
5	be directed to me.
6	MR. TUDOR: Okay. I'll need from you a
7	mailing address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail
8	information.
9	We also have here today Rhonda Merritt from
10	AT&T, and, Ms. Sanchez, she has your package of
11	information and she'll be delivering that to you
12	today.
13	MS. SANCHEZ: That's perfect. I appreciate
14	that.
15	MR. TUDOR: Ms. Merritt, do you have
16	Ms. Sanchez's mailing and telephone number and so
17	forth, information that you could maybe give to us
18	later today? Okay. We'll collect that later. If you
19	will provide that to me.
20	From GC Services we have Mr. Douglas
21	McDonald.
22	MR. McDONALD: Yes, that information is
23	correct.
24	MR. TUDOR: Okay. Then we'll use that
25	information. In your folders there is a list of RFP

1	contact information and that is the information we'll
2	be using, unless it's corrected this morning. So
3	please check that as the day goes by and please let me
4	know if there are any changes.
5	From Hamilton Telephone Company we have
6	listed as Dixie Whitlow.
7	MR. WARREN: Leave that there. She's
8	getting married this weekend, so
9	MR. TUDOR: So she's occupied. But today in
10	her place is Gary Warren. Welcome, Gary.
L1	MR. WARREN: Good morning.
12	MR. TUDOR: Does the information appear to
13	be correct there for Dixie?
L4	MR. WARREN: Yes, it is.
15	MR. TUDOR: Thank you. For MCI we have
16	listed Charles Estes. Mr. Estes, is the information
L7	there for you correct?
18	MR. ESTES: Right. B-4301 to the address
19	line.
20	MR. TUDOR: That is "B" as in "boy."
21	MR. ESTES: B-4301.
22	MR. TUDOR: "B" as in "boy," 4301. Thank
23	you.
24	Mr. Meermans; David Meermans.
25	MR. MEERMANS: Yes.

1	MR. TUDOR: Is the information there for you
2	correct?
3	MR. MEERMANS: Yes, it is.
4	MR. TUDOR: Great. Thank you. For
5	Precision Response Corporation, Ms. Lisa Stevens.
6	MS. STEVENS: Yes, the information is
7	correct.
8	MR. TUDOR: Thank you. And for Sprint,
9	Mike Ellis, is the information correct?
10	MR. ELLIS: Yes, it is.
11	MR. TUDOR: Thank you. Vista Information
12	Technologies, Mr. Tom O'Neill, is that information
13	correct?
14	MR. O'NEILL: That is.
15	MR. TUDOR: Great. What I have the
16	information on the list is correct with the exception
17	of the addition for Mr. Estes on his address, and the
18	change for AT&T from Kelly Stephens to Gail Sanchez,
19	and Ms. Merritt will be providing correct mailing,
20	telephone number, so forth, information for her.
21	MR. WARREN: Richard, this is Gary Warren.
22	I just noticed the telephone number on Dixie, the four
23	digits should be 5101.
24	MR. TUDOR: So instead of 694-4343, it's

MR. WARREN: Right.

MR. TUDOR: Thank you. Appreciate it.

Great. Thank you.

In the folders that each of the primary contact people have received, are these items of information -- just want to make sure you have it all.

There's a contact list that we just went over and made changes to. There's a copy of the RFP, and that was sent out last week and we'll be discussing that in detail later.

There's a computer disk in the folder. That disk has a copy of the RFP in both Word and WordPerfect format. We had a request for that and wanted to provide that to everyone. Let me please confirm for you that that is an unofficial version of the RFP. I believe it to be correct in matching the paper version, but if any questions should arise about any conflicts, the paper version is the official version of the RFP. The disk version will certainly be useful in terms of doing things like word searches and maybe even moving text from one document to another, but please understand that any error that's caused by information on the disk being incorrect -- just understand that the paper version is the official version. But I hope that this version may be of some

help to you.

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I also want to mention that in the package there's a recommendation dated October 11th from the Commission Staff to the Commissioners. That was dated October 11th. I believe we sent it out Monday. Some of you may have received it already but it's in this package today also.

The Commissioners will be discussing that recommendation at the October 19th agenda, which would be next Tuesday. That agenda meeting is an open meeting. Everyone is welcome to attend if you would like to do so. But the issue that will be discussed is whether any changes should be made in the time schedule in the RFP. Before they do that, they'll technically have to decide whether to reconsider their vote where the current schedule was adopted and then another issue they will decide on that day will be whether interested persons can speak at that agenda. But it is an open meeting. You are invited and welcome to be there to hear everything that happens.

The Commissioners will decide at the meeting itself whether parties can speak, but if that opportunity is made available, you're welcome to speak also. Is there anything else I should say about that, Cindy?

1 MS. MILLER: No. I think you've covered it. 2 MR. TUDOR: And also in the package is a 3 copy that was requested by one party of the current contract with MCI. That's the contract that's a 4 little over two years old. And the information there 5 6 will probably look similar to the contract that we 7 will sign with the potential -- or the winning bidder 8 on this contract. 9 It basically consists of several documents. 10 The first document is a fairly short document entitled "Agreement," and lays out a few details. But the 11 primary parts of the contract are the original RFP 12 itself and the bid proposal made by MCI in this case. 13 14 So that's primarily the content of the contract. 15 As I say, there was a request made for that. 16 I wanted everybody to have a copy so everyone will have that available to them. So that's what is in 17 18 your package. Questions? 19 MS. MERRITT: Richard, Rhonda Merritt with 20 AT&T. 21 Did I understand that there was a copy of the RFP in each, a paper copy, in each folder? 22 Because mine did not have one. I just wanted to 23 24 clarify --

MR. TUDOR: Okay. There may not be because

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we mailed those out earlier. If you do not have one, we have extras. Does anyone not have a copy of the RFP? Okay. I believe everyone has a copy of the RFP. Anyone else? (Hands out documents.)

Okay, I believe everyone has a copy of the RFP.

Let me take care of just an introductory matter here of introducing the folks here that you may be in contact with over the life of this RFP and so forth.

I've already introduced myself as Richard
Tudor. On the Staff, also, of the Commission is
Laura King, Rick Moses, Martha Brown, Don McDonald,
Cindy Miller, and you may have already been in contact
with my assistant, June Hooper. So at some point in
time you may hear those names and I just wanted you to
be able to put a face with those names.

What I'd like to do today --

MS. MILLER: You said in contact with, but you don't really want them in contact with us, do you?

MR. TUDOR: I would like you to be able to recognize them but not to communicate with them under the Restrictions of Communications Provision of the RFP. But should you see them in the airport, feel free to wave and recognize that you have seen their

face before. Thank you, Cindy. (Laughter)

What I'd like to do is to go over briefly the format of the RFP, and then to talk about just some major individual items. And then to discuss some questions that were submitted by PRC. And then to discuss some questions that were provided by AT&T.

And then at that point to take any other questions you have about other provisions of the RFP.

So before we proceed with that, let me see if there are any preliminary types of questions about the process for today. (No response.)

Okay. What I'd like to do first, to give you an understanding of the RFP and the major sections, the first section is called Section A, deals with Administrative Requirements and Procedures.

Section B describes the relay service itself; what we're hoping to see in the relay service. What it would look like.

Section C describes the format of what you will be submitting as your technical bid proposal.

There's a reference in Section C; also to Section E, which is a checklist. I'm going to talk about that little bit more later.

Section D is the format of your price bid proposal.

Section E has a couple of important items.

One is the description of the evaluation process. And another item which I just talked about earlier, the checklist of items.

Section F is informational. It's a copy of the last Annual Report on the current Florida Relay Service.

In Section A-2 of the RFP it mentions that there appears to be one error in that document that was identifiable. And so I just want to mention that now, and then I think there's a question about that in, I believe it's PRC's questions, and we'll touch on that in more detail. But I did want to just reiterate what's in the RFP, which says that while that's provided for your information, that's a public document on file at the Commission, but the bidder has to assume responsibility for accuracy of the information contained in that. Again, that's a public document that was filed with the Commission providing traffic information, and we knew you'd be interested in seeing that. But again we cannot verify that it is 100% accurate.

Section G is some information, again taken from a public record, which is the bills -- billable minutes that were contained on the bills from the

current FRS prior for the last several months. That information was provided partly to deal with the error that we identified in Section F, the Annual Report, just to provide you information to substitute for what appears to be an error in the current Florida Relay Service Annual Report.

Okay, that's the general layout of the RFP.

What I'd like to do now is to go into detail with

probably a couple of dozen items that are in the RFP

and just specifically mention those.

I've already mentioned a couple of times

Section A-2 which deals with restrictions on

communications. And, again, I just want to emphasize

that's to make sure everyone feels like they are

operating on a level playing field and that everybody

is getting the same information.

I've mentioned already Section A-1, which is dealing with the fact that all communications should come through me and the address information is contained in Section A-1.

If you'd skip over to Page 10, Page 10 of the RFP, at the top of the page, contains some key dates. As I mentioned earlier, the Commission will be discussing changes to that at their next meeting, or at least they are scheduled to meet at that time and

discuss that. But unless such changes are made, you need to understand that the current dates in the RFP are the ones we're operating under. They may well not be changed. But at this point in time all I can tell you is that there's a possibility that the Commissioners will discuss that. But as for now, the dates that are shown in the current RFP are the dates we're operating under. Question?

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MR. WARREN: Richard, I'm trying to get a little feel for the nature of why this is being brought up again on next Tuesday, or Wednesday, whenever it is, at the Commission.

Is there something particularly that they are concerned about in the timetable? Or -- and I direct my concern specifically, the most concern I would have about the timetable probably is the -- if the Letter of Intent date were moved back closer to implementation, that becomes a very, very tight timetable for implementation of an in-state center.

