1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 DOCKET NO. 040167-TP 3 4 In the Matter of: 5 PROPOSED ADOPTION OF RULES 25-4.082, F.A.C., NUMBER PORTABILITY, AND 25-4.083, F.A.C., PREFERRED CARRIER 6 FREEZE; AND PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF 7 RULES 25-4.003, F.A.C., DEFINITIONS. 8 ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT 9 THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING, THE .PDF VERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY. 10 11 PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 3 12 13 BEFORE: CHAIRMAN BRAULIO L. BAEZ 14 COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER 15 COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH "RUDY" BRADLEY COMMISSIONER CHARLES M. DAVIDSON 16 17 DATE: April 20, 2004 18 PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center 19 Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way 20 Tallahassee, Florida 21 TRANSCRIBED FROM: JANE FAUROT, RPR 22 TAPE BY: Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services 23 FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative Services 24

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3	appearing on behalf of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.
4	RICHARD CHAPKIS, ESQUIRE and DAVID CHRISTIAN,
5	appearing on behalf of Verizon, Florida, Inc.
6	SUSAN S.MASTERTON, ESQUIRE, and MS. SANDRA A.
7	KHAZRAEE, appearing on behalf of Sprint Communications Company
8	Limited Partnership.
9	TRACY HATCH, ESQUIRE, appearing on behalf of
10	AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc.,
11	MATTHEW FEIL, ESQUIRE, appearing on behalf of
12	FDN Communications.
13	DONNA C. MCNULTY, appearing on behalf of MCI
14	WorldCom Communications, Inc.
15	SAMANTHA CIBULA, ESQUIRE, FPSC General Counsel's
16	appearing on behalf of Commission Staff.
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And we are on Item 3.

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MS. CIBULA: Commissioners, Item Number 3 is staff's recommendation to propose the adoption of Rules 25-4.082 and 25-4.083 and propose the amendment of Rules 25-4.003, 25-24.490, and 25-24.845 as set forth in Attachment A of staff's recommendation. There are interested persons here who would like to address the Commission on this item, and staff is prepared to answer any questions the Commission might have.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Ms. Cibula. I guess we can start left to right. My left, your right. Stage left I guess they call it. Ms. White.

MS. WHITE: Thank you, Chairman. Nancy White and Nancy Sims for BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. We are really here only to answer any questions you may have. There is one section, the definition of temporary disconnect, that has a specific time limit on it for how long a temporary disconnect would last. We would prefer that there not be a time limit on there so that the companies would have flexibility, but we don't want to make a federal case out of it, so to speak.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: That is surprising.

MS. WHITE: I know. Isn't it, though? I thought it would be a refreshing change.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That begs the question, can you make

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a federal case out of it?

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MS. WHITE: Oh, I don't know. We could try.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Fair enough.

MS. WHITE: That is the only part that we had some concerns with. And as I said, we would rather see the flexibility of having no time limit in the definition, but other than that we are just here to answer questions.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Ms. White. Mr. Chapkis.

MR. CHAPKIS: Richard Chapkis and David Christian on behalf of Verizon. Verizon, like BellSouth, supports the proposed rules and urges the Commission to adopt staff's proposed recommendation. Verizon, like BellSouth, has one specific concern, and that is with the preferred carrier freeze rule, and it is specifically Subsection 5. That says -- the rule as currently written says, a local provider shall not solicit, market, or induce subscribers to request a PC freeze. A local provider is not prohibited, however, from informing a subscriber who contacts the local provider with concerns about slamming about the availability of a PC freeze. And Verizon would like the ability to inform a subscriber about the availability of a PC freeze when they first contact the company for service. And that is the addition that we would like to make, and specifically the language we would like to insert would be a local provider is not prohibited, however, from informing a subscriber who contacts a local provider -- and

here is the insertion we would make -- for the initiation of service or with concerns about slamming about the availability of a PC freeze. And other than that we are just here to answer any questions that you all may have.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you. Ms. Masterton.

MS. MASTERTON: Susan Masterton with Sprint, and also with me is Sandy Khazraee. Sprint supports the rules recommended by staff as they address the PC freezes, but we do have a concern with the number portability rules, the provision that requires companies to port numbers that are in a temporary disconnect status. We don't have a concern about porting numbers that are past due. We just have a concern that it would address the situation when a number was already temporarily disconnected. When a number is disconnected, it would have to be an undisputed amount.

By the Commission's own rules, the companies are not allowed to just disconnect a number that has a disputed past due balance. So the customer clearly owes the amount of money, there is a certain amount of time that has elapsed between the time that the debt was incurred and when the number is ultimately disconnected. We just think it is bad public policy to force the companies to facilitate a customer basically escaping their responsibility to pay their bills.

The Commission is required to adopt rules that are consistent with the FCC rules, and we believe that just

addressing past due balances and not going so far as to specifically address temporary disconnect is consistent with the FCC rules. As far as we are aware the FCC rules only address past due balances and have not yet specifically addressed temporary disconnects.

We have some language that we would propose that essentially is eliminating all of the references to temporary disconnect. And we can pass out -- we prepared a draft that Sandy can pass out to you, but essentially we would delete the section that provides a definition for temporary disconnect in 25-4.003. I think the amendments to that rule would go away because that is the only change. And then in 25-4.082, in Subsection 2, we would just strike the language, "or a number in temporary disconnect status." And in Subsection 3, we would strike the language that starts at, "or beginning six months after the effective date through temporary disconnect," and insert in there, "regardless of whether a balance is owed."

One of the reasons that Sprint has a concern with this is if in fact this rule is adopted, we will have to change, modify our systems in order to be able to do this because currently they can't. And it will take us approximately 18 months to make that modification at a cost of over \$400,000. And while we think competition is an important goal, we think this is going just one step too far to facilitate irresponsible behavior on the part of consumers.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Ms. Masterton. Mr. Hatch.

MR. HATCH: Tracy Hatch appearing on behalf of AT&T Communications of the Southern States, LLC. In general, we support the full text of the staff's proposed rules. I would request that there be one addition to the rules. Not a change to existing language, but an addition to the verbiage that is in 25-4.083, a new Subsection 13.

As you know, we have been through this process at great length over the last couple of years. In the last draft of the staff's rule that came out last fall, prior to the filing of the staff's recommendation, there was a Subsection 13 included in the draft that read, "Local providers shall ensure that the local service request will not be rejected while the local freeze lift request is in progress."

That is an important provision to us because it creates a certain amount of problems for us when we call and we are recruiting customers and the customer has a PC freeze in place. And the way you lift that typically in the CLEC world is that you make a three-way call with the customer, AT&T's representative, and in most cases the ILEC because they are the ones that maintain and control the freeze and they are providing the current local service. And so only the ILEC or the current local service provider that maintains the freeze can lift the freeze with the consent or the acknowledgment of the customer.

And so what happens is we will call and have that done, and everything is supposedly okay. We will submit a local service request, but there is in some cases a time lag between when the call initiating the freeze lift has been made and a lag between when the freeze is actually lifted on the customer service record. So what happens is we think it is okay because we have gotten the freeze lifted. We submit the LSR, but because of that time lag it gets rejected. And so what that does is it affects our customer directly because their expectations can't be met. They are angry at us because we can't fulfill the service like we said we could and like we assumed we could. Because the PC freeze is supposedly lifted.

And so what we had requested was that that language be put into the rule so that it doesn't reject the local service request pending the PC freeze actually making it to the customer service record. So that it maintains the customer's expectations and our expectations and certainly doesn't affect the ILEC in any way. This is a serious problem. It is customer affecting and it makes customers mad, and that is the antithesis of good customer service, and I am certainly in the process of recruiting customers.

Now, with you respect to the comments that came in, as I understand it, the staff deleted that provision because of the SERCs that came in, and in particular because I believe it was Verizon expressed that it would cost them a lot of money,

in the order of \$900,000 to fix that. We are not quite sure why it would cost them that much money to do that. There is just no way to know. BellSouth either does that or soon will be doing that already, what we're requesting. Sprint has voiced no objection on the basis of cost to modifying their system, they have another objection that I will get to. It is our understanding as well that Qwest already does this in the western states, and so what we would request is this language be put back in in order to solve a real customer affecting problem.

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Now, with respect to Sprint's objection to that language, they have taken a legal tack, and apparently they view it as violative of the FCC's PC freeze rules. I looked at their comments. I am not quite sure that I follow how it violates the PC freeze rules. The PC freeze rule at the federal level, as I understand their explanation, you can probably ask them, but as I understand it, federal law says that if there is a PC freeze, that they must reject it until the PC freeze is lifted. Well, I can understand that. That's fine, but I don't think that the federal rule speaks to the condition where the PC freeze is being lifted appropriately, but there is a time lag between when the freeze is reflected and the LSR comes in. I think it is a stretch to read that federal rule to create a violation in that narrow context. you can ask Sprint if there is more detail. I just don't read

the rule the same way they did.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Hatch, how much time lag are we talking about?

MR. HATCH: Unknown. In some cases, as far as I know, typically when we get the customer's authorization, then we would go ahead and submit the LSR. In terms of how long it takes the ILECs to delete the freeze, I don't know. I honestly don't know how long that process takes. We don't have that information. What we would like is that it not be rejected or at least have some notion of how long that PC freeze process is going to take so we can build it into our expectations and flow it through our local service request so that we can assume or be assured that it won't be rejected for that reason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, would a better alternative simply be to require that once a valid PC freeze lift, or whatever you want to call it, is submitted, it has got to be processed within a time certain?

MR. HATCH: That would be fine with us. We had kicked around various forms of language to accomplish that. The latest version that we had come up with, we tried to circulate that yesterday. It was probably too late in the day to get to everybody, but we can hand out copies of an alternative that we have proposed that you look at. But, basically what it says is that local providers have to lift the freeze within 24 hours. But it does make a distinction between

UNE-P carriers and resale carriers and facilities-based carriers, because -- without getting into what is a facilities-based carrier versus anything else or those definitions, it is a more complicated process when you have a CLEC because you have more parties involved. It is not just the ILEC. For example, if you have a customer of AT&T, MCI is marketing that customer. It is an AT&T customer, but if it is a UNE-P, then you have got to involve the ILEC as well as AT&T, as well as MCI, as well as the customer in that process to get everything lifted and everything transferred the correct way.

So there should be some allowance for different types of carrier scenarios, and that is what we're tried to accomplish in this language that we are just now handing out. But at some point there really should be some mechanism, whether it is you hold it in suspense, or the PC freeze has to be lifted within an identified period of time in order to resolve the local service rejection problem.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Hatch, a question. By your explanation, I am sensing that this time lag creates a situation where the PC freeze is not in effect, and yet service hasn't been switched, is that --

MR. HATCH: I guess that is correct. It creates a scenario where the local service has been -- or supposedly being switched, or capable of being switched but can't because of the time lag in lifting the freeze. We may be saying the

same thing, I'm not sure.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Maybe I'm looking at it the other way around to the extent -- and just follow me, if you can follow me for a moment. I have trouble following myself sometimes, but if you have a PC freeze lift within the 24 hours as you suggest, is it common that the local service request or the total service switch can take longer than 24 hours?

MR. HATCH: I think that is probably correct depending on the nature of the switch, for example.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. So then there is a point in time in which lifting the PC freeze -- there is a point in time there where I guess the original intent of the PC freeze is not being served on the part of the customer. Is there a vulnerability there, strictly speaking, I mean.

MR. HATCH: I guess technically speaking it is a possibility. I would say it is probably -- as a probability it is extremely remote. I don't think you have the kind of slamming -- well, step back in history a little bit. The whole genesis for the slamming rules was not a local problem. It was a long distance problem. And it is the nature of how long distance service is switched.

It is very easy to mass and bulk transfer customers because you submit an electronic record of switched carrier to Carrier A to Carrier B for the following list of telephone numbers. It is very easy. It's handled electronically. That

is not really the same process that you have at the local side. While there have been instances of slamming on the local side, it is a far more complicated process and so the actual slamming of local customers is extremely difficult to accomplish.

It can be done and it has been done, but it is not really a local problem. I don't think the Commission has any evidence or any suggestion that there is a real local slamming problem, so that the time lag that creates the vulnerability in your case probably in reality doesn't make any difference. It doesn't happen that way.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. Mr. Feil.

MR. FEIL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Matt Feil for FDN. I am here mostly to answer questions, but in terms of comment, I wanted to perhaps make clear FDN's position. FDN supports Ms. White's suggested change that the temporary disconnect period not be fixed for a number of days, but rather that individual carriers be given flexibility for the temporary disconnect period. I have no objection, FDN has no objection to Mr. Chapkis' suggested change relative to when a PC freeze may be suggested to a new customer. I'm generally supportive of Sprint's suggested change, and with respect to AT&T's request and Commissioner Deason's suggestion, we are generally supportive of the notion that the PC freeze should be lifted within the time certain.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask at this

point a question I was going to ask Ms. White earlier, since Mr. Feil brought up the same subject?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Notwithstanding Sprint's argument with regard to the temporary disconnect definition and whether it belongs in the rule at all, is your concern, Ms. White, as it relates to the definition that the definition creates unintended consequences for other applications of temporary disconnect in your internal --

MS. WHITE: That is a possibility, yes.

well. And my question to you is, is your concern alleviated if we take out the definition from the definition portion of the telecommunications rule, and move it -- Mr. Feil, I would like to hear your comment in this regard -- and move it specifically to what is currently proposed by staff as the number portability rule?

MS. WHITE: Well, I'm not so much concerned about there being a definition of temporary disconnect as I am concerned with there being the time limit of ten days in there.

COMMISSIONER JABER: But, I thought that your concern with regard to the time limit is that it would apply to other situations where you apply the definition. And if the definition could be specifically placed in the section on portability, doesn't that alleviate the concern?

MS. WHITE: That is a possibility. We haven't considered that, but that is a possibility.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I don't know what will happen at the end of this vote, but if you could continue to think about that. I ask it from the concern of unintended consequences, but I also ask it from a logistical position. It is one less rule we have to propose or move forward. As I understand it, and, staff, you can confirm, that is the only place you would suggest we modify the definition section is for that definition.

COMMISSION STAFF: It would also need to be in 25-4

MS. CIBULA: 25-24.490 as well for the long distance number portability.

COMMISSION STAFF: Both places.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, any other questions?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Yes, I have a series of questions. And I guess my first concern goes to the inclusion of a definition of temporary disconnect, and I approach this somewhat differently than Commissioner Jaber. I have trouble with defining temporary disconnect for a time certain, no matter where we place it in the rule itself. And this is for the parties. Do business practices vary as to what constitutes a temporary disconnect, Mr. Feil?

