TALLAHASSEE, ELC IIDA

IN RE:
Proposed tariff filing by SOUTHERN EELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY clarifying whan a nonpublished number can be disclosed ( $n-89-506$ filed 9/29/89) and introducing Caller in to Touchstar Service. (T-89-507 filed 9/29/89).

DOCKET NO. 891194-TL

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

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REFORTED BY: PATRICIA L. GOMIA
Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large

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$\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { Documentno. } \\ 0385-7, \\ 4 / 22 / 9 /\end{array}\right]$

PARTICIPATING:

ANGELA GREEN, Esquire, FgeC Jegal Division WALTER D'HAZSELEER, FPSC Communications Division JEFF GRISWOLD, FRSC Communications Division MARK LONG, FPSC Communications Division

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

## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Good morning. We are hexe un a non-controversjal item.

MR. LONG: Commissioners, today's special agenda w111 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 anothex recent Bell proposal, Automatic Number Identifleation 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, similerities and differences. And if there are no questions we can yo directly to the 1tsues.

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

COMMISSIORER 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 nobndy asked me to be recuged, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIEMAN BEARD: Everybody has gotten used to your
glan at this time
COMMISSIONER DEASON: So I am assigned to this doaker. But I understand that gour main interegt in having me assigned to this dochet would be in the event that there were a tie vote, that $I$ would se the fitth Commissioner and would breal that tie, and i have taken that assignment as such. I have thoroughiy reviewed stafe's recommendation and am familiar with the issues, however, I have not reviewed the record.

It's my incent 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 trere is a tie vote, Well, then $I$ will be that, just that much more knowledgeable when the time comes.

But I ihink 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 learjngs, extensive techrical hearingm, cross exmmation of various experts throughout various \&ields 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 4 will review the record and make my
deciaion based ugon the xecord. So with that preliminary, that is the basis of my participation in this cage at this time.

CHATRMAN BEARD: This will be your first exposure to the secret hand signal trihnique we use to make sure that we get a two-to-two vote so you do sut to.

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

CHAIRMAN BEARD: NO.
COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I thought the newspapers ha solved your problem for you, Comaissioner, when they designated Commissioner Mark Long to break the potential tie.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mayoe we volild do that on a temporary basis.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Through the kindness of my Commissioners at the time, I managed to dodge 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, ard 1 was looking sit a record of about that, having to read, and I still owe them for that one. Yeah. I will never Eorgive 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 tn bear
comments first from staft with respect to Callex 10 versuls 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, Itern No. 1 add-esses 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.
COMMIESTONER WILSON: It will probably moot a lot of other issues, and we can get down to the meat of this pretty quickly.

COMMISSIONER EASLEX: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BEARD: Let me, and then I'll make a
comment becaus having been the, probubly the greatest detractor from blocking, but understanding reailty, I am at point where $I$ think we, I can certainly accent blocking. I have some things that I would like to talk
about with thet. I have come to the position of Menry 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 blacking blocker, whatever technology can provide, go for it, and it will gnct itself out.

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

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Weli, it also seems to me thet one of the things that we have bren talking about in this hearing, this proceeding that has been going on for a whila, 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 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 sy doing that, taking the time we have and having the oxtensive harings we've had.

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 informatior worlc. Some of the technology we are dealing with here is a part of that, and the discussion is usually by giving consumers access to sorvices and products that are going to make thedr 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 consumeits convenience and comfort at the price of their privacy. So I think we have to be real cognizant of the privavy kights 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 biocking is a good one, that with the prospect of the new technology and block the blocker either CPE or softwaxe will give an appropriate balance that a called party can ohoose 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.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: If I can, one thing that you saio is bothersome, but I don't know that I'm going to flail at to death. Inherently I'm bothererl, if I choose to get Caller ID I pay for it.

Let me first extract law enforcement agencies and certain sociel 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 callor 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 sone associated costs because I think there is a cest with
providing that service. If nothing aise from a moral standpoint there is a cost associated with per-line and per-call blocking. And I don't know what the cost is, I'msure 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 $s$ tandpoint that when customers generate some cost there should be some price with that, and again not huge. I quite frankly am nor sure, I started not to even bring this up because I think per-call blocking in the general population is going to rapidy diminish.