With that in mind, I was trying to get a feel for whether I should worry about coming back Tuesday and seeing if I could say something.

MR. TUDOR: The reason it's being brought back is that at the agenda where the Commissioners voted on the RFP, a question was raised specifically

about the time to file the proposals. And after the agenda, one Commissioner asked that it be brought back to be discussed again. So that's why it's coming back. To the extent any date is changed in the RFP, that could have a domino effect somewhere in the process. And so in terms of the particular item you mentioned, Letter of Intent, but, in fact, every other item in the RFP time schedule, any of those could be impacted. And I understand your question and concern.

One of the questions that was raised in -one of the two sets of questions we got was about the
implementation date. And we could talk about that a
little bit more when we get to that point. But, yes,
I understand. And you're welcome to participate in
that conference on Tuesday. And I believe you could
do that by telephone. We'd have to make arrangements
to do that, but if you would check about our Division
of Records and Reporting, they could give you
information about how to do that over the telephone.
I think each of you have a copy of the recommendation
in your folder there, also.

MR. O'NEILL: Richard. Tom O'Neill with Vista.

Coming off of Gary's question, if we were unavailable to attend, either in person or by phone,

would the Commission accept written statement of, let's say, an opposing position to the Sprint request? 2 3 MR. TUDOR: That could be provided -- the 4 earlier the better -- so that they have a chance to 5 review that prior to their agenda on Tuesday. 6 MR. O'NEILL: But you would accept that for 7 entry? 8 MR. TUDOR: You can file that in the docket, and the number of the docket is -- 991222 would be the 9 place to file that with our Division of Records and 10 Reporting. But address that to me and I'll see it 11 12 gets into that docket file and transmitted also to the 13 Commissioners. 14 MR. O'NEILL: Very good. Thank you. 15 MR. TUDOR: But, again, it would be best the earlier you could get that to them. Thank you. 16 Mr. Rehwinkel. 17 MR. REHWINKEL: Richard, wouldn't it be 18 19 appropriate if any written comments are submitted that 20 they be faxed to the parties on the contact list? 21 MR. TUDOR: That would be appropriate. will do that if I have a fax number, which I do not 22 23 have for everyone. I do not have a fax number for AT&T. I do not have a fax number for GC Services and, 24

in fact, do not have a telephone number on the list

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	nete. There is no derephone number. So I need to ge
2	that as well as a fax number.
3	MR. McDONALD: 209-863-3007. For my fax
4	number the last four would be 3091.
5	MR. TUDOR: Same number with the last four
6	digits being 3091.
7	Gail Sanchez, let's just go ahead and take
8	care of this now, what would your fax number be?
9	MS. SANCHEZ: 312-230-8615.
10	MR. TUDOR: You're going to give me
11	information for our telephone number; Ms. Merritt is.
12	For Hamilton, what's your fax number?
13	MR. WARREN: 402-694-5037.
14	MR. TUDOR: And for MCI, your fax number?
15	MR. ESTES: 972-729-6068.
16	MR. TUDOR: Very good. Mr. Meermans, your
17	fax number.
18	MR. MEERMANS: 972-379-3467, and if I may,
19	change my voice phone number.
20	MR. TUDOR: Yes.
21	MR. MEERMANS: 972-379-3466.
22	MR. TUDOR: Okay. And Ms. Stevens?
23	MS. STEVENS: 561-241-4433. Although I
24	would suggest that it might be more expeditious to
25	e-mail everyone since you have our e-mail address.
	I

1 MR. TUDOR: I will not have the document in electronic form. For Sprint, Mr. Ellis. 2 3 MR. ELLIS: 303-297-7951. 4 MR. TUDOR: Thank you. Mr. O'Neill. MR. O'NEILL: We're missing both the phone 5 6 number here as well as. 413-493-1100, and the fax is 7 1190. 8 MR. TUDOR: Very good. Thank you. Mr. Rehwinkel. 9 MR. REHWINKEL: Richard, I was not 10 11 suggesting that the burden be on you, but perhaps we 12 could ask if anybody does file written comments they 13 fax them at the time they submit them. 14 MR. TUDOR: I think just for the purpose of 15 maintaining the flow of what I'd like to have happen 16 with communications is anything I get I'll make sure 17 everybody gets, and that way I'll be pretty 18 comfortable that everybody has gotten it. So I think 19 I'll just go ahead and take that on. I think that 20 will be best. Thank you for the offer, though. 21 Appreciate it. Again, on the discussion about the key 22 23 dates, if the Commission does make any changes, we will certainly let you know just as quickly as we can. 24

On Page 10 of the RFP, Item 8, I just wanted

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to emphasize that date there. We would like to get questions about the RFP by October 25th, if possible. We will attempt to answer questions we get after that date. But if at all possible, if you could try to get those questions to us by that date we'd appreciate it. You'll get, perhaps, a more complete answer or -- if it comes in too late, we may not be able to get the answer out at all depending on the amount of research it might take to answer it. So if you'll direct yourselves towards attempting to do that, we'd appreciate it.

On Page 10, you don't really need to refer to that -- excuse me, Page 11, Item 18, we had discussed already restrictions on communications so I won't repeat that.

On Page 11, Item 12, I just want to highlight that proposals are due to be filed at 3:00 eastern time on November 10th, 1999, and late proposals will not be accepted. That would be the due date for both the technical and the price proposal.

On Page 17, this deals -- Sections B-3 and B-4, I just wanted to emphasize the beginning date of service which is June 1st of the Year 2000. I just wanted to, first of all, make sure you understood that it was the month of June because that may seem like a

little bit of an odd time -- not being July 1, but the June 1 date is when service originally began. It was tied to Legislative mandates, and so the current contract expires May 31st. So the beginning of the service for the new contract would be June 1st. So June 1, the Year 2000, assuming we make it past January 1, 2000. And I have every confidence that we will. (Laughter)

That section also lays out that the contract is for -- the initial contract is for a three-year period and there will be a provision for up to two one-year additional extensions.

Page 18, Item B-6. I just wanted to highlight the approach we've taken on the location of the relay center. The requirement will be that there must be a relay center in Florida. And then it goes on and requires that in addition to their being a relay center in Florida, that it would be required to handle 80% of the relay traffic. There's a question later on when we discuss one of the two bidders questions that deals with this, and I'll touch on that later -- but just wanted to highlight that the service, 80% of the traffic, relay traffic, does need to be handled out of a Florida-located center.

There is an exception, and that deals

with -- and may relate, also, to the question that Mr. Warren asked about implementation date.

We did specifically put an exception into the RFP that deals with the first three months of service. During the first three months of service, which would be the months of June, July and August, service does not have to be provided out of the Florida Relay Center. Because of the time frames involved we thought it might be helpful for a bidder, in order to locate a center in Florida, to be able to begin service through out-of-state locations but still meeting all of the other requirements in the RFP, but not having to have physically all service being -- 80% of the traffic being provided in Florida.

So that requirement of a Florida located relay center handling 80% of the traffic does not kick in until the fourth month, beginning of the fourth month, so that would be September 1.

Is there any question about that? I didn't want that to be confusing. I wanted to make sure that was clear to everyone.

Okay. If you'd turn to Page 33. This is

Item 41. I wanted to make sure everyone understood
this portion of the RFP.

This portion is provided to provide an

opportunity for you, as a bidder, to identify features that you would like to offer as a part of your basic relay service. These would be features that are not otherwise required in the RFP, but would be features that you might want to offer as a part of the basic program that you're offering.

There is, =from a bidder's viewpoint, there's an upside and a downside. The upside would be that points will be evaluated on the technical proposal based on these additional features. The downside is there quit likely would be a cost associated with them and that will, perhaps, impact our bottom line price. So while one might make your proposal more attractive, it might at the same time make another part of your proposal less attractive. But you seem to understand that the points can be awarded for this particular item, but it is optional for you, as a bidder, to propose any additional features you would like to.

MR. WARREN: Mr. Tudor, Gary Warren from Hamilton.

Everything makes sense to me except when I read the examples at the end of Paragraph 41, it included two items: video interpreting and then enhanced transmission speed and interrupt capability.

THE INTERPRETER: The -- ?

MR. WARREN: Enhanced transmission speed and interrupt capability.

Those were listed as examples of things that might be included in the base bid but then they are listed separately as items to price separately.

MR. TUDOR: Yes. Let me explain.

We use those as examples because they could be things that you would like to offer as a part of your basic proposal, recognizing you would get points to that -- or could get points for that -- but recognizing it would also be incorporated in some way in the price proposal for basic service.

And the next item on Page 34, Item 42, that is a list of services that the bidder does not have to include in their price proposal -- excuse me, in their technical proposal -- but may, if they wish to.

The items in Section 42, those are items which, if you include them with your proposal, will only be -- well, will not have any points awarded to them. They will not affect, in other words, whether a particular bidder would be selected because points will not be associated with it if they are filed as a part of Item 42. Likewise they would not affect your basic service price proposal.

So those items would only come into play at the point in time where a bidder has been selected to be the provider. And then as a provider we would look at those items in your proposal and discuss with you any particular ones of those service which we might want to add on to the basic service that you're providing.

And that is why an item could be under 41, which is an optional item that you propose as a part of your basic proposal, or you could incorporate that item as an item you would like to suggest as a possible addition if you're the winning provider.

MR. WARREN: Can I ask one follow-up? Gary Warren from Hamilton.

So to give a specific example then, enhanced transmission speed -- typically we talked about Turbo Code but that's one of them -- I could choose to put that in my base bid and take the chance that the points will help me enough there, or I could say no, I'm not going to do that in a base bid. I'm going to price it separately.

