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December 2, 1999

Mr. Walter D'Haeseleer, Director Division of Telecommunications Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850 **GTE Service Corporation** 

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Dear Mr. D'Haeseleer:

Subject: Docket No. 991473- Review and Revision to Service Standard Rules

Enclosed is GTE Florida (GTEFL) and GTE Communications Corporation (GTECC) (hereafter collectively GTE) post workshop comments and recommended rule changes.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Debby Kampert of my staff at 813-483-2531.

Sincerely,

Beverly y. Menard

Beverly Y. Menard

BYM:DBK:wjh Enclosure

> DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE 15143 DEC 10 部

FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

# GTE FLORIDA'S POST WORKSHOP COMMENTS RECOMMENDED QUALITY OF SERVICE RULE CHANGES DOCKET NO. 991473

GTE Florida (GTEFL) and GTE Communications Corporation (GTECC) (hereafter collectively GTE) submit these comments in response to the workshop.

#### THE RULES MUST BE REVISED TO FOSTER COMPETITION

The Commission's most critical regulatory goal in recent years has been to foster competition. As the parties review the service rules, every effort should be made to ensure that this chapter is revised: 1) to remove obsolete, duplicative or ambiguous rules; 2) to provide the results they were originally designed to achieve; 3) to be more clear and concise; 4) to be consistent with the legislative intent of the statutes authorizing them; 5) to not duplicate and/or be inconsistent with other similar regulatory authority; 6) to remove administrative burdens and unnecessary implementation costs; and 7) to be fair and equitably administered for all telecommunications companies subject to Commission jurisdiction.

Competition in Florida's telecommunications markets is rapidly evolving. Today, there are over 310 competitive local carriers authorized to compete in Florida, including both resale- and facilities-based carriers. Some existing rules are not consistent with a competitive market; others are not particularly relevant to new entrants. For example, it is illogical to apply service quality measurements and reporting requirements to ALECs that are pure resellers. Therefore, GTE proposes that the rules be tailored to the nature of the provider to which they might apply.

#### THE RULES' CHIEF PRIORITY SHOULD BE CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Commission should ultimately move to eliminate all service quality standards. However, GTE recognizes this may require stages to accomplish. Therefore, the FPSC should first institute a <u>minimum</u> set of regulations that are designed to protect consumers from fraud and misrepresentation. Customer interests should be protected by rules that promote timeliness, commitments met, and reliability. These goals can be accomplished without today's cumbersome regulations. For instance, service quality measures should be minimized where competition exists. Rather than impose specific

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> While GTE generally supports the concepts of competitive neutrality, parity and non-discrimination, it also recognizes that strict parity in the application of service quality reporting and measurements is not appropriate in every circumstance.

rules, the Commission should allow market forces to work. Market forces will generally require carriers to deploy state of the art technology and to provide high quality service in order to compete and to survive. The Commission is not deprived of the authority to investigate any consumer's complaints and assure that the carrier's practices are applied in a nondiscriminatory manner consistent with statutory consumer protection requirements.

In this rulemaking GTE will propose revisions to current rules which will continue to protect customer interests and reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens.

# THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT IMPOSE REPORTING AND SERVICE MEASUREMENTS ON ALL CARRIERS

While GTE generally supports the concepts of competitive neutrality, parity and nondiscrimination, it also recognizes that strict parity in the application of service quality reporting and measurements is not appropriate in every circumstance. For example, it is illogical to apply service quality measurements and reporting requirements to ALECs that are pure resellers.

# GTE RECOMMENDS THAT THE COMMISSION APPLY SERVICE QUALITY STANDARDS TO CARRIERS OF LAST RESORT (COLRS) AND TO CARRIERS WHO HOLD THEMSELVES OUT AS COLRS

To the extent the Commission proceeds to adopt minimum standards, GTE submits that it is only appropriate to apply service quality measures to carriers of last resort (COLRs) and to carriers who obtain state or federal high cost universal service subsidies and, as such, hold themselves out as COLRs.

The appropriate consideration in determining who the rules should apply to is whether the carrier receives federal or state high cost universal support, not whether the carrier is "dominant" or "non-dominant." The Commission should require all carriers who have or seek carrier of last resort status or otherwise obtain federal or state high cost universal service support to comply with the rules. This would apply to local service carriers who seek high cost universal service support to provide governmentally-supported service to any requesting person in a defined geographic area. These firms essentially hold themselves out as being available to replace the existing carrier of last resort. As such, they should be held to the same service quality rules as the COLR. If, on the other hand, a local exchange carrier does not seek high cost universal service support, it should not be subject to the same service quality rules as those receiving support.

THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT INCREASE SERVICE QUALITY REGULATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AT A TIME WHEN COMPETITION IS INCREASING

As the Commission has clearly recognized in the past, competition must replace regulation. The Commission should not prejudge what customers want by maintaining a stringent set of rules. In a competitive market, the customer should be permitted to choose the telecommunications service provider that meets his or her needs and expectations. Customers are not homogeneous in their requirements and desires. A customer may desire to choose a different level of customer support consistent with the value received from a carrier for a range of services, products and prices. If a telecommunications carrier does not meet a customer's needs in service quality and/or price, the customer can seek another provider.

In addition, the ability of carriers to offer creative and innovative service offerings is one of the benefits of competition. By mandating that some carriers continue to be subject to these reporting requirements and service quality rules, the Commission disregards the changing competitive environment in provisioning local service and distracts the carriers from focusing on providing consumers competitive offerings and value. Adopting the same rules for all carriers would be similar to requiring that retail stores such as Target and Montgomery Ward provide the same level of service and quality as Neiman Marcus. Requiring Target and Montgomery Ward to provide the same level of quality and service as Neiman Marcus, however, would force them to expend significant resources, which would then have to be passed on to their customers in the form of increased prices. In the end, consumers are left with little or no choice of quality, price, or service delivery, and competitors have no ability to differentiate themselves from one another by their offerings. GTE submits that the Commission should move towards a minimum set of regulations designed to protect consumers from fraud and misrepresentation.

