1	BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
2	In the Matter of:	
3	in the Matter or:	DOCKET NO. 110013-TP
4	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS FOR RELAY SERVICE, BEGINNING IN JUNE 2012, FOR THE DEAF, HARD OF HEARING, DEAF/BLIND, OR SPEECH IMPAIRED, AND OTHER IMPLEMENTATION MATTERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FLORIDA TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACCESS SYSTEM ACT OF 1991.	
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15	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA ITEM NO. 3
16	CONNICCIONADO	
17	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR
18		COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS
19		COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN
20	DATE:	Tuesday, November 22, 2011
21	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148
22		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida
23	DUDOP### #	
24	REPORTED BY:	Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida  JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6732
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Back to the agenda. The first item to take action on -- the second item, rather, to take action on is going to be Item Number 3. So if we can turn to that.

MR. BLOOM: I believe I have the honor, Commissioner. Kevin Bloom with staff.

You have before you Item 3, which is Docket
Number 110013, which is a revised request for proposals
to provide telecommunications relay service in Florida.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Bloom, hold on just a second. Are we supposed to have an interpreter here?

(Inaudible; interpreter speaking.)

Oh, okay. No, that's all right. I just want to make sure that you are here. That's fine.

I'm sorry. Continue.

MR. BLOOM: You may recall that at the September 20th Agenda Conference the Commission voted to reject all bids and directed staff to revise the RFP to reflect the discussions on that date. The recommendation you have before you reflects those changes or those discussions as best as we can capture them.

In addition to discussions among staff and revisions, we also conducted a second relay bidders

workshop October 25th to discuss these potential changes with any potential bidders. We also presented these proposed revisions to the TASA Advisory Committee on October 28, so we believe all our bases have been covered with regards to core constituencies. At this point we can move forward in whichever way you wish. I believe there are parties present, and I'm not sure if they are here to answer questions or if they wish to address you, but we are prepared to go forward in any way you desire, you determine.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Any of the parties present want to speak before we bring it back to the Commission board?

MR. WAHLEN: I guess we'll start on this end. Good morning, Commissioners. I'm Jeff Wahlen with the Ausley Law Firm. I'm here with Gary Lewein of Hamilton Relay. Hamilton provides relay service in 17 states, the Virgin Islands, and Saipan. We appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning. Hamilton supports the staff recommendation. We appreciate their hard work. We had a very good discussion at the bidders workshop, and we would encourage the Commission to adopt the staff recommendation in the RFP as presented without changes.

If you have any questions, Mr. Lewein or I

will try to answer them at the appropriate time.

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you.

MR. HATCH: Good morning, Commissioners.

Tracy Hatch appearing on behalf of AT&T Florida.

We would ask you to take a hard look at portions of the staff recommendation in terms of what should be contained in the RFP. We would like consideration of two things.

One, as was discussed in the staff recommendation and at the bidders conference, in terms of the weighting between the technical and the pricing components of the RFP, we think that the 50/50 split is a better approach to go with respect to the RFP. As was explained by the staff in going through, they attempted to eliminate as much of the subjective portions of the RFP that they could. What you will see, though, is the subjective portions are all in the technical side, not on the pricing side. And so if you want to eliminate as much subjectivity as you can, then you would move closer to a 50/50 split. That in and of itself would attempt to alleviate even more subjectivity.

The comment in the staff recommendation with respect to why they stuck with a 60/40 split basically seems to rest on a suggestion that somehow quality of service would suffer if you changed the split. And I

guess my response to that is that the RFP and the ultimate contract that is awarded will have service quality measures in it. Those are the standards by which the entity providing the service will be held.

And so shifting the weight in any sense doesn't affect the quality of service that would be provided to the customers of the relay center. So I'm not quite sure how quality of service fits into that in terms of the staff's analysis, because the quality of service is set forth in the contract. Here the subjectivity part, I think, would weigh in favor of the 50/50 split.

The second point that I would make is that the staff discussed -- well, as you recall from the last

The second point that I would make is that the staff discussed -- well, as you recall from the last agenda, there was a discussion by the Commissioners about whether a call center should be included or considered, so on and so forth. At the bidders conference it was discussed. In the staff recommendation you will see that they have eliminated or attempted to eliminate even the opportunity to submit a call center as a part of the bid. We are not quite sure exactly why that is, but we would urge you to include a call center within the RFP as a consideration.

We still think that including 200 points would be adequate, but whatever points you would assign to it would be up to the Commission to make that

determination. But we think it is important to consider
a call center as part of this overall process. If you
will look at the TASA enabling statute, what it says is
your primary directive is to do the best deal most
advantageous to the state. And we urge you to consider

I'm available for any questions you may have.

MS. RULE: Commissioners, I'm Marsha Rule with the Rutledge Ecenia Law Firm, and I am here on behalf of Sprint. And as you a know, Sprint is the current provider.

a call center as part of that process.

Sprint supports the staff recommendation and I would point out a couple of things. First of all, staff has been doing this for quite sometime and doing it well. The recommendation reflects a lot of their experience in choosing and managing providers. But more importantly, the Commission's goal in issuing the RFP that you are considering today is to get the highest quality of service for the deaf community in Florida, but it must be at the lowest possible price. And since inception of the relay service the Commission has worked diligently to put -- keep prices down and decrease expenses.

The requirement for incenting bidders to open a Florida call center will increase costs, and that's

directly the opposite goal that you have. You are not to increase costs. The statute says the lowest possible costs, and you have done a great job on that. In fact, if you look back over the recommendations on the TRS budget for the past several years, you have kept a tight reign on them.

Any increase in costs to make a few Florida jobs is an expense that all Florida telephone customers will have to pay. And if it doesn't result in any increased quality and it increases the cost, it is not advantageous to the state. Staff has recognized this in the draft RFP and Sprint supports that. Thank you.

## CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you.

Okay. Let's bring this back up to the board. I have to say that I respectfully disagree with the last speaker. I think one of the things that we talked about quite a bit before we rejected the last bid was we talked about having a call center in Florida. I don't think it's something that should be mandated in the RFP, but I think jobs in the State of Florida is a good thing. I think especially in this economy that we are living right now, jobs is a positive. Now, granted this is not a jobs bill, but I don't think we should go the opposite and run from the opportunity to maybe create jobs here in the State of Florida.

A question I have for staff, by having -- I know from just hearing different people talk about this, having a call center here, you have people that understand the State of Florida, people that understand the landmarks that are here, that know the cities that are here, that have better understanding of how to spell the little things that we have here. Does it help the staff monitor the quality of service that we are providing by having a call center here in the State of Florida?

MR. BLOOM: Commissioner, I think I would have to answer that in the affirmative in the sense that if it came to the point where we needed to monitor and we had a budget for it that, yes, proximity would be an issue. If the call center was located near one of our field offices, that would certainly be easier than trying to come up with travel to fly to some other state and do some monitoring there.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I'm not necessarily looking to mandate this, but I'd like to see it set up as some sort of a bonus if nothing else. You know, maybe make it somewhere like 3 to 5 percent of the RFP and just -- it's not required. If you happen to want to provide a call center here in the State of Florida and provide jobs here to the State of Florida, I think that should

be a consideration and maybe give you those extra points. Three percent of the points would be, what, about 110 points?

MR. BLOOM: Yes, sir, it would be in that -- it would be in the 100 point range, somewhere, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So somewhere like 3 to 5 percent would be a 100 to 150 points.

MR. BLOOM: Five percent would come in right at 150 points, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Well, I would throw that out there for the Commission to think about.