MR. TUDOR: That would be correct.

MR. WARREN: Okay.

MR. TUDOR: And you state correctly that the points might help you if it were in the basic section.

And if there is virtually no cost to it, any particular item you might put there, you would not have much of a downside, if any, on the price side of the evaluation.

So it's a trade-off depending on what the cost would be of that feature you might wish to include in basic service. But if you include it in basic service, then we would expect that if you're the winning bidder, that you would provide that service. It would no longer be optional once you proposed to include it in your basic service.

MR. WARREN: Sorry. One more follow-up question.

But if I choose to, for example, bid Turbo

Code separately as a price item, you're going to

evaluate the bids without looking at that item or that

price and make the reward decision first without

weighing that in.

MR. TUDOR: That's correct.

MR. WARREN: Okay.

MR. TUDOR: That part of your proposal would only come into play if you were the one selected to be the provider, then we would have discussions about which of those features the Commissioners might wish to add to the service, to the basic service.

It might be helpful to look in the price proposal section at Page 46. On Page 46, about halfway down the page, would be the format of the price proposal. Item No. 1 is your basic relay service. Anything you wish to include in addition to the items we specifically called for in the RFP, you would price under that Item 1.

Item 2, you can see all the references there are to Section B-42. Those are features that you could price separately, and we may choose or not choose to pick those additional services up if we have selected you as a winning provider. Those would be discussions after the decision is made about the provider.

Certainly any of those could be proposed to be offered during the second, third, fifth year of the contract down the road. But if you wish to suggest to the Commission that you would be willing, if you're the winning provider, to offer these other services, you might want to do that at the beginning. If you don't choose to do it at the beginning, that's no problem. There's no requirement that you file anything under Section 42, or, in fact, there's no requirement that you file anything under Section 41. Those are both additional features beyond the features

that we have called for in the RFP.

MR. ESTES: Is this on (Referring to the
microphone?)

Charles Estes with MCI.

A question about minutes of use payment under 900 and 976 services. Richard, does the state agree to pay all of those minutes because they are not now part of the --

MR. TUDOR: Are you referring to a specific item in the RFP?

MR. ESTES: Yes. 42 -- 42(b).

MR. TUDOR: That would be something that you would describe in your proposal. The Commission has not at this point reached any agreement about how we would deal with 900 service being offered. You would need to explain in your proposal how you would suggest that you be reimbursed for those calls. There are probably several ways that could be structured, but you would need to state that in your proposal.

Mr. Ellis.

MR. ELLIS: Mike Ellis with Sprint.

Richard you mentioned pricing in Year 4 and 5. Does that mean that you're wanting bidders to give you prices for base service and optional services for a full five years?

MR. TUDOR: If we extend the contract for the fourth and fifth year, and that is with mutual agreement of both parties, we would extend it -- I cannot tell you what we would agree to in Year 4. you propose for the first three years a bid of 50 cents per minute, and that is the contract, when the decision about Year 4 arrives, you would, for example, propose to continue for Year 4 at the rate of 50 cents per minute. If the Commission feels like that's a reasonable thing to do and you believe it's a reasonable thing to do, we would reach agreement to extend the contract for Year 4. If in Year 4 you believe the price should be \$1 per minute, the Commission will look at that and decide whether a new RFP should be issued, or whether it would be reasonable to extend the contract in Year 4 at a rate of \$1 per minute.

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I cannot tell you what that decision would be at this point in time. I would simply say that your bid is for the first three years of the contract, and you're under no obligation, nor is the Commission under any obligation, to extend the contract for the fourth and fifth year.

MR. ELLIS: As a follow-up question. Again Mike Ellis with Sprint.

That is obviously to both your advantage and our advantage not to give you prices for Year 4 and 5 because that would not be factored in the initial evaluation proposal; is that correct?

MR. TUDOR: That's correct. We'll only be looking for a price for the first three years. The decision about the fourth and fifth year will be made closer to those dates, but your bid proposal should be based on that first three years.

MR. ELLIS: That being established then, are you asking for a firm fixed price for all three years or varied price in Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3?

MR. TUDOR: A single price for all three years.

MR. ELLIS: Thank you.

MR. TUDOR: We would like to see a price per minute for all three years.

The RFP describes on Page 46 that we looked at earlier, for Item 1, the bid price should be on the basis of a flat rate per billable minute for all billable minutes and not vary depending upon the volume of traffic.

MR. ELLIS: That reads correct, but it doesn't indicate fixed flat, because we could give you flat years in Year 1 and a different flat rate in Year

2.

MR. TUDOR: We would like to see a bid, a rate that would apply through the life the three years of the contract, of the initial contract.

MR. ELLIS: Very good.

MR. TUDOR: Great. Thank you.

If we could turn to Page 42, this deals with the format of the technical proposal. Just some things that will help us and all of the evaluators review the proposals, and we'll make it easier to make sure that we know we have read your proposal and evaluated the proper items. We would like to see your proposal filed in the same order as the checklist, which is on Page 50.

Page 50 identifies the items that we would like to see filed in your technical proposal. Asks for you to initial that each item is contained in there, and also asks you to identify the page number where we can find that information in your proposal. That page also identifies for your information as a part of the evaluation process whether something is on a pass/fail basis or points are awarded and shows the points that apply for that particular item.

Also in regard to format, what we would like for you to do is to -- just more easy reference and to

lessen possibilities of confusion -- if you would simply number every page consecutively so there are not, for example, two Page 10s in your document. If you would make the first piece of paper be Page No. 1 and the last piece of paper in your proposal be Page 100 or 1,000, or whatever it is, rather than have an item that's Item 1, Page 1 of 10, 3 of 10 and then an Item 2, that's 1 of 10, 2 of 10, it might help eliminate some confusion. And it's a request we make, and it might help, just assuring everybody understands what's been filed and what's in your proposal.

There may be some items, for example -- you may attach something that's just a copy of some document that's in your Appendix A that's a 200-page document, you know. You may not want to number those as a part of the process, but to the extent possible please try to number everything consecutively.

MR. ELLIS: Richard. Mike Ellis with Sprint. On that same Page 42 you are requesting 20 copies of the proposal.

MR. TUDOR: Yes.

MR. ELLIS: And yet in the docket that is referenced as 991222 it's referenced that only six proposals will be used to evaluate the bids. So 14 -- used for other purposes?

MR. TUDOR: No. I think they are referring to two different things. Let me find the recommendation.

MR. ELLIS: On Page 4 of the docket, at the very top, it makes reference to the evaluators need time to analyze this approximately six proposals. I'm just seeking clarification. Do you want six or do you want 20?

MR. TUDOR: Yes. I understand.

First of all, just as a general guideline, the RFP always is the ruling document. But secondly, this is a reference to something totally different. What we're talking about here in terms of time frames is how much the evaluators are going to have to look at to evaluate. And at the point in time I wrote this, I was estimating that we would have six proposals -- six companies, if you would -- six companies proposing. We may have as many as eight proposals it appears now. So that's what I was referring to was the time it would take to look at eight different proposals.

MR. ELLIS: Thank you.

MR. TUDOR: Yes, sir.

I just want to mention, again, that the price proposal should be filed separately from the

technical proposal. We will not be opening the price proposal at the same time we open the technical proposal. We will complete our evaluation of the technical proposal before we open the price proposal. So please file it clearly marked as the price proposal in a sealed envelope, and there are instructions in the RFP about doing that. But I just want to highlight that for you; that should be filed separately so that no one that's doing evaluations or anyone else is looking at the price until after the technical evaluation has been completed.

MR. O'NEILL: Tom O'Neill of Vista.

Do you require 20 copies of the Price Proposal?

MR. TUDOR: Yes. I assume that's going to be a single sheet, not much more than that. Thank you.

On Page 43 there's a reference to -- in Section C-2, Transmittal Letter. If at the point in time that the bid is filed, if there's been a change in who we should be contacting concerning the proposal, we'd like to ask that you identify them at that time so that we know there's been a change and who we should contact.

It could be that during the process in your

particular procedures for your company there may be some change made, and if so, we just need to be made aware of that, so -- at any time in the process -- but just wanted to highlight at the time you file the RFP, that would be an another time you could identify to us if there's a change in who we need to be contacting at your company. Again, we'd like to have this single point of contact, if at all possible.

Just on Page 47 is a description of the evaluation system we'll be using. I just wanted to highlight that the -- in that system we're basically giving an weight of 60% to the technical points and a weight of 40% to the price. Just so you understand, there's a slightly heavier weight given to the technical proposal than the price proposal.

and 3 on that page both use a number of 1,955,072.

It's our belief -- because first of all, in the second paragraph that number is used to describe calls, but in the second paragraph is used to describe minutes, that is an incorrect number and probably a typographical error. But in the third paragraph the number -- the fourth, fifth word in, the number 1,955,872 call minutes is not the correct number for call minutes.

Recognizing that is apparently an error, we have provided in Section G of the RFP monthly billable minutes for several months from June of '98 to August of '99. So I would not use that number in Paragraph 3 of Page 58 in terms of minutes being provided by the current service.

MR. ELLIS: Mr. Tudor. Mike Ellis with Sprint.

Thank you for explaining this. It was very helpful. Would it be possible to also get billable minutes since the inception of the contract from '96 to present? That would give us a better indicator of the actual growth over the years to better forecast.

MR. TUDOR: I will provide you additional historical information. I should be able to go back into the contract, so I'll provide that to all bidders.

MR. ELLIS: Thank you.

MR. WARREN: Mr. Tudor. Gary Warren from Hamilton.