MR. FEIL: I don't believe so. I think that the variance may be with respect to the time period, but I don't think there is any variance as to what a temporary disconnect is.

MS. WHITE: Yes, I would agree with that.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, the definition of temporary disconnect in the proposed rule if you take out the time limit, would just be a disruption of telephone service prior to permanent disconnect. I mean, how would you all define a temporary disconnect eliminating a time issue, Mr. Feil?

MR. FEIL: The suggestion you just made would be acceptable to me.

MS. WHITE: And with BellSouth.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Verizon.

MR. CHRISTIAN: (Inaudible).

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Sprint. Do you all object generally? Sorry, I didn't mean to cut you off.

MS. MASTERTON: No, no, that is okay. I guess, I'm not sure what it means when you cut it down to that. It is my understanding that businesses are not required to provide 911 services to businesses, so I am just not sure what it would mean if you had the language without a time frame or we object to it with the time frame or without the time frame, but just taking your question, I'm not sure that it would have much

meaning.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I agree with you. I don't think this provision has much meaning at all. But, Mr. Hatch?

MR. HATCH: I don't think that I would object.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Commissioner Davidson, someone was talking when you asked the initial question and I lost the suggested language. What was it you were asking?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, I am probably going to move that we just eliminate that provision on temporary disconnect, and I suppose the alternative would be just a disruption of telephone service prior to a permanent disconnect and just eliminate the time period. But for Sprint, which is maintaining an objection to any inclusion of a definition of temporary disconnect, the parties have all indicated that that definition would be acceptable.

So I would just, I would at some point move for the deletion of Subparagraph 53, I guess, in the proposed rule, and just eliminate the definition of temporary disconnect in general. And alternatively include a definition that just says a disruption of telephone service prior to a permanent disconnect.

Mr. Hatch, you have provided alternative language which would add back in a new Section 13. Given all of the parties that you indicated are involved in a UNE-P scenario, are the 24 hour sort of time limits in the middle of the

paragraph and at the end of the paragraph reasonable?

MR. HATCH: Not having conducted a full survey of all the CLECs out there to determine whether there is any variance out there, the answer is I don't know. But it seemed reasonable to us just in trying to create some sort of a time period. I know that MCI does have some concerns about that.

MS. McNULTY: Commissioner Davidson, if you don't mind, I would just like to state for the record that MCI recently learned of the 24 hour time period, to lift it for the UNE-P process, and we just have not been able to determine at this time whether or not we could comply with that.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: And let's just start with BellSouth. Take a look at that alternative language. Is that language acceptable, unacceptable in part, and --

MS. WHITE: I think we have a problem with that language for several reasons. One is it is putting new -- essentially it is putting a new performance measure in place that I don't know what it is going to entail to get confirmations to track the local freeze request being submitted. I mean, I think that is going to change your statement of regulatory costs which -- because it is something we haven't looked at.

The original language the staff had, and I don't have that in front of me, but it is something to the effect of, you know, local providers can't reject an LSR while the lifting of

a freeze is going on. I mean, that is not very artfully said, but that is the bottom line to it. BellSouth is working on putting a fix into place to address that problem that hopefully will be in place by July. But with this alternative language, I have no idea whether that fix that we are working on that is to be in place would comply with this alternative language or not. So I am concerned about work that has already been done on our end that if you adopt this alternative language may be just completely superfluous.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: What do you view as BellSouth's duty, couched in general language with regard to the subject matter of this proposed language?

MS. WHITE: Well, I think what we are trying to do is if we know -- if we have got an LSR that says, this person wants to change from this provider to the other provider, and we see that the end user has a local freeze, and we also know that, you know, we are in the middle of lifting the freeze, then we do what we can to assist the end user in moving from one provider to the other provider.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: So the duty is do what we can.

MS. WHITE: I think it is do the best we can, but we have to have something in place to be able to know whether there is -- whether the freeze is being lifted or not, and I think that is the fix we are working on.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Verizon, what is your position on this language, and also how does Verizon approach this issue?

MR. CHAPKIS: Verizon opposes this language similar to BellSouth. As a threshold matter, this is the first time that Verizon has seen this proposal, notwithstanding the fact that this process has been going or for quite some time. It is difficult to evaluate how quickly we could do this. 24 hours strikes me without research and without having the opportunity to consult our subject matter experts, as quite a tight turnaround.

Also, I would just like to mention that the magnitude of this problem or what this is designed to address is not that significant. I think something like one percent of Verizon's customers have a local PC freeze in place, and so that to the extent that this rule is costly, it is costly and it is not addressing a large problem. And I would have to say that in terms of what Verizon's process is, I think that Ms. White described it aptly is we do the best we can.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Sprint.

MS. MASTERTON: I believe that the alternative language that AT&T is proposing addresses most, if not all, of Sprint's concerns with the original language. This last sentence, where it says, you know, the underlying provider shall provide confirmation within 24 hours, I presume that

means 24 hours of receiving the request from the CLEC. And with that clarification, I think that it addresses our concerns.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: FDN.

MR. FEIL: Well, when I first read this alternative language AT&T proposed, I was a little concerned with the disparity between the way the UNE-P provider would be treated and the way the UNE-L would be treated.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: But not shocked.

MR. FEIL: But I recognize, however, that the UNE-P provider does have to take the extra step of actually sending an order to the ILEC in order to lift the freeze. That said, I don't know whether or not I can support the alternative language or not, having not consulted the client about it. I don't think at this time that the original language that Mr. Hatch referenced, the original subparagraph or Paragraph 13 would be objectionable to us.

And as I indicated before, I think that it may help if there is some sort of time line. I understand Ms. White's concern with establishing some additional type performance matrix associated with that, and maybe the way to resolve this is to have the rule stated more in the way of a guideline or something along that line.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: All right. Thank you. And just for the Commissioners, I mean, my concern with this

provision is that the specific time frame that is -- it is laid out, because we heard from -- we heard from AT&T who proposed it and MCI that they just don't know the basis for the 24 hours. And if they don't know the basis, parties don't know the basis, we don't know the basis, it seems somewhat arbitrary to just impose a time limit. And that is a commentary that I would like to throw out for discussion at the end of this.

I would like to move on to --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Commissioner, may I interpret?

Can I follow up on that before you move on?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Sure.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Are you are moving on to a different subject matter?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. This question is for BellSouth and for Verizon. I'm trying to understand the concern and how systems work and interface, and I guess from a very simplistic point of view it seems to me that if you, as the underlying carrier, receives a request for a local service change, you have got the LSR and then it indicates there is a local freeze, couldn't you just query a database saying, is there a pending lifting of the freeze? And if you come back yes, you just process it. I mean, what is so complicated? And I'm sure that I am oversimplifying it.

MS. SIMS: Commissioner Deason, this is Nancy Sims,

BellSouth. Today it is treated as any other pending order. In other words, first in, first worked. And if it comes in and there is a local service freeze in it rejects. In July, hopefully we will have a fix for that, because we have had complaints about the local service freeze not being lifted.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And what would be the fix?
Would it make a query to the database?

MS. SIMS: The fix will allow -- I don't know exactly how it queries, but it will allow for that order, if there is a an order in to lift the PC freeze and an order comes in to take that customer to another CLEC, the order will not be rejected. It will remain there until the local service freeze is lifted. So, yes, it will fix that situation in July.

MS. SIMS: Yes. We hope to be effective in July, barring any unforeseen circumstances. And I think the biggest concern we had was if we are the underlying provider and a customer is going from one CLEC to another CLEC, and the CLEC he is leaving he had a local service freeze on, one of the issues is how quickly will that CLEC get that LSR to us to lift the PC freeze. How quickly will that happen, because we have performance measures underlying that say, regardless of what kind of a service order we receive, we have to give them a firm order commitment within a certain period of time. We have to provision the order within a certain period of time. So we

already have performance measures behind the scenes on processing that order, regardless of what it is. So the question is, how quickly will the CLEC get the LSR to us to lift the PC freeze. That is one of the crucial pieces in this puzzle of processing the customer to the new CLEC.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Verizon.

MR. CHRISTIAN: David Christian with Verizon

Communications. I don't think I could have said it any better
than what Ms. Sims just informed you about. It is a timing
issue between systems, and the timing issue when the CLEC that
is losing the customer sends in the LSR to lift the freeze and
to make the change, and the new provider enters the LSR to take
the customer, how do you marry those two timing issues? And I
think that is where we are at.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you are saying the problem is really a further subset not only of customers that even have a local freeze, but those that do have a local freeze that want to transfer from one CLEC to another CLEC. So you are talking about a very small number.

MR. CHRISTIAN: A very small number of customers here in this situation.

MS. KHAZRAEE: Commissioner Davidson, this is Sandy Khazraee with Sprint. And I know you didn't address that question to Sprint, but I feel like I need to respond. The original language that we responded to in our comments said,

"Local providers shall ensure that the local service order will not reject while the local freeze lift request is in progress." And it is true what Mr. Hatch said. We related our comments to the legal side, which is if there is a local freeze, we are not supposed to be taking it off. That is the point of having a local freeze. But if you are going to get into the system changes, Sprint would have an issue, and we would not be able to do what I believe was just described in that question because currently a customer that has a local freeze has an SAE code in their record which says they have a local freeze. When we receive an LSR from a CLEC to change that customer's local service, our systems query a database called CRB and it looks at what SAE codes are on that customer's account. when it sees the SAE code for a local PC freeze, it rejects the order. And in order to keep that from happening, we would have to go in and revise, make programming revisions in our systems, and I did not determine the cost or the timing to do that because I really wasn't aware that we were going to be discussing that today. So I apologize for not having that information. But it would be system impacting and it would require changes.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, any other questions?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Yes, Commissioner. Following

up on -- and just to reiterate, I mean, that was sort of my

concern is that at this point we don't have a record basis for setting a time here; whether it is 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, or 12 hours, we don't know.

Moving on to the issue of number portability, which Ms. Masterton raised. And I apologize if I just missed this, this Page 20, Attachment A, that was handed out, did Sprint hand that out at the beginning?

MS. MASTERTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: And your proposed change is to -- in that section, Section 3, striking beginning at "or" and eliminating the phrase ending with "status." Would that language in and of -- the proposed language, the local provider shall not disconnect a subscriber's working number regardless of whether a balance is owed, would that address the situation where a service has been disconnected? I mean, you have eliminated the language, but isn't it possible that a balance is owed and service has been disconnected?

MS. MASTERTON: Right. I mean, yes, obviously if it is a temporary disconnect, the reason for it is because a balance is owed. What we were trying to get at because it speaks to a working number and we interpret that to mean a number that is working for the customer and a number in temporary disconnect status is not. The purpose of that language was really to address -- the one concern that staff talked about in their recommendation was that some providers

have left a customer on line until they get a request for local service, and then they disconnect them even if a balance is owed. And we were trying to continue to address that. Once you get a request to transfer the service, you can't disconnect it.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: And, finally, for Mr. Chapkis, could you again articulate your issue with the preferred carrier freeze?

MR. CHAPKIS: Certainly, Commissioner Davidson. What Verizon would really like to do, and I can repeat the language specifically if you want me to at the end, but we want to make sure we can mention the preferred carrier freeze to the customer when the customer first contacts the company for service, not when --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Could you go ahead and give us the language, Mr. Chapkis, because I missed it. You were going quickly.

MR. CHAPKIS: Okay. And let me give you the language. In Subsection 5, between the words local provider and with concerns, I would insert the language, "For the initiation of service or."

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Could you repeat that for me, Richard, please.

MR. CHAPKIS: Yes. In Subsection 5 of the preferred carrier freeze rule, between -- in the, I guess it is the third

line of that section there is the words local provider with concerns, and in between those two, in between local provider and with concerns, I would insert the words "For the initiation of service, or."

COMMISSIONER JABER: Thank you.

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MR. HATCH: May I make an observation to that language?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Sure.

MR. HATCH: We would probably oppose that language, because one of the biggest problems that this rule does address for us is that it prohibits the affirmative solicitation or marketing of PC freezes. We view that in the CLEC community as absolutely anticompetitive, because the ILEC who has the vast bulk of the customers now continues to get most of the local service requests. And if you take the language that Mr. Chapkis is suggesting here now, there is an extraordinarily fine line between marketing and informing. And, frankly, it would have to be done on a case-by-case basis, and I don't know how you would make that distinction. But if you get into the scenario where you are actually affirmatively pushing customers to solicit PC freezes, local PC freezes, then it really is anticompetitive, because then what happens is the customer doesn't have a concern with it. It has been presented to them as something you really should do. And as I mentioned earlier, the whole PC freeze problem was really more of an LD problem,

it has never been a local problem. And as Mr. Chapkis mentioned earlier, as he stated, less than one percent of the customers have a PC freeze. Well, if you start doing this language, that number is going to go up. And notwithstanding even at one percent, if Verizon has got a million customers, what is that in real terms of numbers of customers that are affected by a PC freeze? And which adds incrementally to every attempt for a CLEC to go and recruit those customers. one thing if a customer thinks they have a problem to request it, clearly Florida Statutes require that you notify them every year at least annually that the PC freeze is available. think that is enough. But to take the next step and to start incrementally down that slippery slope of affirmatively marketing them, I think is a bad way to go. It locks in customers for them and makes it that much more difficult for competition to take place and to take hold.

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mean, the rule as drafted -- the language that Mr. Chapkis is suggesting seems to narrow the universe. The language added contacts the local provider for the initiation of service.

Let's say that language wasn't in there. Wouldn't the rule as drafted still address that scenario? I mean, you have added modifying language in.

MR. HATCH: I'm not sure that it does.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, you can say a

subscriber who contacts the local provider with concerns about slamming. That is this universe. A subscriber who contacts the local provider for the initiation of service narrows that down.

MR. HATCH: It doesn't, because you inserted or. It is those that call for service and also the universe of those that call with concerns. You have expanded the universe to the extent they are not coincident.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I see what you are saying.

MR. HATCH: And so with concerns is fine with us, but incrementally adding an additional increment of folks that they can essentially inform, which really for our purposes amounts to a solicitation.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Is there an existing rule on the book that would prohibit the local provider addressing this issue, a proposed local provider addressing this issue?

MR. HATCH: No.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: And I'm trying to think as a customer. If a customer called a company and said, listen, this is what has been happening to me, and I want to get a new carrier, get a great deal, good price, good service, but I don't want to be sort of run over like I have been in the past and this is an issue. Could the carrier address that?

MR. HATCH: I assume so. I'm not quite sure what you are referring to. I'm not quite sure of the specific scenario

that you are trying to get to.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well --

MR. HATCH: I mean, the problem --

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, let me ask Mr. Chapkis. Are there reasons for talking about a preferred carrier freeze at the outset other than because someone is being slammed?