Commissioner Balbis had his light on first.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And, obviously, this is an extremely important service that the state provides to the deaf, hard-of-hearing, blind, and speech-impaired, so I'm very concerned with quality of service, and I'm also concerned about cost. So a question for staff: Is there a way that we can establish a threshold of excellence, of excellent service, and then once that threshold is met, then focus on price, knowing that whoever the winning bidder is will provide that excellent service that I feel is important?

MR. BLOOM: Commissioner, I think that if -- I think it could happen if it was the will of the

Commission, yes, sir. I think if one looks at Page 46 of the recommendation, it has the evaluation method to be used in the final check list. This is for the evaluators to do, and it talks about maximum points. You know, if it's ten points, then excellent is 7.6 to 10, and it goes right on down the scale. So, in theory, if a bidder was at 7.6, or 76 percent all the way across the board, then they would be providing excellent service. If you were to set that up as perhaps a pass -- perhaps what you are suggesting is that would be pass/fail. If they meet the excellent standards numerically, then you would just consider price by itself?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: That's correct. I mean, one of the options I thought about was the aggregate score. If excellent, according to your scale and based on the experience of staff, is 75 percent or greater, then the aggregate score, if a bidder meets that excellent threshold, which again is 75 percent, then we can be assured that if those bidders then move on to the cost portion of the proposal, that the Commission and the state can be assured that whoever wins will provide an excellent service, and we can focus on the lowest cost that still provides that excellent service.

MR. BLOOM: So once a bidder met that

threshold numerically, then we would only be concerned with price at that point?

> COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Correct.

MR. BLOOM: That could be done if that's the will of the Commission, sure.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: That is something that I would like to throw out again, knowing that at least me personally feel that -- that I feel that excellent service is important, and then, again, we know that now we can focus on price. And if we go with the lowest priced service, we know it's still going to provide an excellent product.

The other item I'd like to discuss that was brought up by several of the companies and also from the Chairman is the issue about a call center. We had a lot of discussion during the last agenda conference when this was discussed about a call center. I know one of the bidders provided a call center in Florida. have been thinking about this issue a lot, and relying on, you know, my experience in both preparing and responding to RFPs, I'm not sure how -- if it would be difficult or not to define what a call center is, to monitor it, and whether or not it would ultimately lead to higher cost.

You know, one extreme would be that each

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bidder then provides a, quote, call center. They rent out a space, hang a sign on the door that says Johnson Telecommunications Call Center, and they have met the requirements of the RFP because, again, it is difficult to define, but the renting of that space costs additional, and that would be passed on to the customers.

So I have some concern with requiring a call center. If a company does provide it, and that is reflected into the quality of service that is part of the technical evaluation, I think that will flush out. But, again, I am kind of concerned about, again, how do we define it, how do we enforce it, and how does it not lead to additional cost. So those are all the comments I have at this time.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And as a follow-up to Commissioner Balbis' comment regarding the call center, Staff, do you know approximately how much a call center would cost a company to maintain from previous history?

MR. BLOOM: Commissioner, in the past round, the AT&T Florida Relay Center was estimated at \$213,882 a year.

> COMMISSIONER BROWN: So over the term of the

contract if you could?

MR. BLOOM: It's a three-year contract with potential extensions year-by-year for an additional four years, so you could be talking about potentially a total of seven years, potentially. I think Beth wants to jump in.

MS. SALAK: I was just going to say that at one point in time we were told that to continue with the call center that it would be well over \$3 million a year, 3.4, I believe.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** And what is the value of the contract as a whole, approximately?

MS. SALAK: It runs between about \$6 million, five to \$6 million a year annually.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Annually. Okay. And, also, I looked at the statute that staff has recommended that the call center fit within that purview, 427.704, Subsection 3(5) -- well, 3(5) is where I found it. And maybe this is a question for Ms. Miller. With regard to how this fits within the realm of the statute with regard to criteria for consideration, could you elaborate whether Subsection 5 or Subsection 2 applies for the call center?

MR. BLOOM: Now that we have dived into the pool of law, I'm going to defer to counsel.

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MS. MILLER: When we have looked at the concept of the call center, we thought that the service quality standard would be the standard that it would fall within if it enabled better monitoring of the service. So we did not look at (5) regarding proposed service enhancements and technological enhancements, instead we looked at (2), the overall quality of the service.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And I just wanted to point that out, because, Commissioners, I felt that that Subsection 5 really fit the call center needs, and it says any proposed service enhancements and technological enhancements which improve service without significantly increasing cost, and my big concern was that cost aspect. So Chairman Graham's proposal to allow a call center without allocating point -- pardon me, have it as an option rather than a requirement, I would be more inclined to support something of that nature rather than having it be a requirement. I do think that there is a significant cost that is associated with having a call center -- mandating a call center. And I don't know if that's really what the statute provides for, since I think that it does significantly increase costs. And I do have a few other comments with regard to the RFP, but if we want to stick on the call center.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let's deal with the call center, since that's, I guess, the thing that is at hand right now. I agree with Commissioner Brown, the call center shouldn't be something that is mandated. But, you know, I sit back and look at the focus of both our legislators and our Governor right now that are looking to do whatever we can to provide jobs here in Florida. And, once again, like I said, this is not a jobs bill by any means. I think it also helps with the quality being able to monitor this, and have our staff being here to easily monitor that stuff.

But the call center, in my opinion, should be a bonus. You should come out with whatever your best product is, regardless if it's here in the State of Florida or not, but if you choose to provide a call center here in the State of Florida, I think that's something that enhances the bid that is before us, and I think there should be points awarded to enhancing that bid.

And, you know, I think 3 percent or 5 percent, whatever number you want to come up with, is enough of a percentage. And, like I said, once again, not to be a mandate, but to reward somebody for wanting to bring jobs here to Florida and to be close at hand to work

very close with our staff.

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language.

Commissioner Brisé.

One question to staff in terms of quality of service. Understanding that Florida is a very diverse state in terms of languages, having a call center in Florida, would that in any shape or form facilitate dealing with the languages that we have here in Florida? And I'm thinking in particular to, say, Haitian Creole, for instance, where you have not many states where you may have individuals who can actually work that

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. BLOOM: I would almost want to defer to those companies that have experience in providing the service on that question. I know that we did at one time look at the number of calls that came in that were -- I think they were identified as French, actually, but I think that was actually Haitian Creole, and I believe it was less than one percent. But perhaps some of the companies have more experience with different languages.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: And I would appreciate hearing from the different companies.

MS. RULE: This is Marsha Rule, and I don't have statistics for you. I'd be happy to get them. But

I can tell you that those calls are handled professionally and quickly by Sprint's current relay service providers, who at this time are located outside the State of Florida. In the past they were located in Florida, however, this Commission approved closing the Florida center in order to get a significant cost reduction. And, you know, the providers have continued their professional service outside the state, subject to all monitoring, electronic and otherwise, by staff.

**COMMISSIONER BRISÉ:** Mr. Chairman, can I ask her a question?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: When you say they are handled professionally and quickly, does that mean that the individual who's making the call receives the service, or does it mean that we don't deal with that language so, therefore, we are not able to provide you the service?

MS. RULE: My understanding is that it is provided in all languages. However, you know, I'd be happy to get those statistics for you directly from the company, if you would like.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. HATCH: Commissioner Brisé, I don't have

the actual statistics in terms of the various language percentage breakdowns. My understanding is that, certainly in AT&T's case, we have experience with language across the globe. And so we can accommodate that, depending on what the demand and the need is.

MR. LEWEIN: And if I may, like my colleagues, I don't have the figures right in front of me, but we do provide services in I know at least English and Spanish, and what percentage might be Haitian or Creole would be something we would have to look at. But, again, monitoring can be done very easily off site. Hamilton has a background of both relay and the call center business. The telemarketing has been done that way for many years by many different companies as well as state jurisdictions and done very successfully.