Maybe as a follow-up to that -- I don't know if you know or not without checking -- is that on those minutes, where they rounded -- are they being rounded to a tenth of a minute now, and the numbers we have here are rounded to a full minute on individual

1	calls or do we know?
2	MR. TUDOR: You're talking about the
3	individual calls?
4	MR. WARREN: Right.
5	MR. TUDOR: Let me look that up during the
6	break. I believe that's in the current RFP, though.
7	The RFP from the last for the current contract.
8	I'll look that up during the break.
9	MR. ELLIS: Richard, as a follow-up to that.
10	Mike Ellis with Spring.
11	These are billable minutes to the state.
12	These do not include interstate
13	MR. TUDOR: This is intrastate minutes
L4	billed to Florida, that's correct. This does not
15	include any interstate minutes billed to the federal
16	jurisdiction.
17	MR. ELLIS: If you have that information
18	available, could that be provided to us as well?
19	MR. TUDOR: We do not have that.
20	MR. ELLIS: You don't have that.
21	MR. TUDOR: No. We have in the reports that
22	are the Annual Report that's attached, there's
23	information about interstate and international calls,
24	but not specifically what's billed to NECA, the

25 National Exchange Carriers Association. But there is

an Annual Report, information about the volumes of interstate and international traffic. For example, Pages 65 and 66 have some information about interstate calling and international calling.

On Page 69 we've discussed what that information is and just wanted to emphasize that, again, as with the Annual Report, that that is information that has been filed with us for billing purposes. We can't represent for 100% assurance the accuracy of those numbers, but I will represent that is to you -- to you that that is the billing numbers that have been submitted to us for billing for payment.

I think what I'd like to do after we take a break is to go into the questions that were asked by PRC and AT&T, and then take other questions that you have.

So let's take about a ten-minute break until 15-till, then we'll come back together to finish that up. Thank you.

(Brief recess.)

... ... ··· - - -

MR. TUDOR: If we could go ahead and get started again.

In response to Mr. Warren's question, I

1	think we need to probably clarify so that everybody is
2	on the same sheet of paper that per call billing
3	should be done on not billing to end user but
4	billing for billing to the state's purposes, each call
5	should be rounded to the nearest tenth of a minute,
6	and then the bill should be submitted on the basis of
7	the nearest tenth of a minute accumulating all those
8	calls which are rounded to the nearest tenth of a
9	minute. Is there any concern or problem with that?
10	MR. WARREN: My question is really directed
11	at the historical data, was it the same way, and I
12	found you had the same paragraph in your last RFP, so
13	I'm presuming it is.
14	MR. TUDOR: Which paragraph are you
15	referring to?
16	MR. WARREN: In the definition section of
17	the former RFP under "Billable Minutes" it appears to
18	me you have the same language both times.
19	MR. TUDOR: Yes. I don't believe we changed
20	that language. (Pause)
21	Yes. I don't believe we made any changes in
22	that.
23	Okay. We have identified on your contact
24	list Page 8 individuals who have requested copies of

25 the RFP today. I just wanted to emphasize that, of

course, anyone else could bid. There's no restriction on when you can enter into the process other than you'd have to file by the due date. Is anyone here aware of any others besides the ones on this list that may possibly be bidding? (No response.)

I just wanted to emphasize that anyone else could bid up to the date that the filings are due, the proposals are due.

Okay. What I'd like to do now is go into the questions that were raised by PRC. And in your manila folder there -- and I think there may be a few extras on the table -- are questions that were raised by PRC. And so if any of these, as we go through, trigger a question in your mind that's related to that, you can ask them at that time.

The first question on the PRC list deals with the error that was described earlier. And I believe we probably have discussed that pretty thoroughly. But the question for PRC is the total in the third paragraph, the one we are referring to as the erroneous number and the answer would be yes.

The second question from PRC --

MR. ELLIS: Excuse me. We also found in there it was different from that on Page 60. The June '97 to May '98 total incoming call total of 1,886,219

is not accurate, does not reflect the sum total of the month column there; it's two million something. So this number is not correct either. The exact number, if you wanted to have --

MR. TUDOR: Very well. If you've added that, yes.

MR. ELLIS: 2,004,698. This was relevant to Sprint specifically in terms of trying to estimate the increase of volume over the previous year. If you used that 1.8 million number compared with the 204 number, that's not correct. It's more like only a 1% growth annually. That became a serious concern to Sprint as how to forcast the future. If there's only a 1% or 8% growth, you have very different prices as a result.

So that's why we've asked for historical data. The billable minutes -- we don't care about the calls, but the billable minutes since '96; that would help us forecast the trend.

MR. TUDOR: Very well. Thank you.

We had not identified to what appears to be an addition error, although there could be an error in the actual numbers that are added there. But as requested, we will provide you with more historical information on the actual billable minutes. And thank

you for pointing that out to us.

The second question from PRC dealt with the funding source for the Florida Relay Service. Let me just identify what is stated in the statute, Section 427.704, that says that the funding source is a monthly surcharge on all local exchange telecommunication company subscribers on an individual line basis, except that the surcharge shall not be imposed upon more than 25 basic telecommunication access lines per account bill rendered.

And in terms of your proposal, that information is generally unrelated to what your bid will be or how you will bid, but that information is relevant to how we decide how much we will make the monthly surcharge be on the end user's bill.

In Florida, the fund that is collected goes to basically two principal uses: One is to pay the relay provider and the other is to pay for our equipment distribution program. The current surcharge on end user bills is 9 cents per month. I believe it has been as high as 12 cents a month over the life of this program, with the exception of some start-up period back in the early '90s when the statute caused the rate to start out at 5 cents per line. I believe the current 9 cents per line has been the lowest it

has been. There's a maximum cap in the statute of 25 cents per line.

The third question on PRC's list basically asks if silent call quality monitoring is allowed as a part of making checks to ensure that courteous service is being rendered.

The RFP in Section B-17 talks about training and monitoring of calls. But I'd also like to mention that in all cases confidentiality is also required. So understand that while a supervisor may be involved -- or, in fact, a PSC staff member may be involved in monitoring a call for purposes of assuring compliance with the standard in the contract, that regardless of who is monitoring that call -- and certainly, of course, including the CA themselves -- confidentiality is a very important requirement of our program. But that would not preclude -- my point is that confidentiality would not preclude a supervisor from monitoring a call.

MR. MEERMANS: May I ask a follow-up question, please?

MR. TUDOR: Sure.

MR. MEERMANS: As written here, this infers that this is an actively monitored call, a third party is listening at the time the call is being placed.

Would the RFP or regulations permit the automated recording of a call for subsequent analysis by a supervisor or a quality assurance person and then ultimate destruction of that recording?

MR. TUDOR: I'm not aware of any prohibition of that being done. However, that would certainly increase the possibility of confidentiality being jeopardized. But there is not a provision in the RFP that would prohibit it.

MR. MEERMANS: Thank you. Outside of the RFP process, there are general laws about recording of telephone calls. And you would need to be in compliance with those. And I cannot at this point in time tell you if what you just suggested would -- how that would deal -- how that would apply in that situation. It could be that general laws -- excuse me. Let me go to the RFP, which says in Section B-17: "No written or electronic script shall be kept beyond the duration of the call." So let me reverse what I said earlier. There is a prohibition, I believe, against recording a telephone conversation, even for monitoring purposes contained in the RFP.

MR. MEERMANS: That clarifies it.

MR. TUDOR: Yes. I had forgotten about that. I'm sorry that I misspoke, but the RFP does

prohibit that.

The next question from PRC is basically the question about the discount on toll calls, and its applicability to a group which PRC describes as noncarrier relay service providers.

The way I interpret that question is a relay service provider, which is not a carrier, would be someone like Vista or GC Services, which is not a telecommunication company, to the best of my knowledge. But the answer to the question is partly answered by the question, I think, because if you're not a carrier, you're not billing calls. And so that may answer the question all by itself.

But regardless of that, if you are billing toll calls, the 50, 60% discounts do apply. Does that answer your question? Okay.

MR. ELLIS: Mr. Tudor. Mike Ellis with Sprint.

So if you're basically -- maybe I'm misunderstanding, correct me if I'm wrong. In the evaluation score sheet, end user billing, I believe -- has 50 points allocated to it. And if you receive a proposal from a bidder who is not a carrier, does not offer discounts, and compare that with a bidder who is a carrier and does offer discounts, does that mean

that those bidders that are carriers would receive points and those that are not would not receive points?

MR. TUDOR: No, it would not mean that.

We have a rule that applies to all local and long distance telephone companies that's outside the scope of the RFP. This applies to all local and long distance telephone companies. And that rule requires all local and long distance carriers to provide these same discounts. So that, for example, under carrier of choice, if a nonprovider telephone company handled a particular call, by our rule he's also required to give those same discounts.

So in other words, regardless of whether the provider is a telephone company or not, the telephone companies involved in billing the calls must give those discounts.

MR. WARREN: Mr. Tudor, this is Gary Warren from Hamilton.

In a follow-up question to that -- because this actually happens to affect us in a similar manner as it does the other relay providers who are not carriers because we're a local exchange carrier but not an interexchange carrier -- that's not entirely accurate. But we are not an interexchange carrier in

every state. We are in some places but not everywhere.

and if I understand the answer to your question correctly, then if all of our toll traffic in relay typically goes out whatever the provider or the user's carrier is, the carriers bill all of those calls now with intraLATA dialing parity and we bill none of those calls, if I understand what you're saying, then I would get the 50 points because I'm sending it out over a certified carrier in Florida. I mean, it may be one of ten certified carriers or 20. But if they are certified in Florida I'm sending the traffic over them, you're telling me they are already required to do that.

