#### BEFORE THE

### FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TALLAHASSEE, FLC \IDA

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Proposed tariff filing by SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY clarifying when a non-published number can be disclosed (T-89-506 filed 9/29/89) and introducing Caller ID to TouchStar Service. (T-89-507 filed 9/29/89).

DOCKET NO. 891194-TL

BIFORE:

Chairman Thomas M. Beard Commissioner Gerald L. Gunter Commissioner Michael Wilson Commissioner Betty Easley Commissioner J. Terry Deason

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PROCEEDINGS:

Special Agenda Conference

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ISSUE: To consider and make final decision regarding Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company's tariff filings.

### PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Good morning. We are here on a non-controversial item.

MR. LONG: Commissioners, today's special agenda will deal with staff's recommendation on the hearings conducted on Southern Bell's Caller ID tariffs.

Before we start with the issues, I would just like to reiterate that Caller ID is not the same technology as another recent Bell proposal, Automatic Number Identification or ANI. We have been exploring ANI in recent weeks, and I have a staff engineer here to help answer any questions that you may have on the two technologies, similarities and differences. And if there are no questions we can go directly to the issues.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Commissioners, do you have initial questions or comments?

commissioner DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an initial comment. For the record, back on March the 6th, I sent a memo to all the parties in this docket advising them of my limited participation in this case as an employee of the Office of Public Counsel, and unfortunately nobody asked me to be recused, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Everybody has gotten used to your

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plan at this time.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So I am assigned to this docket. But I understand that your main interest in having me assigned to this docket would be in the event that there were a tie vote, that I would be the fifth Commissioner and would break that tie, and I have taken that assignment as such. I have thoroughly reviewed staff's recommendation and am familiar with the issues, however, I have not reviewed the record.

It's my intent not to vote today. In the event that there is a tie vote, I will review the record and I will break that tie. I do plan to participate here today and ask questions so that I can better educate myself in that unlikely event that there is a tie vote, well, then I will be that, just that much more knowledgeable when the time comes.

but I think this is the fair thing to do for all of the parties involved because the other sitting Commissioners have had the benefit of extensive public hearings, extensive technical hearings, cross examination of various experts throughout various fields and with different points of view, and so I think it's only fair that those Commissioners be the ones to make the initial decision. If there is a tie vote, then I will review the record and make my

decision based upon the record. So with that preliminary, that is the basis of my participation in this case at this time.

to the secret hand signal technique we use to make sure that we get a two-to-two vote so you do get to.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Please don't go out of your way to do that.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: No.

commissioner EasLey: I thought the newspapers had solved your problem for you, Commissioner, when they designated Commissioner Mark Long to break the potential tie.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Maybe we could do that on a temporary basis.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Through the kindness of my
Commissioners at the time, I managed to dedge that
bullet on a decision between a combined cycle and
a coal-fired unit in the annual planning hearing along
about the Spring of '87, and I was looking at a record
of about that, having to read, and I still owe them for
that one. Yeah. I will never forgive them. So
hopefully we won't put you in that box, but we'll just
have to see what happens.

Okay. Commissioners, do you all want to hear

comments first from staff with respect to Caller ID versus ANI?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I'm pretty clear on the distinction.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay. Let's, as we say, rock and roll. Issue by issue, is that your pleasure?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay.

MR. GRISWOLD: Commissioners, Item No. 1 addresses the definition --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Before we go on. Let me, can I make a suggestion. I think that if we just sort of jump to the chase here and go to issue number, I guess nine would do it?

MR. LONG: Nine should do it.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: It will probably moot a lot of other issues, and we can get down to the meat of this pretty quickly.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Let me, and then I'll make a comment because having been the, probably the greatest detractor from blocking, but understanding reality, I am at a point where I think we, I can certainly accept blocking. I have some things that I would like to talk

about with that. I have come to the position of Henry Geller, who, those of you who know him, out of Washington D.C. his philosophy is if you've got it technologically let it happen. Blocking, block the blocker, block the blocking blocker, whatever technology can provide, go for it, and it will sort itself out.