There really isn't any connection between where the call center is located and, you know, good quality service. Hamilton has six company-owned call centers. They are well staffed with experienced communications assistants, which I think is a definite key. Opening a call center, starting it up from scratch, you definitely are going to have a learning curve. And no matter who staffs it and who gets that bid, service is going to be -- quality of service is definitely going to be an issue until those

communications assistants become more experienced.

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MS. SALAK: Commissioner, I just wanted to add that under the current RFP before you today, it is not mandated that anyone offer Haitian Creole. But I will say that some companies do volunteer to do that in just the normal course of their business.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes, sir.

MR. WHARTON: Thank you, Chairman Graham. I wanted to add one other thing.

I think we have a healthy appreciation for the jobs issue. We don't think a call center should be mandated, and we don't think you should give any points for an in-state call center. But if the Commission decides to do that, we would strongly encourage you to be very careful about how many points you allocate to that, and our basis for that is the law of unintended consequences. Sometimes funny thing happens when people turn in their bids.

The more points you add to an in-state call center, the greater the chance is that the winning score will have a higher price or lower service. And I would caution you to not offer a lot of points to an in-state call center, because you could end up with a result that you don't like. So our strong suggestion would be don't reward an in-state call center at all, but if you do,

only give a few points to it. Otherwise, you could end up with an unintended consequence.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, the last bid that came in, my understanding of the difference between the Number 1 bid and the Number 2 bid was how many points; close to like 400 points?

MS. SALAK: Yes, sir, it was 400 points.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So if there is a 400-point difference between Bid Number 1 and Bid Number 2, adding 150 points to a call center, I don't think it's going to switch much. I think what it will probably do is encourage the bids to sharpen their pencil a little bit more, because they know that if they choose not to provide a call center that there is going to be a 150-point swing that is there.

MR. WHARTON: Well, I certainly agree that we are all going to have sharper pencils this time, and I think that's one of the reasons why the likelihood of a closer score results. This is going to be the second time. We are all going to be smarter, and our pencils will be sharper. So we do think that the law of unintended consequences could raise its head on this issue the second time, perhaps even more likely than the first time.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: What would be your

suggestion of the amount of points to add for a call center, other than zero?

(Laughter.)

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MR. WHARTON: Other than zero? You know, a tie breaker, something that amounts to a tie breaker, no more than that. The statute encourages good service at a low price. It doesn't talk about jobs. The monitoring could be done remotely. It is done remotely. The language issue is an international issue. We can all deal with that. If you are going to reward a call center, it should be no more than a tie breaker, whatever amount that would be. But minimal, just as a tie breaker.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. I agree with the fact that it should come down to some sort of a tie breaker, but, once again, I think 100 to 150 points. Three to 5 percent is roughly pretty much what that does. It breaks the tie. I think if somebody is within 100 points of the next person and they can provide a call center here in the State of Florida, I think that's a win.

Commissioner Brown followed by Commissioner Brisé. I'm sorry, Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And what is the equivalent of 3 percent, is that 150 points or is 5

percent 150?

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MR. BLOOM: Five percent, Commissioner, would be about 150 points. Three percent, by my crude arithmetic is 90.75, so 91. So it would be around 100 points for 3 percent.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But if we -- and not to confuse the issue, but if we go with the discussion further about pricing and cost with what Commissioner Balbis was talking about, how does that factor in? I guess, pricing under Commissioner Balbis' earlier proposal regarding the scale on Page 46, how does that interact with the cost?

MR. BLOOM: Well, it would not. They would be wholly separate. The technical and the price proposals are wholly separate. The evaluators would evaluate the technical side of it, but that's all they do. They do not have access to the price data. So to answer your question, how would it interact with what Commissioner Balbis has suggested would be that it might -- if a company added those points, it would help them get to that threshold.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Is pricing more in line, I guess, with that 50/50 split under that earlier proposal by Commissioner Balbis?

MR. BLOOM: It would -- no, it would not. I

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think if I heard Commissioner Balbis correctly, there would be a numeric threshold that you reach on the technical side. Once you reach that, then your price proposal is considered. If you don't reach it, your price proposal is not considered. So it would, in essence, be a pass/fail, if I'm understanding the Commissioner correctly.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And that is correct, that was the proposal so that, again, we are assured of an excellent quality of service. The follow-up to what Commissioner Brisé had said concerning language, if we do not have the requirement that these companies provide the service, I would strongly suggest that we do make that a requirement. And we have, obviously, a diverse state. We have a lot of Spanish-speaking citizens and other languages, and if that's something where you're seeing a percentage of those calls that require that service, I think that's important that we, again, require that so that those citizens that need that can be provided that service.

And then a follow-up, again, to the call center. I think that any points that you assign, there

is going to be a correlating price component to it. And as a bidder, you can look at, well, I'm going to lose the 150 points, so I have to change my price accordingly. And alternatively, the company that is providing it knows they can raise their price. So any points assigned can result, likely will result in changes to the price. That's why I think, and, Chairman, I think you mentioned it in your last statement that in a tie breaker I agree with that completely, if you have the same price and one company is providing jobs in Florida and one company isn't, I think we can assign, you know, we can take that into account in determining who the winning bidder is.

So I would recommend that only in a tie-breaker situation or if we needed to define tie-breaker, make it one point, so that, again, in a tie-breaker it would be won by those that provide the call center.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Staff, what's the total points?

MR. BLOOM: At the present time, Commissioner, it is 3,025 total.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: 3,025 points. So if somebody came back and there was five-points difference between 3,025, do you think a Florida office or a

Florida call center only makes one-point difference, and not a five-point difference, or a 50-point difference, or a 100-point difference out of 3,025 points?

commissioner Balbis: And if we can engage in some debate here, I appreciate that. I think we need to look at it in two scenarios. One with the scenario as staff has proposed with the 60/40 split, which is how you are addressing it. And then if you look at it with what I propose where you have a threshold, now you are looking at solely price. So that is where, if you are assigning points to it and a percentage, et cetera, that is going to equal a dollar amount no matter which way you cut it, so I agree.

And then going back to the 60/40, I have been involved in those situations, and you sit in a room and you mathematically calculate what each point is worth, and there is a decision that's made. So, yes, I believe that any assignment of points will result in price changes, especially if you go with my proposal where we are looking solely on price, knowing we have a provider that is providing excellent service, then any points are just going to result in paying more for the service, unless it's a tie. And then we are getting -- it's a win/win for everyone.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I think we are almost

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saying the same thing. I think there is -- when you say a tie, I don't believe a tie is both companies coming in exactly at 500 points. I think there is a margin of error for a tie. Especially if you are dealing with, once again, 3,000 points. I think if you are within 100 points as far as I am concerned, statistically you might as well just be a tie. And so I don't think by adding 100 points -- and, once again, that just being a bonus and not being something that is mandatory, they can make the decision if they want to add that or not.

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And under the proposal that Commissioner Balbis has looked at in terms of developing a threshold for excellence, if a company has a call center in Florida, are there any points that could potentially be assigned on the technical part because of the fact that they have a call center or they are proposing a call center in Florida so that that could influence the decision?

MR. BLOOM: Commissioner, if I'm hearing the discussion correctly, any points, discretionary points awarded for a call center would have to be on the technical side. It could not be on the price side. It would be reflected in the price, obviously, but it would be on the technical side, if I understood the

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Commissioner correctly.