MR. TUDOR: Yes. We have a Commission rule that requires that discount on a call handled from the relay center.

MR. WARREN: And the only danger I would have is if I chose to be a carrier myself and not follow your rules and then I might not get the 50 points. Am I reading that right?

MR. TUDOR: If you were a carrier in Florida, whether you were the provider or not, and you handle a call that was a relay call and did not follow the rule and give the discount, you would be subject

to a penalty outside of the RFP, outside of the provision of the relay service.

So if you were the relay provider and did not provide bills for any calls, then it becomes a nonissue for you because you have no calls to discount. If you are the billing company responsible for the billing of a relay call, you would, whether you're the provider or some other carrier of choice, you still have to give the discount. Is that clear, Mr. Warren?

MR. WARREN: That answered the question for me.

MR. TUDOR: Okay. Thank you.

Just also a comment about -- I don't think this was part of your question but let me just respond that you would not necessarily get the 50 points -- any item that's listed in the checklist has a maximum number of points that a bidder might receive for that particular item, whatever the item is. And each evaluator will look at the requirements of the RFP and determine how responsive, how significant your proposal is in determining whether to give you one point or 50 points or somewhere in between. So you would not necessarily get 50 points, but you would get some number of points based upon the evaluator's view

of what you had to say about any particular item. Just wanted to clarify that.

Just one other mention -- that rule I referred to about the discounts, it's our Rule 25-4.160, and that describes that the discounts apply to time-sensitive portions of the call. For example, if a call were 25-cent per call, no discount would apply because it wouldn't matter how long the call lasts mit's still 25 cents for the call. But if it's a call based a time-sensitive element, like 20 cents a minute for toll call, that would be the discounted portion of the charge.

The next question for PRC relates to that, asking for a definition of nonmessage toll relay calling. That's described to an extent at the end of the third paragraph under Item 34, examples of a nontoll relay call would be, for example, an EAS call which generally would be not charged for in many cases, for example, from one exchange to a neighboring exchange, we may have extended area service and there might be no charge. We could, though, have extended calling service situations, for example from one exchange to another, where, as I described earlier, some customers might pay 25 cents a call where no discount would apply because it's not time sensitive.

But in another case the rate may be 10 cents a minute and that would be discounted.

MR. MEERMANS: Mr. Tudor, Dave Meermans again. Follow-up question: At one time the Florida Public Service Commission provided information that identified local calling areas, particularly the extended areas that had the 25 cents -- sorry, the 25 cent call fees, those kind of things. Is that information still available? Ralph -- and I've forgotten the man's last name.

MR. TUDOR: Yes. Mr. Wydell has retired.

Certainly that information is available in the tariffs, and we do have a document that we produce annually that also identifies those.

MR. MEERMANS: Very good. Thank you.

MR. TUDOR: Document -- we call it our cost statistics but it's basically the rates in each exchange.

Let me back up and correct something that I said. When we were talking about the PRC's question about nonmessage toll relay calls, I believe I misspoke and said that the discount applies. That's not the issue in these types of calls. The earlier discussion we had about the discount applies to toll calling. The third paragraph is what the question is

about, which says "The provider shall not charge the end user more for nonmessage toll relay calling than will be charged for the same call if billed by the end user's local company." There the discount does not apply. The requirement there is simply that they not pay more than they would pay from their local -- their local company. So the discount does not apply in those ECS calls. The discount applies to the toll calls, but in Paragraph 3 the issue is not charging more than the local company for the call, such as extended calling service calls, for example, a 25-cent per call or a 10-cent per minute call. The discount does not apply in those cases. The discount applies in the case of toll. T-O-L-L calls. Does everybody understand that? I misstated that earlier.

The last question asks what checks are used to verify invoicing. And the Commission might use a multitude of things. Those could vary. We might use our internal auditors to do that. We might hire an outside consultant to do that. But we would -- be able to review billing records and traffic records and any other records that would be needed to verify billing, but that could take many forms, whatever form we thought would be best to accomplish verification of the bills.

Let me just ask if I've addressed PRC's questions adequately? Okay.

Let's then turn to the AT&T questions. And

I believe there's one in everybody's package and there

are some extras on the table over there.

The first of those deals with the issue of confidentiality, and asks for a description of the process to go through. And I'll just simply refer you to the statutory references and the Commission rule which deals with that.

Confidentiality is discussed specifically regarding the RFP in Florida Statute Section 427.704(3)(d), as in "dog," and also in Chapter 364.183, and then in more detail in Commission Rule 25-22.006.

The second question from AT&T -- Ms. Sanchez, are you still on the phone?

MS. SANCHEZ: Yes, I am.

MR. TUDOR: Okay, I just wanted to make sure.

MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you.

MR. TUDOR: The AT&T question asks for who would be preparing the contract document after the Letter of Intent is issued. And, of course, that will be whoever -- AT&T or whoever the winning provider is,

it will be your representative. And then at the Commission, probably several people will be involved, including myself and some of the staff members I've introduced to you here today, perhaps others. But I wasn't sure exactly what the intent of the question was, but there could be several people involved in that.

The third question deals with basically rerouting a call to the correct CA or the correct capability, either voice or TDD, if the customer dials the wrong number. In Florida, of course, we have multiple numbers. And if a call gets directed to the wrong place, the RFP calls for the system to redirect that call so that the customer does not have to be told to hang up and redial. The question from AT&T is would that also apply if the call went to an English CA but the person had desired to go to a Spanish-speaking CA. So the answer would be yes, we would expect that, again, the call would be rerouted to, in that case, a Spanish CA so he did not have to hang up and redial.

The next question deals with feedback and the question is about the system providing feedback within ten seconds. The RFP uses the term "ten seconds after the caller has provided the number to

call." AT&T has asked if the intent there is after the caller has finished providing call details -- and this goes to the issue of there may be conversation in addition to receiving the call -- the number to be called at the time the CA is making that initial setup with the caller. And so yes, the intent would be -- as stated in AT&T's question, that after the caller is finished providing call details. So if there was an additional question to be asked, such as what credit card to bill to or something like that, whether to be a person-to-person call, that might not be the last item -- the last item of discussion might not be the number itself. So the intent there is after the call detail information has been provided, then feedback would continue ten seconds after that point.

The next question from AT&T asks for information about the frequency of various meetings with the Commission. The question specifically was how many of these were conducted during 1999?

There were no workshops. There were two Advisory Committee meetings. And I would add that probably that's a low number in a typical year and we would probably have three or four or five in as many years. So I think the ones we have had this year might be a little lower than normal. We have had zero

hearings this year.

The last question on the first page of
AT&T's list deals with whether the provider can
terminate the customer's service number outside of the
Florida Relay Centers in question. But the rest of
the question, I believe, applies; can it be answered
outside of the state?

The answer would be yes, the RFP only requires that 80% of the relay traffic be in-state. So if you chose to answer customer service calls at a location either not at the relay center but in-state, or even out of state, that could be done. Only the relay traffic itself needs to be handled in-state or 80% of it.

The next question from AT&T inquires about the issue about last number dialed. And the question from AT&T is: Does that refer to the last number dialed during that particular call session or does it mean the last number dialed from that customer or that customer's number? And the answer would be the latter. It's the last number dialed from that caller's number. So it could have been two weeks ago but would not necessarily have been during that same session.

Mr. O'Neill.

MR. O'NEILL: Richard, I believe there was a further clarification specifying through relay rather than from the user's number.

MR. TUDOR: Yes, thank you.

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The RFP does say that it's the last number called via relay; that's correct. And the reason for that being there is that certainly if somebody made a TDD call to their next door neighbor and then called relay the next day, we would not expect the relay provider to know about that TDD, the TDD call to the next-door neighbor the day before. So yes, it is a call via relay. Yes, thank you. That's correct.

But particularly in response to the AT&T question, this would be a call via relay at any point in time in the past the most recent call, not necessarily the same session. Thank you, Mr. O'Neill.

The next question from AT&T deals with the term "user charge" as that's used in the discussion under the optional features about video relay.

I'm not sure if I can directly answer the question, which is does that mean the same as a surcharge or service charge? because I'm not sure what those terms would be defined as either, but let me clarify what our intent was.

This is an optional feature, video relay.

And the bidder may propose to recovery his costs on that in various ways. One way might be to bill all of the costs to the state. Another way might be to bill all of the costs to each user as they make a call, or even on a subscription basis, perhaps. And, of course, there could be combinations of those. Any of those are possible.

Our point in the RFP is that if the user of the video relay service is going to directly incur a cost, have to pay a charge which we've called the user charge, as opposed to what the state may be paying for video relay, if that user is paying -- for example, let's say that the bidder says "I'm going to charge each caller \$5 for every video relay call," then that would be the charge that we are asking that the user be aware of before the call is placed.

This is a matter of consumer information making sure that a caller knows that this call, a video relay call, is different from other relay calls and there is an additional incremental charge for that.

Now, as I said, you may not have user charge. You may propose to charge it all to the state. And that would be a consideration the state would take in deciding whether to buy video relay.

But the issue here is if there is an user charge that's over and above the normal charges for a relay call, then the caller should be aware of that before he commits to making the call. So that's the issue there.

The next several questions deal with the issue of liquidated damages. And I guess what I want to say before I go into the specific questions is simply to say our goal is to have the service provided and to provide it in a efficient and adequate manner for our citizens. Our goal is not to assess liquidated damages to anyone. Any effort to collect liquidated damages would be based on the conditions at the time. You know, I would say, you know, a variance would need to be material in nature before, certainly, I would recommend attempting to collect liquidated damages.