And he and I had a debate on that. Obviously from a national perspective I lost the debate because I think that is inevitable. And I don't see -- I think there are some things we may want to do with the percall versus line blocking, but I don't think there is any question that that is in the cards, at least from my perspective.

that one of the things that we have been talking about in this hearing, this proceeding that has been going on for a while, which by the way I am grateful I think to the parties who have participated in this, and quite frankly the lengthy period of time this has taken and the extensive hearings we've had, because since we first considered this tariff there have been a lot of states that have considered this issue, courts have addressed it. We've seen professional publications address this. We've seen studies generated. There's

been a lot of debate in congress, and different states and here at the Commission, that I think has gone a long way towards illuminating some of the implications of this kind of technology, and I think that process has probably served us well by doing that, taking the time we have and having the extensive hearings we've had.

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I think we are talking about a couple of things here. One is clearly privacy of both the calling and the called party. And the other thing I think we are talking about is the ability of people to have some control over their own life.

We often have discussed the promises of an information age and information world. Some of the technology we are dealing with here is a part of that, and the discussion is usually by giving consumers access to services and products that are going to make their lives easier and richer, or help them manage their lives, educate their children, help small businesses and this, that and the other.

And it would be to me the height of irony if we hold out this kind of technology as being for consumers convenience and comfort at the price of their privacy. So I think we have to be real cognizant of the privacy rights of both the called and the calling party.

I think the staff recommendation on this issue, which is to allow Caller ID with free per-call blocking is a good one, that with the prospect of the new technology and block the blocker either CPE or software will give an appropriate balance that a called party can choose whether to receive calls from someone who blocks their number, and a person who makes a call can choose whether to reveal their number or not. So that each party on each end of the line has the amount of privacy that they choose to exercise with respect to a call.

is bothersome, but I don't know that I'm going to flail to death. Inherently I'm bothered, if I choose to get Caller ID I pay for it.

Let me first extract law enforcement agencies and certain social agencies from this discussion, because I think that is a separate entity. But the general population, me as John Q. Public, if I choose to have Caller ID, there is a cost associated with that service, and I pay that cost plus some minimal contribution perhaps, perhaps not.

If I choose to purchase when it's available block the blocker, I suspect that I should pay some associated costs because I think there is a cost with

standpoint there is a cost associated with per-line and per-call blocking. And I don't know what the cost is, I'm sure it's minimal. But it would seem to me fair, whether it's a nickel, or a dime or a quarter, I don't know what it is on per-call blocking, that there should be some minimal charge. There is certainly some minimal cost. Again I don't know that exact figure.

The \$5 per-call trace is not what I'm talking about. At least from that standpoint that when customers generate some cost there should be some price with that, and again not huge. I quite frankly am not sure, I started not to even bring this up because I think per-call blocking in the general population is going to rapidly diminish.

Because the first time, as our friend from Cox Publishing testified, the first time you call there, and if you can block, for example, ANI moving forward it's not similar, it's different, but the first time that you try to get that service and don't allow that information to roll forward, they simply won't provide the service. So then you as the customer can decide, well, I'll call them back and I won't block it this time, and or I just won't be able to avail myself of those services. And I think it will probably rapidly

diminish.

But I guess just from a theoretical standpoint it seems in fairness if you are paying for all the other services associated with that, there ought to be some minimal charge to that. End of speech.

with that is that I'm not sure what happens in these early stages until technology catches up with itself and what happens in those central offices where the switches aren't available. And I'm calling out, I'm assuming that I don't need to block mine because it can't be transmitted anyway, is that correct, so I wouldn't have a worry about a charge one way or the other? Or if I'm in an exchange where I can't get Caller ID, do I need to block my call going out, or will my call be identified anyway?

MR. LONG: My understanding is that if Caller ID is not available in a switch, that it either has not been turned on in that switch, or that switch is not capable of Signaling System 7. If it's Signaling System 7 capable, they can load per-call blocking in.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: A per-call charge would mean nothing one way or the other unless the switch were put in?

MR. LONG: Correct.

addressed in the hearing, or \_ don't recall whether we addressed in the hearing, or \_ don't recall reading it in the recommendation, although it may be there, did anyone address notifying customers or warning them that SS-7 is available in your area, therefore your calls are susceptible to being IDeJ if they are sent in the event that we authorize this service?

MR. LONG: I don't recall anything in the record.