MS. SALAK: So it could help them reach the 75 percent threshold and standard of excellence, but after that it would be based strictly on price. And just so I can clarify, my understanding is if -- and correct me if I'm wrong, if we add the call center as an optional service, you are only envisioning one price estimate from the company? Because there was that issue last time about having two prices presented to us, one with the optional service and one without. And I would hope if they offered it, we would only have one price that they can --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I'm just looking for one.

MS. SALAK: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

And I think what I'm hearing from the rest of the board is that we are all amenable to the optional provision, but it gets down to whether we do the tie, what percentage we assign, if we assign a percentage at all. And I would really like to hear from staff on whether you have some guidance for us on that issue.

MR. BLOOM: I'm not clear on the question, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: We have been talking

about, we all agree that an option would probably be desirable for a call center rather than a mandate. And we are stuck on whether we have a tie, whether we assign a percentage in addition to the tie, and I think we are kind at a crossroads of what is acceptable.

MR. BLOOM: Commissioner, I would have to agree with Chairman Graham. Given the number of points available and the fact that there are five different evaluators for every technical proposal, the likelihood of a tie is, I would have say, so statistically remote as to not be in play here. I just can't envision it. Having looked at the score sheets from the last round of bids, they are all over the map.

MS. SALAK: I would just add that if you use Commissioner Balbis' idea, and then the Chairman's idea, so we put additional points in, that we have the goal of excellence, 75 percent that he added. So even if you added it with the additional points, you are either going to have -- I mean, to reach 75, and the only thing that throws them into that would happen to be the call center, if that were to happen that means they are providing extremely good service, and that threw them into the category. So you are still going to maintain just about -- if it's not excellent, it's going to be very, very, very good. So it doesn't seem to be an

issue to me, personally.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: And I think the combination of the two would be desirable, and I would be inclined to support maybe a 3 percent point system along with Commissioner Balbis' earlier proposal.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Is that a motion?

MR. HATCH: Mr. Chair, may I make an observation before you get too deep into this? There may be some confusion about what is really sort of being on the table. If you take one bid, and your price includes a call center, that price will be higher. It will guarantee you that no call center will be offered because others -- now, if you take into consideration that there is an increase in cost, but there are other added benefits to having a call center, then you end up in a scenario where you do one with a call center, you do one without a call center, then you make the choice whether the call center benefits outweigh any increase in cost for your ultimate decision as to what is the appropriate product to contract for to be supplied to the citizens. So you have to be very careful here.

Now, in conjunction with that, if you take

Commissioner Balbis' proposal, which is simply a

pass/fail on technical, that will absolutely guarantee

that no call center will be offered, because you cannot

make up on technical quality the offset that you would
have on the price side. You would simply take that out
of the -- you would have a simple pass/fail, then
everything is on price. Everything is on price,
assuming everybody is technically competent, which I

presume that they are.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I know staff wants to deal with one price, and I would like to deal with one price. So, I mean, if it's one of those things where having a Florida call center is going to mean that difference of a price, then you make a decision if you want to provide the call center or not provide the call center. I mean, I think it's just that simple.

MR. HATCH: I just want to make sure everybody understands.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to clarify, to make sure we are on the right page. I think we are on the same page. And I have been convinced by Chairman Graham on this, and I think that assigning the additional points on the technical side so that, again, once we get that threshold of excellence we move on to price, then we can accomplish both things and ensure that we have excellent

quality of service at the lowest possible price.

And just one comment, and I certainly don't want to engage in debate with the gentleman from the telecommunications company, but I don't think your argument is valid in that you are assuming that having a call center in Florida is inherently inefficient, and we should accept a level of inefficiency just because there is some call center in Florida. If a company can provide a call center in Florida and make it efficient to provide the service, then they should, and that would be reflected in the price. So I disagree with the way -- the direction we are going in is going to assure that we are not going to have a call center. There could be a company out there that can provide a call center, provide the excellent service at the lowest price, and I think that's what we all want.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let's go back to Commissioner Brown. And your motion was?

commissioner brown: My motion is to have an optional requirement, an optional classification, or, I guess, qualification if that's the appropriate term, for a call center in-state with a correlating percentage of 3 percent awarding that, in addition to support Commissioner Balbis' proposal regarding the technical portion assigning the pass/fail that he earlier

discussed.

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Is that clear?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Bloom.

MR. BLOOM: Commissioner, all we would ask is could we round it to 100 percent, which would be 3-point-something percent, because to get 3 percent exactly is going to give us a real awkward number.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: You just want to go to 100 points, you mean?

MR. BLOOM: It would be easier.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Whatever the percentage is. Okay.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Definitely. I'm amenable to that.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and seconded, what Commissioner Brown said. (Laughter.)

Staff, are you clear with what that was?

MS. MILLER: We did some research on Commissioner Balbis' approach, and we believe that it is legal, and we have checked with the statutes and there is no violation that we can see. We have also checked with Department of Management Services' procurement attorneys, and so forth. If you could, we would like to hear if any of the bidders have any thoughts on that.

In other words, we would like to hear them now, if they do, rather than later, on that approach.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: On the pass/fail on the technical side?

MS. MILLER: Right.

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If I may, I appreciate all the MR. LEWEIN: work that both the Commissioners and the staff have put into this and all the time that you have taken on this. My only concern would be, as you have mentioned, somebody mentioned, all three providers are technically efficient. They can probably get to that level of basically a pass/fail on the technical end, and it's the degree of excellence then that -- going down this path, the degree of excellence may not be judged. You will actually end up in a bidding war on price, which, you know, obviously, that is a concern, where is the price best for the state. But our main concern as well is what is the best quality for the deaf and hearing community, and that's something that I don't think we want to forget is that is the service we are providing, and we are trying to provide the best possible quality of life for those individuals.

And let's not forget the fact that the current provider for this service has twice closed call centers in the state in order to lower the pricing. I think

that proves that there is a definite connection between an in-state call center and the price of the services.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Once again, the question is on technical pass/fail.

MR. HATCH: Candidly, Commissioners, I haven't given it any thought, so I'm not prepared to give you an opinion as to the legality or otherwise. I understand staff's concern, but I'm not prepared to give you an opinion on that today. That is the first time I have heard of a pass/fail standard.

MS. RULE: And like Mr. Hatch, I certainly haven't had a chance to confer with my client about it, so I cannot represent what their position would be.

But, again, we support every effort to get the highest quality of service and to take that quality into account at the lowest possible price. And I'm concerned that this may -- may downgrade the technical quality scores.

But, again, I have not had a chance to consult with my client and cannot represent what their position would be at this time.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And this is not necessarily to the providers. I'm

trying to clear this in my mind. For the pass/fail, if

we say the minimum threshold is 75 percent or something

to that effect, it doesn't mean that other points that are associated with that don't carry on. It just simply means that they have met the minimum threshold, and I think that that is what Commissioner Balbis was intending or it is just simply a pass or fail.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes.

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clear what I'm not -- and as the maker of the motion, hopefully, you agree. My proposal was not a pass/fail. It was ensuring that we have a threshold of excellent service. But my proposal was not to carry on those points, because I think you are always going to have an argument regardless of the method that points are assigned. I should have had three points instead of two points for this, and I think you are always going to have proposers questioning the point assignments regardless.

It isn't a pass/fail. It is a minimum, almost minimum qualifications, if you will, and that minimum qualification is providing excellent service, and then we move on to the price. Again, we have the assurances that we are getting an excellent service at the lowest cost. So just to be clear, that is what I am proposing. And I don't think we're ever going to alleviate the

concerns of a bidder when you have subjective points assigned in any manner.