# THE COMMISSION SHOULD LIMIT COLRS' MEASUREMENTS TO THOSE THAT ARE CUSTOMER-FOCUSED

GTE continually seeks to determine what is important to its customers. In conducting market research, GTE's objective is to determine what experiences lead customers to acknowledge that they have received quality service. In many cases, the traditional measures mandated by regulatory agencies do not affect the customer's expectation of quality, or are not focused on measuring what is important to them.

Beyond a certain point, the speed of answer does not enhance customer satisfaction and can actually inhibit satisfaction if the focus on answer time detracts from taking the time to serve the customer completely. In today's environment, many calls may, in fact, tend to take longer, given the increasingly sophisticated technology and complexity of the services being offered to customers. Customers are less concerned with small delays in answer time if their needs are addressed when their calls are answered.

GTE believes that customer satisfaction is reflected in measures that portray timeliness, commitments met, and reliability. In keeping with this focus, GTE recommends that the following customer-focused standards apply only to COLRs, to the extent the Commission does decide to maintain minimal standards.

The Office of the Public Counsel mentioned Service Guarantees at the workshop. GTEFL already has a Service Performance Guarantee which provides credits when GTEFL fails to meet its commitments to its customers. This program should be sufficient to satisfy the concerns stated by the Office of Public Counsel.

The staff generated discussion at the workshop on the idea of customer surveys. At this point, GTE does not support the use of customer surveys to replace the Commission's service quality rules.

#### CONCLUSION

A competitive environment requires less need for regulation. The industry and Commission should strive to reduce, and ultimately eliminate obsolete rules and unnecessary service quality measures. Customers should be allowed to reap the benefits of competition through choice of service packages that may provide for different combinations of quality and price.

GTE's proposed revisions are a solid attempt to shape the rules for telecommunications companies to have meaning for today's marketplace as described below. The enclosure contains GTE's recommended rule changes. Deletions are typed in strike out format and the new proposed language is underlined.

# 25-4.033 Definitions (38) "Out of Service" (OOS)

GTE believes that the definition for out of service should reflect the actual conditions as determined by any testing of the line when it is reported.

#### 25-4.0345 Demarcation Point

GTE believes that subparts (2) and (3) should be the same. Since inside wire and CPE is a very competitive business, a single demarcation point inside or on the customer's premises is the appropriate point.

## 25-4.066 Availability of Service

This rule should be modified to reflect the changes that have occurred with the introduction of local competition. If a competitive service provider has a contract with the business or property owner, the ILEC should no longer be held responsible.

GTE advocates these measures be reported at a state level or at least an area level rather than exchange. The current objective at the exchange level can create objective misses simply because of the mathematics involved. In small exchanges and where the number of requests for service or number of trouble reports are numerically small, even one or two misses can cause a failure in the FPSC's objectives.

The highest volume of service installation and transfers occur at the beginning and end of the month. The LECs have limited personnel, which equates to a limited number of work hours. The companies should be allowed to negotiate customer commitments during the peak periods and not be forced to try to buy back the results during the rest of the month. The changes proposed will help to eliminate the "buy back" situation, which benefits neither consumers nor the companies.

Buy back is the effort to recoup a monthly service level after missing the objective for a day or more. A department may have extra staff scheduled, possibly working overtime, unnecessarily to make up for the missed results from that one period during the month. The current Commission standards force the LECs to make uneconomic staffing decisions to attempt to "buy back" results during the off-peak periods.

#### 25-4.067 Extension of Facilities

The rule was developed in a monopoly environment where the customer had no choice other than the ILEC so that extended time periods could be utilitized for recovery.

# 25-4.070 Customer Trouble Reports

The enclosure proposes elimination of 25-4.070(1)(a). The marketplace will drive this objective, which should not be part of the FPSC rules. In a competitive environment, companies will not survive if their customer service is unsatisfactory. Because the marketplace will provide the best discipline, redundant regulation--with its associated costs for both the regulator and the LECs--is unnecessary and undesirable.

In addition, GTE proposes a new standard relative to customer trouble reports. Again, this change is appropriate and necessary to give the LECs ability to use resources where needed and when needed according to the demands of the marketplace.

Most customers believe that both service interruptions and service affecting trouble should be repaired as quickly as possible. They believe that repair of noise and static is as important as their being out of service completely.

GTE advocates these measures be reported at a state level or at least an area level rather than exchange.

# 25-4.072 Transmission Requirements

The language changes are to better reflect the current network standards and technology used today.

# 25-4.073 Answering Time

If staff is looking to have a "report card" for consumers, GTE would recommend a separate workshop be held, comments specific to this issue be provided at a different date, or perhaps even an industry task force be developed to come up with industry recommendations.

If staff denies elimination of this rule, the current model being used by Commission staff must be updated to reflect recent rule changes, to better match the proper weightings appropriate for various measures, as well as the changes to be adopted as part of this docket.

# 25-4.088 Installation of Underground Distribution System Within a Subdivision

GTE believes that ILEC's should be able to recover the cost difference it incurs when burying distribution facilities where aerial facilities may be appropriate. This will eliminate the discriminatory treatment that currently exists since other utilities regulated by the Commission have this flexibility.

# 25-4.003 Definitions

- (38) "Out of Service." The inability, as reported by the customer, to complete either incoming or outgoing calls over the subscriber's line and is tested by a mechanized system resulting in an open or resistance fault indicating an out of service condition or found out of service by a technician. " out of Service" shall not include:
- (a) Service difficulties such as slow dial tone, circuits busy, or other network or switching capacity shortages;
- (b) Interruption caused by a negligent or willful act of the subscriber; and
- (c) Situations in which a company suspends or terminates service because of nonpayment of bills, unlawful or improper use of facilities or service, or any other reason set forth in approved tariffs or Commission rules.

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### 25-4.0185 Periodic Reports

Each Local exchange telecommunications company shall file with the Commission's Division of Telecommunications the information required by Commission Form PSC/CMU 28 (3/96), which is incorporated into this rule by reference. Form PSC/CMU 28, entitled "Engineering Data Requirements," may be obtained from the Commission's Division of Telecommunications.