Customers in Southern Bell's territory were notified

last year when it was tentatively approved through a

bill insert.

commissioner willion: Would you contemplate that if we indeed authorize per-call blocking that advertisement of the availability of that service, per-call blocking, would carry with it the information that says your calls may be identified when you make that call, if you have available per-call blocking service, which is implemented by doing this, this, and this, whatever?

MR. LONG: Correct. We -- I did not have the logistics worked out of getting that included in the recommendation. I do have a supplement to Issue 13 that outlines, I passed it out yesterday. If you do not have a copy of it I have some extra copies of it here, the notice requirements that staff is

recommending before the tariff goes in to place.

can think of that was in the record is I remember specifically asking a question about either putting something in the telephon; book or in some way identifying those businesses that had Caller ID. The question was asked, I don't remember the answer. It seems to me that the answer had -- my recollection is that the answer had contained in it some logistical problems and some financial problems that made it kind of difficult to do it that way. But it seems to me that there is something in the record about identifying those who did subscribe to Caller ID, if that helps you any.

MR. LONG: I recall.

commissioner Easley: Or something someplace. It may have been in one of the public hearings. I'm not sure precisely where it was. But I remember asking the question.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: With that amendment that you put out that you spoke of on 13 --

MR. LONG: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: -- that we got yesterday afternoon --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I haven't seen that.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: It does have a bill insert to the May and June bills, as well as the next publication of the telephone book, have that on the cover page.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I've got it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I loaned him my copy.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Thank you anyway.

question concerning your point that if, the Commission maybe should authorize some type of a minimal charge for per-call blocking, assuming that the Commission thinks per-call blocking is the proper way to go.

The Commission has gotten extensive, the benefit of extensive legal analysis by various parties. At least more than one of those parties presents the position that there are potential problems with Florida and with federal law unless there is the consent received from both the calling party and the called party. And they take that one step further and say the only way that that consent can be obtained is if free per-call blocking is authorized.

And I guess I'm asking the legal staff is that a concern that the Commission should have as to whether the per-call blocking is free, or if there's a minimal charge? Could it be asserted that a minimal charge

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violates this, violates the law that says there is not consent of the called and calling party?

MS. GREEN: Yes, Commissioner, I think that would be a very colorable argument that you make, yes.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Well, you need to carry it out, because I don't understand that.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I don't either. Explain to me why consent could not also consist of dialing the prefix number or whatever the designation is or not dialing it?

MS. GREEN: I'm sorry, I thought his question as having to pay to make your choice known.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: My question was whether, if there is a charge, no matter how minimal, could there be an argument made that that somehow puts a hurdle before people and that that could not be considered consent on the calling party; that people will be hesitant to pay that charge; and that we somehow, if we assume that those arguments are valid, those legal analysis are correct, that we somehow would be in violation of the law.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I guess I just don't -- let me see if I understand what you are asking, because maybe that is my problem. Is your question -- I'm assuming that what I thought I heard you all say was

that consent in your example was demonstrated by having a fee attached, minimal or not, and that the willingness to pay the fee constituted consent. Am I getting it exactly backwards?

MS. GREEN: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Thank you. That helps.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Are you ready for a motion?

whether requiring payment of a fee really negates or discourages the consent portion of the blocking, and there is a concern that that doesn't, and one of the reasons — or that it does. One of the reasons that I suggest that we move to the issue of voting on the percall blocking is that we do the percall blocking free, then you really don't have to address a number of these other issues, because they don't have any relevance any longer to some of this.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I misunderstood the question, I apologize.

and I think Commissioner Gunter is ready to make a motion. But I still have difficulty with the hurdle of me in my home paying a fee for Caller ID, okay, to try to have some governance over my privacy, okay, and a more significant fee I believe on the per-call

blocking, or what I had envisioned. But the same is not applicable on the other side.

I'm not going to attempt to understand that, because I think that is open for debate ad nauseam by whomever's legal opinion happens to be available and have the microphone at that time.

You've got a motion?

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I'm going to move staff's recommendation on Issue 9, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I'll second.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: The motion has been moved and seconded. All of those in favor signify by saying age.