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So I appreciate the utilities' concerns. I personally don't think, whichever direction we go in, we are going to alleviate those concerns. And I'm comfortable with the motion that is on the table.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I guess I have got a question, because I think I understood it the same way that Commissioner Brisé understood it. And it sounds like you said contrary to that, that once you have hit the pass/fail, once you have hit the minimum criteria on the technical side, those points just completely go away.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Then they receive the full amount of points, each proposer that meets that minimum requirement reaches the full amount.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I don't know if I agree with that.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: If I may, and for staff's clarification. Mr. Bloom, so once it's 75 percent or greater, or is it 76 percent in that excellent categorization, and then the points go away and then the whole focus is on the cost. So there will be excellent -- they have to meet the excellent quality of

the technical portion, and then the focus is on cost thereafter.

MR. BLOOM: That's our understanding of what is being proposed, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: That is what I understood, and I support that.

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I guess my concern is if you are on the technical side of things, I mean you could just barely meet that threshold. And don't get me wrong, as Ms. Salak said earlier, if you hit that threshold you are going to be -- you're providing excellent. But you can over-surpass that threshold, and I think, you know, you get an extra 200 points on the technical side of things. I think if you're providing that much, those should come to your total bill score. I mean, I don't think you should just completely wash that away.

MR. WAHLEN: Commissioner Graham, I'm going to sound a little contradictory to what I said earlier, but I'm a lawyer, and I guess that means I can do that. Without waiving our position that you shouldn't reward an in-state call center, I want to say this. There is a relationship between price and service, and it's not entirely clear to us sitting here exactly how this approach is going to work, but it sort of sounds like a

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pass/fail. And I think doing that interferes with the relationship between price and service. And I think you probably want to have the ability to look and make some decisions on quality of service.

we're going to look at price after that, chances are you are just going to get the minimum threshold. And that's going to constrain the Commission in its decision-making. So without confusing things too much, if the Commission is determined to reward an in-state call center somehow, and it sounds like it is, we would suggest that you simply give 100 points for an in-state call center, and not confuse things with a minimum threshold or something that looks like a pass/fail.

Not knowing exactly how that would work, we're concerned that it would create a threshold of service that the parties would not go over. It would just become a price fight. But if you just put in 100 points for a call center, it seems to me that the relationship between price and service can continue to move, and it would give the Commission the ability to reward much better service. It may be that one of these bidders will come in with something that is much better for a reasonable price.

So that's our thinking right now. We are not

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exactly sure how the price minimum or the service threshold would work, the pass/fail. And I apologize for sounding like I'm contradicting where we started, but I think we have seen where this is headed. And rather than confuse things with a pass/fail, we would just encourage you to give 100 points on the technical side to an in-state call center, if that's the will of the Commission.

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I have to apologize to CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis. I misunderstood where he was initially. I thought we were just looking to set a minimum criteria just to make sure that there was going to be excellent service provided. I didn't realize that once you hit that excellent service that those points become moot for the most part. Because I think if somebody, you know, scores extremely well on the technical side, I mean, I think that should add -- that should carry on with their bid, and you should be rewarded for that. And, you know, if you provide that kind of excellent service, even overboard, then there is a cost associated with that, and your cost, your bid doesn't have to be as cheap as the other bid, because you are providing that much better of a service.

Now, granted there is -- you know, I understand once you hit that minimum threshold it is all

going to be good, but good, better, best. And if you can get the best service for a couple of dollars more, you know, by what I'm understanding that the bid -- what I'm understanding what the motion was, that there is no good, better, best. Once you have hit good, then excellent. Once you have hit excellent, then it all comes out to cost. And I think if you surpass excellent, then you should be able to get a little bit more as far as the cost goes.

Commissioner Brown -- I'm sorry, Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I apologize for not being clear in my proposal. Let me back up and talk about how I got to developing that proposal. My concern has always been on the subjective assignment of points for the technical side. And as an example, which I think illustrates it well, if you go to Page 50 of the recommendation, or Page 42 of the RFP, and Checklist Item Number 11, which the brief title is "Minimum CA Qualifications and Testing," and it's worth 100 points. And it refers you to -- I'm sorry. Go to Item 12, CA Training. It refers you to RFP reference B8, which is Page 25 of the recommendation, which lists for CA training, each bidder shall demonstrate in the proposal how ongoing CA training will be provided by

including with its proposal an outline of the proposed CA training plan, et cetera, et cetera.

That is a very subjective description that puts the evaluating committee in a difficult position of assigning 0, 10, 50, 80, 100 points on something that is entirely subjective. So then I went towards, because this is so important and because there is a subjective nature in assigning points, how can we be sure that regardless of the outcome we are going to get excellent service. So then I went to the threshold idea.

I looked at what staff put together on poor, fair, good, or excellent, I believe is the descriptions, and my thought was this Commission will accept nothing less than excellent. And given the subjective nature of scoring, I don't want to unfairly burden the state with additional cost, because five points were assigned here because a proposer said we are going to provide the best service instead of the utmost best service or something to that effect. And really that is what you get in these proposals.

So in order to eliminate the subjectiveness of the scoring, establish the threshold and go from there.

And it would, in essence -- I hate to say pass/fail. I like to state it more as a threshold or a minimum qualification, which is you have to provide excellent

service, and go from there. So, again, I apologize for not being clear, but that is how I developed the proposal because of the subjective nature.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I'm glad Commissioner
Brisé asked the question. I'm clear where you are. I
don't agree, but that's fine. I think we need to put
this piece to bed to figure out where the board is. If
they want to have those technical points carry on after
you hit the minimum threshold or not. And I guess I
will just go ahead and poll and we can decide -- I mean,
that's the easiest way to do it if those points are
going to continue on or not. And after the
determination is made, then we will move forward with
the motion that is on the floor.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Before we move forward, a question. I just feel like I'm missing something. This is probably overly simplistic, but if I may, Commissioner Balbis, how is a determination of excellence made without subjectivity?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: It is not, and that's the dilemma that we are in. So how do we minimize -- knowing that there is a variance in the points assigned due to subjectivity, how do we make sure that the end

product is excellent service? So that is where -- it isn't the individual checklist item numbers you have to receive 75 percent, which I think would be difficult; it's the aggregate score. So I feel that you would eliminate the subjectiveness on it. But to answer your question is it's not.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And thank you for that, because, like I said, I felt like I was maybe missing something, and I may still be.

Just a general comment. I do believe that with all of the discussion that we are all striving for the same thing, and I believe that submitters will be striving to make the best proposal for the same thing, which is great service at great value. But I just do feel like we may be way into the weeds more than is really going to contribute value to that end result.

Evaluators by nature are to bring some subjectivity to analysis and evaluation. And I think we need to recognize that there is a process for evaluators, and that is not us, for the evaluators to be in that position because they have expertise and knowledge of the technical needs and also the special needs of the client base that we are attempting to serve. So I'm not sure how to get to there from here, but I would just ask maybe that we take, you know, half

a moment to pause and think about, again, what it is we are trying to accomplish, and recognize that there is a process that is laid out by statute that is supposed to have some clarity and supposed to, in my opinion, recognize the expertise of the evaluators and that process and by virtue of having a panel of evaluators, therefore, that is supposed to help balance any individual subjectivity. So thank you for the opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Were you looking to respond?

All right. I guess the question that is at
hand right now is should it be a minimum standard or
should it be pass/fail? I know Commissioner Balbis
would like for it to be pass/fail. He doesn't like
those terms, but he wants it to be pass/fail.

Commissioner Brown wants it to be pass/fail.

Please.