Because the first tine, as our friend from Cox Yublishing testified, the first time you call there, and $1 f$ 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, woll, 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 probakly rapidly
diminish.
But I guess just from a t'reoretical standpoint it sems in faixness if you are paying for all the other services associated with that, there ought to be some minimal charge to that. Erd of speech.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: The only problem that I have with that is that I'm not sure what happens in these eacly atages 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 biock mine becau;e it can't be transmitted anyway, is that correct, so I wouldn't have woryy 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 aither has not been turned on in that switch, or that switch is not capable of signaling system 7. If it's signaling Systan 7 capable, they can load per-call blocking in.

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

MR. LONG: Correct.

COMMISSIONER WLSON: I can't recall whather we addressed in the hearing, ox - don't recall reading it in the recommendation, although it may be thare, did anyone address notifying customers or warning them that ss-7 is available in your area, theretore your calls are susceptible to being IDed if they are sent in the Qvent 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 WIZ TON: Would you contemplate that If we indeed authorize per-call blocking that advertigement of the availability of that service, pexcall blocking, would carry with it the information that. says you* 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 outlixes, I passed it out yesterday. If you do not have copy of it I have some extra copies of it herf, the notice requixements that staff is
rocommending bofoxe the taxiff goes in to place.
COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mark, the only thing that I 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 dentifying those businesses that had caller ID. The question was asked, I don't remember the answex. It seems to me that the answer had -- my recollection is that the angwer 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 is the record about identiny those who did subscribe to Caller ID, if chat 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. gure precisely where it was. But I remember asking the guestion.

COMMISEIONER GUNTER: With chat amencment that you gut out that you spoke of on 13 --

MR. LONG: Yes, six.
COMMISEIONER GUNTER: -- that we got yesterday afternoon -- -

Comurssioner witson: I havea't sem that.

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

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: T'vegot it.
COMMISSIONER DEASOR. I loaned himmy cupy.
COMMISSIONER WILSON: Fhank you anyway.
COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chajrmar, I have a question concerning your point that if, the commisuion maybe should authoriqe some type of a minimal charge for per-call blocking, assuming that the Commission thinks per-call blocking is the proper way to go. Whe Commssion has ooten extensive, the benefit of oxtensive legal analysis by varions parties. At least more tham one of those parties presents the position that there are potential problems with Florida and mith fedorsl aw unless there is the consent reeeived from both the alling party and the called party. And they twite that one step furcher and say the only way that chat consent can be obtained is if free por-call blocking is muthorized.
fad I guess I'm asking the legal stafi is that a concern that the Commission should have as to whether the per-oall blocking is Eree, or if there's a miximat chatge? Coulc it be asserted that a minimal charge
violates this, violates the law that says there is not consent of the called and calling party?

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

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Hell, you need to caryy it out, because I don't understaxd that.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: a don't either Explair so 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 DiASON: My question was whether, it there is a charge, no matter how minimal, could there be an argument made that that somenow puts a hurdie before people and that that could not be considered consent n 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 asting, because maybe that is my problem. Is your guestion - I'n assuming that what $x$ thought I heard you all say was
that consent in your example was demonstiated by having a fee attached, minimal or not, and that the willingness to pay the tee congtituted consent. Mm I getting it exactly backwards?

MS. GREEN: Yes, ma'am.
COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Thank you. That helps, COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Are you ready for a motion? COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think the question was whether requiting payment of a Eee really negates or discourages the consent portion of the blocking, and there is a concern that that doesn't, and one of th: reasons - or that it does. One of the reasons that f suggest that we move to the issue of voting on the pexcall blocking is that we do the pir-call blocking fref, then you really don't have to address a number of these other issues, because they don't have any relevance any longer th some of this.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I misunderstood the question, I apologize.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: I'm not going to flog the issue, and I think Commissioner Cuntex is ready to make a motion. But I still have difficulty with the hurcle of me in my hone paying a fee for callex ID, obay, to try to have some governance over my privacy, okay, and a more significant fae I believe on the per-cail
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?
COHMISSIONER GUNTER: I'm going to move staff's recommendation on Issue $9, \mathrm{Mr}$. 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 aye.

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 steff 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
out of those public hencinge, ant I was zotually

 concerned. Now, some of that had to do with the fact that you had idention groupa opoaring at all of the hentings.

But novertholess I don't want - - I'm not comfortable with, lot me say it that way, I am nut comfortable with hoving a statement that says, "sometimes the vast majority consistently favor." I did not see it that way at all. I would nave told you that it was about evenly divided. As a mater of fact what I came down with was everybody wants to know who ds calling, but nobody wants thei : number displayed ard nobody wants to pay for ejther 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. GRIFWOLD: Commissioners, Item No. 1 addresser the definition of Caller $\quad \mathrm{D}$ for use in this dockrt. The staff recommends that Caller ID be defined as those class sexvices that deliver calling paricy idencification to the called party. Staff also tecommendg this detinjtion not include AnI.