Opposed. Okay.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: We go back to the beginning.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: If we are going back to the beginning, I just have one comment that I would like to make on the executive summary on Page 8. And my concern only is that I disagree with the staff conclusion, and I'm not sure that I want the order to say it quite this way. The third paragraph --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: "The staff has concluded --"
COMMISSIONER EASLEY: "The staff has concluded
that although a majority of customers, sometimes the
vast majority," I must tell you that my feeling coming

but of those public hearings, and I was actually keeping a little score card on the testimony was that it was just about evenly split as far as numbers were concerned. Now, some of that had to do with the fact that you had identical groups appearing at all of the hearings.

But nevertheless I don't want -- I'm not comfortable with, let me say it that way, I am not comfortable with having a statement that says, "sometimes the vast majority consistently favor." I did not see it that way at all. I would have told you that it was about evenly divided. As a matter of fact what I came down with was everybody wants to know who is calling, but nobody wants their number displayed and nobody wants to pay for either privilege.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Well, Commissioner Long, how does your telephone poll work out? I got quite a few calls actually, and they probably split.

Okay, Issue No. 1.

MR. GRISWOLD: Commissioners, Item No. 1 addresses the definition of Caller ID for use in this docket.

The staff recommends that Caller ID be defined as those class services that deliver calling party identification to the called party. Staff also recommends this definition not include ANI.

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CHAIRMAN BEARD: Questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No. Move it.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Move staff.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Second.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Moved and seconded. Issue No. 1 without objection is approved.

Issue No. 2.

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MS. GREEN: Issue No. 2 addresses whether or not Caller ID is a trap and trace device as defined in the Florida Statutes. The staff's recommendation is that it technically meets that definition. A separate issue is whether or not it is then illegal which comes in Issue 3.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Haven't we mooted this?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Do what now?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Isn't this issue now moot?

MS. GREEN: I don't see how it can be.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me explain why I think it can be. If, as most parties in here I think agree, if you have per-call blocking, that renders it legal under anyone's definition of whether it's a trap, or anyone's analysis of whether it's a trap and trace device, so if you decide that you are going to have per-call blocking, then there is really no necessity to reach this issue, is there? Because the structure of

the service renders the question sort of irrelevant.

If you are not proposing to do something that is claimed to be illegal or a trap and trace device, then do you have to even answer the question that if you did it a different way, would it constitute a trap and trace device.

The fact of the matter is we are not doing it a different way, we are doing it with blocking, which I think everybody, unless I have misread all the briefs, I thought everyone agreed with blocking. This wasn't a question.

MS. GREEN: That's, in Issue 3 is the legality of it. There are ways that a trap and trace device can still be legally used, and that is addressed in Issue 3. And I believe the Florida Medical Association's brief is that Caller ID is illegal no matter what you try to do to fix it.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, my point is, I'm not sure we have to reach the conclusion that staff has recommended. In the State of Florida that determination as to whether that is or is not in violation of the law should rest with the court of competent jurisdiction. And let me carry that a step further.

We have, and I guess cursed by memory, we had

some companies come in for intrastate 800 service. And if you are providing that number, the same process as Caller ID on 800 service, there is an illegal service that we have provided. And 800 service, you get the number, you get the called party number.

Now, there is no -- there may be a distinction without a difference in your mind, but in mine I'm not ready to draw a conclusion that it's in violation of law. I think that that is a thing for a court of competent jurisdiction to make.

MS. GREEN: Okay. Issue No. 2, as I said, the a was an attempt to separate out the definitional port on of the trap and trace question from the legality portion of it. I do believe that you need to reach a decision, however, it is your decision. And if you do not believe that you need to reach it, so be it.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me tell you what my reluctance is here to go ahead and address this issue. The phrase trap and trace seems to carry a lot of implications for a number of things. If you ask the question does Caller ID display the number of the incoming call. Absolutely, yes, it does. Is it a trap and trace device? Well, why do I have to answer that question? Why does somebody want me to say this is a trap and trace device or this isn't a trap and trace

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device?

For purposes of our analysis and decision here, this decision doesn't really appear to be necessary.