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## COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

Actually, instead of doing a poll, I did want to amend my motion, but first make some clarification to how I got to supporting Commissioner Balbis' proposal. I also being in alignment with AT&T's representative, his argument regarding the 50/50 split. I originally felt that it is more in tuned. I wasn't persuaded by the staff recommendation regarding the 60/40 split, so I

felt that the costs should be of equal weight to the technical portion. And I tried to figure out how can we get there to comply with the statute with what provider, what bidder would be the most advantageous to the state.

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To me, looking at the factors, I thought cost was very important with regard to -- in addition to the quality of service. So how I got to that, I thought that -- I was trying to find a way to somehow give greater importance to the cost.

That being said, I think this is a great forum for us where we get an opportunity to listen to the bidders and to hear their comments and to hear -- or the proposed bidders -- to hear their comments and incorporate them into our RFP, and to really give that some credence, some weight. And being a former city employee, I can appreciate the RFP process. I have been involved in it and understand the inherent subjectivity that underlies with reviewing these applications. But I think what the bidders have provided to us today, they are concerned with that threshold pass/fail, and I am going to amend my motion at this time to support -again, to support the call center in the State of Florida with 100 points, as an option with 100 points assigned to that. And then I do have some additional modifications to the RFP, but I'm going to leave the

second portion that I originally meant off. 1 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So your motion is 2 specifically just dealing with the call center and the 3 rest of it is on hold right now. COMMISSIONER BROWN: That's right. 5 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. That's your motion 6 and second. Let's put that issue to bed. 7 Commissioner Brisé. 8 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: I have a question --9 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure. 10 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: -- on the motion. 11 this point we're suggesting the motion is that we are 12 going to not necessarily do the threshold as was 13 understood before, but that the points are going to 14 carry over? 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: No. The motion that's on 16 the floor right now is strictly the call center and 17 that's it. 18 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So the motion is -- and 19 let me ask this to the maker of the motion to make sure. 2.0 So the motion only deals with the call center including 21 that for the 100 points, or does it include anything 22 23 else?

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both issues.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: I was ready to deal with

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: That's what I thought. 1 COMMISSIONER BROWN: So that we can lay that 2 And that is correct, Commissioner Brisé. to rest. 3 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So, therefore, to the original question, I got the 100 points part. So are we 5 carrying the additional points above and beyond the 6 7 threshold, or are we leaving it at the threshold as a pass/fail -- or not as a pass/fail, but as Commissioner 8 Balbis had originally looked at? 9 10 COMMISSIONER BROWN: My intent is to leave it 11 at is, incorporating -- listening to some of the bidders comments today, I think we leave it as is and consider 12 those points that go above the excellent, so to speak, 13 and allocate them accordingly and leave it as is. 14 15 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: I think that's clear. 16 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So then your motion is 17 contrary to Commissioner Balbis'? 18 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Right. 19 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Got you. 20 Okay. Commissioner Balbis. 21 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. 22 And I don't know if -- I quess I have 23 de-seconded my second. I just want to be clear on the 24 I have a concern that if we carry those points 25 forward that now we have to look at closely the

percentage of technical score versus price score. And
my main concern is that we're going to be put into a
position of approving staff's recommendation on a
selection for a company that is providing a service that
is not the lowest price, and it's several hundred
thousand dollars more expensive than the second bidder,
which is what we had before.

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If you look at the true breakdown of calls, I believe there was a several hundred thousand dollar difference. And we are going to be in a position of approving the winning bidder, which is much more expensive than the second bidder, and there is not that much of a difference in the service they provide.

So I want to avoid us being in that situation.

And if we move forward with her motion, I would like to look closely at the percentages so that it minimizes that risk and makes us more comfortable with the outcome of this process.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I think that we can address the percentage after we deal with the motion that's on the floor, because I think there's arguments on both sides of that. But I think the motion on the floor is to address your minimum standard and to address the call center. And if we can, we can go -- after we pass that motion, or that motion fails, then we can deal with the

percentage argument, if that is okay. 1 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Then I will hesitantly 2 second that motion. 3 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. There are no lights on. All in favor of the Brown motion, which will set a 5 minimum standard carrying points forward and have --6 MS. MILLER: We're confused. 7 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: -- and have a Florida call 9 center -- Ms. Salak. MS. MILLER: We're just confused. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. 11 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I think minimum standard 12 13 is probably the wrong word to use. I would say the motion is -- I hate saying it again. The motion is a 14 15 Florida call center optional at 100 points, and approve 16 the staff recommendation with regard to the issue of 17 assigning technical points, leave it as is as proposed by staff. 18 19 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Chairman, and also 20 that any bidder that doesn't meet the excellent criteria 21 is not considered. That was the threshold part that I 22 seconded. 23 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes. Yes.

Do you understand, staff?

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MS. SALAK: At this point can we ask are the

points up to 100 points, depending on the description of 1 the center, or is it a flat 100? 2 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: No, no, no. It's just a 3 flat 100. It's you provide one or you don't. 4 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Are the parties clear? 5 Thanks. 6 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. All in favor of the 7 motion signify by saying aye. 8 (Vote taken.) 9 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? Grumble, 10 grumble, grumble. The motion passes. 11 Okay. Commissioner Brown, quick with the 12 light. 13 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. 14 I'm going to be real quick with my suggested 15 comments. I have three on the RFP. I will be real 16 quick and talk very fast, unfortunately. 17 On Page 18 of the staff recommendation, which 18 is Page 10 of the Attachment A, for those of you that 19 don't have the correct numeric numbering, Paragraph 11, 20 which is entitled Rejection Of Proposals, Correction of 21 Errors, the second sentence -- is everybody there on the 22 Commission? 23 I'm sorry, I didn't CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: No. 24 25 hear. What page are you on?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: 18 of the staff rec.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: 10.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Gotcha.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Second sentence on Paragraph 11. It begins, "The PRC Chairman and the FPSC also reserve the right to accept proposals despite minor irregularities and to allow a bidder to correct such minor irregularities." I wanted to add at the end of that sentence, "Upon notification by the PRC Chairman." And the reason behind this is that that latter part of the sentence is a little confusing about timing of whether the parties can submit proposal changes. And from my discussion with the staff, it's the PRC Chairman that will notify the bidder of the irregularity and not the other way around. So I just wanted to clarify and include that latter part in there.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown, you are going to have to repeat that one more time, and slowly for us slow engineers over here.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: The second sentence,

Paragraph 11, "The PRC Chairman and the FPSC also

reserve the right to accept proposals despite minor

irregularities and to allow a bidder to correct such

minor irregularities." I wanted to insert at the end of

that sentence, "Upon notification by the PRC Chairman,"
for clarification of how that process actually occurs,
which from my understanding with staff, and please feel
free to jump in, is the correct way of the process.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Staff, are you clear with
that?

MS. MILLER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And you have no problem with that?

MS. MILLER: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And that was a motion from Commissioner Brown, and I will second it. All in favor of that motion say aye.

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed?