CHAITMAN BEARD: 2uestions, Commessioness?
COMMISSIONER GUNTER: NO. MOVE it.
COMMISSIONER EASLEY: HOVE GUAE,
COMMISSIONER GUNTER: SEconc.
CHAIRMAN BEARD: Moved and seconded. Issue No. 1 without objection is approved.

Issue No. 2.
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 thjs? 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 bo. If, as most parties in heae I think agree. if you have per-call blocking, that renders it legal under ayone"s definition of whether it's a trap. or anyone sumays of whether it's tray and trace device, wo if you decide thap you are going to hava per"call blocking, than thote 19 weally no necessaty to

the service renders the question sort of irrelevant. If you are not proposing to do something that ins claimed to be fllegal or a trap and trace device, then do you have to even answer the quastion that if you did it a different way, would it constitute a trap and trace device.

The fact of the mattor in 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 c 0 to fix it.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, my puint 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 900 service. And if you are providing that number, the game process as Caller ID on 800 service, thate is an illegal service that we have provided. And 800 sarvice, 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 rot 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. Igsue No. 2, as I said, the was an attempt to separate out the definitional port n 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 eddress 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 guestion? Why does somebody want me to gay this is a trap and trace devise or this isn't a trap and trace
device?
For purposes of our analysis and decision here, this decision doesn't really appear to be necessary. MS. GREEN: Okay. There may de 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 eoncern 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.

COMNISSIONER 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 logal 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
questions, whould acknowledge that staft has given us their leged 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 \& that --

Thare isn't anybody that can aetermine 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 unconstitutionas. Sc you know.

But I would like to perhaps treat these three as staff's legal opinions, acknowledge them, tell you they are wall 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 oxtremely welldone.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Yes.
COMMISGTONER GUNTER: I do, too.
COMMTSSIONER EASLEY: I do, too.
COMMISSIONER FILSON: 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 suygest that we not.

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 botcom-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. Tyo, 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.

CHAIMMAN BEARD: I agree.
COMMISSIONER EASLEY: And I don't mind saying for the record that $I$ agree with the conclusions, but I thigk 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 alwajs thought that you were talking about protecting commancations between two parties
from interception by either the govermment or a third party. And here we are talking about somobody, is yot use that kind of language, an ene intercepting theix own call, which in terms of logic dnesn' lot of sense.

So the analysis that decides that you are tapping your own phone or using a trapping and trace device os. 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 av. use this analysis to reach a decision, because it isn't rased 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 constitutinn other than that prohibiting the government From intruding unnecessarily in to psoples' 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 oughc to be able to exercise.

I think where we have a rare chance t:o 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.

COMMTSSIONER DEASON: I would like to make a comment please. I generally agree with the discussion here. I tell you what my concern is as far as Tssue 4 is concerned concerning the question of state action. I agre with that analysis, but I think we need to be awace 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 Bill shall provide this service and shall provide it according to the restrictions as enumerated in this order. That that scmehow could be construed as being state action.

I think that we are in the process. It's my undexstanding, if I'm wrong someone correct me. There's been a tariff Eiled strictiy voluntary by the Company to provide a service, and that is being roviewed at this point, and the Commission has some
concerns with that provision of service as proposed and is contemplating same changes to that, but that is strictuy still at the option ct the Company if they want to provide that service with those restrivtions.

Is that correct?
MS. GREEN: That is errrect. The decision ig that if they want to provide it then at ainimum $X$.

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. GRENR: 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 --
COMMISSTONER DEASON: That is my understanding.
MS. GREEN: I think that argument always exists. It is one that has been out there as a state actios question. But what convinced me of the error of that argument when it's stretched is that if you accept that
geiting 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 an to state action, at least in my view that wos the --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I agree with you, and I disagree with the argument that if the Cormission 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 thet we ale not ordering Southern Bell to provide this service. That is strictly their option.

MS. GREEN: That is true.
COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't think -- if they think that the requirements that the Commission sets out 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.
CHATRMAN BEARD: Okay. We'll bypass lssues 2, 3 , and 4.

Commigsioners, I think Issue 5 for a different reason probably falls in to the same categoxy. It's
incormetional.
COMMISSIONER GUNTER: It"s infornational, and it points out the detriments and the benefits, and it shows how if it went solid one way $2 x$ sulid another way the detriments and benefits are there. But it you had the per-call blocking, they are both modified. It's just good analysis, I think good analysis of what in fact takes place as a result of what the commission votes.