MS. GREEN: Okay. There may be a possible -
COMMISSIONER WILSON: There could be a conclusion
that the unit that you buy and the service that you
purchase from the telephone company displays the number
of the incoming call is sufficient information for
regulatory purposes for us to proceed with the analysis
and the decisions that we are doing here.

commissioner Easley: Mr. Chairman, perhaps there is a solution here, because I had not had as much concern with those first two issues, two and three, as I had with Issue 4 for a slightly different reason, but it's all the same thing. My, my argument on Issue 4 is that we do not determine constitutionality.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I agree with that.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I think what has happened is Issues 2, 3 and 4 are really staff's legal opinion, which we should have. Those have been raised. They have been briefed. And I think staff has done what staff should do, that is give us their legal opinion in response to those issues.

Maybe what we ought to do here, instead of voting as to whether or not these are the answers to those

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 questions, we should acknowledge that staff has given us their legal opinion on these issues and simply go from there. Because I think that staff needed to do that. But I would argue specifically in Issue 4 that

There isn't anybody that can determine constitutionality except the Supreme Court. We say up on the Hill that if you were for it, you said only the Supreme Court decides constitutionality, and if you were against it, you said it's unconstitutional. So you know.

But I would like to perhaps treat these three as staff's legal opinions, acknowledge them, tell you they are well done. I'm not disagreeing with your conclusion. Maybe what the problem is is voting on the legal opinion.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, I think that the quality of the argument by all of the parties, and the analysis, and the analysis by staff was extremely well-done.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I do, toc.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I do, too.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Very thorough. I thought it was very good. My only, my point is here if it's

unnecessary for us to reach that at this point, then it's unnecessary for us to reach that at this point, and I would suggest that we not.

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I don't have any problem with the discussion of this, that this is what the parties' positions are, and that there is some concern in this area. But the reason we moved to the bottom-line issue to begin with was to make the substantive decision, and then see whether you had to subsequently address any of those decisions that led, that preceded it here in the analysis.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I agree with you both. Two, three and four, I don't think there is any reason for us to do anything other than say it was great reading. It was very thought provoking, and well-done so you could understand it.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: I agree.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: And I don't mind saying for the record that I agree with the conclusions, but I think that is as far as I want to go with it.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, the issues raise a couple of kind of puzzling things to me. One is when you talk about security of communications, I guess conceptually I always thought that you were talking about protecting communications between two parties

from interception by either the government or a third party. And here we are talking about somebody, if you use that kind of language, someone intercepting their own call, which in terms of logic doesn't quite make a lot of sense.

your own phone or using a trapping and trace device on your own phone for your end of the line just presents a little conceptual problem to me, and it raises kind of a puzzling issue. But I don't need to decide that to decide this case because by offering or requiring per call blocking to be offered, it's not necessary to ever use this analysis to reach a decision, because it isn't raised if you don't allow open-ended Caller ID.

The constitutional issue is, the discussion is a good one. There may not be a right to privacy in the constitution other than that prohibiting the government from intruding unnecessarily in to peoples' private lives. There probably ought to be. But that doesn't mean that the Commission can't consider the idea of privacy as a right or something that customers ought to be able to exercise.

I think where we have a rare chance to protect
peoples' privacy that we ought to in fact do it. But I
don't know that that derives from the constitutional

prohibition. And the argument on trying to stretch state action to include the actions of this Commission is, I mean I admire the effort to make that argument, but quite frankly it just doesn't, don't think it carries the day. But I don't think we need to reach that either, because it's unnecessary to our decision here.

comment please. I generally agree with the discussion here. I tell you what my concern is as far as Issue 4 is concerned concerning the question of state action. I agree with that analysis, but I think we need to be aware that that argument exists, and we need to be cognizant of how we go about, whatever decision is made here today, how that is put down in an order. I think that the orders states something to the effect that Southern Bell shall provide this service and shall provide it according to the restrictions as enumerated in this order. That that somehow could be construed as being state action.

I think that we are in the process. It's my understanding, if I'm wrong someone correct me.

There's been a tariff filed strictly voluntary by the Company to provide a service, and that is being reviewed at this point, and the Commission has some

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concerns with that provision of service as proposed and is contemplating some changes to that, but that is strictly still at the option of the Company if they want to provide that service with those restrictions.

Is that correct?