So, again, I just want to say our emphasis is not on this section of the RFP. Our emphasis is on having the service provided and provided well. That's our goal. So having said that, I think that might help with responding to each of these as we go through them individually.

The first question that was asked is will the Commission consider setting forth any more detail

about how liquidated damages will be assessed and will there be a sliding scale for inability to meet certain requirements?

The decision about any individual collection of liquidated damages is going to be tied directly to the individual situation that occurs at the time.

That will depend upon how material those are, and will also -- in terms of the sliding scale, there actually is one built into that fee. The charges that are listed are not absolutely charges, they are maximums.

Depending upon the situation they could be anywhere from zero up to those numbers that are listed in the RFP.

The second question is, is there a cap for any or all of the violations? And, again, the answer there is those caps are shown in the RFP. If the question is if every single item that's listed in the RFP were not complied with, the cap would be a total of all of those items for which liquidated damages would apply. I don't think that's likely to be the situation.

The third part of that question is if there's a delay -- and this goes a little bit to your question, Mr. Warren -- if there's a delay in the award of the contract or issuing a Letter of Intent,

would we consider modifying the requirement for liquidated damages related to providing the services on time?

Again, that will depend -- depend upon the point in time we are at. If there is a delay, the issue will certainly revolve around whether the delay is one day or six months. That obviously would affect the answer to that question.

Certainly our -- a major goal is going to be to have service in place by June 1st.

Another thing I would mention is that as I discussed earlier, we did provide in the RFP that the first three months of service would not have to be provided by the in-state center, and we think that will help resolve that.

But specifically to the question, the answer is that would depend upon the circumstances at the time, and I can't anticipate what all the possibilities would be. We would certainly want to work with any provider in getting the service up on time, though.

The next question deals specifically with liquidated damages related to the line that deals with blockage rates or transmission levels. And the question is: Does the \$5,000 maximum that's shown

there apply to either one or both of those? And the answer is that there's an "or" that is used as the conjunction. It could apply to either one if both were missed; it would apply to both, "each," if you would. If you missed "each," you could be subject to \$5,000 for each, is the answer to that question.

The next deals with liquidated damages regarding complaints. And the section that deals with complaint resolution has several requirements. And the question AT&T asks is which of these qualifies a requirement for purposes of assessing liquidated damages? And the answer would be any one of them. We expect compliance, totally, with all of them. Any one of them could result in liquidated damages.

Again, let me highlight materiality is going to be an issue. And our goal is to have the service provided. That's what we're after.

The next question deals with liquidated damages regarding reports. And the question is if a report misses a few elements but is -- for the majority of the report it is complete, will liquidated damages be assessed? Again, that's, to some extent, a crystal ball question. It depends on the situation at the time. But, again, materiality is the issue here.

What I would anticipate is that for any

given report, we would first bring that to your attention because our goal is to simply have the information provided in a report.

If after bringing it to your attention the RFP requirement was not complied with, then consideration would be given to liquidated damages. But again materiality is an issue, and also willingness to deal with what might just simply be an oversight. We bring that to your attention and ask for discussions about why the information was left out or provided incorrectly, and those sorts of things, long before we would deal with the issue of liquidated damages.

The next question on liquidated damages deals with the last items of that section which talks about "all other system deficiencies." Basically the question is what's covered there? And the answer is everything that's not specifically mentioned in the items above. We tried to identify certain specific items, but anything in the contract that's not complied with has the potential for liquidated damages being applied.

Now, having completed that section about liquidated damages, let me just again say that our goal is to have the service provided and provided

well. Our emphasis is not going to be on liquidated damages. Our emphasis is going to be having the best relay service that can possibly be provided in Florida. And that's our goal. And we hope that's the intent and goal of any of the providers.

The next question deals with answer time.

And, again, I'm sorry, this is one more question about liquidated damages. But the question is: On what basis would we be viewing that standard in order to determine whether there was a failure? And the answer is that the RFP states and sets out that the standard is monthly. And also in the liquidated section it talks about monthly. So the answer time standard is a monthly standard in the RFP. And that is the end of the questions about liquidated damages.

Let me say one more thing about liquidated damages. The RFP sets out also that any effort to collect liquidated damages has to go to the Commissioners themselves first before there's any collection made. And that means that there's a process where the Staff would recommend to the Commissioners, and there would be an open forum where you could come and speak and state your position. And it would only be after the Commissioners vote that any additional efforts would be made -- well, any efforts

would be made to actually collect any liquidated damages. And certainly that process, even where the Commissioners vote, is subject to appeal, reconsideration and those sorts of things.

So once again, our goal is not to collect liquidated damages, our goal is to have a good relay service in Florida.

The last question from AT&T deals with the issue of a customer service number, is to some extent similar to the earlier question about that, but just simply asks whether the provider will be required to use the existing toll-free customer service number now in use for four of the Florida Relay Centers. And the answer would be no, the RFP does not require that. We do have requirements about the numbers that will be used for TDD access and voice access and so forth.

The current contract requires that the current provider, if there's a change in providers, would not do anything to limit your capability of accessing or getting to those numbers. But in regards with customer service number, the only requirement is -- and this is in B-31 -- is that you shall have a customer service number. There's no restriction on it being in-state or out-of-state, or that it be the current number that's being used. We would probably

want to talk with a provider about how to deal with the transition period, but there is no requirement in the RFP that any particular number be used or that that number be answered in-state.

Okay. Ms. Sanchez, were there other -- were there questions there that I did not answer adequately for you or that you need information on?

MS. SANCHEZ: No. Everything was addressed.

MR. TUDOR: Okay. Thank you. Appreciate you're sending those in.

MS. SANCHEZ: You're very welcome. Thank you.

MR. TUDOR: Now I just ask if -- that's all that I had and what I'd like to see is if you have additional questions?

Mr. O'Neill.

MR. O'NEILL: Tom O'Neill with Vista.

On Page 36 at 42.d and 42.e the optional services video relay and speech, if such services either individually or together were offered and subsequently agreed to for service within the state, would the Commission allow for the exclusion of the calls from the computation of the 80% in-state requirement? And I ask this specifically because quit often these types of services are most effectively

delivered from a specialty center, which may not be in-state located.

MR. TUDOR: Again, these are optional services. The Commission would consider your proposla at the time it's received. If you were the winning bidder, the Commission would consider that after that determination has already been made that you are the winning bidder. The Commission at that point in time could consider whether these additional services, such as video or speech-to-speech, could be offered from a out-of-state location. So that could be a consideration in their decision about whether to purchase that particular service. So you could propose it as an in-state and an out-of-state service if you want it, it's up to you. But if you propose to provide it outside of that 80% requirement, then you certainly should make that clear.

To an extent that 20% leeway may take care of that for you by itself, the 20% of the traffic that you might from time to time send to other states or other locations could be for dealing with peak traffic issues, but it could also be for dealing with sending your video calls or your speech-to-speech calls, because the volumes of those are fairly low. So it may turn out that as you look at the volumes you may

not even need to because those could fall within the 20% criteria at any rate.

But you could propose that it be outside of that and the Commission would have to decide whether they want it for those particular calls that are not part of the basic relay where the 80% requirement does exist, whether they would want that to occur. And that could be something to highlight in your proposal.

Other questions?

Mr. Ellis.

MR. ELLIS: On a related topic 900/976 or really any of these optional services for that matter, is it agreeable that a vendor could propose alternative methods of processing the call.

Specifically 900/976 you indicate you want the agent to take control of the call by telling the consumer you will get charges for this, which is very different from a typical relay call where the agent does not get involved with that type of detail. So I would like to propose that vendors be given that flexibility to provide alternative methods of processing these calls.

MR. TUDOR: Let me understand the reference you made with what's in the RFP. You were talking about something where the --

MR. ELLIS: Specifically on Page 35.

1 MR. TUDOR: Yes. MR. ELLIS: Last sentence, second paragraph. 2 3 MR. TUDOR: Okay. 4 MR. ELLIS: Makes reference to "that before the call is being placed, the CA has to advise the 5 6 caller that there will be charged." 7 MR. TUDOR: This is similar to the issue we 8 talked about earlier with video relay where we believe that if a customer is going to be charged for a call, that he be aware of that. Is what you're suggesting 10 is that your alternative might not let that customer 11 12 know that there will be a charge before he places the dall? 13 14 MR. ELLIS: That's more in the spirit of the 15 intent of functional equivalency and tranparency that the agent assumes and their additional role as a relay 16 agent. Again, I guess the question is: Are you open 17 18 to alternative solutions and perhaps other ways of 19 providing these quality of services based on our experience? (Pause) 20 MR. TUDOR: Okay. How about this in 21 response to your question? If you're not proposing to 22

offer the optional service as we've described it under

42.b, you can propose pretty much anything under 42.f.

So if you have a service that's different than the

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900/976 service we've described in 42.b, then you could propose it, but identify it as an item under 42.f, because it would be different than the concept of 900/976 service, which the Commission voted on in the RFP. Since it will be different than what we're talking about in 42.b, it would be a different proposal.

MR. ELLIS: Mike Ellis again. A second question. This relates to some other discussion the vendors have had regarding the 80% traffic.

You verify on Page 18, Section B, No. 6, that a calculation for 80% of the traffic in the center would be a mathematical formula that -- an enumerator would be the Florida number of calls handled monthly in that center and the denominator would be the Florida total number of calls handled. (Pause)

MR. TUDOR: If I understand your denominator there, what you're talking about is any call that originates in Florida, whether it's handled in the Florida center or the Colorado center, it would be part of the denominator; is that correct?

MR. ELLIS: The total number of Florida calls handled would be the denominator.