Commissioner Brown, you have the floor.

almost done. Page 37 of the staff rec, Page 29 of
Attachment A, or of the RFP. Under Paragraph 52,
performance bond. I know that the bidders at the bidder
conference were excited to hear that that would be on an
annual basis rather than being at the beginning of the
contract. So, again, I wanted to provide some
clarification. At the end of the first paragraph, last
sentence, beginning with, "The bond may be renewed

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annually, and shall be in effect for the entire duration 1 of the contract and provided to the FPSC upon execution of the contract." And I wanted to insert the words, "Or upon the request by FPSC's contract manager." So because they are providing that annually 5 rather than at the beginning of the contract, it would 6 be beneficial to the Commission to have that ability to request that if needed. It could potentially be a very long-term contract. 10 MS. MILLER: We think that would be helpful. 11 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Potential bidders, please, 12 if you have any concerns during this process, if you will raise your hands so I can get your objections. 13 14 MR. WHARTON: No objections. 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. All right. 16 Commissioner Brown's second amendment on the floor and seconded. 17 18 All in favor say aye. 19 (Vote taken.) 20 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? By your action you have approved. 21 22 Commissioner Brown. 23 COMMISSIONER BROWN: 24 25

Thank you. Third and final. On Page 40 of our staff recommendation, Page 32 of the RFP under Paragraph 56, FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

regarding liquidated damages. I felt that we needed to 1 reword, again, for clarification the beginning second paragraph where it begins, liquidated damages. 3 "Liquidated damages" -- and here is how I would personally reword it to be in compliance with what our 5 statutes say typically with regard to show cause 6 actions. "Liquidated damages shall accrue up to the 7 following amounts per day of -- insert the word 8 'each' -- violation." And that mirrors what our 9 statutes say with regard -- when we have show cause 10 issues, which I think is akin to liquidated damages. 11 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Staff. 12 MS. MILLER: Yes. We believe that would also 13 help clarify it. 14 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. That has been moved 15 and seconded. All in favor say aye. 16 (Vote taken.) 17 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? 18 By your action you have approved all three 19 Brown amendments. 20 21

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And I did want to add that I did have a few --

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: You only get three. I'm sorry, Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: It's a catch-all; it's a

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catch-all. I did have a few additional nonsubstantive issues, and I would give staff the authority to make any nonsubstantive changes after we approve this RFP.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Nonsubstantive. Give me an example or a specific.

inconsistencies with the word provider, capitalization of provider and then undercase. There is also -- there is some confusion with the word provider when it should be bidder in certain paragraphs, and really nitty-gritty stuff that I think staff has the authority to take care of.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I know that your legal profession was down this path, so I do not -- I'm not even trying to get in front of that train, so I will take your word for it, and I think that we would allow staff to make those nonsubstantive changes.

Okay. I see no lights on.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes. Mr. Chairman, if now is the appropriate time to discuss the percentages.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes.

concern to try to minimize the likelihood of us being put in a position of approving a winning bidder due to

technical points that are much, much, much more 1 expensive than the second bidder, so I would like to see 2 the percentage assigned to the technical points be 3 reduced and the price segment be increased. And I believe now it is at 60/40, is that correct? 5 MR. BLOOM: Yes, sir, 60 percent technical, 6 40 percent price. 7 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And knowing that with 8 the amendment that passed we are going to have each 9 bidder have a minimum of excellent quality of service, 10 so I'm comfortable with increasing the cost percentage, 11 you know, as high as possible. I don't know if I will 12 get the support of that, but I think somewhere closer to 13 14 25 percent technical, 75 percent price would give me more comfort as to what comes from this process. 15 16

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I thought you were going to go from 60/40 to 50/50. 20/80?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: It's like buying a car.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That almost in a roundabout way goes back to not giving any points for technical.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: No, that would be zero percent technical, 100 percent -- so I look at it as a compromise is what I feel.

(Laughter.)

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. I can't second that,

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Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And it was not a motion; it was more of a discussion.

**CHAIRMAN GRAHAM:** Okay.

Commissioner Brown.

turned my light was because I wanted to help him out here. But I will tell you, I'm more in tune to the 50/50 allocation to make it more equitable. And, again, in the staff recommendation the reason why staff was not persuaded by deviating from the 60/40 split was because one of the advisory members expressed some concerns that the quality of service would be diminished by reducing that 60 percent to 50 percent. It was just one member, but, obviously, it was persuasive enough for staff to leave it as is. And, again, I wasn't as convinced about that it would be diminished, the quality of service would be diminished by reducing the percentage to 50/50, but I would like to hear from the rest of the board.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So was that a motion?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I will make it after we hear some discussion.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I don't see anybody's light on.

Commissioner Brisé.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Just a question for staff. What is the impact of going to 50/50 in terms of a split there versus 60/40 considering the motion as we are moving forward?

MR. BLOOM: Other than to say it puts them on level footing in terms of an overall number of points. I mean, keep in mind the technical is wholly separate from price. The evaluators who evaluate the technical do not ever see the price proposals. So you would just be -- as Commissioner Balbis suggested, you would be taking a little less of what has been referred to as subjectivity on the technical side out of the equation and putting just that much more percentage on the price side of the equation. As far as the implications of it, without having seen the bids, I don't think there is anything further we could give you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let's take a five-minute recess.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: We talked about changing the ratio between the technical and the price. There has been suggestions out there of going as far as 80/20, 75/25. There has been suggestions of going 50/50. I have yet to hear a motion if we're going to change it,

so I guess we are at that point if someone would like to make a motion, or if we want to let it stand as is and move forward.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, again, I'm not comfortable with staff's recommendation of 60/40. If the 50/50 gets us closer, which it does, to alleviating my concerns, I would move that we change the ratios to 50/50 between the technical and the price scoring.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and seconded to change the ratio to 50/50. Any further discussion on changing the ratio to 50/50?

MR. WAHLEN: Chairman Graham, are you interested in comments?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure, please.

MR. WAHLEN: We think the staff got it right. We think 60/40 is right. If you look at the statute, Page 2 of the staff recommendation, the Legislature has suggested -- directed the Commission to consider seven factors; six of them are service, and one of them is price. Obviously, it is not simply a mathematical issue. But the Legislature in its language clearly favors service slightly over price, and we think the 60/40 makes sense. We think it's the right balance. We

encourage you to leave it as is.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Others?

MR. HATCH: Mr. Chairman, AT&T would encourage you to move to a 50/50 split. The problem with the service portion, as everybody has discussed here, is inherently there is a fair amount of subjectivity involved in coming up with that absolute score. And if you want to take that out of it, then you move away from the 60 percent to the 50 percent.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Please.

MS. RULE: I haven't had the chance to consult with my client on the exact percentage of split, but they have supported the staff recommendation and think staff got it right.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. We have changing the staff recommendation from 60/40 to 50/50 on the table. It has been moved and seconded. Any other discussion on changing that? Seeing none. All in favor of making the change to 50/50 signify by saying aye.

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? By your action, you have changed to a 50/50 split. Okay.

We have, I guess it would be five amendments to Item Number 3. The four Brown amendments and the one Balbis amendment.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I assume as we prepare to close this item out, I would like to focus on how do we define what a call center is. And if we can maybe get staff's input. Have we ever had the definition of a call center in any previous contract or documentation? Is there a way we can define it to make sure that we are not in a situation where the intent of the Commission is not met by a loophole, if you will, by not defining what a call center is?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Can you make it just as simple as if the calls are handled in the State of Florida it's a call center? If it's not, then it's not.

MR. BLOOM: We have gone that route before,

Commissioner, in previous contracts mandated that a

certain percentage of the calls run through the Florida

call center. I think it's fair to say it didn't end

well. As far as is there a definition of a call center,

I don't know if any of the previous bidding proposals

have ever sought to quantify exactly what that means.

You know, I'm familiar with your concern that you just

don't want someone to hang a shingle out and say call

center, and hire a few temps and just sit there

pretending to answer phones, but I don't know that we

have ever defined it, sir.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: What if we just said a percentage of the calls are handled in the State of Florida, and call it 75 percent?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Maybe we can hear from the companies on how they would address it if they would provide a call center as an option.

MR. HATCH: I guess the heat is on me for that one. I can't give you an absolute specific definition of a call center. To the extent that you want to say your calls will be predominately handled through a facility in Florida, that is one way to approach it. You can't say all calls handled in Florida. For example, if there are problems with a particular center, you will have diverse routing, you will go to other centers to take excess load and things like that. Those are just particular management issues regarding providing the service that the Commission probably doesn't need to be really involved in.