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MS. GREEN: That is correct. The decision is that if they want to provide it then at a minimum X.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. So we really are to a point of the state action problem. We just need to be aware of how we, what we order Southern Bell to do, if anything, is that correct?

MS. GREEN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: In reading the recommendation some of the wording could be construed that somehow we were ordering Southern Bell to provide this service and to provide it according to the way we say it has to be provided, and I'm not really sure we in that position. And if I'm wrong, please correct me. I just --

MS. GREEN: No, I think that --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That is my understanding.

MS. GREEN: I think that argument always exists.

It's one that has been out there as a state action question. But what convinced me of the error of that argument when it's stretched is that if you accept that

getting involved in the proceeding, the more you are involved in it makes it more and more state action, then the argument turns into one that by affording due process you just instantly turn it in to state action, at least in my view that was the --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I agree with you, and I disagree with the argument that if the Commission becomes involved and has extensive public hearings that somehow that implies state action. I agree with you. I'm just saying that we need to, when we, whatever is verbalized in the order, we need to be sure that we are not ordering Southern Bell to provide this service. That is strictly their option.

MS. GREEN: That is true.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't think -- if they think that the requirements that the Commission sets cut somehow are so burdensome that it renders this service useless, that is the decision they have to make.

MS. GREEN: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay, fine. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay. We'll bypass Issues 2, 3, and 4.

Commissioners, I think Issue 5 for a different reason probably falls in to the same category. It's

informational.

commissioner Gunter: It's informational, and it points out the detriments and the benefits, and it shows how if it went solid one way or solid another way the detriments and benefits are there. But if you had the per-call blocking, they are both modified. It's just a good analysis, I think a good analysis of what in fact takes place as a result of what the Commission votes.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay. With your concurrence let's go to Issue 6.

commissioner EasLey: I tell you though, before we do that, Mr. Chairman, I've got to tell you for the staff to take the record that we had, and I haven't seen all of it in hard copy form, but it's got to fill half of this room, and to be able to put it into a book this size with the kind of information they've got in here, I think you all did a remarkable job, and I'm proud of you.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah, they were able to keep Walter out of this one.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Is that what did it?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah. They kept Walter out of it, and it got better.

MR. D'HAESELEER: I really did most of it myself.

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COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Then somebody edited the living daylights out of it, Walter.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Anyhody that will lie will steal. Move Talbott, quick.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay. Issue No. 6.

MR. LONG: Commissioners, Issue 6 asks whether there are any existing class services that have similar functions and/or benefits as Caller ID. We have recommended that no class service is identical to Caller ID, however, call trace has a similar benefit where annoying and harassing telephone calls are concerned. And because of this similar benefit, we recommend that Southern Bell re-file their call trace tariff with a usage-based rate without presubscription as Centel offers it now. They are not recommending a rate.

We plan to bring it back to a later agenda with cost analysis and rate analysis as we do with all tariffs.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Move staff recommendation.

CHAIRMAN REARD: Okay. I would suggest to you, you have to be careful with this thing, because I had occasion to use it because my phone was being called ever 30 minutes, and I would pick up, and hang up; pick up, hang up, every 30 minutes. Come to find out the

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results was an errant computer that was trying to modem into my home phone and could not do that, so it would hang up on me. And we finall: had to get the right number in to the computer so it would quit trying to call and talk to me. It has benefit.

Issue 6 is approved without objection.
Issue 7.

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MR. GRISWOLD: Commissioners, Issue No. 7 deals with the effect of Caller ID on unlisted and non-published numbers. The staff recommends the Commission recognize that Caller ID does reduce the anonymity provided by these services, however, should the Commission approve per-call blocking the impact will be substantially mitigated.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: An informational item.
CHAIRMAN BEARD: Issue 7 is approved.

MR. GRISWOLD: Commissioners, Issue No. 8 examines the alternatives to blocking. These alternatives include pay telephone, operator assistance, outward only lines, answering service, Ringmaster Service, and cellular service.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: This is just informational.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Basically informational, is it
not?

MR. GRISWOLD: Yes, sir.

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CHAIRMAN BEARD: Nine we have handled.

No. 10.