MR. TUDOR: When you say "Florida calls"

that would be any call originated by a Florida caller.

MR. ELLIS: Any of the access numbers.

MR. TUDOR: Any of the access numbers, and regardless of where that call is heading eventually, intrastate or international it doesn't matter, it's any call originating in Florida.

MR. ELLIS: Correct.

MR. TUDOR: Yes. That definition would work fine. The Florida number of calls handled out of the Florida centers -- you could have more than one center in Florida. But if you had more than one center it would be all the Florida located centers. You could have the North Florida and the South Florida center, for example. So it wouldn't necessarily be a single center but the enumerator being that and the denominator being all calls handled out of Florida, made by people in Florida dialing the Florida Relay Center.

MR. ELLIS: Perhaps I'm confused.

Again, we're just asking for clarification as to how you are going to calculate the 80%. And perhaps if you could respond in writing, we'll submit this question to you in writing.

MR. TUDOR: That would be fine.

MR. ELLIS: There are lots of different ways

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you can calculate the 80%. We just want to make sure 2 we're all on the same playing field. MR. TUDOR: Right. Mr. O'Neill. 3 4 MR. O'NEILL: Tom O'Neill with Vista. 5 Perhaps to eliminate some of the confusion, 6 we distinguish between calls offered to the system versus calls actually handled, being those answered. 7 So that can make quite a distinction in the numbers for computation. 9 And if I may, another question, and this 10 goes back to the --11 12 MR. TUDOR: Can we answer this one first? I'd appreciate it. 13 Well, Mr. O'Neill has raised a point that 14 the calculation was not defined in the RFP, and so I'd 15 like to try to resolve that. 16 17 Mr. O'Neill has raised another, I think, very appropriate question, which is are we talking 18 about calls offered versus handled, and maybe those 19 20 aren't even the best terms, but does anybody have any thoughts about the best term to use there? 21 22 MR. ELLIS: Mike Ellis with Sprint. 23 Sprint specifically put number of calls handled for that purpose because it's very different 24

than the number of calls offered. But it also raises

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the issue of what types of calls. All calls, and as a result the access numbers, including possible optional services or just traditional relay calls. So it's a two-pronged issue.

MR. TUDOR: Okay. I think I can -- I think I maybe responded to that to some extent, your second question earlier in talking about video. This standard applies to the basic relay traffic. If you offer a video or speech-to-speech service and want to propose that it be considered differently, not a part of the 80/20 split, simply say so in your proposal and the Commission will have to decide if they would want to have, for example, a speech-to-speech service that's all handled out of Texas. They could decide that as they decide whether to purchase that service.

MR. ELLIS: The first part regarding handling versus offered. Mr. Estes.

MR. ESTES: Charles Estes with MCI.

Richard, can you clarify what the purpose of that section is? Is it to assure that 80% of Florida calls were answered in Florida or 80% of the Florida volume is actually in Florida?

MR. TUDOR: Clarify for me the difference in
your two examples?

MR. ESTES: Suppose 100,000 calls a month are offered in Florida and 80,000 are handled in Florida, but that 80,000 includes 50,000 Florida, 40,000 California, 10,000 Massachusetts.

MR. TUDOR: Okay. The definition that I believe we can use is the Florida number of calls handled per month in that center -- or I'll say instead of that center in Florida centers, if there are more than one -- divided by the Florida total number of calls handled. Okay. That definition would -- it would be dealing with calls, first of all, versus minutes. It will be dealing with "handled" versus "offered". Does that seem understandable to everyone?

Mr. Estes?

MR. ESTES: Where does the word "Florida" come in? Did I hear it? Did I hear you say the number of Florida calls offered over the number of Florida calls handled.

MR. TUDOR: No. Florida number of calls handled per month in Florida centers divided by Florida total number of calls handled; numerator and denominator are both "handled."

MR. ESTES: Yes.

MR. TUDOR: Okay.

MR. ESTES: Both include Florida and 1 Florida? 3 MR. TUDOR: Yes. The difference is where 4 they are handled. The numerator is just those that are handled in Florida centers and the denominator are 5 those that are handled anywhere all over the country. 6 7 MR. McDONALD: But originate in Florida. 8 MR. TUDOR: Yes, Florida calls. 9 MR. ELLIS: That's very different from what we agreed to -- Mike Ellis, again, with Sprint. 10 11 Not calls that originated in Florida. 12 You're including all interstate international calls; any call that accesses any of the access numbers is 13 included in the total number of Florida calls. 14 MR. TUDOR: But I believe his statement was 15 "Florida originated." We're not talking about where 16 17 they terminate. When you use the term "Florida 18 calls," do you see that as being different than "Florida originated calls"? 19 20 MR. ELLIS: Oh, absolutely. Okay. Tell me the difference. 21 MR. TUDOR: MR. ELLIS: In some relay environments they 22 23 would allow a call from California to Montana to be completed utilizing the Florida access numbers. 24

would be considered a Florida call because it was

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utilized over the Florida 800 access numbers. But the call did not originate nor terminate in Florida. We typically refer to that as a roaming call, and could be significant in nature depending on the size of the state, and is provided to consumers from that state who travel and don't want to go through the hassle of trying to figure out what that state's number is.

So it's a convenience to consumers but it is considered as a billable minute to the state as a roaming call.

MR. TUDOR: Tell me again the example. The person is located where when they make the call?

MR. ELLIS: California.

MR. TUDOR: They are sitting in a hotel in Sacramento.

MR. ELLIS: And they want to call someone in California or Montana. They are not in Florida. But they use the Florida access number.

MR. TUDOR: Right. So you're not really talking about Florida-originated traffic, you're talking about a Floridian who happens to be on business in California?

MR. ELLIS: And wants to call that business if California and he wants to use the Florida relay number. It's a very real part of the business today

in other states. It's a very nice, convenient service.

MR. O'NEILL: Tom O'Neill.

Another facet to this, you could have Floridians up in Georgia on a shopping trip making a call home to Florida through the Florida relay. So it would not be seen as a Florida originating call but a Georgia-originated call terminating in Florida. So you can have a multiplicity of sources of calls.

MR. TUDOR: Tell me what would keep a

Californian from dialing the Florida Relay Service to

call another Californian and then Florida paying for

that Californian's phone call?

MR. ELLIS: There's nothing to prevent -this is Mike Ellis with Sprint -- there's nothing to
prevent those customers from doing that. It's the
risk that those states who have the service have
decided to take. It's worth the benefit to the
consumer.

MR. O'NEILL: Tom O'Neill with Vista.

I would argue that. That properly would be seen as an interstate call and would be billable to NECA and not to the state. N-E-C-A.

MR. ELLIS: Mike Ellis, again, with Sprint.

The agreement within the contract would be

that the state would agree to reimburse the provider for those types of calls, considered roaming calls. You might want to incorporate that into your definition of calls that originate or terminate outside of the state of Florida but can be billed to the state, not as interstate -- that's a whole different type of catch.

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MR. MEERMANS: If I might offer just a My thinking is your objective with the thought. statement is to ensure that at least 80% of the work done be done by Florida operators, Florida relay operators. It doesn't really matter what work they do per se so long as they do 80% -- so as long as the work that they do represents 80% of some set of Florida traffic. As Mr. Estes was stating earlier, if there's a million calls, that's the total pot of Florida calls. And you can define what fits into that pot by whatever you find to be an appropriate definition as long as 800,000 minutes -- did I say calls or minutes? Calls? It doesn't matter. As long as -- pick uniform units -- as long as 800,000 that million are handled by Florida operators, you've achieved your objective of keeping that much of the services employment within the state, whether those are 800,000 Florida calls or 800,000 California calls,

it doesn't really matter in that calls are relatively fungible in large quantities, you still achieve 80% of the work that was paid for by Florida Relay handled by Florida operators. Did I say that right?

So it doesn't really matter so much where the calls came and went as long as you can figure out how big is the denominator, and then 80% of that -- or was 80% of that handled by Florida operators? 80% of that number. I'll be quiet now.

MR. TUDOR: That's okay.

I appreciate what you're saying in terms of employment and that sort of thing.

The intent in Florida's RFP is that the traffic that's handled and paid for by the state be calls that both originate and terminate in the state of Florida.

If you want to propose as a roaming service or something similar to that, either as an optional item that's included in basic relay that the state would pay for, or as an optional item under Section 42 that would be paid for separately, you should propose that separately.

The intent is that the basic Florida Relay
Service pay for calls that are originated and
terminated in Florida. And given that, the term that

Mr. McDonald used, of Florida originated calls, may be more clear for the purpose of the definition of the 80/20% split, where the numerator would be the number of originated Florida calls handled per month in Florida centers divided by the total number of Florida-originated calls handled.

MR. ELLIS: This is a final comment. We'll move on. At least I'll move on.

That definition significantly impacts your price per minute and the size of the center that any vendor might locate here in Florida. So I emphasize that's a very important thing to consider. If you're going to narrow it down to that then your center got a lot smaller. So --

MR. TUDOR: And what we're excluding, if I understand correctly, is we're excluding the call that does not originate in Florida.

MR. ELLIS: Which is a significant number if you include interstate minutes.

MR. TUDOR: Well, the interstate minutes would be paid for by NECA and would not affect the price paid for intrastate Florida calls.

MR. ELLIS: Okay.

MR. TUDOR: Okay. So the intent in the basic relay service is that it be for originated

calls -- calls originated in Florida and terminated in Florida. If you wish to propose that roaming option, whereby a Floridian in California could call another location in California through the Florida Relay Service with the state of Florida paying for that, you need to identify that as an option; whether it be under a basic service or under an actual optional service under Section 42.f or under F-42. Need to clarify that.