- (1) The information require by schedules 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 20 of Form PSC/CMU 28 shall be reported on a quarterly basis by the large LEC's and semiannually by the small LECS and shall be filed on or before the end of the month following the report period.
- (2) The information required by Schedule 17 and 18 of Form PSC/CMU 28 shall be reported on a quarterly basis by the large LECs and shall be filed on or before the end of the month following the reporting period.
- (2) (3) The information required by Schedule 19 of Form PSC/CMU 28 shall be reported on a semiannual basis and shall be filed on or before the end of the month following the second and fourth quarters.

25-4.0345 Customer Premises Equipment and Inside Wire

(1) Definitions: For purposes of this chapter, the definition to the following terms apply:

- (a) "Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)." Includes terminal equipment intended for use on the customer's premises such as pay telephones, telephone sets, teletypewriters, data terminal equipment, mobile telephone terminal equipment, private branch exchange equipment, key system equipment, dialers and other supplemental equipment. CPE does not include "911" public safety answering point equipment (ALI, ANI, ACD equipment) or telecommunications devices required by hearing or speech impaired subscribers.
- (b) "Demarcation Point." The point of physical interconnection (connecting block, terminal strip, jack, protector, optical network interface, or remote isolation device) between the telephone network and the customer's premises wiring. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission for good cause shown, the location of this point is:
- 1. Single Line/Single Customer Building -- Either at the point of physical entry to the building or a junction point as close as practicable to the point of entry.
- 2. Single/Multi Customer Building and Multiline Systems/Single or Multi Customer Building -- Within the customer's premises at a point easily accessed by the customer.
  - 3. Multi Line Systems/Single or Multi Customer Building --

At a point within the same room and within 25 feet of the FCC registered terminal equipment or cross connect field.

- 3. 4. Temporary accommodations Subscriber Premises with Inadequate Grounding (e.g., some mobile homes, trailers, houseboats, construction modules) -- On a permanent stake, pole, or structure with a suitable safety ground.
- (c) "Complex Equipment Wire" The premises wiring owned by the local exchange company which may be used as station wiring and to connect off-premises extensions and is beyond the normal demarcation points.
- (d) "Inside Wire" All wire or cable other than complex equipment wire located on the customer's side of the demarcation point.
- (e) "Customer Premises" The discrete real property owned, leased, or controlled by a customer for the customer's own business or residential purposes.
- (2) The provision and maintenance of CPE and inside wire, but not complex equipment wire, is deregulated for intrastate purposes.
- (3) Network facilities up to and including the demarcation point are part of the telephone network, provided and maintained by the telecommunications company under tariff.
- (4) CPE Network Responsibility. No CPE may harm the network by introducing signals that interfere or affect other subscribers or network operations.

1		PART V - GENERAL SERVICE PROVISIONS
2		
3	25-4.066	Availability of Service
4	25-4.067	Extension of Facilities - Contributions in Aid of
5	Construction	
6	25-4.068	Grades of Service (repealed)
7	25-4.069	Maintenance of Plant and Equipment
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10	25-4.072	Transmission Requirements
11	25-4.073	Answering Times
12	25-4.074	Intercept Service
13	25-4.075	Foreign Exchange Service (repealed)
14	25-4.0751	Direct Distance Dialing Service (repealed)
15	25-4.076	Pay Telephone Service Provided by Local Exchange
16	Companies	
17	25-4.077	Metering and Recording Equipment
18	25-4.0770	Customer Appointments
19	25-4.078	Emergency Operation
20	25-4.079	Hearing/Speech Impaired Persons
21	25-4.080	Weighted Measurement of Quality of Service
22		
23		
24	25-4.	066 Availability of Service.
25	(1)	Each telecommunications company shall provide central

office equipment and outside plant facilities designed and engineered in accordance with realistic anticipated customer demands for basic telephone service within its certificated area in accordance with its filed tariffs or orders of the Commission, subject to its ability to secure and provide, without unreasonable expense, suitable facilities and rights for construction and maintenance of such facilities. Where a competitive provider is already in place or has a contract with a business or property owner to provide service in an exchange, the telecommunications company shall be exempt.

- (2) Each telecommunications company shall establish as its objective the satisfaction of at least 90% of all completed service orders for new service on a state level within five working days after receipt of application when all tariff requirements relating thereto have been complied with, except those instances where special equipment or services are involved. The company shall include in its results those instances where a later installation date is requested by the applicant.
- readily available, at least 90 percent of all requests for primary service in any calendar month shall normally be satisfied in each exchange or service center within an interval of three working days after receipt of application when all tariff requirements relating thereto have been complied with, except those instances where a later installation date is requested by the applicant or where

special equipment or services are involved.

- objective the satisfaction of at least 95 percent of all applications for new service in each exchange within a 30 day maximum interval and, further, shall have as its objective the capability of furnishing service within each of its exchanges to applicants within 60 days after date of application; except those instances where a later installation date is requested by the applicant or where special equipment or services are involved.
- (3)—(4) Whenever, for any reason, the service installation cannot be made at the time requested by the applicant or within the prescribed interval, the applicant shall be notified promptly of the delay and the reason therefor.
- (4) (5) Where facility additions are required to make service available, the applicant shall be further advised as to the circumstances and conditions under which service will be provided and as soon as practicable an estimated date when service will be furnished. With respect to applications aged over six months all service dates that result in a further delay due to the company's inability to meet the original estimated date of service shall be identified in the appropriate section of the report of held applications filed with the Commission which shall include an explanation of the reasons therefor.

Specific Authority: 350.127(2), 364.14, F.S.

Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.14, F.S.

History: Revised 12/1/68, Amended 3/31/76, formerly 25-4.66, amended 3/10/96.

25-4.067 Extension of Facilities -- Contributions in Aid of Construction.