MR. LONG: Commissioners, Issue 10 asks what special arrangements, if any, should be made regarding Caller ID for law enforcement personnel. The staff has recommended that per-line blocking be made available to law enforcement agencies' office lines at no charge.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would move it.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay. Without objection Issue 10 is approved.

MR. LONG: Issue 11 asks what special arrangement should be made for any other group or groups --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's the same --

MR. LONG: And the domestic violence --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move it. Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Without objection. Hearing none, Issue 11 is approved.

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COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would make that finding.
Move it.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Move it.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay. Issue 12 without

objection. Issue 12 is approved.

Issue 13.

MR. LONG: Commissioners, Issue 13 disposes of the

tariffs.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I would move it, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Without objection then.

MR. LONG: The amended, there is a supplemental recommendation. I just want to make sure.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That's right. My motion included the staff recommendation, as well as those that came on the supplement to the recommendation dated April 17th.

MR. LONG: To address Commissioner Deason's concern, if you will look at the recommendation, the first sentence, "Southern Bell should be directed to re-file the tariffs." You may want to put Southern Bell, if electing to provide this service, should re-file the tariff.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah, that's right.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: I think that would clear the air.

considered this, there was a lot of discussion and concern about the use to which this information would be put in a commercial context, where businesses subscribed to Caller ID and put a call in there. Do the, do those concerns or conditions that were previously expressed survive this discussion?

MR. LONG: Correct, that was my last note on here to keep the no resale of numbers language in; that was approved back in December that I did not, that I failed to put here in writing, but the intent was that tariff on non-published numbers, that included the no resale of numbers that was approved and never given an effective date, could be re-filed with current information but with those same parameters in it.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: It seems to me that one of the principles that we are dealing with or ought to be dealing with here is the subscriber-specific information that arises by virtue of the mere use of the telephone in this fashion shouldn't be used except for billing purposes probably, without the permission of the subscriber.

MR. LONG: I understand what you are getting at there. I don't know practically if this is being disseminated to end users of any kind and not just to telephone companies, how we would be able to enforce that, but if what you are -- is what you are saying then instead of having the numbers not available for resale in there that the numbers to be used for billing purposes only without consent, prior consent or written consent or whatever kind of consent of the user.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I thought that was sort of

what we were getting at anyway under the resale prohibition. People, you call in there and somebody derives a number, and then they take and they match it against another database, and they use all of this stuff together to do something that you never had any idea that anybody was going to do with your number.

It seems to me that if we have the kind of concerns with privacy that has been expressed here today, that that ought to be a legitimate concern of the Commission about the use or misuse of information that people inadvertently disclose by, just by virtu of using a telephone.

MR. LONG: I think that the only substantial difference there, which I think could be substantial, is that that would preclude the company itself from calling you back. If you were to call a car dealer for information, he wouldn't necessarily have to resell a number to have every salesman call you back for six months. I believe that that inclusion would prohibit even that, unless you told them that he could call you back.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: It's sounding better and better. I mean that doesn't bother me particularly.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Maybe I don't understand, but that is one of the luxuries of per-call blocking, you

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 can choose to preclude anyone having that option.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, I can decide, I don't mind the recipient of my phone call knowing what my phone number is, but them taking it and doing other things with it is, maybe the resale prohibition takes care of any concerns about the use of that number.

prohibition takes care of the concerns that we have gotten into so far. We talked about part of the problem being the technology that is already out there that already has a great deal more information about you in the great database in the sky that, you know, Lord knows what happens when you call an 800 number now, or you call a couple of retailers and the first thing they do is ask you what your telephone number is, and the minute you give it to them, they've got everything, including your last-born child's name on it.

But I thought we had, I thought the purpose of the resale prohibition was to try and take care of that and not get in to some of the other problems that were kind of outside this specific -- in fact, didn't we talk about dealing with it in ANI and dealing with it in some other areas? All of a sudden you are getting into a discussion that is kind of making me a little bit antsy. I thought we were really talking about resale

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 for now.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Which I thought we had addressed in a previous proceeding.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Yeah, I thought we took care of that I guess is what I'm saying. Maybe we need to acknowledge it here and refer to it. Am I forgetting something or --

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The question that I think arises is what happens to the person who doesn't want to be in that great database in the sky? All they want to do is make a damn telephone call.