However you want to characterize it, I think it would have to be something along the lines of that the calls that originated in Florida are answered by an attendant in Florida predominately or some percentage of them on a usual normal business day, or something like that. But I don't have any specific definition to offer

you. It has never come up, so I'm just shooting in the dark in some respects.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Please, sir.

MR. WHARTON: Thank you, Commissioner. Two things. One is we would, I guess, agree with AT&T's general approach, but if your goal is to have employment in Florida, I would make that percentage pretty high, 75, 80, 90 percent. I mean, if that is what the Commission's goal is, I would make it as high as possible. And the other thing we would recommend is that you make it clear that if you close your call center in Florida, the contract terminates.

We don't need a situation where you get the job because you had a call center in Florida, then you decide it costs too much and you close it. So a condition ought to be that if you have a Florida call center, it has got to stay in effect the entire term of the contract or the contract terminates early.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you for those comments. I agree with several of your points. And maybe the way to handle it is, again, require a 75 percentage of calls being handled in Florida throughout the term of the contract. And I think that would meet the will of the Commission and

make sure that the shingle issue is avoided.

MR. HATCH: Commissioners, may I ask a question that you may need to consult even with your own staff on this. If you say an absolute 75 percent, is that 75 percent on a normal business day, is that an aggregate week, is it an aggregate month, or is it an aggregate on a year, for example? You may have on a day a huge volume of calls come into your call center, and you will transfer some of that traffic to other available call centers where 75 percent would not be available on a day. So, I mean, you have got to be very careful how you are going to structure that 75 percent or whatever percentage number that you create.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I assume that there is reporting that goes back to staff. When does that reporting go, is it monthly, quarterly?

MS. SALAK: It's monthly we get call data.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, let's just say quarterly that 75 percent of the calls need to be handled in the State of Florida, if you indicate that you are a call center.

MR. HATCH: On a monthly basis?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Quarterly.

MR. HATCH: Quarterly.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Do we need to make a

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motion to add that or change that it to the RFP? MS. SALAK: Yes, I think -- yes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I believe Commissioner Balbis made that motion, and I seconded it.

Commissioner Brown.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. COMMISSIONER BROWN:

I did have a comment regarding your earlier comment regarding canceling the contract if the call center should cease to exist. Currently in the RFP there is a cure period of 14 days, which I think may be a little short to reopen a call center at that time, and I would -- if the Commission is amenable to having that cancellation provision in the RFP, I would offer to extend that cure period to allow the provider to have an opportunity to put in a new call center so that the contract does not cease based on the inability to find a new call center or lease space or whatnot.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So the cure period is just specifically for the call center?

I would think that there would need to be a greater cure period for that provision, for the call center provision.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And your cure period goes to how long?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Staff, do you have a

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recommendation?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I mean, because there is acts of God out there; a tornado or hurricane, God forbid, may take a call center out. Is there a cure period for reopening of a call center?

MS. SALAK: And you are going to include acts of God in that cure period? I mean, normally the acts of God are usually taken out, but we can -- I would give them a month, at least, to get --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: All right. And I would be curious to hear from the bidders if they are amenable to 30 days.

usually when these call centers close it's a fairly deliberate process. People are making an economic decision about whether it makes sense to keep it open. I think that has been the history of this. We are not particularly concerned about a hurricane or whatever. We are concerned about getting the bid because you promised to have a call center and then making a deliberate decision to close the call center because it is no longer economical to provide service at the price you offered. So 30 days to cure for closing a call center, I guess that's okay, but I think the real issue is are you going to close it after you have used it to

get the bid.

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MR. HATCH: I think the question that you are trying to get an answer for is not an automatic termination, although you could do that, but you have to have at least some provision for continuity of service, which I think is what your concern is, in terms of if a decision is made to essentially eliminate a call center after you have won the bid, then that would have to be brought to the Commission at least for notification purposes, if nothing else. At that point then the Commission would have to begin a new RFP process in order to assign and find a new bidder, and that the call center continue during the interim period or at least some provision be made for continuity of service during that process.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I think most of this stuff can all be handled in the contract. This is all just a bid process right now, and so I think we are just getting kind of deep into the weeds. Because if you win it through a call center, we can make sure that a contract that gets signed has all the specifics about the call center. I think we do need to add that 75 percent of the calls need to be handled in the State of Florida, but the rest of this stuff we can handle, I think, in the contract.

So, Mr. Balbis, Commissioner Balbis, if your motion is that 75 percent of the calls -- if you indicate you have a call center and 75 percent of the calls will be handled in the State of Florida, reported on a quarterly basis, that will be seconded.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: That is my motion.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All in favor say aye.

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? Okay.

Now, are there any other things that need to be addressed before we pass this?

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I just wanted to point out that the RFP actually effectually becomes the contract. So the contract is not -- this will, in essence, become the contract. So anything that we want included in that contract needs to be discussed at this forum, because we will not see it again.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I think we have discussed it, but we can make sure that staff includes the language as far as, you know, you have indicated you have a call center. For some reason the call center closed down, you have X number of time period, 30 days, to rectify that.

MS. MILLER: It may also help, on the

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cancellation of the contract it is the term may, the FPSC may by written notice terminate the contract upon 24-hours notice. So that's not a shall in there. It is not absolutely triggered, and I thought that might help to know that it may not be as draconian as it sounds.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So your point is?

MS. MILLER: So my point is that going with the 30 days, if there was a situation where you thought in no way does that mean that the contract should be terminated, you would have the ability to not terminate the contract.

My other point is -- so I think you could leave it open. However, I agree that this RFP becomes -- and their response is part of the contract. So if you had a concern even with the language being may, then you might want to address it now. But if you are comfortable because you are not required to terminate the contract, then you might not have to address it.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I think I'm a little confused with your legalese. Now, my understanding is if you win the contract based on the fact that you said you were going to provide a call center in the State of Florida, and you choose to close that call center in the State of Florida then, in my opinion, that contract

shall be terminated.

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MS. CIBULA: Commissioner, Samantha Cibula of Commission legal staff.

What it would trigger, it would be a breach of the contract, and then it could trigger the cancellation provisions or the liquidated damages provisions of the contract. And from there, if there is a breach, we see a breach in the contract, then we would bring a recommendation back to the Commission to say, Commission, do you want to cancel this contract? you vote yes, then we will give them 24-hours notice to cancel the contract. And I think at this point the call center, if someone decides they are going to shut down the call center after a few months into the contract, we would bring that back to the Commission and say, you know, with a recommendation about whether the contract should be terminated or not. And they would have still, I think, 14 days to cure that under the contract would be sufficient, in my opinion, if it is an intentional breach of the contract, not an act of God or a hurricane, which I don't think that this contemplates.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. You guys are the attorneys. You tell me if we need to change something in the contract, because I think you guys understand where the will of the board is.

MS. CIBULA: I think the 14-day provision is sufficient if someone decides they are going to intentionally close the call center and not give them additional time to get a call center back up and running again. That would be a different situation than if there was a hurricane that hit or something, which I don't think that would entail in this contract.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And, thank you, Ms. Cibula, for pointing that out, but I think we have the latitude. I thought it was shall and not may. May gives us discretion. We don't have to cancel it within the 14 days, we can. So I think the Commission staff is aware of our intent of having some leeway for 30 days. That being said, we can leave it as is, in my opinion.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. So we have Item 3 as four, five, six times amended before us. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all in favor say aye.

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? By your action you have finished with Item 3. MR. WAHLEN: Thank you very much.

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