UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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CONSUMER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

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FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 2004

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The meeting was held in Commission Meeting Room TW-C305, 445 $12^{\rm th}$ Street, S.W., Washington D.C., at 9:00 a.m., Shirley Rooker, Chairperson, presiding.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

SHIRLEY ROOKER, CAC Chairperson, Call for Action SCOTT MARSHALL, CAC Designated Federal Officer CHRIS BAKER, AARP

MATTHEW D. BENNETT, Alliance for Public Technology DAVID POEHLMAN, American Council for the Blind MICHAEL F. DELCASINO, AT&T

CINDY COX, Bell South

DAVID BRUGGER, Brugger Consulting

ANDREA WILLIAMS, Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association

SUSAN PALMER-MAZRUI, Cingular Wireless

DEBRA BERLYN, Consumer Policy Consulting

JIM CONRAN, Consumers First Incorporated

CLAUDE STOUT, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Consumer Action Network

MIKE DUKE, Interests of the Blind or Visually Impaired

DONALD SNOOP, Hometown Online

JOSEPH GORDON, League for the Hard of Hearing

THOMAS ALLIBONE, LTC Consulting/Teletruth

ANNETTE CLECKNER, MCI

LARRY GOLDBERG, Media Access Group, WGBH

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT: (cont'd)

MARSHA MACBRIDE, National Association of Broadcasters

RONALD MALLARD, National Association of Consumer Agency Administrators

BRENDA KELLY-FREY, National Association of State Relay Administration

SUSAN GRANT, National Consumers League

DIANE BURSTEIN, National Cable Telecommunications
Association

BYRON ST. CLAIR, National Translator Association MARK PRANGER, Interests of Academia and Rural Telecommunications Services

VERNON JAMES, San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, Inc

EUGENE SEAGRIFF, Telecommunications Industry Association

RICHARD T. ELLIS, Verizon Communications
LINDA WEST, Interests of the Native America
Community and Rural Services
RICHARD MITLER, NASUCA

PATTI LIPTROT-BANNIER, Hamilton Telephone Company

ALSO PRESENT:

JONATHAN ADELSTEIN, FCC, Bureau of Consumer Issues JEFFREY CARLISLE, Wireline Competition Bureau JANE LAWTON, Cable Communications Administrator ELIZABETH NOEL, People's Counsel, District of Columbia

LOUIS SIGALOS, Consumer Affairs and Outreach Division, CGB

BROOKE SCHULZ, Vice President, Corporate Communications, Vonage

JUNE TAYLOR, CGB

CHRYS WILSON, Maryland Public Service Commission THOMAS WYATT, Deputy Bureau Chief, CGB

A-G-E-N-D-A

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(9:12 a.m.)

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I see that our recording service is up and running now. I am going to move on and let Scott give you some of the logistics of the meeting, and then we're going to hear from June Taylor. So, Scott? Here you go. Let me give you a mike.

MR. MARSHALL: All right. Good morning, everyone. Welcome. It's good to see you all again, and I'm sure I'll have a chance to say hello at some point during the course of the day.

As you know, restrooms are right outside the doors you came in, down a short corridor to your left. And if you do not make that left and continue down that corridor, two of the breakout sessions will be in that general vicinity. We'll give you the room numbers, and so forth, at the time of the breakout sessions at 10:00.

Just a couple of housekeeping matters. Because of interference issues, we can only operate two assisted listening device systems simultaneously. For the breakouts, I've had one request for the Consumer Complaints and Outreach Group. Does anyone else need an assisted listening device in one of the

5 breakout sessions? Okay. Jeff, I hope you got 2 that 3 information, so you can go ahead and set up for the 4 Consumer Complaints Group down the hall. 5 Also, in your packets is an emergency information sheet. We'd appreciate your 6 contact 7 filling that out and giving it to me or one of the 8 other FCC staff during the course of the day. 9 As you know, we had a shelter-in-place 10 drill here during the November meeting. That was very 11 successful, and we'd like to have an emergency contact 12 for you, in the unfortunate event that we would ever 13 have to use it. And as you can well imagine, having 14 that information is certainly critical and can be 15 very, very important if you do have to use it. 16 will be also sending around We an 17 attendance sheet during the course of the day. Please 18 sign that sheet for us, and that will make sure that 19 we have you on record as attending this meeting. And I think that's all I have at the 20 21 moment, Shirley. 22 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Thank you very

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Thank you very much, Scott.