MR. CHAPKIS: I just don't perceive this as marketing. I just think it is to enhance the information that the customer has, and it is merely asking the customer do you want the service or do you not want the service. Just like asking them what long distance provider do you want. It makes them aware of their alternatives and gives them a chance to choose the service or not choose the service. Which by the way Verizon doesn't charge for.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Chapkis.

MR. HATCH: They don't charge because they are not allowed to.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Are you the only one that can provide this service?

MS. WHITE: No. I'm sorry, I'm a little eager.

(Laughter). But, I mean, to me it's like if it is a new customer, then it is a customer who may not have gotten the bill insert or the notice saying local freezes are available. To me it is the same as asking what choices do you want, that kind of stuff.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Ms. White, but that is the point of my question. When you ask a customer what long distance provider do you want, you have the whole array of long distance providers before you to choose from. If you ask a customer in this scenario, if you ask a customer would you like a PC freeze, can the customer then say, yes, I would like my PC freeze from ABC Company over there. That is not the question that is being asked. There isn't an array of choices. That is my question. Are you the only one that can provide this service?

MS. WHITE: No, you are absolutely correct, we are not the only one. But we are the one, or AT&T is the one, or whoever is the one they are calling and saying I want local service from. If this is a new customer, chances are they haven't gotten a notice that says you can have a PC freeze. If you wait for them to call and complain about slamming, you know, then you have got the complaint to deal with.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Did it affect --

MS. WHITE: I'm just saying it seems to me like it is more customer service to say for a brand new customer, do you want it or don't you want it. Not, hey, we have got a great deal for you, this PC freeze. Boy, you have got to have it. It is the greatest thing since sliced bread. But here is an option; this is what it does, do you want it or don't you want it, period.

I am seeing

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Let me tell you, the PC freeze is a 1 very attractive option. It is. I mean, if anyone came over 2 and said, we can guarantee that you, whatever, okay, safety of 3 some sort, and it doesn't cost you a thing, who would say no? 4 The problem that I'm seeing is that since the company, since 5 the provider -- and, again, it doesn't have to be -- like you 6 said, it doesn't have to be BellSouth, or Verizon, or any of 7 the ILECs, it could just as well be an MCI or an AT&T that can 9 offer the service. But do you see the distinction between asking a simple question in which there are -- of one provider 10 of which there are an array of choices, and this situation 11 where when you are asking do you want motherhood and apple pie 12 and you said yes, well, I am the only one that can give it to 13 you in this scenario. And there is a difference. 14 a distinction in those circumstances, because this kind of 15 16 protection can have the effect in my mind of, in fact, 17 making -- I mean, I will be honest with you, I've got to agree 18 with the way that Mr. Hatch has -- I am not ascribing any 19 motives here. But do you see that it does create an extra 20 step? And then we get into this whole complicated rule. 21

I understand. MS. WHITE:

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And once the PC freeze is established

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MS. WHITE: But I also understand that Mr. Hatch must not have talked to very many CLECs, because we have found many,

many CLECs that automatically put PC freezes on customers' accounts when they sign up for service without the customer even knowing. Now, I know that is what this is supposed to combat.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And that is something, and perhaps that is something that will be abated, that is a practice that gets abated by rules like this.

MS. WHITE: And I hope it does.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I hope it does, too, because I wouldn't want -- that is not something that should be happening.

MS. WHITE: I understand exactly what you are saying.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I think that goes for everyone. I think that goes for everyone here. And if this rule has the effect of eliminating those possibilities just as much, but I guess I want to come back to the focus of the rule. I'm having trouble seeing -- for all the good, for all the good that the service does, and it does and I would urge every customer out there listening to really get educated on the services that are available for them, I am just not convinced that it is the provider in the catbird seat that needs to be offering it, because one way or another it inures to their benefit despite the best of intentions of which we all have.

MS. WHITE: Well, and I understand what you are saying completely, and I guess I kind of viewed this as a

somewhat different situation.

MS. WHITE: I agree with him in the general sense of things, but I viewed this as a little bit different because it was a new customer who may not have gotten a notice, who may not know that this option is available. And so, you know, are you giving the customer the full information. That is the only thing I'm talking about. This instance is that I'm looking at this as I just moved to the state, hey, I don't know this is available.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Do you agree with him?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I don't want to -- and I don't want anyone to misunderstand me. I don't want to sound like I am against having customers in Florida and for that matter nationwide to be as well educated about the services, protective service quote, unquote available to them as possible. That is not my intent. But perhaps the information and perhaps the education has to come through another channel, so as to remove, so as to remove the unintended consequences that services like this have. It should be a conscious choice not necessarily offered by a company, any company, any local provider that by virtue of that service stands to create an advantage of some sort no matter how, no matter how peripheral it might be. And I'm sorry, there are other Commissioners with questions.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Chairman.

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MS. McNULTY: Chairman Baez, I just have one comment that may help with this conversation. I believe the existing rule requires local -- the companies that bill for local service to inform their customers with the first bill, so I think that would address the problems. So they get information, you know, within the first billing cycle and it would alleviate the concerns.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Chapkis, perhaps Commissioner

Jaber, who was a question right now, will create an opening for
you to comment on that.

MR. CHAPKIS: Certainly.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I will be glad to. Mr.

Chairman, the exchange you had with Ms. White has given me an opportunity to come back with some foundation questions I have and some concerns I've got with regard to the focus of the rule to use your words. I need staff to address for me what the genesis of the proposed rule is, what you believe the problem is, the severity of the problem, and how this rule solves the problem. I am trying to get my hands around, Mr. Kennedy, why we need to initiate rulemaking and the scope of this rulemaking.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. The purpose for the initiation of the rulemaking was for the past three years we have had significant -- what we believe are a significant number of complaints where competitive local exchange companies primarily

have placed freezes on customers service without their authorization. This directly impacts the customer who cannot move to a new provider because the freeze is there, and because it costs the CLEC to remove that freeze, they just disconnect the customer in many cases. The customer winds up without service. This morning I did a quick review from October the 1st of 2003 until 1/28/2004 of complaints regarding these types of issues.

COMMISSIONER JABER: From what time period to what time period?

MR. KENNEDY: 10/1/03 to 1/28/04. That I have identified we had 196 complaints involving 32 different companies, and in many cases the customer wound up without service because the freeze was there. So that is what we are dealing with on basically a daily basis.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Let's take it a step at a time.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I'm sorry, Commissioner Jaber, but,

Mr. Kennedy, can you clarify briefly when you say, "involving

32 different companies," that the 32 different companies had

requested changes of service?

MR. KENNEDY: No, these are complaints filed against -- 196 complaints have been filed against 32 different companies providing local service.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Because these companies allegedly have freezes on --

MR. KENNEDY: Right, or they won't port the number 1 because money is owed. It is a combination of the two. 2 Primarily PC freezes, though. 3 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And just for the record, there are 4 not 32 ILECs here. 5 MR. KENNEDY: No, I think there may have been two 6 7 against the ILECs, all the rest were against CLECs. 8 COMMISSIONER JABER: Chairman Baez asked a couple of 9 my questions. I want to take it a step at a time. complaints, are they from end user customers, or other 10 11 providers, or a combination? 12 MR. KENNEDY: It is a combination, primarily end 13 user. COMMISSIONER JABER: And obviously, you know, you can 14 15 determine what that combination is, you have the numbers. 16 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. 17 COMMISSIONER JABER: As Chairman Baez touched on the 32 different companies, I am assuming that the majority just 18 because the numbers work out the way they work out, that the 19 majority of the 32 different companies are ALEC companies. 20 21 MR. KENNEDY: That is correct. 22 COMMISSIONER JABER: Now, do you have enough 23 information to dig deep to determine whether those ALEC 24 companies that are being complained about have the difficulty

in removing the freeze because they are UNE-P CLECs?

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They don't. What I see is they don't MR. KENNEDY: 1 even attempt to remove it. They have no concern for the 2 3 customer. They don't submit an order. COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. You have got 4 documentation showing that the problem is they haven't 5 submitted the order? 6 MR. KENNEDY: That is correct. 7 8 COMMISSIONER JABER: And you said the customer winds 9 up without service. 10 MR. KENNEDY: Right. 11 COMMISSIONER JABER: How do you know that? MR. KENNEDY: That is what they state in their 12 13 complaints. COMMISSIONER JABER: And how have you solved those 14 complaints, resolved the complaints to the customer's 15 satisfaction without this rule? 16 MR. KENNEDY: I know in many of these that we handle 17 18 in our particular division the customers basically went to a 19 new carrier with a new phone number and they were without 20 service 14 days. You can't hardly undo this once it is done. 21 Once they are disconnected, I mean, they are at square one. 22 They start all over again. And that is what we see happening. 23 Now, in companies that don't know that they cannot 24 put a freeze on, that it is not really their choice, the

customer's choice, we have companies like that who voluntarily

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take them off. Those aren't the problem companies. It is the others who really want to know when the customer is moving, who may call the customer, put pressure on them to stay with them, threaten them, or whatever they may do.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, let me ask you this, Mr.

Kennedy. To some degree it is a devil's advocate kind of a question. Don't read into it more than necessary, but to the degree the consumer has a choice and can give up on the company that is not providing the new service, for whatever reason, why is that a concern of this regulatory agency in a developing competitive market?

MR. KENNEDY: Well, I have thought of that question. Besides the problem for the consumers in a competitive market, the fact that they put the freezes on and don't allow the customers to go to a new carrier, that as Mr. Hatch, I believe stated, could be considered anticompetitive.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And how does the proposed rule address your concern in that regard?

MR. KENNEDY: I'm sorry, I missed that.

COMMISSIONER JABER: You just said that your concern would be from a consumer standpoint that there might be some anticompetitive behavior. I don't know if your concern is legitimate or not, but how does your rule proposal address your concern?

MR. KENNEDY: By not allowing the company to put the

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freezes on without the customer's expressed authorization as required in the rule, and not an automatic adding the freeze when they just acquire the customer.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And to follow your logic, how does the definition of temporary disconnect come in? And let me just state so you know, my preference is to not have a time period, either. But how does the definition address any of the concern you have?

MR. KENNEDY: That is to me a separate issue on Sprint not porting a number and temporary disconnect because of monies owed. I know a few years ago we contacted the FCC staff and proposed this issue, and they said they should not be held, they should not hold the number.

COMMISSIONER JABER: So are you saying that part of the rule was not proposed by staff at all?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes, it was. Yes, it was, but that wasn't the primary problem when we went into this. The primary problem was the companies placing the freezes without the customers even knowing about it.

COMMISSIONER JABER: But as it relates to whether a number can be ported if a customer has not paid an outstanding bill, that can be separate and distinct from the concern that you have been talking to me about?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Are there FCC rules, guidelines.

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That address the issue of whether a number can be ported if there are outstanding bills?

MR. CASEY: In October of last year the FCC came out with an order, it was actually the wireless number portability order, and numerous times they mentioned in the order that the number cannot be held hostage because monies are owed. They did do an interpretation of the number portability definition, and they said by Commission rules and under the Telecommunications Act -- as a matter of fact, I can quote it if you would like.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Go ahead.

MR. CASEY: This is an interpretation of the number portability rule. "We interpret this language to mean that consumers must be able to change carriers while keeping their telephone number as easily as they may change carriers without taking their telephone number with them. Accordingly, we conclude that carriers may not impose nonporting related restrictions on the porting out process."

And all through that article are the three or four more times they say the number cannot be held hostage because of money.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I want to give other

Commissioners an opportunity to ask you all questions, so let

me just ask one final one. I am moving to the rule

specifically. If the Commission decides to move this rule

forward, your draft 25-4.083, Sub -- let me see if I can find it quickly. It is the first subsection, Mr. Kennedy. A PC freeze shall not be imposed on a subscriber's account without the subscriber's authorization. The first part of the rule.

MR. KENNEDY: The first paragraph under 25-4.083?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. Should that be "shall not be imposed or removed or lifted"?

MR. KENNEDY: Right.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Your point is it shouldn't be placed on the freeze -- it shouldn't be placed on the customer's service and it shouldn't be removed from the service without the customer's --

MR. KENNEDY: That is correct. Placed or removed.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: I have a question of staff.

You used the -- you said that the number can't be held hostage.

How does this rule, though, allow for us solving the problem of individuals who are not paying their bill, but who want to maintain their number and move to another company? It would seem to me that --

MR. CASEY: Staff believes that if a customer has a number in temporary disconnect it must be ported according to the FCC, even with monies owed. Now, the customer can make arrangements or the carrier can collect their monies by other

means, through other statutes and things, but they can't hold that number hostage.

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COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Okay. And that is exactly what I'm trying to get at, number versus individual. I just don't want to have a situation that allows an individual to manipulate the system based on the fact that numbers can't be held hostage, a number, a phone number.

MR. KENNEDY: Can I address that?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes.

MR. KENNEDY: I believe we have to look at that as a management problem really for the companies. If the customer is not paying them, they have to use their collection techniques, disconnection. Once they are disconnected, it can't be ported and they have guidelines on that. This rule won't solve a customer who doesn't pay. We see that as a management issue for the companies. You know, if they take a customer, I assume they do a credit background check of their capability to pay, and this rule will not address that. it's two cases they can port, if it is a working number, and I'm not sure listening to the conversation here today whether or not a working number -- I believe what Sprint proposed, a working number even if they owed money, they will release them. But a temporary disconnected number, they may owe money and then again they may not. Maybe the company is wrong in some of those cases. We have found that to be the case, as well.

it is a two-way street, but primarily probably the majority of customers do owe money, but I don't think this rule is addressing that. That is a management issue for the companies, and I don't have an answer for that.

management issue, but it also may be an issue -- not to put you on the spot -- but it also may be an issue that is encouraging companies to not release that number until they can collect what is owed. I'm just trying to figure out how we can modify our rule in order to create something that is more acceptable for the customer as well as the company as it relates to monies that are owed.

MR. KENNEDY: I understand your concern, and I look at it, yes, that may be true, but they can still leave even if they don't take the number with them. They can do the same thing by having a disconnect and ordering service from a new company and not paying. So, either way I see it the company may not get paid, and then they have to go with their techniques for collection to try to obtain the payment.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason, my apologies.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I think Commissioner Davidson was in a series of questions. Did he finish?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Davidson actually finished, yes. The floor is yours, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: All right. Well, I wanted to

go back to where we were talking about the Verizon proposal to insert language allowing them to inform customers at the initiation of service of the option of a local service freeze. And I believe Mr. Hatch had an objection that that was anticompetitive. And I guess my question is for Mr. Hatch. I'm having a problem with your leap of logic that informing a customer of an option is anticompetitive. You need to explain that to me.