CHAIRMAN BEARD: Okay. With your concurreace 1et's go to Issue 6 .

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I tell you though, before ve do ihat, Mr. Chairman, I've got to tell you for she staff to take the record that we had, and I haven't geen all of it in hard copy form, but it's got to Eill half of this room, and to be able to put it into a rook this size with the kind of information thoy'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 Waltar out of this one.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Is that what did it?
COMAISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah. They kept Walter out of it, and it got beitor.

MR. D'HAESELEER: I really did most of it myself.
combISBLOMER ERSury: ramen somobody odited the Lixume deylights ont of ito, Walter.



GHATRMAK BEMRD: ORay, TsGue NO. 6.
Wh. LoNG: Commiseionex. Tseue G aska whether there are any exigting class services that have simian Gunctions mador benefits as Caller ID. We have recommaded that no elass gervice is jdentical to Calles ID, horsver, call trace has a similaz benctit where mancying and harassing telephone sails ane canceraed. And because ot this similar benefit, we mocommend that Southern Bell remfile their onl traco quaft with a usage-based rate without presubscription as Centel owters it now. They are not recommending a xatid.

We plan to bring it back to a later agenda with cost analysis and rate analysis as we do with all $\operatorname{tandy}$ g.

GOMETSETOMTR WIGON: Hove staft recommerdation.
GRATRAAR BEARD: OkTy. I Would sugcest to yow, you haya to be oareful with tha thing, because ind hat
 *var 30 mintres, and $I$ would pick ur, and hang ur, pich Wh, bang ap, every 30 minutes. Come to find out the
rasults was an errant computor that was trying to modem into my home phone and could not do that, so it would hatag up on me. And we finall: had to get the right number in to the computer wo it would quit trying to call and talk to me. It has benefit.

Issue 6 is approved whout objection.
Issue 7.

MR. GRISHOLD: Commissioners, Issue Ro. 7 deals with the effect of caller $x D$ on unlisted and non-published numbers. The staff recommends the Commission recognize that Caller ID does reduce the monymity provided by thege services, however, should the Commission approve pex-call blocking the impact will be substantialiy mitigated. COMMISSIONER GUNTER: An informational item. CHAIRMAN BEARD: Issue 7 is approved.

MR. GQISWOLD: Commissioners, Issue Mo. 8 examines the alternatives to blocking. These alternatives include pay celaphone, operator assistance, outward 0 0. 1 lines, answering service, Ringmastex Service, and cellular service.

COMMYSSIONER GUNTER: This is just jnformational.
CHARMMA EEARD: Basicaldy informational, is it not?

MR. GRISWORD: res, SIL.

No. 10.
MR. LONG: COmmLstionexs. Ts, 40 ashs whet syeciel arcangement , it may, shoul. be made regacding
 xacommanded that pex-1ine blochixg be macu availabia to Iav enforconent agencies' offict lines at no charge.

COMM SSIONER GUNYER: T wOUld MOVE it.
CHATRMAN B解ARD: Okay. Without objection rssue 10 +is approved.

shoula be made fox any other group or groupa - -


MR, LOMC: And the domestic violsmee - COMMTSSTONER GUNTER: Move it. Mx. Chatrman. CNTRMAN BERRD: Without objection Hearing none. Tsund 1.4 in approved.
12.

COMMTESTONER GUNTER: *WOLI make chat sjncing.
Move it.
COMMESTOHER WIJSON: MOVE it.

wogackion. $\cos \boldsymbol{m} 12$ is approved.
"


## mitutaz。

 Chaigman.

CHATRMAN FEARD: Without objecijon then.
MR, LOMO: The amondod, there is a supplementat Fecomendation. I just wath to make sure.

COMMESSONER GUNTER: Mret's right. Hy motion maduded the staty recommenctution as well as those What came on the supplement to the recommendation Anted Amxily 17th.

RR. LONG: TO address Commiseioner Deason * conersh it you will iook at the recommendation, the Ednst sentexce, "Southern Bell should be directed to rembile the tarists." you may want to put goutherm
 xemide the tarist.