Where is Jeff Tignor?

MR. TIGNOR: Right here.

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1 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Hi, Jeff. MR. TIGNOR: Hi. 2 3 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: He was trying to meet 4 me earlier. I apologize, Jeff. Would you stand up so 5 everyone can see you? Thank you. We welcome you. Yes, welcome. 6 7 (Applause.) 8 I'm going to turn the microphone over to 9 June Taylor. Unfortunately, Dane 10 Snowden sends his 11 regrets that he will not be able to be with us this morning. A close family member has died, and he is 12 13 taking care of his family and attending some services 14 this morning. So he sends his regrets, but he has 15 sent a delightful person to speak to us instead. 16 June Taylor -- I always tease her and ask 17 her if she is the dancer. She assures me that that 18 was in another life. At any rate, please join me in 19 welcoming June Taylor. 20 (Applause.) 21 MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, Shirley. And if 22 anybody saw me walking up here, we're fortunate we 23 didn't see me trip. So if that's any indication of my dancing abilities. 24 25 Again, I do send Dane's regrets that he is

unable to attend today. He very much was looking forward to seeing you all and welcoming you to the first meeting of the new year. And also, he wanted to very much congratulate you for all of the hard work of your working groups and of the committee during this past year.

You've put together a tremendous -tremendously helpful body of recommendations for the
Commission, and of particular note is the
recommendation that you put together in November for
the Homeland Security Disability Summit that we held
yesterday.

Yesterday's summit, for those of you who were able to attend, was very well received, very well attended, and some really great issues did come out in those discussions. In the summit, Dane did put a call out. Well, first of all, he, of course, thanked the committee for its recommendations, and he also put a call out, because, you know, a thank-you alone is not enough. He is going to hit you up for more work.

He did put a call out for this committee and for the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee to also look into this issue further, perhaps put together some recommendations for the Commission to act upon. So I hope that you all are up for the task.

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I'm sure that you are.

Something else that he wanted to make sure that you knew about is our upcoming disability solution summit on May 7th. You are going to hear today from Jeff Carlisle, and you're also going to see a demonstration on VoIP.

Since our last meeting in November, the Commission adopted and released an IP-enabled services NPRM. And to address the issues related to ensuring disability access, E911 services, and law enforcement functions, the chairman announced three solution summits. We recently held the 911 solution summit on March 18th, and we have the upcoming disability solution summit on May 7th. And we hope that you are able to participate and join us for that very important meeting.

I won't dally, because I know you have a long day ahead of you. But one thing that I did not need to be reminded by Dane to do, and that is to thank all of you for your hard work, but also to thank Shirley for her tremendous leadership, and to thank her for her generosity for underwriting the cost of Rebecca's travels, and really hope that you can follow in her leadership and hopefully help in this very important assistance. We appreciate it.

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1	So I also got word this morning that the
2	chairman is unable to attend this morning, and he does
3	send his regrets and hopes that you guys have a great
4	meeting today. You have a lot of work ahead of you,
5	so let's get started.
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you very much,
7	June.
8	(Applause.)
9	And that leads right Claude?
10	MR. STOUT: If I might, to June, if I
11	could?
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: June, do you mind?
13	I'm sorry. Let's take some questions here.
14	MR. STOUT: Thank you. Thank you,
15	Shirley. I appreciate that.
16	Hi, June. My name is Claude Stout. I'm
17	with Telecommunications for the Deaf, Incorporated.
18	And, first, I just wanted to thank you for hosting a
19	disability summit. I was there yesterday the
20	disability summit on homeland security and emergency
21	preparedness. The summit yesterday was very
22	productive and really left us with many more questions
23	than answers, but together we'll work on those and
24	move forward.
25	I also wanted to compliment you and Dane

and others for planning the May 7th outreach solutions summit, and I would like to just make a comment in regards to that. And if you could pass on this message from the disability community.

We would like Dane to investigate hosting a VRS forum here in the FCC as soon as possible. And one suggestion would be if Dane or other FCC Commissioners feel like it's -- it wouldn't be appropriate to host that forum here at the FCC, but to maybe, you know, find any outstanding VRS. And when I talk about VRS, it's Video Relay Services -- those issues and to maybe discuss those through a rulemaking procedure.