Someone else had a question? Mr. O'Neill.

MR. O'NEILL: Yes. I had a question back at the 900 calls at 42.b on Page 35.

In the response to the prior question, I ended up now confused as to the intent. I had read this to suggest that if the provider were to be imposing a charge on the user for 900 service, that the CA would then need to advise the user of that. At the same time if the relay provider were simply handling and facilitating 900 calls, and not separately charging the user, then I would agree with Sprint's position that the CA would not then be required to advise the user, no more than your telephone advises you if you pick it up and happen to dial a 900 number. (Pause)

MR. TUDOR: Mr. O'Neill, what we're

attempting to accomplish with that notification requirement is just to, of course, to make sure that the caller is aware that there may be a charge or -- it's not an attempt to make sure that the CA gives a particular charge level to the caller. I just want to make that clear first.

The only identification is that there is, or could be, a charge for the call. The concern is that if the caller is not aware of that and the CA proceeds with dialing the call, while they're submitting a preamble that's a 900/976 that would actually say that and how much the charge is, if it for example were an international call or, you know, go to the Carribean or something, that preamble might not be there. If it were, it would just be a part of the normal relay process and it would be announced not actually by the CA on her initiative but actually by the 900/976 provider.

If that 900/976 provider does not provide that information about a call, the customer might be billed for that call without having obtained the information that there is a charge for the call.

While that information might be provided in a preamble by the 900/976 provider, it might be that it would end up showing up as a charge on the bill because the

customer didn't hang up soon enough in the call; because of the relay process, the preamble information might not get passed through quick enough. So the concern is that the customer is aware up front that there might be a charge for 900/976 calls.

Mr. Estes.

MR. ESTES: Charles Estes with MCI.

Richard, the Commission needs to consider the fact that bearing information in these kind of calls are passed on real-time once the 900 service provider answerer captured the information. So I think all such service providers are required to provide warning about charges that may be made. I'm concerned that it should be addressed, the fact that there is such a lag between the message and the relay that the caller may be billed even if they hang up.

MR. TUDOR: You said it better than I did.

Our concern is that the customer needs to be aware that there's a 900/976 call charge that's not 100% true. There are times when a 900 call is free. But for the most part, there is a charge.

The 900/976 information service provider may provide a preamble that says what the charge is and that there is a charge, but that information might not get relayed in time for the caller to hang up and

avoid the charge. In addition, that 900/976 provider might not even provide that preamble in some cases. So our suggestion was that -- in the RFP requirement was that the CA advise the caller of that before the call is placed and before the ANI information is flowed through to the entity.

Again, if you, as a provider, would like to offer a 900/976-type of service under different circumstances and conditions than we have in Section 42.b, you could propose a similar type service, identify the differences, and propose it as a part of your proposal under 42(a). Good questions.

MR. ELLIS: Mike Ellis with Sprint.

This question from Sprint has to do with Outreach and marketing costs as they are presented to the regular service tied into Page 32, Special Needs.

It's our understanding that you do not want the providers to include any Outreach costs or account management costs, marketing costs in this bid; is that correct?

MR. TUDOR: I think I heard more than one question. Let me talk about Outreach a second.

The way the Florida system is designed is that there is an administrator called the Florida Telecommunications Relay, Inc. They are basically in

two or three roles. One of these roles is to be the banker. They collect the money that comes from that 9-cent per month surcharge. They collect it from the local companies. So they are in charge of the funds with oversight from the Commission.

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They also handle the equipment distribution program and payout of that. They also pay the relay provider, but they have one other job and that job is Outreach. So the Florida law places the responsibility for Outreach on the administrator. in terms of Outreach, the bidders are not asked in the RFP to provide any particular level of Outreach. do not need to include in your bid any Outreach. may choose to do -- and that's certainly your choice, you can include it as an optional feature that would be considered a part of basic relay or you could propose it as an optional feature that's not part of basic relay. Either one. But there's no requirement in the RFP that you provide Outreach. There's certainly advantages, perhaps, in terms of stimulation of traffic to you to provide Outreach. people that know about relay and use it, the more calls go through the relay center and the more you get paid. But that would be an advantage to you in terms of marketing relay service. But, again, it is not

required. That responsibility is placed in the law on the administrator, FTRI. And so there's no requirement in the RFP that you provide and include in your bid any costs or expenses for Outreach.

Mr. Ellis, you talked about Outreach then you talked about a couple of other things. And that's why I thought there might be more than one question there.

MR. ELLIS: I'm just trying to clarify the expectation of bidders to -- to do Outreach.

Marketing of dedicated staff to the account typically in other states, a designated staff person that works directly with the state, we don't see a requirement for that, where a marketing person or account manager would be involved; is that correct?

MR. TUDOR: There's no requirement.

Certainly there has to be a contact person with

Sprint. But we do not care, from a managerial

viewpoint -- use the same person for Florida that you

use for another state or structure your management

differently. That would be up to you. There simply

has to be a contact person with the provider.

MR. ELLIS: Thank you.

MR. TUDOR: Have any of the answers caused more confusion than helped? I hope not.

Other questions? Mr. Warren.

MR. WARREN: Just one question. On
Paragraph 5 on Page 6, Certificate of Public
Convenience and Necessity, I think there's a period or
comment in the wrong place. I'm not sure, but it
doesn't -- but if I want to understand this correctly,
for example, our company today is not a certificated
carrier in Florida for any inbound and outbound
traffic. And if we were to come here we would use a
certified carrier. If I read this paragraph right
then I'm okay. But the last line indicates that you
might tell me, "Hey, I'd like to get certified
anyway," if I'm reading it right. Is that right?

MR. TUDOR: Yes. If you were required under Florida Statutes to have a telecommunication certificate because you provide telecommunication service in Florida, then you would be required to get a certificate. But if you were only providing, say, the human resources aspect of relay, and all calls were billed through another provider that you route the calls through, that provider would need a certificate.

MR. WARREN: Then let me ask a follow-up question because I think we're in between a little bit maybe.

MR. TUDOR: Okay.

MR. WARREN: Maybe the follow-up question -I don't know how long a certificate takes to get in
Florida. But is a condition of filing a bid proposal
that the certificate already be granted?

MR. TUDOR: To answer your second question, you would not have to have one prior to beginning to provide service.

MR. WARREN: We would have to have it by then, right?

MR. TUDOR: If you're required to have one, you would have to have it by the time you begin to provide service. In terms of duration of time to obtain a certificate, you could anticipate roughly 60 days, something like that. Other questions? Okay.

MR. WARREN: I'll ask one more. This is not critical.

But the bond amount is significant, which it should be because it's a significant contract and I'm not trying to argue with that. I was wondering if any thought or consideration has ever been given to doing something like three months or six months, as opposed to 12 months? And, really, all I'm thinking about is that the cost of a surety bond is a significant dollar amount when you get up to the full year. And it seems

to me that a three-month or six-month amount brings a significant leverage for the Commission.

And I'll just -- you don't have to answer that question right now. But -- I was just curious what the thinking was on that or if you would take it back and consider that at all.

MR. TUDOR: We have used this in the last two contracts, and, you know, this is what the Commission voted on so we'll continue with this one.

Other questions? Mr. Rehwinkel.

MR. REHWINKEL: Richard, Charles Rehwinkel with Sprint.

I want to make sure the 900/976 section, I know the Commission has a rule that defines calls may be even broader than calls that have those NXX, i.e. pay per calls. Is there an intent here only to limit those requirements about notifying the customer about a charge to those calls with those NXXs?

The reason I ask that is that there may be some calls that the CA would have no way of knowing that there's a charge.

MR. TUDOR: Yes. We certainly do not need to include that.

It could be, though, for example, that 900 and 976, the FCC or some other entity could say that

977 is now like 976. It's a pay-per-call number. If that were to be opened up, we would certainly expect to include that under this. I think your point is a pertinent one. The CA would have to be able to recognize that number as a pay-per-call number. And at this point in time I would say the answer is it's 900/976. But, again, if during the life of the contract 900/976, another number called 977 became available for pay-per-call-type calls, and it was something recognizable by everyone, that it is a pay-per-call-type number, we would expect to include that in this.

Does that respond -- okay.

MR. WARREN: This is my last question. It would be a little bit helpful -- I take it you probably don't have it from reading the reports -- is there isn't any data available on the percentage of Spanish-to-Spanish relay calls?

MR. TUDOR: That's not reported and we don't know that.

MR. WARREN: Thanks.

MR. TUDOR: That is a requirement in the new RFP to include that in the reports but we don't have that.

Other questions? Okay.

I just wanted to thank all of you for being here. We're looking forward to seeing your proposals, and just remind you again that next Tuesday the Commissioners are at least currently scheduled to discuss that recommendation on the calendar. But until such time as there is any change, the current schedule is the one we're operating under. So if you have additional questions, please feel free to send them to me by letter or fax or e-mail, and we'll try to get a response back to you as quickly as we can. Thank you all for coming. We appreciate it and look forward to working with you. (Thereupon, the hearing concluded at 12:30 p.m.)

STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 2 COUNTY OF LEON 3 I, JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR, Chief, Bureau of Reporting, Official Commission Reporter, 4 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Bidders 5 Conference in Docket No. 911222 was heard by the Staff of the Florida Public Service Commission at the time 6 and place herein stated; it is further 7 CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings in real-time translation and that the same has been transcribed by me; and that this 8 transcript, consisting of 91 pages, constitutes a true 9 transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 DATED this 19th day of October, 1999. 11 12 13 Bureau of Reporting icial Commission Reporter 14 (850) 413-673215 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25