MR. HATCH: Sure, I would be glad to. First, in terms of presenting the information to the customer, the customer gets that. The customer gets the information as to the option of a local PC freeze or an LD PC freeze in its first bill. It has to have that pursuant to existing rule.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me interrupt. If they are going to get it 30 days later from calling to initiate service, why not tell them when they are initiating service? And we both know that when someone is speaking to a customer service representative about choices and options when they are initiating service, they are more in tune and they are listening. Lots of times people get inserts in bills and they find their way into the trash can rather rapidly.

MR. HATCH: Let me put it to you this way,

Commissioner Deason. AT&T takes the position there should be
no local PC freezes because we view them as terribly
anticompetitive.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Hold on. I'm sorry, I've got to ask this question. Well, why are we discussing all of these options, or the procedures when there is a freeze in place, how you go about it, lifting it and changing, and it has to be done within 24 hours, how then does the fact that there is a local service freeze equate to it being anticompetitive?

MR. HATCH: The existence of a local -- there can be an affirmative good from a local PC freeze that prevents slamming, the unauthorized change of a customer. There can be a bad effect from a local PC freeze that you have heard Mr. Kennedy refer to, which is by far the more prevalent case, where the company that has the carrier, including a lot of CLECs, use that freeze as an offensive or perhaps a defensive weapon to keep those customers as long and as hard as they possibly can. Ultimately forcing them to choose another carrier and essentially forego their existing phone number in order to escape their existing serving carrier.

That is the anticompetitive effects of a freeze. It is that weapon to be used to prevent customers from voting with their feet. It is a roadblock to competitive. That is why AT&T has taken the position that there should be none.

Now, having said that, Florida Statutes require that it be offered to customers. Now, I would submit to you that the history of that requirement comes out of the LD industry, not the local industry. But there is no distinction in the

statute drawn between those two, so you are kind of stuck with it on both sides. But I will say to you that when a customer calls up and says, I want to sign up for service, then the question becomes how is that information presented.

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I mean, if you are up late night watching TV at all ever, the bane of late night TV is the infomercial. Under the guise of presenting information, it is trying to sell you something. And when you start down this path that says, okay, you can tell them about the existence of the freeze, then you are started down that slippery slope of using it as an offensive weapon to keep your customers and to prevent them from leaving you once you have acquired them. That is the anticompetitive effects. We think by far the better course is, yes, they have to know, but they are given that information in their first bill and they are given that information annually. Yes, I understand the potential that they won't read their bill, which I would say shame on them, or that they don't read bill-stuffers. Everybody does it. I can't say that I have read every word of every bill stuffer that I have ever gotten, but I actually scan them just to see if there is anything of curiosity. And I assure you I read my bill.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Are you done? Okay. Go ahead, Commissioner Bradley.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes, a question for Mr. Hatch.

Getting back to what I asked staff earlier, my question is along the line of socialization of costs, of carrying customers who don't pay their bills. How does AT&T deal with the socialization of costs as it relates to maintaining its business structure? I mean, how does AT&T socialize that cost for customers who don't pay their bills? I mean, is it passed on to bill paying customers? And I heard what you said about anticompetitive behavior, but I'm just trying to figure out how all of this benefits the bill paying customer. And maybe I shouldn't be asking you, maybe I should be put that out there for everyone to answer, not just AT&T.

MR. HATCH: At some point every carrier, regardless of who they are, has to socialize the cost, if you will. It becomes an uncollectible that goes into their accounting system and just an ordinary amount of that. Now, how you ameliorate those numbers has to do with how you select customers. In general, you have the option of doing credit checks on your customers. You certainly have the option under current rules of imposing deposits on credit risky customers. However difficult that may be, it is still an option. You always have collections issues on the back end. If you are owed enough money, it is worth it to go pursue that customer for collections. The issue of this hold on a customer's telephone number to sort of ensure payment or to create leverage for easier opportunities for payment, I'm not sure about that. I

know that historically the Commission has opposed that. with respect to when -- the first number portability that came around was 800-number portability. There were a lot of issues then at the time because carriers, particularly because 800-numbers are basically a business issue, carriers that had invested a lot of time and advertising in 800-numbers, all of a sudden when number portability became a possibility, they were going to carriers that were offering them good deals. the most famous case way back when was 1-800-Holiday for Holiday Inn. That was their marketing number and to leave a carrier and give up that number was just an impossibility for them. And so when 800 number portability came along, one of the first issues that came up is if you owe me money, I'm not going to port your number. And basically the resolution of that is you can't do that, you can't hold numbers hostage for that reason.

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understand that this is the FCC's rule, and I'm having a problem with the logic behind it, but let me ask staff this question before I go any further with this. Does this Commission have the authority under the rules that have been promulgated by the FCC to address the issue of customers and number portability who have not paid their bills, or is that something that --

MS. CIBULA: We wouldn't enforce the FCC rules.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Beg your pardon?

MS. CIBULA: We don't have the authority to enforce the FCC's rules. We would have to have our own independent authority to do that.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: We would have to have what?

MS. CIBULA: Our own independent authority to do

that.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: But do we have the authority?

MS. CIBULA: We have the authority in our statutes,

and if we did these rules, then we would have the authority

under our rules. But we don't have -- we can't enforce the FCC rules.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: No, my question is, do we have the authority to deviate from the FCC rule as it relates to number portability and customers who are not billpayers?

MS. CIBULA: No, our rules should be consistent with the FCC's rules in that regard.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And the reason why I'm asking that question is it would seem to me logically that if nonbillpayers are not allowed to have number portability, that we would be solving one problem that encourages companies to use this process in order to leverage the nonbillpayers to encourage them to pay before they are allowed to have continued services. Because, you know, people are smart. I mean, why not incur a bill of \$4,000 and just switch carriers, local

carriers? And maybe I'm not going down the right line, I mean, down the correct path, because if the FCC has mandated that it is something that we have to follow, I don't want us to get outside of --

MR. KENNEDY: Could I add something --

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: -- of what we need to do.

MR. KENNEDY: -- that might put a little bit more of a perspective for all of us. During the workshops and what have you, it is my understanding like the temporary disconnect status, BellSouth and Verizon currently allow the people to migrate to another carrier when they are in temporary disconnect. I am assuming that all the CLECs that are reselling BellSouth and Verizon services do the same thing. To my knowledge, Sprint is the only one that doesn't do that.

And, of course, it would follow on that their CLEC resellers underneath them because of their operating system, which requires the \$400,000 modification, they would have the same problem of not being able to allow numbers to port to another carrier in temporary disconnect. So it is kind of a one-pronged issue here related to the other carriers.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes. I understand the debate about what is the correct policy in regard to this, but I guess -- and I understand that. The question that I have is back to the concern about being either consistent with the

FCC's policy or not and the fact that it is staff's opinion that the FCC policy would be preemptive, and we have got to be consistent. My question, I guess, is a more simple one. If there is a FCC policy out there and if it is effective, why do we even have anything in our rule concerning it?

MS. CIBULA: The company should be following what the FCC's policy is, that is correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. So either there is a policy or is there not -- I understand that there has been some pronouncements from the FCC in regards to wireless portability. So is there a rule that the FCC, that you can point to that the FCC says this is the law of the land and all the companies have to follow it?

MS. CIBULA: No, there is no FCC rule that addresses that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That is all I need to know. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And Commissioner Davidson.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: That was the same question that I was going to ask. I understand staff has a desire for the policy to be interpreted in a certain way, but my position on this is that -- and I think Sprint's language draws the right compromise, and I think as a matter of policy the fact that money is owed doesn't stop the customer from porting their number. But, with Sprint's language, a company would not be

precluded from stopping the porting of that number for an account that is in temporary disconnect. And I think that draws a good balance. I mean, we have to balance a customer's right to port a number with the company's right to collect the money due. And there is sort of a fine line and maybe that is where we draw it between monies that are owed, you know, past due 30 days and a bill that is in temporary disconnect. I see sort of no entitlement of a customer to port a number where \$250 is owed to the company and the phone has been disconnected.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Rightfully owed.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Rightfully owed. But you know what? We have got rules in place --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Undisputed.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: -- exactly, to take care of those issues. I mean, if companies are out there in bad faith disconnecting their customers, we are going to learn of that, I suppose.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Jaber, I think I skipped over you.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Just a clean-up question. The question, Mr. Kennedy, I asked you about putting in the word lifted in that portion of the rule, are their similar corrections that you have discovered in the last few days as you have prepared for this agenda that you need to bring to our

1	attention? I will tell you why I ask. Mr. Hatch, I guess it
2	was Mr. Hatch, you brought up 800 numbers and portability, and
3	I have a vague recollection of that whole debate about whether
4	you port an 800 number or you transfer an 800 number. And it
5	may not be worth it to correct in this rule, but I did
6	notice and I don't know the section, which is why I'm asking
7	you open, you know, in an open fashion are there other
8	corrections that need to be made to this rule?
9	MR. KENNEDY: We had a request from Verizon,
10	25-24.490 on Page 26 of the rule where we talk about toll free
11	number portability, and everywhere within that particular
12	section the word portability would change to a version of
13	transfer, i.e., transferability. And that would change, I
14	believe, five times or so in that section. All the word ports
15	would go to transfer or some variation of that.
16	COMMISSIONER JABER: So you agree with it.
17	MR. KENNEDY: We have no problem with that.
18	COMMISSIONER JABER: But is that the appropriate
19	terminology?
20	MR. KENNEDY: Yes, because they really don't port.
21	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So there is I'm sorry,
22	Commissioner Jaber, I just want to get stuff straight. There
23	are no changes that need to be made to this new language at
24	this point or is that what you are

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MR. KENNEDY: On Page 26 of --

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1	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Yes, I'm looking at it now.
2	MR. KENNEDY: Line 12, we have the word toll-free
3	number portability, that word would change to transferability.
4	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay.
5	MR. KENNEDY: Line 13, porting would be transferring
6	I hope I can see all of these. Line 16, the word port would be
7	transfer. And there is one more. Line 19, the word porting
8	would be transferring. And Line 22, the word ported will be
9	transferred. And then, of course, we have the words temporary
10	disconnect in here, so however it is decided on that would
11	affect that part.
12	COMMISSIONER JABER: And those are the only changes
13	in that regard?
14	MR. KENNEDY: Let me look. We had some questions
15	about the first paragraph on Page 21, Lines 2 through 4, the
16	necessity of those words.
17	COMMISSIONER JABER: Where?
18	MR. KENNEDY: Page 21, 25-4.083, the lead
19	introduction.
20	COMMISSIONER JABER: Oh, I had asked you are
21	referring to something I had asked you earlier?
22	MR. KENNEDY: Right.
23	COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. I'm not asking you for
24	those, but I am glad you reminded me. I'm just asking you for
25	clean-up terminology and corrections

1 MR. KENNEDY: Let's see. 2 COMMISSIONER JABER: -- in preparation for a motion 3 or additional discussion. 4 MR. KENNEDY: I believe that was it. 5 COMMISSIONER JABER: But now that you have brought it up. 6 7 MR. KENNEDY: Sorry, that will teach me. COMMISSIONER JABER: No, I'm glad you did. 8 9 you. My concern related to that introductory paragraph is, do 10 you all find it repetitive or inconsistent with the definition? 11 MR. KENNEDY: It's not needed. We could take that 12 sentence out. It adds nothing. COMMISSIONER JABER: For the benefit of the 13 Commissioners, let me finish my question and you can answer it. 14 15 Commissioners, my question to staff in a staff meeting was does that conflict with the definition of PC freeze in a prior 16 17 section, and I guess, Mr. Kennedy, you are saying that it is 18 just not necessary language anyway. 19 MR. KENNEDY: Right. COMMISSIONER JABER: 20 Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, any other questions? 22 Commissioner Bradley. 23 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes. I'm still looking at Sprint's language under Subsection 3. It says, "A local 24 25 provider shall not disconnect the subscriber's working number

unless or whether a balance is owed after receiving a request from another local provider." And I was just wondering what the effect might be if additional language was added to include after a provider -- to include this language, "And the disconnected customer has made a provision to pay the previous local carrier." I'm just trying to get at socialization of costs that these local providers have to implement in order to meet the cost of doing business that is incurred as a result of nonpayers. And I'm just putting that out there for discussion.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner, that is a question to the rest of us?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, I tell you the way I interpret it. I think what Sprint has proposed sort of draws a line at some point, and it seems to me that this language actually creates a -- actually creates more of a duty or a responsibility on the part of the local provider to be prompt in applying its disconnection, its temporary disconnect policies. So it kind of puts a burden on them not to be slack in how they approach their collections, if you will, in general terms. And it actually creates a line upon which we can still serve the interest in having -- I guess Commissioner Davidson referred to it as sort of an entitlement, and I think that has limitations. I would agree with him. But, you know, serving that policy that you shouldn't hold a number hostage and still

allow for companies that are prompt and that are consistent and that are diligent in applying their collection policies to still maintain whatever entitlement they have to be paid prior to creating a -- I will call it a runaway situation, you know, which you refer to that the customers can go ahead and change service and leave all sorts of bills behind. And it seems to me that it is a -- I will say it here, it sounds like a pretty good compromise because of that fact, because it forces the company to be responsible for its own categorization of these debts, and still draws that line once the LSR, once the customer, the customer can still get ahead of it. You know, they can go ahead and say, I want to change service. that LSR has been delivered to the ILEC or to the underlying carrier, that's it, their opportunity to have enforced their collection policies ends. I think it puts both people in a race, you know, on the offensive, and that is okay with me. I mean, you know, there is a point at which you say, hey, company, shame on you, you let this one get away. Don't you think?

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COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And I don't disagree with that. I understand perfectly what the FCC rule is, but I guess I'm just sort of still hung up on personal responsibility --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I agree with you on personal responsibility.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: -- and how that cost is

socialized. If a customer is not personally responsible for paying their bills and what the impact is upon the general body of ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I think there is personal responsibility on both sides of that equation, as well. I mean, I'm not sure that -- I am not sure that completely insulating the companies -- and I say this with the knowledge that there are collection actions and, you know, credit impacts, and all the other tools in a company's tool box that they can use to try and recover their resources or recover the monies that they are rightly owed. None of that has gone away, so I see it as sort of a compromise to be able to serve two masters, if you will.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Exactly. And I was trying to disincentivize local service freezes as a result of nonpayment of services provided.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Yes. Commissioner, as well, is that an amendment that you are requesting? I mean, I guess I am at a loss in a parliamentary sense as to how to deal with that.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes. I just I wanted to float that out there and see what the reaction might be. I know there are greater minds than me up here as it relates to some of these positions.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: If I can step in, I will tell you where I am on this. I philosophically agree 100 percent

with you, Commissioner Bradley. I mean, I've got my own sort of issues with porting requirements. I understand on the one hand that -- especially I think for business customers that maybe having a specific number matters. But just for me and from my own perspective, not that this is relevant, I just don't care about my number. My cell phone number could change, my Vonage number could change, my eFax could change, I just don't care. I think this whole portability issue is one that has imposed a great cost on the industry.