- (1) Each telecommunications company shall make reasonable extensions to its lines and service and shall include in its tariffs filed with the Commission a statement of its standard extension policy setting forth the terms and conditions under which its facilities will be extended to serve applicants for service within its certificated area.
- (2) This line extension policy shall have uniform application and shall provide the proportion of construction expense to be borne by the utility in serving the immediate applicant shall be not less than five times the annual exchange revenue of the applicants.
- (3) If the cost which the serving utility must bear under subsection (2) above (or as provided in its tariff) equals or exceeds the estimated cost of the proposed extension, the utility shall construct it without cost to the subscribers initially served. If the estimated cost of the proposed extension exceeds the amount which the utility is required to bear, the excess cost may be distributed equitably among all subscribers initially served by the extension. However, no portion of construction shall be

assessed to the applicant for the provision of new plant where the new plant parallels and reinforces existing plant or is constructed on or along any public road or highway and is to be used to serve subscribers in general except in those instances where the applicant requests that facilities be constructed by other than the normal serving method. The company's tariffs shall provide that such excess may be paid in cash in a lump sum or as a surcharge over a period of five three years or such lesser period as the subscriber and company may mutually agree upon.

- (4) Line extension tariffs shall also contain provisions designed to require that all subscribers served by a line extension during the first five three years after it is constructed shall pay their pro rata share of the costs assignable to them.
- (5) No company shall be required to extend facilities for new service unless the right-of-way necessary for the construction of line extension is provided by the applicant or group of applicants. Where pole attachments may be made in lieu of new construction costs, the company may charge the subscriber the expense or rental charges for such attachments, provided that the applicant may elect to pay excess construction costs as though the service were provided without the use of attachments.
- (6) Except as provided in filed tariffs, the ownership of all facilities constructed as herein provided shall be vested in the telecommunications company and no portion of the expense assessed against the applicant shall be refundable by the company.

- (7) Nothing in this rule shall be construed as prohibiting any utility from establishing an extension policy more favorable to customers as long as no undue discrimination is practiced between customers under the same or substantially the same circumstances and conditions.
- (8) In the event that a company and applicant are unable to agree in regard to an extension, either party may appeal to the Commission for a review.
- 9 | Specific Authority: 350.127(2), 364.10, F.S.
- 10 Law Implemented: 364.03, F.S.
- 11 | History: Revised 12/1/68, Amended 3/31/76, formerly 25-4.67,
- 12 3/10/96.

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- 15 25-4.068 Grades of Service.
- 16 | Specific Authority: 364.20, F.S.
- 17 | Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.
- 18 History: Revised 12/1/68, Amended 3/31/76, formerly 25-4.68,
- 19 | repealed 3/10/96.

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25-4.069 Maintenance of Plant and Equipment. Each telecommunications company shall adopt and pursue a maintenance program aimed at achieving efficient operation of its system so as to permit the rendering of safe, adequate, and continuous service

1 at all times.

2 Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.

3 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.

Revised 12/1/68, amended 12/13/82, 9/30/85, formerly History:

25-4.69, Amended 4/16/90, 3/10/96.

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25-4.070 Customer Trouble Reports.

- Each telecommunications company shall make all reasonable efforts to minimize the extent and duration of trouble conditions that disrupt or affect customer telephone service. Trouble reports will be classified as to their severity on a service interruption (synonymous with out-of-service or OOS) or service affecting (synonymous with non-out-of-service or non-OOS) basis. interruption reports shall not be downgraded to a service affecting report; however, a service affecting report shall be upgraded to a service interruption if changing trouble conditions so indicate.
- (a) Companies shall make every reasonable attempt to restore service on the same day that the interruption is reported to the serving repair center.
- In the event a subscriber's service is interrupted (a) <del>(b)</del> other than by a negligent or willful act of the subscriber and it remains out of service in excess of 24 hours after being reported to the company, an appropriate adjustment or refund shall be made the subscriber automatically, pursuant to Rule 25-4.110

(Customer Billing). Service interruption time will be computed on a continuous basis, Sundays and holidays included. Also, if the company finds that it is the customer's responsibility to correct the trouble, it must notify or attempt to notify the customer within 24 hours after the trouble was reported.

- (b) (c) If service is discontinued in error by the telephone company, the service shall be restored without undue delay, and clarification made with the subscriber to verify that service is restored and in satisfactory working condition.
  - (2) Sundays and Holidays:

- (a) Except for emergency service providers, such as the military, medical, police, and fire, companies are not required to provide normal repair service on Sundays. Where any repair action involves a Sunday or holiday, that period shall be excepted when computing service objectives, but not refunds for OOS conditions.
- (b) <u>Customer trouble reports</u> <u>Service interruptions</u> occurring on a holiday not contiguous to Sunday will be treated as in paragraph (2)(a) of this rule. <u>For holidays contiguous to a Sunday or another holiday</u>, <u>sufficient repair forces shall be scheduled so that repairs can be made if requested by a subscriber.</u>
- (3) Service Objectives: <u>Measured monthly on a statewide</u> basis, the average repair clearing time interval for all trouble reports shall be 27 hours.
- (a) Service Interruption: Restoration of interrupted service shall be scheduled to insure at least 95 percent shall be cleared

within 24 hours of report in each exchange as measured on a monthly basis. When the company fails For any exchange failing to meet this objective, the company shall provide an explanation with its periodic report to the Commission.

- (b) Service Affecting: Clearing of service affecting trouble reports shall be scheduled to insure at least 95 percent of such reports are cleared within 72 hours of the report in each exchange as measured on a monthly basis.
- (4) Priority shall be given to service interruptions which affect public health and safety that are reported to and verified by the company and such service interruptions shall be corrected as promptly as possible on an emergency basis.
- (5) Repeat Trouble: Each telephone company shall establish procedures to insure the prompt investigation and correction of repeat trouble reports such that the percentage of repeat troubles will not exceed 20 percent of the total initial customer reports in each exchange when measured on a monthly basis. A repeat trouble report is another report involving the same item of plant within 30 days of the initial report.
- (5) (6) The service objectives of this rule shall not apply to subsequent customer reports (not to be confused with repeat trouble reports), emergency situations, such as unavoidable casualties where at least 10 percent of an exchange is out of service, and trouble reports received during extreme weather conditions.