call blocking. To the extent that you can keep out of that great database with per-call blocking, you can do so. There is nothing that you are going to be able to do about that great database that is interstate. There is nothing that you can do in this docket about some of that great database that I'm aware of.

the car dealer, and you ask for some information, and they say, well, I'll have to call you back. And you give them your phone number verbally, the same option occurs anyway. So I think all you can do is provide the option to curtail that number. We have done that with free per-call blocking. Beyond that there is a

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limit to what we can io. We don't regulate car dealers anyway. And I'm not sure that the resale prohibition has any effect on them whatsoever.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: It may not. What we have talked about is somebody developing a calling list and selling it like they sell a mailing list.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay.

commissioner Wilson: Well, if they don't sell it and they just distribute it and combine it with other database you've still got the same problem.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I understand. I just don'.

know how far we can go with it. I mean if we can think

of it, somebody else can think of it, and it's just a

matter of dealing with it when it gets here, I guess.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Commissioners, what is your pleasure on 13?

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Move 13.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Move staff.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: 13 without objection.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: With the change that you don't direct them to re-file, you give them the opportunity to re-file if they choose to.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Issue 14.

MS. GREEN: This begins a series of interesting and fun motions that were filed during the hearing.

Issue No. 14 addresses the Office of Public Counsel's motion to consolidate consideration of the Caller ID tariff filings and to conduct a generic proceeding. Basically the Office of Public Counsel had asked that you bring in all the local exchange companies and have one massive hearing to determine your policy statewide.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Move staff.

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CHAIRMAN BEARD: Staff has been moved. Do we have a second? Or maybe since you were the prehearing officer, I'll pass the gavel and I'll second it.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay. Without objection.

MS. GREEN: Commissioners, Issue 15 is reversed on the supplemental issue listing that is before me. And I assume it's also incorrect on yours. The primary recommendation is yes, to grant Public Counsel's motion and strike certain portions of GTE's brief. What appears before you is the alternative recommendation.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I have both of them. Now, you've got me confused.

MS. GREEN: I don't know. There are several versions of this floating around. I just wanted to make sure which one you have.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: What I have is the recommendation

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is yes, that you should grant OPC's motion; and the alternative is no, we should deny.

MS. GREEN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: The point is here it was unsworn testimony, and it can't be relied on as competent substantial evidence --

MS. GREEN: Yes.

commissioner wilson: -- and therefore to the extent that the brief uses it in that fashion, then it ought to be either disregarded or stricken.

MS. GREEN: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I don't have any problem with that.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Without objection, the primary recommendation on Issue 15 is approved.

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MS. GREEN: This is GTE's motion in turn to strike portions of the testimony of Dr. Cooper. It's staff's recommendation that the motion be denied.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: What is your pleasure, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I move staff recommendation.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Without objection Item 16 is a proved.

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Issue 17.

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MS. GREEN: And Issue 17 --

commissioner easley: It's really a fallout, isn't
it?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yeah.

MS. GREEN: Well, we believe that by moving staff recommendation in prior parts of this recommendation that the result of that is that you grant in part and deny in part that petition.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: I think it's staff's intention to come back with some appropriate data on which to make that decision of what the proper amount is.

MS. GREEN: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Move staff.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Without objection Issue 17 is approved.

Issue 18. I move to deny staff and keep Mr. Long gainfully employed for another --

MR. LONG: No problem.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: And then Walter can rewrite your recommendation.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: No, no, no-no-no. I've got an alternate recommendation if you are going to do that.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Without objection, Commissioners,

hearing none, Issue 19 is approved.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I want to thank the Commission for not making me read the entire record.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Issue number 19 is Commissioner Deason read the record.

(Whereupon, discussion on the above item concluded.)

# CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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I, PATRICIA L. GOMIA, Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Shorthand Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large:

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing agenda conference proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter reduced to typewriting under my supervision; and the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 42 are a true and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, nor financially interested in the foregoing action.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this, the 22ND day of APRIL, A. D., 1991 IN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, COUNTY OF LEON, STATE OF FLORIDA.

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PATRICIA L. GOMIA 216 West College Avenue U.S. Post Office, Room 122 Tallahassee, Florida 32301

My Commission expires: June 17, 1994