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The other side is that folks want their numbers and the duty sort of applies to all local carriers, the big ones, the small ones, the ILECs, and the CLECs. And I think, I mean, I share all of your concerns, and for me the Sprint proposal sort of draws the bright line. I think given the federal policy -- and, you know, I adhere to Commissioner Deason's view that we always follow what the FCC does and says, and we do that to the letter. But, the FCC has made pretty clear that we can't -- that numbers cannot be held hostage, even if certain amounts are due. So, the Sprint proposal works for me in the sense that the company does have the right to put a phone into a temporary disconnect status, and they can do that according to its own policies whenever certain amounts are due. And I agree with Chairman Baez that they need to be vigilant in enforcing. And they can really do that up to the point that a local service request change is made. But once company two

comes in and says, let's switch, they can't do that. So it strikes the right line. And so while I philosophically agree wholeheartedly with you on the socialization of cost issue, I think sort of given the federal policy we can't quite probably go as far as that. So that is where I am on the issue.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me just say since we all know that Commissioner Davidson believes that we should regulate every type of service and technology to the fullest extent possible, I am in agreement with what he says.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, is your statement tantamount to a suggestion that we use the Sprint language as an amendment, or is that just discussion?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, whenever the Chairman is at the point of accepting motions --

Opportunity to entertain -- and, again, there has been several proposed changes on the part of the companies that haven't really been discussed at least, and I am hoping we will be able to get all of them and massage them into one motion for efficiency sake. But, yes, I think at the appropriate time we will probably take up -- I mean, you have heard at least two or three Commissioners --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me just say quickly, in all seriousness I am in agreement with what Commissioner Davidson said. I think that the Sprint language does draw a balance,

and I think it does promote personal responsibility. But also 1 2 I think it puts some responsibility on the carrier to make sure that they are abiding by their own internal procedures when it 3 4 comes to making decisions about imposing a temporary 5 disconnect. And I would not want there to be -- I would not want there to be a request for a change in service for that to 6 be the trigger to impose a temporary disconnect. It should not 7 be the trigger, it should be an independent management decision 8 9 as to when and under what circumstances you impose a temporary 10 disconnect.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I think that this language at least for me keeps that under control. You know, you have a business to run and have to -- I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Kennedy is trying to tell us something.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Oh. Forgive me, Mr. Kennedy.

MR. KENNEDY: Just to clarify, the Sprint language taking out temporary disconnect, if that were to go out of the rule, the number will not be ported.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I don't think we -- I think what we were talking about is Sub 3 on .082 at this point.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And, Commissioners --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, I think he -- I'm sorry,
Mr. Chairman, I know you are trying to move us forward. I

1	think what Mr. Kennedy is talking about is Paragraph 2,
2	although I don't understand what Mr. Kennedy said.
3	MR. KENNEDY: Right. A number in temporary
4	disconnect, if that is taken out, will be not be ported. The
5	customer will lose the telephone number.
6	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I understand, and that is my
7	intent.
8	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That is a fair I think in the
9	context of the discussion that we just had, I think that is
10	clear.
11	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, just to
12	clear it up in my mind. What is the effect upon the rule that
13	staff has suggested if Sprint's language is included? Does it
14	have an adverse
15	MR. KENNEDY: Adverse because they would lose their
16	telephone number once they are in temporary disconnect statues.
17	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: The nonpaying customer.
18	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: The nonpaying customer.
19	MR. KENNEDY: The nonpaying customer. If the
20	customer has paid, I am assuming that we would investigate the
21	complaint and get them turned back on if that is the issue.
22	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: That is acceptable then to me.
23	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay.
24	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman, I was going to
25	say

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I'm sorry, my peripheral vision is off today.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I would suggest because there are lots of issues out there, and we all probably have sort of different views, or we each have sort of issues that are probably more important or less important, or maybe they are all important, but there are lots of them, so I would propose that we go in a sense sort of topic-by-topic, maybe, that has been addressed. And on this specific topic on the issue of the PC, on the issue of the number portability proposed changes to Rule 25-4.082 only at this point, I'm not addressing the definitional section, I would move that the language be modified to reflect Sprint's proposed changes to 25-4.082 in their entirety.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. And before I present the motion to the rest of the Commissioners, I want to quickly poll the Commissioners. Are the rest of you comfortable with trying to identify at least the changes that have been proposed at the bench and get them out of the way so that we can get some semblance of a whole text to then go ahead and adopt? Does that sound appropriate and are the rest of the Commissioners comfortable with it? Very well.

Then we have a motion on changes to Section 25-4.082, and Commissioner Davidson's motion is to adopt those proposed changes offered by Sprint in their entirety. That would, for

clarity's sake, include changes to that Subsection 2, the words, "or a number in temporary disconnect status," and also changes to Subsection 3, adding the words, "regardless of whether the balance is owed," after the words, "working number," in the first sentence, and striking the words, "or beginning six months after the effective date of this rule block of porting a number in temporary disconnect status."

Those words that I just poorly repeated are deleted. But you have it in front of you. Is there a second on that motion?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is a second. All those in favor say aye. All those nay?

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. Show that language approved and incorporated into the text that we will later accept or deny. The next one that I -- and, again, you all are going to have to help me, but I think the next one that we have, Commissioner Davidson, you had maybe hinted at moving deletion of some language in the actual definition of temporary disconnect, and perhaps that is appropriate to take up now.

Commissioners, I am on Page 19 of Attachment A. That would be Sub 53, the definition of temporary disconnect.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Thank you, Chairman. On that I would move deletion of Paragraph 53. Or alternatively, if an alternative motion was presented, I would support that that

would remove the ten-day -- any time period so that the 1 definition provided a disruption of telephone service prior to 2 permanent disconnect. But at this point I would move deletion 3 of 53. 4 5 COMMISSIONER JABER: Commissioner Davidson, I think I 6 can support that, or perhaps provide an alternative. Let me 7 delve into -- in light of how we just approved the prior rule section with Sprint's language, why do we need a definition? 8 9 MS. CIBULA: We don't need that anymore. 10 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Very well. 11 COMMISSIONER JABER: So it would be appropriate to completely delete Paragraph 53. 12 13 MS. CIBULA: Yes, it would. COMMISSIONER JABER: I can second your motion. 14 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is a motion and a second to 15 delete Subsection 53, the definition of temporary disconnect. 16 17 All those in favor say aye. 18 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 19 COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Aye. 20 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Aye. 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry, just --22 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I'm sorry, Commissioner Deason. Let's back up. 23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: There is a reference to 24 temporary disconnect on the toll free number transferability. 25

Is that a problem or not?

26?

MS. CIBULA: I thought once we got to that, that might be changed, as well.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER JABER: That was my assumption, Commissioner Deason.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There should be fallout. There are fallout changes to be consistent. And I think if we can back it up for a second and have that be part of the motion. Is that necessary?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, I am wondering -- and that is on Page 26 -- that language would be modified to provide the serving IXC shall not cause a toll free number that is in disconnect status to be reassigned, transferred, or made otherwise unavailable. So that would -- and I guess we need input of staff on that. I mean, if you are covering -- COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Where is that language, Page

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Maybe let that come up separately and address that.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Page 26, Paragraph --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Let's let that come up separately for the moment. So we have Section 53 taken care of. The next change -- and, Commissioners, I'm trying to go in order here as I see them. The next change is one that I guess was suggested

by Commissioner Jaber, is a deletion of those first three lines on Section 4.083.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. That would be my motion.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: What lines was that again?

I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That would be Page 21, Lines 2, 3, and 4. To try and not create an inconsistency, I guess she stated to the actual definition of what a PC freeze is, and I think staff has already assented to the fact that that language is unnecessary. So there is a motion to delete Lines 2 through 4 on Page 21. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: A motion and a second. All those in favor say aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Show the motion approved, the language is deleted. The next one I have is on Line 5. And, Commissioner Jaber, I'm sorry, I don't know if it is the entire language, but the proposed change that I have is after the words shall not be imposed, and then you have the addition of or lifted, is that --

COMMISSIONER JABER: That was my word, but we need to get from staff whether that is the appropriate term or not. Is it technically correct to say removed, Mr. Kennedy, or is lifted the --

MR. KENNEDY: Either one of them is good in my opinion. It could be lifted or removed. We thought removed would be a good word.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Then my motion would be to

COMMISSIONER JABER: Then my motion would be to modify Line 5, Mr. Chairman, to read, "A PC freeze shall not be imposed or removed on a subscriber's account without the subscriber's authorization."

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Very well. And in light of that,

Commissioners, do you have any questions or discussion that you
would like to add at this point? We have a motion. Is there a
second?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: A motion and a second. All those in favor say aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Show the changes to Subsection 1 of .083 adopted. The next change that I have proposed is on Sub 5, and that would be Verizon's suggestion on the subject of the information on PC freezes at the initiation of service. And I know that there was a lot of discussion and questions on that, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Can we discuss this one for a second before we get to a motion?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: My view of the rule is that

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as drafted it would cover Verizon's concerns in those instances where a new customer actually has concerns about slamming and asks about those. Because the rule provides that from informing a subscriber who contacts the local provider with concerns about slamming about the availability of a PC freeze. So if the customer is in communications with a local provider, and says, you know what, I want to make sure that I don't just get automatically transferred somehow. I think the local provider can address that. So as I sit here, I agree with both you, Chairman, and Commissioner Deason that, well, why not be able to just address this up front as a service.

But on the other hand, we also have a policy of not sort of marketing and inducing customers to change. So I think the rule allows Verizon to do what they want to do, but I just wanted to throw those comments out there for discussion purposes. I don't know quite where I am on this issue.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And, again, at the risk of repeating myself, I guess the policy behind it, that of educating the consumer as much as possible, I think that that is -- you know, an educated consumer is critical to having, you know, a good competitive market work properly. So I cannot argue with the policy drivers of Verizon's suggested language.

My discomfort, and I hope you all understand, comes from the fact that this is not like, not like the dynamic that takes place upon initiating service with just kind of checking

the boxes. Well, how do you want your service to look like.

This is a great protection for consumers, and I would urge any consumer that decides to be educated to take it up if they see that as something that can help them avoid the worser portions of a competitive market.

But having said that, I think this is one of those things that in my mind it is the burden of the consumer to really get educated. And as I had alluded to before, perhaps there are other alternatives to educating the consumer than in a situation -- because at the end of the day this service really is contrary to the free movement of clients. And it should in all cases be a consumer's decision to do it, a customer's decision to do it, without even any innocent prodding. I guess that is really what it boils down to. I think we have got to try and avoid those instances. Anyway, that is where I am at. So I guess all that said, I wouldn't support these changes in particular. That is where I am,

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: And I think -- and procedurally the changes would have to be moved before they would be that, so if somebody has --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And if you want to move to another subject, yes. Either somebody has a motion on the language or we can just move on to another subject.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I would move adoption of the

1 Verizon proposed language for Subsection 5. 2 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is a motion. Is there a 3 second. 4 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Second. 5 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: A motion and a second. All those in favor say aye. 6 7 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Aye. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 9 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: All those nay. 10 COMMISSIONER JABER: Nay. 11 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Nay. 12 Commissioner Davidson, can I loan you a quarter? COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, let's back up here a 13 14 minute, Mr. Chairman, and let's find out what the concern is 15 that resulted in a nay. COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, and you know what, let 16 17 me just -- let me cast my vote on this nay. 18 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. The motion fails, a 3-to-2 vote. Commissioner Bradley, I'm sorry, I guess when I went on 19 20 my long -- the second of my long rants on this it was to try and let you all know that I have concerns because this is one 21 22 of those situations where the customer really doesn't have a choice who it takes this particular service from. 23

It is the company, in fact, that is suggesting that

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they take it up as the only one that can provide that freeze at

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that moment under those circumstances, and to me that creates a situation that because these PC freezes are contrary to the free movement of customers, it should be something that a customer chooses and not something that should be initiated in any way by a company that could benefit. And I'm not saying that they are doing it consciously or anything else, but it just creates kind of a -- I just don't feel right about it is the bottom line.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, you know, with that further explanation, I need to -- I will change my vote to nay also.

am on this, and I sort of have to make my Sprint comment. I do feel like Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde on this one. And that is a joke, of course. Hopefully Mr. Rehwinkel is not here. He is probably tired of hearing that. But I was torn, sort of, on the issues; because I see both sides. And as I stated, my nay vote, sort of, is based on the view that the rule allows a local provider, whoever that local provider is, to address this topic when the customer expresses concerns about slamming, even if it is at that initial -- in that initial conversation. And I think in my view the right balance between sort of allowing that when a customer has concerns and not encouraging companies to go out and really, sort of, market and induce subscribers to this. So --

1 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And that is what it was for me. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: At some point I've got to say 3 something, so just keep on --COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: I need to back up a little bit 4 5 here because I did second the motion. 6 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Yes. 7 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And procedurally what I would 8 respectfully request is that the Chairman allow me to withdraw 9 my second, which means that that eliminates the need for a 10 vote. 11 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Oh, Lord. 12 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: That means that the motion 13 dies for lack of a second. 14 COMMISSIONER JABER: I have something even more 15 important than everything you all have to say. May we have a five-minute break? 16 17 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Yes. And I was going to suggest so 18 that we can sort this bowl of spaghetti out. And we will come 19 back and straighten it out procedurally. 20 Thank you, Commissioner. 21 (Recess.) 22 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Let's go back on the record. Commissioners, first of all, I want to start off by 23 24 apologizing, because I think everything got a little too 25 accelerated. I would like to entertain, because I think one of

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our Commissioners did not get his due process, and I mean that with no joke intended. I think it is important for all of us to get our say, as usual. So, to those Commissioners that voted in the nay on the prevailing side, I would respectfully request to entertain a motion for reconsideration so that we can open up this discussion yet again. And let's back out of it gracefully, and then let's do this right so that everyone can get their piece on the record.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Going to the restroom was graceful enough for you? It would be my pleasure to move for reconsideration.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I would thank Commissioner Jaber for going to the restroom, then, as well. But there is a motion for reconsideration?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Do we need a second, though?