1 (6) (7) Reporting Criteria: Each company shall periodically
2 report data as specified in Rule 25-4.0185, Periodic Reports.
3 Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
4 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.17, 364.18, F.S.

5 History: Revised 12/1/68, Amended 3/31/76. (formerly 25-4.70),

Amended 6/25/90, 3/10/96.

25-4.071 Adequacy of Service.

- (1) Each telecommunications company shall provide switching equipment, trunking, and associated facilities within its operating territory for the handling of local and toll traffic, designed and engineered on the basis of realistic forecasts of growth so that during the average busy season busy hour at least 97 percent of all calls offered to any trunk group (toll connecting, inter-office, extended area service) shall not encounter an all-trunk busy condition.
- (2) Telephone calls to valid numbers should encounter a ring-back tone, line busy signal, or non-working number intercept facilities (operator or recording) after completion of dialing. The call completion standards established for such calls by category of call is as follows:
  - (a) Intra-office Calls -- 95 percent,
  - (b) Inter-Office Calls -- 95 percent,
  - (c) Extended Area Calls -- 95 percent, and
- 25 (d) Intra-LATA DDD Calls -- 95 percent.

- (3) All telephone calls to invalid telephone numbers shall encounter an operator or suitable recorded intercept facility, preferably a recording other than the non-working number recording used for valid number calls.
  - (4) Intercept service shall be as outlined in Rule 25-4.074.
- (5) A line busy signal (60 impulse per minute tone) shall not be used for any signaling purpose except to denote that a subscriber's line, other valid terminal, centrex or PBX trunks, or equipment where the quantity is controlled by the customer is in use.
- 11 | Specific Authority 350.127(2), F.S.
- 12 | Law Implemented 364.03, 364.17, 364.18, F.S.
- 13 History-Revised 12-1-68, Amended 3-31-76 (25-4.71), 6/25/90, 14 3/10/96.

25-4.072 Transmission Requirements.

(1) Telecommunications companies shall furnish and maintain the necessary plant, equipment, and facilities to provide modern, adequate, sufficient, and efficient transmission of communications between customers in their service areas. Transmission shall be at adequate volume levels and free of excessive distortion. Levels of noise and crosstalk shall be such as not to impair communications. Transmission volume and distortion levels shall adhere to ANSI/IEEE Standard 820 "Telephone Loop Performance Characteristics". The

maximum loss objective of inter-toll trunks shall be consistent with the requirements of the nationwide switching plan and overall transmission losses within each trunk group will not vary more than plus or minus two db.

- (2) Accurate dependable milliwatt supplies shall be made a part of each central office. Additionally, for those central offices having an installed line capacity of 1,000 lines or more, the buffered access on a minimum three line rotary group basis shall be a part of the milliwatt supply.
- (3) Each central office shall be equipped with a minimum of one termination which shall trip ringing and terminate the line on a balanced basis so that end to end noise measurements may be made.
- 13 | Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
- 14 Law Implemented: 364.03, F.S.
- 15 History: New 12/1/68, Amended 3/31/76, formerly 25-4.72, amended 16 3/10/96.

- 25-4.073 Answering Time.
- (1) Each telephone utility shall provide equipment designed and engineered on the basis of realistic forecasts of growth, and shall make all reasonable efforts to provide adequate personnel so as to meet the following service criteria under normal operating conditions:
- (a) If emergency services for the LEC's total serving area is currently answered by the 911 system, at least ninety (90%) percent

of the calls offered to the LEC provided operator shall be answered within thirty (30) seconds the average speed of answer for calls to the LEC provided operator shall not exceed 30 seconds after zero only is dialed.

- (b) If emergency services for the LEC's total serving area is not currently answered by the 911 system, at least ninety (90%) percent of all the calls offered shall be answered within 20 seconds the average speed of answer for calls to the LEC provided operator shall not exceed 20 seconds after zero only is dialed.
- (c) At least ninety (90%) percent of The average speed of answer for all calls directed to intercept, directory assistance and repair services and eighty (80%) percent of all calls to residential business offices shall be answered within not exceed sixty (60) thirty (30) seconds after the last digit is dialed.
- (d) Not withstanding (c) above, when a company utilizes a menu driven, automated, interactive answering system (referred to as the system), at least (95%) percent of the calls offered shall be answered within 15 seconds after the last digit is dialed. The initial recorded message presented by the system to the customer shall only identify the company and the general options available to the customer. The option of transferring to a live attendant shall be included in the initial message. For subscribers calling the repair or residential business office electing the option of transferring to a live agent assistant, or electing not to interact with the system. except for business

office calls, at least ninety-five (95%) percent of all calls shall be transferred by the system to a live attendant prepared to give immediate assistance within fifty-five (55) seconds after the last digit of the telephone number listed in the directory for the company's service(s) was dialed. Eighty-five (85%) percent of all such calls directed to any business office shall be transferred by the system to a live attendant within fifty-five (55) seconds after the last digit is dialed the average speed of answer shall not exceed 60 seconds, and the average speed of 60 seconds shall be measured from the point at which the customer selects a menu option to be connected to a live agent. At any time during the call, the customer shall be transferred to live assistance if the customer fails to interact with the system for a time period of ten (10) seconds following any prompt, the customer shall be transferred to a live agent and the average speed of answer shall not exceed 60 seconds, beginnning at the time the customer is directed to a live For the purposes of this section, interaction means responding to a customer prompt offered by the system by keying (pressing) a number or character of a Dual-Tone Multiple-Frequency (DTMF) keypad associated with a telephone.

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(e) In accordance with Rule 25-4.0770, when a menu driven, automated, interactive, answering system is utilized, provisions shall be included to allow the customer to make an appointment or to negotiate with a live attendant, or with the system, any appointment or commitment offered to the customer by the system.

The subscriber shall be able to renegotiate appointments using the system.