COMMTSEONER GUNTER: Yoah, thot's right. Chat Man Bearn: $\quad$ thind that would ohest the ant. COMASEIONER WTHSON: When we origineliy comstumen then, there was a lot of discussion and conequa mody the use to which this intormation mond bo mot in a commercial contert, where businesses
 Fha, do fhcse concexme or conctitions that were


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 1 did not, that 1 failed to put here in writing, but the intent was that tarifis on non-published numbers, that inciuded the no resale of numbers that was approw and never given an effective date, could be re-filed with current information but with those seme parametexs 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 exceut for billing purposes probably, without the permisaion of the subseriber.

MR. LONG: I understand what you are getting at there. I don't know practically if this is being disseminetod 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 oniy without consent, prios consert or written consent oi whatevar kind of consent of the user.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I thought that was sort of

What we were getting at anyway under the resale prohibition. Feople, you call in there and somebody derives number, and then th. 3 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 ooncerns 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 inedvertently disclose by, fust 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 oven 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.

CAAIKMAN BEARD: Maybe I don't understand, but chat is one of the iaxuries of per-call blocking, you
can choose to preclucie anyone having that option. COMMISSIONER WILSON: Wall, 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. COMMISSIONER ZASLEY: I t?.int the regale 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 ther 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 rasale 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 * discussion that is kind of making ma ifttle bit antsy. I thougnt we were really talking about resale
for now.
COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Which I thought we had addressed in a previous proceeding.

COMMISSIONER EASLEX: Yeah, I chourht 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.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Well, that's why the percall 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.

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

Itmit to what we con wo. We don't matuate caz


 talked about is somabody dryedoping a callixg list and selling it like they mell amaling ingt.

CRATRMAN EEARD: OKE Y.
 and they just distribute it and combine it with other antabase you've still got the smme problam.

COMBTSSYORER TRSLEY: 1 understard. I just don'
 of it. somebody else can think of it, and it ${ }^{8}$ g just matere of deading with it when it gets here, 2 guess.

CXAIMRAR BERRD: Commisgioners, What is yout
か@asure on 13 ?
COMMLSESONER GONTER: MOVE 13. COMATSSDONRE KMSYEY: MOVE SCOEE.

GRAIRMAN GEARD: 13 wi chout objection.
comp 4 STONER GUMTER: with tre chamge that you
donth dinget mem to wewile, you give them the ogkmatudey co moutile it they chooseto.




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

COMMISSIONER WILSON: MOve staff.
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.

COMMLSSIONER 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 recommendarion is yes, to grant Public Counsel's motion and strike certain portions of GTE's Drief. What appears before you is the alternative recommendation.

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

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

CHARRMAN BEARD: What I have is the recommendation
is yes, that you should grant ope's motion; and the alternative is no, we should deny.

MS. GREEN: Okay.
COMMISSIONER WILSON: The goin' is here it was unsworn testimony, and it can't be relied on as competent substantial evidence --

MS. GREEN: Yes.
COMMISSIONER NILSON: -- 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.
16.

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 BFARD: What is your pleasure, Commissioners?

COMMISEIONER WILSON: I move staff racommendation.
COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Second.
CHAIRMAN BEARD: Without objection Item 16 is a groved.

Tspug 27.

MS. GREw : nrad 15mue 17 …
COMMXSSXONER KMEKEY: TE*S xeally a fallows, ignt 34

COMASSMONER WTLSON: sazh.
MS. GRERR: Well, we belteve that by moving ataft recommendation in prior parte of thig reqommendation that the result of that is that you grant in part and deny in paxt that potition.
 come back with some appropwiate data om which to make that deciston of what the propex mount is.

MS. GREET: Yes, sir.
COMMXESTORER EASLEY: MOVE staEI.
CRATMMAN BaRD: Withont objection 1 same 17 is GRETOVBA.

Tssur 18. I move to deny staft nid heep Mr. Long ghdntully employed fox another - -

ME. LONG: NO froblem.
GMATRMR BEARD: And when $\operatorname{maltex}$ can wewrite yowr


 ctast.

CRARMAN BEARD: Without objectjon, commastomets,
hearing none, Issue 1 is approved.
COMMISSIONER DERSON: I want to thank the Commgaton for not making me read the antire record.

CHATRMAN BEARD: Igsue number 99 is Cormissioner
Dasson read the record.
(Whereupon, discussion on the above item concluded.)

## CERTIEXATF OF RREORYGR

ETATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF LEON )
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, empleyee, 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, COUATY OF LEON, STATE OF FLORIDA.

RATRICIA L. GOMIA 216 West College Avenue U.S. Post office, Koom 122 Tallahassee, Florida 32301

My Commisgion expitas: June 17,1094