I'm torn. No, I'm kidding. Second.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is a motion and a second. All those in favor say aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you. And I will note for the record that that was a unanimous vote. Now, there is no motion before us at this point, am I correct? On reconsideration there is no motion before us, no.

MR. MELSON: I believe the motion is still before

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you, but I'm not a good enough parliamentarian. I frankly am not sure, Commissioner.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, I am going to exercise poetic license and declare that there is no motion before us. And if anybody wants to take me up on that, I dare them. And so now

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER JABER: We will have to go to the restroom.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: You will have to go to the restroom to do it.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: As the chair, I think you have that prerogative to allow for further discussion and clarification.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: With your encouragement, I will take you up on it. Now we are officially on questions and comments, Commissioners. We are discussing proposed Verizon changes to Subsection 5 of Rule 25-4.083. Specifically, the subject of the changes is to allow the underlying carrier to discuss upon the initiation of services, to present the availability of the PC freeze.

And, Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I believe it is important to have a discussion. Perhaps I was too quick to make a motion, and I know it was quick to be

seconded and then voted down.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: It never happened, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But I want the opportunity to at least explain why I originally made the motion, and then I may at some point renew that motion and then perhaps have it voted down again. And that's fine, that is no problem. But I do want some more in-depth discussion.

The language as it exists now to me is somewhat vague in that it does not prohibit, nor does it specifically allow the type communication which Verizon seeks to include. They want to be able -- as I understand their concern is that when a new customer calls to initiate service that it would be within proper protocol for the service representative to indicate there is an option for a local service freeze.

And that customer at that point could either decline, or accept, or ask for further information. And the customer service representative would be free to explain what it does, and how it works, and how it could be of benefit or perhaps a detriment to the customer's own unique situation.

The language that staff recommends does not -- the way it read it, it doesn't prohibit that. But I think that to Verizon's credit they want it out in the open as to whether it is permissive or not permissive to engage in that activity. I think it is the best policy to be specific and indicate that we would allow that particular activity for this reason, and if --

given the discussion we have had today, it could be interpreted if we just adopt the language that that is actually language that prohibits, it doesn't say it, but could be. Given the discussion we have had today, it could be interpreted by someone that that is the language, the protocol which Verizon seeks would be prohibited. And I think that is a change of policy that I think we need to think about very seriously.

What we are saying is that we have a policy promoting competition which means options and choices to customers, but we are saying do not inform a customer of their option to have or not have a certain service. Don't tell them about it.

Local carriers, we prohibit you from telling customers they have an option. To me that is contrary to the very essence of what competition is all about.

You inform customers of their options. If they are uneducated, they ask questions, and they make a decision. That is good. We are deviating from that and I think that is wrong. And that was the reason I made the motion.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Go ahead, Commissioner Bradley.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: No.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, go ahead, please. I will reserve my time.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And I guess what -- after giving further consideration to the language, it says a local provider is not prohibited, however, from providing a

subscriber who contacts a local provider with concerns about slamming about the availability of the PC freeze. But then up top it says a local provider shall not solicit, market, or induce subscribers to request a PC freeze. And that creates some ambiguity on my part. The language seems to be somewhat in conflict, and it seems to give protection in one instance but nonprotection in another. Well, and I don't disagree with Commissioner Deason, his explanation is perfectly logical.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Maybe I can ask a question. If we adopt the language as proposed by staff, what does that mean in relation to a practice of a local company simply asking when they are filling out the form, you know, do you want calling waiting or not; I mean, do you want a PC freeze? I mean, does that prevent them from asking that question? Is that what this language means?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I think, and based on the discussion here, if I may, Mr. Chairman, I think -- you know, I don't know what I think. But I will tell you I do think, as you discussed that, and you made a number of -- for me a number of persuasive points, so for me the goal is how to reconcile the concern with educating consumers of their options with regard to slamming, but not soliciting, marketing, inducing subscribers to request a PC freeze.

So as you were talking, I do think that there is an ambiguity in this language that somehow needs to be addressed.

And the first sentence I agree wholeheartedly with, "The local provider shall not solicit, market, or induce subscribers to request a PC freeze. And, you know, where is the line between just letting someone know a feature is there and prohibiting the marketing of these PC freezes, which I agree with Chairman Baez that this is something that sort of hinders the free flow of customers changing from provider to provider.

My main concern at this point, and it may not be the only one, is getting clear language so that any local provider, CLEC or ILEC, can communicate options regarding PC freezes when a customer has concerns about slamming. And maybe now we are nuancing and getting into really sort of micromanaging how this is done. But, again, the concern is even if it is the first communication that a local provider has with a customer, when the customer says, you know what, how do I know I'm not going to be switched? I want to make sure that I'm not, you know, carriers are changed.

At that point, Verizon, FDN, AT&T, if it is a local provider, can say, listen, we can put a PC freeze on this and this will address that concern, don't worry. But I think that doesn't necessarily get to the question you raised, because your concern is that, hey, this is just a feature, and we have a goal of educating customers, and there is nothing wrong with just telling a customer up front, you can get call waiting, you can get a PC freeze, you can get call forwarding, you can get

call answering. And you are right, that is a policy that we have to -- we'll have to resolve.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Chairman Baez.

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Go ahead, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Commissioner Bradley asked a very good question before we broke with regard to the nay votes. You remember you asked can we have some more feedback on those nay votes, and I didn't get a chance to answer his question, and it seems appropriate now.

I am not going to support the Verizon language. Not because of the policy; the fact is I don't know enough about their proposed language. The reason I voted nay initially and will not support the language now is really for the simple fact that there has been a workshop process, and I sense both in individual meetings and today that there has been some consensus reached on major portions of this rule, and I just didn't want to upset the apple cart. To the degree the rule could go forward as it was, I wanted it to do so. That was the only reason I wasn't supporting the proposed language and still won't.

I feel like it creates more questions today than we have got time to answer, frankly. It may be a good policy at the end of the day. I may be completely wrong at the end of the day, but it is just for the simple fact that there has been a workshop, there was language vetted. And for the same reason

you will hear me talk later on when AT&T's language gets discussed, I have problems with introducing language at the -- not at the last minute in a derogatory way, but in a moment when we are ready to vote on what has appeared thus far to be a consensus. And I would encourage parties to continue to work out the language.

But, Chairman Baez, if I could also ask for your indulgence. Commissioner Deason asked staff a question, and I am very interested in the answer. He asked you if this language would go forward, how do you interpret a company -- are they prohibited -- I don't want to put words in your mouth, Commissioner Deason -- but are they prohibited from discussing the PC freeze as an option under your proposed language?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes. And maybe I can help out on this somewhat.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Unless you want to hear, I mean, that sort of answers it.

COMMISSIONER JABER: It would help.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, he said yes.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I know, Commissioner Davidson, but it would help me. I don't know if it would help the rest of the Commissioners, but I would certainly be interested in hearing it.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Before he answers that I would like to ask him a question.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Can I have a response to my question?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Hold on. Mr. Kennedy, you did not give a complete answer, complete your answer so that other follow-up questions can get asked.

MR. KENNEDY: Well, the answer was yes to that, because basically this was brought to the table by the CLECs who were concerned about LECs marketing PC freezes. And just as an, oh, by the way, when all of this came up we went to the websites of the LECs, I had bills for two years for each of the LECs, looked at what they put in their bill, and the only time you really see anything about PC freezes from the LECs was in that bill on their websites, advertisements. You never saw anything about PC freezes at all.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And see, Chairman Baez, I don't know that I agree with that. I don't have anything in front of me that would lead me to agree with what Mr. Kennedy just said. And it is that process that I think hasn't been allowed to take place, unfortunately, with the language Verizon has proposed in this section, and, frankly, with the new language that AT&T has proposed in a subsequent session we are going to get to. So, that is why I'm not going to support it.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Bradley, your question.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes. My question to staff is this. Is there maybe compromise or clarifying language that

could be substituted for this language to get to the intent a little bit more clearly, or is this pretty much the only language that you all can come up with that deals with this particular issue?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I will jump in here. I know you want an answer from staff. I've got proposed language on this provision, also, but staff.

MR. KENNEDY: Based on -- I suspect we spent at least an hour or two at workshop on discussing these, you know, the marketing of a PC freeze, and this was the consensus the parties all came up with at that time, so we have no alternative at this point.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Davidson.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman, I would like to just throw out language not in the form of a motion, but just in the form of language for consideration --

(Simultaneous conversation.)

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: -- addresses my specific concern, and hopefully addresses the concerns that local providers might have. The first sentence would remain the same in Subsection 5. The second sentence would be modified to read, "A local provider is not prohibited, however, from informing an existing or potentially new subscriber who expresses concerns about slamming about the availability of a PC freeze." And I know that that doesn't address sort of the

fundamental issue raised by Commissioner Deason, but I think it does make clear that a company can discuss PC freezes when the existing or new subscriber expresses concerns about slamming.

And I think that is fair.

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I mean, if I was changing customers or changing providers and had a question about, you know, well, how am I going to be switched? How am I certain that I'm not going to be switched again and charged? And the company needs to be clear -- the company needs to be free to address this issue with me, and that proposed language is proposed to make clear that they have got that right. And, again, I know it doesn't get to all of Commissioner Deason's concern.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Read it again, Commissioner

Davidson. You would leave the first sentence the way it is?

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: The first sentence the way it is. A local provider is not provided, however, from -- "a local provided is not prohibited, however, from informing an existing or potential new subscriber who expresses concerns about slamming about the availability of a PC freeze." And, again, that is just for discussion purposes, not in the form of a motion yet.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Chairman Baez, since it is for discussion purposes, can I ask Verizon, and I think the other carrier that expressed a comment in this regard was Mr. Hatch, AT&T. Mr. Chapkis, since this modifies your original language,

does it still capture what -- does the language proposed by Commissioner Davidson capture what you were trying to achieve?

MR. CHAPKIS: No, it does not. My position is essentially synonomous with the opinions of Commissioner Davidson.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Deason.

MR. CHAPKIS: Excuse me, Deason. I very much apologize.

(Inaudible comment.)

MR. CHAPKIS: Also good looking. That the legislature has suggested that carriers must make local PC freezes and other PC freezes available to customers, and that it would be paternalistic and anticompetitive to structure the rule such that consumers were not informed from the best manner possible about the availability of these rules. If there are other problems with a PC freeze, I think that it would be best for this Commission to approach that problem by addressing those problems directly rather than by keeping the customers in the dark about the availability of this option.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Hatch.

MR. HATCH: The language suggested is better than what Verizon has proposed, but it still begs the question which is at the root of our problem. What if a sales representative says, "Are you concerned about slamming?" Boom. That is the entree and then he is off on his spiel. Because, oh, should I

be concerned about slamming? Well, let me tell you about slamming. You need a PC freeze to solve your slamming problem. That is why I am so concerned about the initial entree.

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COMMISSIONER JABER: Did you express those concerns in the workshops?

MR. HATCH: Yes. We have talked a great -
COMMISSIONER JABER: The language that was initially proposed -- I interrupted you, go ahead.

MR. HATCH: Sort of wrapping all of this together,
Commissioner Davidson's point earlier, it's that initial
entree. It is the ability to create the question in the
customer's mind, and that is essentially what marketing does.

COMMISSIONER JABER: But when a customer calls a new provider because the customer has already been slammed, the opportunity exists today for that conversation to take place.

MR. HATCH: Absolutely true. We have no problem with the customer saying, I want a PC freeze, or I've got a problem with slamming, what can I could about that. We don't have a problem with that. And the rule covers that scenario. That is what that language does. What we don't want is to create a false sense of I wanna that never existed.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Let me go back to my initial -COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: How would you then suggest
that we deal with that false sense of creating that scenario?

MR. HATCH: The existing language in the staff's

proposed rule actually addresses that scenario. It provides the opportunity for a customer that says, I have a problem; how do you fix it? It is clear that that is not prohibited or not affected by this rule. That was what the second sentence of that Subsection 5 does. And it is the first piece of Subsection 5 that, you know, lays the groundwork for it. We prefer the existing language.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: You still have questions.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Commissioner Bradley really got to it. But how many workshops did you all have? Give me an idea of how much work you all did.

MR. HATCH: I would guess over a two-year period probably three, at least two or three.

COMMISSIONER JABER: All right.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason, you said something that kind of touched something off in my mind, and it is something I am sadly going to disagree with you on. I think your implication, and you can stop me if I'm wrong, but I think your implication in saying, you know, why shouldn't the consumer be as completely educated as possible about the services available to him. While I agree with the first part of that statement, I think that you have lumped together, you equated the availability of this service, and I'm a little queasy about that. But the availability of this service to the same thing as having, you know, a particular long distance

provider. Do you want call waiting, do you want other bells and whistles that are available? And while the balance of that list is okay with me, because there are, in fact, services that are available for a fee and so on, this is free ice cream.

Nobody turns it down.

And the distinction that I see with that, just so that you can understand, and, again, maybe I haven't done a good enough job of saying where I'm coming from, but just so you can see where I'm coming from a little better is that the effect of this service, for lack of a better word, creates a barrier. On the spectrum of barriers, it is probably of the lowest order, but it is not in the strictest sense of the word competing because my product is better than your product, because I offer you voicemail and Company B doesn't. Or because my system is up and running more often than theirs, you know, the quality of the service is different, is better, is worse, and so on.

This is a service, again, for lack of a better word, that it is designed to make it more difficult. By its very nature it is designed to make it more difficult for customer service to be switched. And while as a security matter for a customer that is a good thing, as a competitive matter, in a general sense, it is not.

Now, I may be taking things to extremes here, but that is the distinction that I'm seeing with this particular

service. And it makes me uncomfortable to facilitate the effect of that service. And, again, not that it is being employed incorrectly, although there is enough evidence from what Mr. Kennedy said that there are many, many CLECs involved in the use of this service as a defensive measure, but that is not really what I'm talking about. I'm talking about more from the perspective of creating unintended consequences. And when the only person, the only provider that can actually provide the service is the one that is asking the question to the consumer, do you want free ice cream, that to me -- that gives me heartburn.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Ice cream gives you heartburn?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That is the situation in all candor.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Gee, I am allergic to ice

cream, though.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: My apologies to the lactose intolerant in the crowd. And I guess that is really the queasiness that I am having.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Can I respond to that?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Yes, absolutely.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: First of all, a lot of the points you make are good. I guess I would maybe distinguish one of the comments that you made with this observation, and there is another observation I want to make. You indicated

that this service, if you want to call it that, this option is different from many of the others. And it is. But you also said it makes it more difficult for a switch to take place. Well, it makes it more difficult or else actually prohibits for there to be an unauthorized switch to take place. It does not prohibit switches from taking place.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: You're absolutely right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The customer that chooses a PC, can just as easily unchoose it and say I'm tired with Carrier XYZ, I want to switch to ABC. And they can exercise that. So that point needs to be made. And the other things is that, you know, you indicate this is a service for which there is no charge. That's true. We also need to be cognizant of the fact that this is -- I'm sorry, I'm losing my voice -- we need to be cognizant that this is a service, if you want to call it a service, that is mandated by the policymakers of this state in the form of legislation that says this shall be provided.