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- (e) (f) The initial message Automated systems shall not contain promotional or merchandising material unless the customer selects and chooses to receive such information.
- The terms "answered" as used in subparagraphs above shall be construed to mean more (b) acknowledgment that the customer is waiting on the line. mean that the operator, service representative, or automated system is ready to render assistance and/or accept the information necessary to process the call. With respect to calls to business office services where the company practice provides that such calls are directed to an operator position, an additional twenty (20) seconds will be allowed to extend the call excluding the time required for the customer to provide sufficient information to the operator in order to process the call. In those instances where the call cannot be extended within the allotted interval, the calling party is to be given the option of placing the call again or providing a number by which a company representative will return the call within ten (10) minutes or at a time mutually convenient to the parties.
- (2) Answering time studies using actual data or any statistically valid substitute for actual data shall be made to the extent and frequency necessary to determine compliance with this rule. The company shall add ten (10) seconds to the answer time

for each call. This ten (10) second constant will substitute for actual data on the time required for the call to connect to the company's facilities. Monthly summary results of such studies shall be filed with the Commission promptly after the end of each calendar quarter.

(3) All telephone companies are expected to answer their main published telephone number on a twenty-four (24) hour a day basis. Such answering may be handled by a special operator at the toll center or directory assistance facility when the company offices are closed. Where after hours calls are not handled as described above, at least the first published business office number will be equipped with a telephone answering device which will notify callers after the normal working hours of the hours of operation for that business office. Where recording devices are used, the message shall include the telephone number assigned to handle urgent or emergency calls when the business office is closed.

Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.

18 Law Implemented: 364.03, F.S.

19 | History: New 12/1/68, formerly 25-4.73, Amended 3/31/76, 11/24/92.

25-4.074 Intercept Service.

(1) Intercept service shall be engineered to provide a 90 percent completion for changed numbers (with the exception of the 30 day period immediately following an inter-office transfer with directory) and for vacant or non-working numbers.

(2) Subscriber lines which are temporarily disconnected for nonpayment of bills shall be placed on intercept (preferably operator intercept).

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- (3) All private branch exchanges and In-Dial Paging Systems, whether provided by the company or customer and which are equipped for direct in-dialing and installed after the effective date of these rules, shall meet the service requirements outlined herein prior to the assignment of a number block by the telephone company.
- (4) With the exception of numbers that are changed coincident with the issuance of a new directory, intercept service shall be provided by each telephone company in accordance with the following:
- (a) Intercept service shall be provided for non-working and changed numbers until assigned, reassigned, or no longer listed in the directory.
- (b) Any 7-digit number (or other number serving a public safety or other emergency agency) when replaced by the universal "911" shall intercepted by emergency number be either telecommunications company assistant or a public safety agency operator or special recorded announcement for at least one year or until the next directory issue. Also, intercept service for the universal emergency telephone number "911" shall be provided in central offices where the number is inoperable. The intercept service may be automated with a message indicating the "911" emergency number is inoperable in that area and to consult the

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   directory for the appropriate emergency number or if a directory is
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   not available to dial operator for assistance.
   Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
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   Law Implemented: 364.03, F.S.
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   History: New 12/1/68, Amended 3/31/76, formerly 25-4.74, amended
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         25-4.075 Foreign Exchange Service.
    Specific Authority: 364.20, F.S.
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   Law Implemented: 364.16, 364.20, F.S.
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   History: New 12/1/68, Amended 3/31/76, formerly 25-4.75, repealed
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    3/10/96.
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         25-4.0751 Direct Distance Dialing Service.
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    Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
    Law Implemented: 364.03 F.S.
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   History: New 3-31-76 (25-4.751), Amended 6/25/90, repealed 3/10/96.
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         25-4.077 Metering and Recording.
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         (1) Where mechanical or electronic means are used for
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    registering or recording information which will
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    subscriber's bill, such equipment shall be in good mechanical and
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    electrical condition, shall be accurately read, and shall be
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inspected daily to insure that it is functioning properly. Where message rate service (MRS) or any type of optional calling that involves customer billing other than by a flatrate method is used, the metering or measuring device used to record call data shall be accurate 95 percent of the time.

- (2) Every telephone meter and recording device shall be tested prior to its installation, either by the manufacturer, the company, or an approved organization equipped for testing.
- (3) Metering and timing equipment shall be maintained so that the accuracy of company billing operations enjoy a high confidence level from their customers. After allowance for a one-second variation, timing accuracy shall be not less than 97 percent.
- Specific Authority 350.127(2), F.S.
- 14 | Law Implemented 364.03 F.S.
- 15 History-New 12-1-68, Amended 3-31-76 (25-4.77), Amended 6/25/90, 16 3/10/96.

# 25-4.0770 Customer Appointments.

(1) When the company determines that it is likely that a premises visit and entry to the customer's premises (for installation, moves, changes, or repairs) will be necessary, the company shall, with customer approval, advise the customer of the time that its representative will be at the premises. Appointments shall be set within the time frames of 7-12 A.M., 12-5 P.M., or 5-9

P.M., or, upon customer and company agreement, appointments may be set for a specific hour or day. Appearance of the company representative to render the service during the set period shall constitute a kept appointment by the company. Failure of the company representative to be present during the prescribed period for the appointment shall constitute a missed appointment by the company. In confirming the appointment, the company shall specifically advise the customer of the hour or hours applicable to the appointment.

appointments each month. Where appointments cannot be kept by the company, the customer shall be notified by telephone call prior to the beginning of the appointment period if a can-be-reached number is obtained from the customer and a new appointment shall be scheduled. No appointment canceled in this manner shall constitute a kept or missed appointment by the company.

(3) Whenever a company representative is unable to gain admittance to a customer's premises during the scheduled appointment period, the company representative shall leave a notice, indicating the date, time, name of subscriber, telephone number, and signature of the representative. Failure of the customer to be present to afford the company representative entry to the premises during the appointment period shall constitute a missed appointment by the customer.

(4) Appointments may be cancelled by the customer by

telephone or personal notification, prior to the start of the appointment period.

- (5) The company shall maintain data and records sufficient to allow the Commission to ascertain compliance with this rule.
- (a) Each company shall at least maintain the following information on each appointment made: reason for premises entry (installation, move, change, or repair); the date and time the customer requested service; the appointment date and time period agreed upon; the date and time the appointment is cleared without a premises visit, if applicable; the date and time of cancellation of an appointment by either party; the date and time of arrival at the customer's premises; and the date and time of completion of the service. This information shall be maintained for one year following the completion of the service.
- (b) Each company shall report quarterly to the Commission the record of the company with respect to missed appointments. The report shall contain, on both a monthly and annual basis, the total number of customer appointments made pursuant to this rule, the number of appointments cleared without a premises visit, the number of appointments kept by the company, the number of appointments missed by customers, the number of appointments cancelled by the company, and the number of appointments cancelled by the customers.
- Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
- 25 Law Implemented: 364.03(1), F.S.

History: New 7/13/82, formerly 25-4.770, amended 3/10/96.

25-4.078 Emergency Operation.

- (1) Each telephone utility shall make reasonable provisions to meet emergencies resulting from failure of lighting or power service, sudden and prolonged increases in traffic, storms, etc., and shall instruct employees as to procedures to be followed in the event of emergency in order to prevent or mitigate interruption or impairment of telephone service.
- (2) It is essential that all central offices have adequate provision for emergency power. All new central offices, central office replacements and/or major additions placed on order after the effective date of these rules shall be designed to meet the following objectives:
- (a) Central offices with installed emergency power generating equipment will have a minimum of three (3) hours central office battery capacity at busy season busy hour load.
- (b) Central offices without installed emergency power generating equipment shall have a minimum central office battery capacity of five (5) hours busy season load. Facilities will be available so that a portable generator can be readily connected. Portable generators will be provided, as a minimum, on the basis of one (1) per three (3) unequipped offices and garaged so that a unit may be delivered to an affected office on short notice and with

minimum travel time. 1 2 Specific Authority: 364.20, F.S.

3 Law Implemented: 364.03, F.S.

History: Revised 12/1/68, Amended 3/31/76, formerly 25-4.78.

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25-4.079 Hearing/Speech Impaired Persons.

- The telephone directory published by each local exchange telephone company (LEC) shall:
- list, with other emergency numbers at the beginning of the directory, Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf numbers for emergency services, which shall be denoted by the universal symbol for the hearing/speech impaired, i.e., a picture of an ear with a slash across it;
- list the company's business office TDD number, which (b) shall also be denoted by said universal symbol, for communicating with hearing/speech impaired persons;
- at the option of and without charge to TDD users, have a special notation by each TDD user's number indicating TDD or TDD plus voice capability;
- at the option of and without charge to hearing/speech impaired customers, not list the number of any hearing/speech impaired customer who requests that it not be published.
- Each LEC shall provide directory and operator assistance The numbers for these services shall be listed in to TDD users.

the front of the directory and denoted by the universal symbol.

- (3) Each LEC shall compile informational literature about the services it makes available to hearing/speech impaired persons and shall maintain this literature for public inspection in the company's business office. Each company shall send this literature at no charge to anyone requesting it and shall include this literature or a summary of it, once a year, in the company's informational mailings.
- (4) Intrastate toll message rates for TDD users shall be evening rates for daytime calls and night rates for evening and night calls. These discounts shall be offered by all interexchange carriers and LECs.
- (5) Each LEC shall, pursuant to tariff, provide specialized customer premises equipment (CPE), for lease or sale, to hearing/speech impaired persons. This specialized CPE shall be priced to cover fully allocated costs without inclusion of a rate of return on investment component. Each company shall provide at least one type of each of the following categories of specialized CPE:
  - (a) audible ring signalers;
  - (b) visual ring signalers;
- (c) TDDs;

- (d) volume control handsets.
- 24 | Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
- 25 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.04, F.S.

History: New 4/5/88, Amended 6/4/901 2 3 4 Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.<del>25-4.080 Weighted Measurement</del> 5 6 of Quality of Service. 7 In considering the adequacy of service provided by a local exchange company, the Commission may utilize a weighted index 8 9 system developed by the Public Utility Research Center. Under this 10 weighting system, a company exactly meeting all FPSC standards on all criteria would receive an overall satisfactory rating of 75 11 12 points. Using indices assigned to each criterion, adjustments to the base of 75 would be made on all results that either exceed or 13 fall below the standards. The criteria and indices are contained 14 15 in the Weighted Index (Form CMU-41, 4/1/93), which is incorporated 16 by reference into this rule. 17 hocal exchange companies shall be responsible for complying 18 with each service standard, whether or not an overall score of 75 19 or more is achieved when the weighted index is employed. Law Implemented: 364.01, 364.03, 364.035, 364.036, F.S. 20 21 History: New 6/2/93. 22 23 24 25

#### 1 PART VI - TELEPHONE UNDERGROUND EXTENSIONS 2 3 25-4.088 Applicability 25-4.089 Definitions 4 25-4.090 Rights of Way and Easements 5 6 25-4.091 Installation of Underground Distribution System Within 7 Subdivision 25-4.092 8 Schedule of Charges 9 25-4.093 Connection to Existing System 25-4.094 Advance by Applicant 10 25-4.095 Construction Practices 11 12 25-4.096 Records and Reports

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# 25-4.088 Applicability.

25-4.097 Special Conditions

- (1) Extensions of telephone distribution lines applied for after the effective date of these rules, and necessary to furnish permanent telephone service to all structures within a new residential subdivision, or to new multiple-occupancy buildings, will shall be made underground; unless an aerial alternative is more feasible. except that t The utility may not be required to provide an underground distribution system in those instances where the applicant has elected to install an overhead electric distribution system.
  - (2) Such extensions of service shall be made by the utility

1 | in accordance with the provisions in these rules.

2 | Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.

3 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.

History: New 4/10/71, formerly 25-4.88.