And what we are saying is, customers, we have a legislative policy that says that it is in the public interest of this state to have this service available at no charge, but don't tell them, don't tell anybody. Now, I know that is an extreme, because 30 days later there is going to be a notice, either in a flier or some -- and there may be annual requirements to put it in the billing in some format that this is an option available. But if you want to get the word out,

let the customers know up front when you have their attention and they are making informed decisions about what their options are.

To me this is no different than the policy of this state that says we want to promote universal service and the way to do that is to promote Lifeline to customers. We spend millions of dollars promoting Lifeline. Get the word out to everyone, tell people about it because this is a good service. This is not a free service; this is a subsidized service. This is actually money going to the customer in a way. And we advertise that. But we are saying but when it comes to this, don't tell anybody about it. An extreme, I know.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Extreme, extreme.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Don't tell them when they initiate service.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Again, I think the effect -- the effect of Lifeline, and the effect of any other services is not one that at its root, at its root creates difficulties. And if it an affirmative act on the part of the customer, then that is okay with me. And I will go back. I have been trying to think, I have been wracking my brain all of this time trying to think back about someone said the word nuance, and that is precisely what it is. It is a very nuanced situation. I equate it to -- and I'm sure Commissioner Deason remembers,

when I want to say it was like the intraLATA rules. Ms. White is nodding. Those rules were the most convoluted; you may step forward with your left foot but not your right, and if the customer says the magic word, then you can go and launch into the marketing of your services. I mean, do you see how complicated that is. And I will tell you it was awkward, it was complicated, much more complicated than this issue, I will grant you. But I think the policy behind it was right at the end of the day, and that is something that I think the Commission somehow found its way to support the notions of it, and that, in fact, was keeping information away from a customer.

And I hate to sound paternalistic and saying that this is for their own good, but I have got to tell you honestly I'm okay with that. I'm okay with cutting down a particular mode of information because it is a captive audience and I think the potential for abuse, but for a negative impact on the competitive policies that we are trying to promote is possible, whether it is in an innocent fashion or otherwise, and that is not something that I am comfortable with creating.

And I will tell you getting them notice within 30 days probably beats the whole cycle of whether somebody can be slammed anyway. So I guess my point to you is I'm pretty comfortable with the way they get the word out now, and I guess we can just, you know, disagree.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, I think we are just going to have to agree to disagree. But one more distinction on what you said about the captive audience. If it is a captive audience to that extent -- I'm not sure I agree with that, but give you the benefit of the doubt and give you that argument -- it is a captive audience to the extent that the customer made a decision up front when they initiate service either they call BellSouth or they call AT&T. They have that choice. But then I guess they have exercised that choice, and then once they have made that choice perhaps they do become the captive audience. But they have the choice up front.

And I think it would be -- I think it should be a requirement that if they choose to call AT&T first to get local service, that AT&T should inform them they have the option of a PC freeze. Yes, or no, or indifferent, but they have the option.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I just think with that, then that is why -- then you get more conversation on issues like this, why they should be, whether they should be moved, or if there is an LSR, and should it be --

COMMISSIONER JABER: I'm so glad I don't sit in the middle of you two anymore.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: You know what, 90 percent, 99.9 percent of what Commissioner Deason has said I agree with. I just don't agree with his position.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And I saw Commissioner Jaber and Commissioner Davidson looking in the statute book, but my question is this, has this discussion --

(Inaudible.)

asked about intent and clarifying language, and my question is this, I mean, I don't disagree with either of you. And I guess what we are having a discussion here is how would this language be interpreted. And what I want to throw out is this, has this discussion clearly established what the intent of the language is, which somewhat narrows the interpretive process?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, I will tell you where I'm coming from. I think the question was asked, and it was asked of staff. I agree with Mr. Kennedy, I think that the language as written, even as modified does prohibit the action that Commissioner Deason was referring to, which is the overt act of informing, you know, the initiative of informing a customer as to a service. And I'm okay with that. You know, contrary to everything I believe, I am okay with that in this instance. That is really the long and the short of it.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I wanted to ask staff a specific question. Does the legislation specifically provide that a local carrier make known to the customer the

availability of a PC freeze? And I will tell you where I'm coming from; 364.603, which is the statutory reference cited for the provision of the rule, provides the Commission shall adopt rules to prevent the unauthorized changing of a subscriber's telecommunications service. We have those rules, they are called slamming rules. My question is am I missing something? Is there something else in the statute that specifically requires a local provider to make this PC freeze availability known to a customer?

MS. CIBULA: Not that we are aware of.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: I think Mr. Melson wanted to say something.

MR. MELSON: Commissioner Davidson, the next sentence does talk about what those rules shall do. In the middle of it, they shall provide for the notification to subscribers of the ability to freeze the subscriber's choice of carriers at no charge. And we have got the existing rule that has been referenced several times today that provides that will be done with the first bill and annually thereafter.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, on this I have to agree with the Chair. I mean, we are sort of in a position of perpetual nuances and we just have to strike a balance between fulfilling our statutory mandate, which I believe the rule does. As Commissioner Jaber noted, it went through -- the prior rule as well as this rule has gone through a series of

workshops. We have to sort of balance that notification to customers which is being made now with our duty to also not hinder, and, in fact, promote the competitiveness of markets.

So with that I am going to move just my limited proposaling (phonetic), which -- and again for the record that would be I would move that we amend Section 5 to provide clearly that a local provider is not prohibited, however, from informing an existing or potential new subscriber who expresses concerns about slamming, about the availability of the PC freeze. And so I move that, and if a subsequent motion is made to further modify that if this is accepted, then I guess that is what will be done. But I would like to make it clear that carriers can talk about this issue when the customer has concerns about slamming.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, there is a motion to modify the existing proposed Subsection 5 by inserting the words -- again, Commissioner, help me with this, I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: The first sentence stays the same. The second sentence, "A local loop provider is not prohibited, however, from informing an existing or potential new subscriber who expresses concerns about slamming about the availability of a PC freeze."

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And there is a deletion.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Deletion of, "contacts the local provider."

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Does everybody have that clear, what he said? There is a motion. Is there a second?

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I am going to second the motion, and I think it is an improvement. It doesn't go anywhere near as far as I would take it for the reasons that I have expressed, but I want to express I feel much better having the debate. And obviously the majority is going to control, but having the discussion has helped me a lot. And I think we are all going to perhaps agree to disagree, but I will second the motion.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is a motion and a second on the amendments to Subsection 5. All of those in favor say aye.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Aye.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Aye. All those against?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Nay. And not because,

Commissioner Davidson, I don't support your language. I think it is a very good compromise. It is really just for the reasons articulated earlier. That would be a nay.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And that would be the failure of workshopping?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Not workshopping this specific language and giving the opportunity to the parties to reach consensus language.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Commissioner. Those changes are made pursuant to a 4-to-1 vote. Moving along with changes. And, again, I am going to need some help, as well. The last ones I have are AT&T's alternative language which, again, I will clarify for the Commissioners. If there is no intent on adopting that language or any part of it, we don't need to address it, so that we don't get into proving a negative situation. But there is proposed changes, or a proposed addition rather, to Subsection 13 on that same Section .083.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Chairman Baez, in the spirit of making sure we debate or dialogue on this proposed modification, which we have not, we have not been able to do that, I just need clarification on what parties support AT&T's language and what parties don't, because there have been a number of proposals by AT&T on Paragraph 13.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And it was over an hour ago and we need refreshing our recollections. So if you can, please, kind of go down the line.

MS. WHITE: BellSouth does not support --

COMMISSIONER JABER: It has been represented to me -Ms. White, let me just give you the foundation of why I asked
that question. It has been represented to me through the
rulemaking process that parties initially agreed to the
original language, and then somehow that original language came

1	out of staff's draft proposal. So, I have two questions for
2	the parties and then staff. Do you still support the original
3	language, and do you support the alternative language that has
4	been passed out today?
5	MS. WHITE: Yes, BellSouth could support the original
6	staff proposed language for Subsection 13. We cannot support
7	AT&T's proposed alternative language.
8	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: You said cannot?
9	MS. WHITE: Cannot support AT&T's alternative
LO	language. We could support the original staff language.
L1	MR. CHAPKIS: Verizon opposes both the original staff
L2	proposal and AT&T's proposal.
L3	COMMISSIONER JABER: And the nature of your
L 4	opposition, Mr. Chapkis, if I understood earlier was that you
L5	believe there is a cost to modifying your operational systems
L6	to meet the time line?
L7	MR. CHAPKIS: That is correct. In order for us to
L 8	comply with staff's initial proposal, it would require us to
L9	spend in excess of \$950,000 to modify our systems.
20	COMMISSIONER JABER: Now, the original language does
21	not have time lines. But are you suggesting you have that cost
22	regardless of how long it takes?
23	MR. CHAPKIS: I believe that is the case, yes.
24	COMMISSIONER JABER: I need to understand why.

MR. CHAPKIS: I'm going to refer you to Mr. Christian

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2	MR. CHRISTIAN: Commissioner Jaber, again, it is a
3	process of system integration and system changes that would
4	occur. On one hand you have the PC freeze lift process that is
5	independent of the LSR process. Putting those two together
6	will cause us to incur the charges of modifying our systems.
7	COMMISSIONER JABER: What goes into putting those
8	things together?
9	MR. CHRISTIAN: Programming, personnel time.
10	COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. So the nature of your
11	costs are programming hours, staff programming hours?
12	MR. CHRISTIAN: Yes, ma'am.
13	COMMISSIONER JABER: So it is not equipment costs?
14	MR. CHRISTIAN: No.
15	COMMISSIONER JABER: It is not software costs?
16	MR. CHRISTIAN: It could be software and personnel
17	costs.
18	COMMISSIONER JABER: Human resource costs primarily.
19	MR. CHRISTIAN: Primarily.
20	COMMISSIONER JABER: And you think that is how much?
21	MR. CHRISTIAN: I believe it is just under a million
22	dollars, \$980,000 was the estimate we came up in our SERC.
23	COMMISSIONER JABER: How many people does it take to
24	facilitate this change?
25	MR. CHRISTIAN: I couldn't tell you that.

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1	COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, how could you tell us the
2	amount?
3	MR. CHRISTIAN: I don't have the SERC in front of me.
4	COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, you know how many people,
5	you just don't have that information today?
6	MR. CHRISTIAN: Was that in I don't have the SERC
7	in front of me, I just don't recall what the numbers were.
8	COMMISSIONER JABER: Staff, can you help me
9	understand?
10	MR. CHRISTIAN: We may not have included the
11	personnel hours in there either, though.
12	COMMISSIONER JABER: And also, staff, was Verizon the
13	only carrier that commented on the SERC process as it relates
14	to this language?
15	MR. KENNEDY: The answer to your last question is
16	yes.
17	COMMISSIONER JABER: Ms. Masterton, while staff is
18	looking that up for me, so that we don't hold up the process,
19	do you want to comment?
20	MS. MASTERTON: Sure. Sprint objected to the
21	original staff language, but the alternative language proposed
22	by AT&T addresses the concerns that we had with that language.
23	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner, I think Mr. Hewitt has
24	come up. Do you have an answer available?
25	MR. HEWITT: Do you have a question about the number

of people at Verizon?

COMMISSIONER JABER: My question to Verizon was what really is the nature of the expense they will incur.

MR. HEWITT: They didn't mention the number of employees required or hours in the SERC, but they talk about their wholesale and retail systems will require changing, extensive support system changes. Additional resources and costs to implement, that are not qualified.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I have asked you this before, I want to digress a little bit. The SERC process, do we search behind the response? Do you delve into -- as part of rulemaking do you just take the comments filed in response to the --

MR. HEWITT: We assume they give truthful and honest answers.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I don't mean that they are not truthful. Do you do a staff data request to ask the question I just asked? It's less than a million dollars, what are we talking about in terms of number of employees and manhours?

MR. HEWITT: In the data request we do ask that background material. Sometimes they don't provide that.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Was that done in this case?

MR. HEWITT: No.

COMMISSIONER JABER: So that was not part of the workshop process. That level of detail did not --

MR. HEWITT: In this particular case it wasn't.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Commissioner Jaber, could I expand on

COMMISSIONER JABER: Sure.

my answer?

MR. CHRISTIAN: One of the major costs here is that this would require changes to our retail systems as well as our wholesale systems because of the nature of the PC freeze lift and the way it flows through our systems. This would require changes for both our retail customer and our wholesale. And that change would be a significant amount of manpower and resources.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Hatch. Ms. McNulty, it is your language, I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Hatch loves the language.

MR. HATCH: We love the original better.

MR. McNULTY: MCI can support the original language. With regards to AT&T's alternative language, MCI simply has not had adequate time to review it.

MR. FEIL: FDN can accept the original language with one proviso, and it leaves a hole that Ms. Sims had mentioned earlier, and that is if a UNE-P provider has the freeze in place, the UNE-P provider is the entity that deals directly with the customer regarding lifting the freeze. But it is the ILEC that has the freeze logged into its systems. So if the

UNE-P provider does not send an order to the ILEC, then when the customer -- excuse me, when the LSR is submitted it is still going to be rejected by the ILEC if the UNE-P provider never submitted the order to the ILEC to begin with.

With respect to the alternative language, I think my comment would probably be the same as what it was before. I am a little concerned with the disparity between UNE-L and UNE-P, and would rather have perhaps a less specific guideline for that differentiation.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Chairman, let me tell you, all of those responses have been helpful to me for the original. For the reason I articulated in our previous discussion, I personally am not going to make a motion to adopt this language, but because of the fact that I think that it wasn't given enough attention in the workshop process, and I don't have the magic answer today in terms of trying to reach compromise language, so I won't be making that motion.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, other questions or comments?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question. Refresh my memory, what was the original language that was proposed and that was deleted which prompted the new language that we received today?

MR. KENNEDY: The original language reads, "Local providers shall ensure that the local service request will not

be rejected while the local freeze lift request is in process."

COMMISSIONER DEASON: How long does the local freeze lift process normally take?

MR. KENNEDY: My understanding is anywhere from 24 hours to 72 hours.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So would it be safe to say that 95 percent of these lifts are completed within 72 hours of notification by the customer that they desire the freeze to be lifted?

MR. KENNEDY: I think so. I mean, I don't want to answer for all the LECs on this, but --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm trying to understand the magnitude of the problem here, and in answer to previous questions, I got the indication that this -- obviously it only applies to customers that have freezes in place to begin with. And then I asked some questions and I got the indication, and it is really a problem when it is a CLEC-to-CLEC change.

And I guess the problem -- how big of a problem is this; and could it simply be solved, Mr. Hatch, and I know this is not your preferred alternative, but if it is a change from, say, for example, an MCI customer wants to change to AT&T, and they have a freeze in place, you just wait 72 hours before you submit it?

MR. HATCH: That is a customer expectation management problem. We can give you service, but you have got to wait

three days for it. I think the question that you are getting at, Commissioner Deason, is first for us it has been mostly an ILEC problem. A CLEC to a CLEC transfer is a larger problem, but we don't have a lot of experience with CLEC-to-CLEC stuff, mostly because the market is still too new. I'm sure there are some CLEC-to-CLEC gains and losses, but to our knowledge it is an ILEC issue for us today. I don't have the statistics or the numbers to help you on that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, help me here and maybe
BellSouth and Verizon can help, also. BellSouth indicated
there are some systems that are going to come place in July.

I'm not so sure about what Verizon's situation is, but that if
it were a situation of an ILEC customer switching to AT&T, a

BellSouth customer switching to AT&T, that come July it would
no longer be a problem, am I correct? Explain that further,
please.

MS. SIMS: Nancy Sims. If it is an ILEC customer, if it is a BellSouth customer going to a CLEC, then the system you are talking about is not -- I don't think it interferes with that at all or has any effect on that at all. Because if we lift on the retail side, more than likely we are going to lift the freeze as soon as -- as quickly as we can on the retail side.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What delay do you have now? If you have a local customer and that customer has a freeze in

place, and that customer notifies you they want the freeze lifted so they can switch service to AT&T, how long does it take your systems to be able to talk to each other so that when you get that LSR it will not be rejected?

MR. HATCH: Commissioner Deason, I don't want to interrupt, but it is my understanding that BellSouth does it at the end of the day. That it is within the day unless it is very late in the day and then it happens first thing the next day.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So there is not a problem in that situation.

MR. HATCH: With BellSouth.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, where is the problem, Mr. Hatch?

MR. HATCH: My understanding is the problem results with other CLECs. I mean with other ILECs.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So it is a problem with Verizon and Sprint?

MR. HATCH: That is my understanding. Now, to be honest, I mean, to be complete here, we did have a problem with BellSouth. They are fixing that problem. So as competition spreads, we anticipate that if you are going to have rules on this thing you ought to make them applicable to everybody.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: You know, it might be helpful for us if we could have the original language, that way we can

1	see what we are discussing.
2	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: While we are going through this round
3	of questions, maybe somebody can jog out to the copy center.
4	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: At least so we can read along.
5	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you.
6	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: But now the original language
7	has been deleted, correct?
8	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That is what you have before you
9	right now, what Ms. Salak is
10	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And we are on the alternative
11	language, but doing a comparison between the verbiage, is that
12	what we are doing?
13	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Section 13 was deleted from the
14	proposed rule that we are discussing today, and so essentially
15	you have a choice of adding one or the other or none.
16	COMMISSIONER JABER: I think it is confusing to keep
17	referring to it as deleted. We should probably back up and
18	indicate that
19	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: It is not included.
20	COMMISSIONER JABER: it never got incorporated.
21	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: It was never included. That is
22	correct.
23	COMMISSIONER JABER: It is not that one of us deleted
24	it today.
25	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Okay. So, procedurally, have
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we laid on the table the alternative language and now we are discussing that?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Procedurally you haven't laid any language on the table.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Okay. So what are we -- we are trying to decide if --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And, again, as I suggested earlier, this is one of a rather short list of proposed changes that I have marked only because AT&T has proposed an addition of this Subsection 13. So if you want to adopt it because you think the problem exists and should be addressed, then you have a choice of -- then you have a choice of two versions. One of them which was originally part of what the proposed rule is, but is no longer, so you get your pick of two, or you have, you know, numerous ways of addressing the issue.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: I tell you what my concern is, it is the same as what Commissioner Jaber's concern was as it relates to the discussion and the language that we dealt with previously. The fact that it has not been workshopped and agreed upon might create -- we may be including something that has an unintended consequence here that we don't --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I appreciate --

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And that can always happen, even when you workshop it.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I would agree with you, except

for the fact that I think staff can clarify this. In terms of workshopping the two versions, one of them was workshopped, I guess. Just to be fully accurate as to what the posture of these different versions of language are.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: The original was workshopped for the sake of the record.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Right.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: The alternative was not?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And one other question now. What was the rationale for the deletion of the original language?

MR. KENNEDY: Cost based on Verizon's response to the SERC.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Okay. Now, a question of the ILECs. Just for the sake of the record, is cost an issue with all the ILECs or is it just Verizon?

MS. KHAZRAEE: This is Sandy Khazraee for Sprint.

Cost is an issue for Sprint, although the reason we actually objected to this in the original workshops was because the way that language is written, it sounds like it is possible to change somebody's local service provider who had a local service PC freeze even before the freeze had been lifted. And to us from a policy and a legal perspective it is almost like what would be the point in having a local PC freeze if you can

change their service before you have actually lifted the freeze.

So we never got to the point of identifying our costs, but there is a cost. There would be requirements to change systems in Sprint in order to do that. Because currently when an LSR comes through, it sees there is a PC freeze and it rejects the LSR. Lifting the PC freeze is only a record change. And when they receive the request to do it they do the record change right then. The waiting period is because our systems do file maintenance at one time, generally late in the evening, and so the record itself actually doesn't get updated until the file maintenance takes place.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But that is done daily.

MS. KHAZRAEE: That is true, so within 24 hours should be sufficient. But unlike BellSouth, who is making the change to their system in order to -- I'm not sure, but I am getting the impression it is where it can look out there and say, oh, there is a pending lift the PC freeze request out there, so we can go ahead and let this service order come through. Our systems cannot do that without changes, and although I don't know the magnitude, I would expect that they would be probably to the order that Verizon has discussed, because I think it would take quite of bit of programming. It is intertwined systems and programming changes would have to be made in multiple systems.

COMMISSIONER JABER: This is not the carriers' plural last opportunity to address this issue. You still participate in the collaborative. And to my recollection you all have to update us, but the migration rules are still being vetted and discussed in the collaborative, right? This can be further discussed in that process, correct?

MR. HATCH: In theory you could raise it in the collaborative, but the problem is that we are out of the collaborative process and into the rulemaking process now, and the mass migration rules are designed to facilitate an entirely different phenomena than this general transfer.

SPEAKER: It is end user migration rules. That is not mass migration, it is end user migration. It is the very thing we are talking about here.

COMMISSIONER JABER: You are both talking at the same time. Let me make sure I understand what was just said. You are still participating in the collaborative, there is some discussion and movement with regard to the migration rules. I don't care what kind of migration, but there are discussions, right? This can be. Where there is a will there is a way. This can be discussed more through the collaborative forum, correct?

MR. HATCH: It could be.

COMMISSIONER JABER: All right.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, I'm almost afraid to

ask, but are there any --

COMMISSIONER JABER: I'm not going to move to adopt this.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. I think procedurally we can move on if there is no desire to address any of the proposed additions. And that is what I am sensing. I guess the only changes that I have left marked are the housekeeping, or the language changes that Mr. Kennedy had proposed. Am I skipping anything by anyone's count?

COMMISSIONER JABER: (Inaudible).

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: The concept of portability I guess in Subsection 4 of .490, of 24.490, that is the only other language changes that I have.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes, I would -- Mr. Chairman, this is the -- I suppose Commissioner Deason pointed out earlier, we do need to have staff give us suggestions on how to address consistency with the prior vote, but whenever you are ready I can --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That is the last one I have. I'm sorry, I misspoke. But it is part of -- there are minor term changes according to transfers that also include Subsection D, which we will discuss on a substantive basis after we get done with this.

COMMISSIONER JABER: How about I give you, then, a general motion to allow staff the flexibility to change the

word porting or port in this section where appropriate to transfer or transferability?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Very well. There is a motion. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: A motion and a second. All those in favor say aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No nays. Show the motion passed.

And, staff, you have liberty to make whatever changes of those that we discussed earlier. Now, we are on the substantive address of Subsection D.

And, Ms. Cibula, can you explain for us, now that we have deleted the term temporary disconnect, what changes would be necessary to this Sub D in order to let the policy live and still be accurate with the prior decision?

MS. CIBULA: It is actually Page 26, Subsection 4.

Going through there we are going to have to take out the words temporary disconnect and change --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I see, the whole of Subsection 4. That's right.

MS. CIBULA: Yes, because this is kind of a mirror of the number portability rule that we made changes to based on Sprint's suggestion. So changes are going to have to be made to this section to probably just mirror what Sprint had as

their suggestions for number portability. But there is one other section, Subsection C, that I believe is a little bit different than the number portability rule.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, can we -- and I guess the suggestion is that some -- I'm trying to recall earlier when the subject was brought up whether the -- I guess whether the qualification of disconnect as a status needs to be included in the rule. By that I mean that we haven't created a new status of temporary disconnect, but for clarity sake the concept of a disconnected number as opposed to a working number has to be maintained in the substance of the rule. That by its own would make it not a mirror provision, but merely consistent, I guess.

The question for me is if you we taking temporary disconnect, if you are taking the whole concept of disconnect out, there are certainly passages there that don't work without it, so they need to be deleted. I don't know if that is something that we can handle here on the fly or not.

MS. CIBULA: Let me talk to staff for a minute.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Take a moment. And, Commissioners, a quick -- we have two items remaining. I think we are quickly approaching the end of this one in particular, and I'm just curious as to what your pleasure is, whether you would like to eat or work.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, let me ask you without -you know, while respecting Commissioners' desires, are their

1	presentations for Items 5 and 11 or is it that there are
2	questions?
3	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Near as I can, tell there are
4	questions from Commissioners. So I have had it represented to
5	me that it is possible that these items may not take long at
6	all.
7	COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, in that regard, can I
8	suggest or move, if you need a motion, that we
9	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, I don't need a motion, I just
10	want to take a poll of how everybody
11	MS. CIBULA: I think we might be able to handle it
12	quickly.
13	COMMISSIONER JABER: Hang on. Let me finish my
14	thought. Can we give staff a sufficient amount of time to
15	address your question, Chairman Baez, to make sure we haven't
16	left anything out by temporarily passing this item just for a
17	few minutes and quickly take up Items 5 and 11?
18	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That is an excellent suggestion, and
19	I'm only sorry that I didn't come up with it myself. Let's TP
20	this for a moment so that staff can get the language changes.
21	Commissioners, are you all right with that? I think
22	we can get these other two items out quickly.
23	(Item temporarily passed.)
24	
25	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: We are back on Item 3. Go ahead, Ms

1 Cibula.

MS. CIBULA: I believe we were on Page 26, Subsection
4. I think we can make some minor changes to this so that it
will be in line with the number portability rule.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Right.

MS. CIBULA: I would suggest that we leave Subsection A the way it is. Subsection B, remove the words starting with -- on Line 15, starting with, "Or refuse to port a toll free number that is in temporary disconnect status," so that the sentence reads, "The serving IXC shall not disconnect a subscriber's working toll free number after receiving a service transfer request from an IXC."

We can remove totally Subsection C. And for Subsection D, Line 21, remove the words "or a toll free number in temporary disconnect status," so that the sentence will now read, "A working toll free number shall be transferred regardless of whether a balance is owed."

COMMISSIONER JABER: Move it.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is a motion to adopt the language of Subsection 4 on Page 26 as amended.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And a second.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I need to ask a question about C.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Go ahead, Commissioner Deason, I'm

1	sorry.
2	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Why are we deleting C? Why
3	could not we just delete the reference to temporary disconnect?
4	MR. KENNEDY: We believe it is already covered by
5	paragraph the combinations of Paragraph A, B, and D. It is
6	kind of redundant.
7	COMMISSIONER DEASON: And so we are not changing our
8	policy, it is just that it is already covered by the language.
9	Okay, fine.
LO	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Any other questions? There is a
L1	motion and a second. All those if favor say aye.
L2	(Unanimous affirmative vote.)
L3 ·	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That motion passes. And,
L4	Commissioners, that concludes what I have as proposed changes,
L5	and I think at this point we have a complete rule. And if my
L 6	procedure, my procedural memory is correct, we have the entire,
L7	an entire full flowing rule as amended. All we need is a
L8	simple motion to adopt the rule as amended.
L9	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Are we adopting or proposing
20	for adoption?
21	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I'm sorry. Please forgive me. It is
22	proposing the rule as amended.
23	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I would like to go straight to
24	adoption, maybe except for one issue.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: On the whole, right?

25

COMMISSIONER DEASON: On the whole, I can move that we propose the rules as modified here today for adoption.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is a motion and there is a second. All those in favor say aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And do we need to move on Issue 2?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. A motion to approve staff
on Issue 2.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is a motion and a --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Do you also need us to make a motion with regard to how this is communicated to carriers?

MS. CIBULA: We could do that, as well. If you want the companies to have more notice -- we usually send out just a notice of adoption once the proposal period expires, and if there aren't any requests for hearing or comments, we will file a notice of adoption. But if you want to give them some extra notice, we could always take like a cover letter on the top of the notice sent out by our records department so that there might be a little bit more of a heads up to all the companies when they receive the notice that this rule is actually going to be effective on a certain date and what the new rule entails.

COMMISSIONER JABER: That would be my motion,

Chairman Baez. It would be to approve staff on Issue 2 with

the modification that they enclose a cover letter when they

send out the rule package to the carrier that highlights what
the purpose of the rule is and the effective date.
CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Including the effective date.
COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay, Commissioner Jaber. There is
motion, Commissioners, as stated. Is there a second?
COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Second.
CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Motion and a second on Issue 2 as
modified. All those in favor say aye.
(Unanimous affirmative vote.)
CHAIRMAN BAEZ: All right. I guess we are done.
Thank you very much for your comments. And, staff, thank you
for your work.
* * * *

1 2 STATE OF FLORIDA 3 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON 4 5 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Office of Hearing 6 Reporter Services, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative Services, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated. 7 8 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I transcribed the proceeding from audiotape, and that this transcript constitutes 9 a true transcription of said proceedings. 10 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative 11 or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. 12 13 DATED THIS 29th day of May, 2004. 14 15 JAME FAUROT, RPR Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services 16 FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and 17 Administrative Services (850) 413-6732 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25