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- 25-4.089 Definitions. The following words and terms, when used in these rules, shall have the meaning indicated:
- (1) "Applicant." Any person, partnership, association, corporation, or governmental agency controlling or responsible for the development of a new subdivision and applying for the construction of an underground telephone distribution system in such subdivision.
- (2) "Building." Any structure, within a subdivision, designed for residential occupancy and containing less than five (5) individual dwelling units.
  - (3) "Commission." The Florida Public Service Commission.
- (4) "Distribution System." Telephone service facilities consisting of cable(s), terminals, splice enclosures, protective devices, loading coils and other accessories and appurtenances necessary for the furnishing of communication services.
- (5) "Multiple-Occupancy Building." A structure erected and framed of component structural parts and designed to contain five (5) or more individual dwelling units.
- (6) "Subdivision." The tract of land which is divided into five (5) or more building lots or upon which five (5) or more

separate dwelling units are to be located or the land on which is to be constructed new multiple-occupancy buildings.

(7) "Utility." A telephone company as defined in Chapter 364, Florida Statutes.

Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.

6 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.

History: New 4/10/71, formerly 25-4.89.

### 25-4.090 Rights of Way and Easements.

- (1) Within the applicant's subdivision the utility shall construct, own, operate and maintain underground distribution lines only along easements, public streets, roads, and highways which the utility has the legal right to occupy, and on public lands and private property across which rights of way and easements satisfactory to the utility may be obtained without cost or condemnation by the utility.
- (2) The Company shall have no responsibility under this Part VI unless rights of way and easements suitable to the utility are furnished by the applicant in reasonable time to meet service requirements and at no cost, cleared of trees, tree stumps, paving and other obstructions, staked to show property lines and final grade, and must be graded to within six (6) inches of final grade by the applicant all at no charge to the utility. Such clearing and grading must be maintained by the applicant during construction by the utility.

1 Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S. 2 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.

History: New 4/10/71, Amended 3/31/76, formerly 25-4.90.

25-4.091 Installation of Underground Distribution System Within Subdivision.

- (1) Upon receipt of a proper application the utility shall install an underground telephone distribution system with sufficient and suitable materials which, in its judgment, will assure that the applicant will receive reasonably safe and adequate telephone service for the reasonably foreseeable future.
- (2) All distribution cable and service entrance facilities shall be underground. Accessory equipment may be pedestal mounted when dictated by physical conditions or economic considerations.
- (3) Service entrance facilities normally will be at the point of the building nearest the point at which the underground system enters the property to be served. If such service entrance point on any building is more than seventy-five (75) feet, measured at right angles, from the serving property line, then the applicant may be required to pay for the length in excess of seventy-five (75) feet in accordance with the extension rules of the utility on file with the Commission.
- 23 | Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
- 24 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.
- 25 | History: New 4/10/71, formerly 25-4.91.

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Schedule of Charges. Each utility shall file with the 25-4.092 Commission a written policy that shall become a part of the utility's tariff rules and regulation. Such policy shall be subject to review and approval of the Commission and shall include an Estimated Average Cost Differential, if any, and shall state the basis upon which the utility will provide underground service and its method for recovering the difference in cost of an underground system and an equivalent overhead system from the applicant at the time service is extended. The charges to the customer shall not be more than the estimated difference in cost of an underground system and an equivalent overhead system. The utility shall install the underground telephone distribution system at no charge to the applicant; except that In addition, the applicant may be required by the utility to furnish suitable conduit for the placement of service entrance facilities to multiple-occupancy buildings, which shall be required in all such installations.

- 20 | Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
- 21 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.04, 364.15, F.S.
- 22 | History: New 4/10/71, formerly 25-4.92.

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25-4.093 Connection to Existing System. The connection from the existing telephone distribution system to the underground

system installed within the applicant's subdivision shall be made in accordance with the regular extension rules of the utility on file with the Commission, subject to reference to the Commission, under Rule 25-4.097, if this should appear to be impracticable.

5 Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.

6 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.

History: New 4/10/71, formerly 25-4.93.

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## 25-4.094 Advance by Applicant.

- (1) The utility may require a reasonable deposit from the applicant before construction is commenced in order to guarantee performance, such requirement to be in accordance with approved tariffs relating to extension of facilities. The deposit shall be returned to the applicant on a pro-rata basis at either quarterly or annual intervals on the basis of installations of service to new subscribers. If returned quarterly, no interest need be paid; but if refunded annually, the refundable portion of the deposit shall bear interest at a rate equivalent to the then-current prime interest rate.
- (2) Any amount due the utility under Rule 25-4.093 may be withheld when the deposit is being returned to the applicant.
- (3) Any portion of the deposit remaining unrefunded five (5) years from the date the utility is first ready to render service from the extension will be retained by the utility as liquidated damages and credited to an appropriate account.

Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.
History: New 4/10/71, formerly 25-4.94.

#### 25-4.095 Construction Practices.

- (1) Each applicant shall cooperate with the utility in an effort to keep the cost of construction and installation of the underground telephone distribution system as low as possible.
- (2) To the extent practicable, joint use of trenches by all utilities shall be undertaken where economies can be realized without impairment to safety or service, care being taken to conform to any applicable Code and utility specification.
- (3) To the extent practicable, where existing aerial facilities are being retired and removed from service, replacement will be made with underground construction whenever economically feasible.
- 17 Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S.
- 18 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S.
- 19 History: New 4/10/71, formerly 25-4.95.

#### 25-4.096 Records and Reports.

(1) To insure the development and availability of appropriate data necessary to a determination of the relative cost of underground distribution systems as compared with overhead systems, each utility will undertake to establish and maintain separate

records or sub-accounts for underground distribution construction, 1 2 operating and maintenance costs. Records shall also be maintained of experienced results 3 (2) obtained in the use of joint trenching, in such manner and detail 4 as will afford an opportunity to evaluate the economies available 5 using this practice. 6 Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S. 7 Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, 364.183, F.S. 8 History: New 4/10/71, formerly 25-4.96. 9 10 Special Conditions. When the application of these 11 impracticable or unjust to either party, rules appears 12 discriminatory to other customers, the utility or applicant shall 13 refer the matter to the Commission for special ruling or for the 14 approval of special conditions which may be mutually agreed upon, 15 prior to commencing construction. 16 17 Specific Authority: 350.127(2), F.S. Law Implemented: 364.03, 364.15, F.S. 18 History: New 4-10-71, formerly 25-4.97. 19 20 21 22 23

CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in struck through type are deletions from existing law.

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