And if you went ahead with a rulemaking procedure, you -- I would hope you would involve all of the parties that have interest there, people who aren't here, people who are here, people throughout the United States to have input into those issues. And as you collect those comments from us on VRS, then you will have a broader picture and a more indepth understanding of the issues and the solutions for the VRS issues. And so that's -- I just wanted to make that comment to you this morning.

MS. TAYLOR: No, I appreciate that. And if I recall, I think the committee did make a

1	recommendation in November for something similar to a
2	summit on VRS, if I'm not mistaken. I know that is
3	before the Commission right now. It is it was
4	filed as a comment into the record.
5	We do have a rulemaking, and so not only
6	just the committee but others are welcome to file
7	comments on that particular issue or other issues
8	related to VRS and TRS. We certainly do want to hear
9	from as many people as possible and to have as full a
10	record as possible. So we hope that you are able to
11	file comments into the record.
12	Brenda?
13	MR. STOUT: The reason why I would like to
14	have the rulemaking take place would be some rules
15	that we we want to know if those rules are going to
16	be proposed, so that we can know what they are and be
17	able to discuss the issues, and to be able to see if,
18	you know, we agree with you on those rules or not.
19	And we want to have, you know, a more
20	meaningful dialogue between the FCC and us as
21	consumers on those issues. So thank you.
22	MS. TAYLOR: Absolutely. Thank you.
23	Hi, Brenda.

Can you hear me now? Sounds like a commercial, huh?

MS. KELLY-FREY: Good morning. Am I on?

24

1	Okay. Good morning. I am Brenda Kelly-
2	Frey, and I represent the NASRA group, which is the
3	National Association of State Relay Administration.
4	And yesterday I searched on the ECFS for comments or
5	recommendations from the Consumer Advisory Council on
6	telecommunications relay services in both 97-67 and
7	03-123, and they weren't there.
8	Is there anybody that could confirm that
9	our work was put into the docket? And, if so, what
10	date? Because my understanding is is that the FCC
11	can't consider our recommendations unless they are
12	part of the record. And I know that policy is being
13	developed now, if not already, but I I just kind of
14	want to follow up on that for my working group.
15	MS. TAYLOR: Oh, absolutely.
16	MS. KELLY-FREY: Okay.
17	MS. TAYLOR: It was filed by the working
18	group, or was it filed by the committee?
19	MS. KELLY-FREY: It was well, the
20	working group made recommendations to the full CAC at
21	our November meeting. And then, the CAC voted all in
22	favor of our recommendations, and then that's where it
23	stopped.
24	MS. TAYLOR: It was my understanding that
25	it was filed. Let me Scott probably can speak to

That

1 that. 2 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Scott has a comment 3 on that. 4 MS. KELLY-FREY: Okay. 5 MR. MARSHALL: Yes. Hi, Brenda. troubles me a lot, and we will certainly check it out. 6 7 The comments were filed in 03-123, and they were also 8 forwarded to the appropriate staff that are working on 9 So I think we're covered, but I'm -- I that topic. think it's curious that you didn't find an ECFS, and 10 11 I'll definitely check that out.

> We do that shortly after the committee meeting takes place, and we submit it with a cover letter from Shirley as an ex parte communication. if something went awry, we'll take care of it. But be assured, though, that the staff working on the TRS issue is aware of those comments, because I delivered those personally.

> MS. KELLY-FREY: I'm certain that you did everything in your power. I just want to make sure that -- you know, that the ball is not dropped and it keeps rolling and rolling, because these issues are so very, very important and critical to telecommunications relay.

> > MR. MARSHALL: Absolutely.

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1	MS. KELLY-FREY: Yes.
2	MR. MARSHALL: We'll check into it
3	MS. KELLY-FREY: Thank you.
4	MR. MARSHALL: and I'll let you know.
5	MS. KELLY-FREY: All right. Thank you.
6	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, Brenda.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, Brenda.
8	Do we have other questions or comments for
9	June?
10	Well, June
11	MS. TAYLOR: Okay.
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: thank you.
13	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. While I'm up
14	here, I wanted to introduce to you Commissioner
15	Jonathan Adelstein. He has been a strong supporter of
16	our Bureau of Consumer Issues and of this committee.
17	So, welcome.
18	(Applause.)
19	MR. ADELSTEIN: Thanks, June. And good
20	morning, everybody. We are really glad that you could
21	be here today. It's an impressive group, and we
22	really appreciate your input into consumer issues. We
23	want to make sure that we keep a consumer-friendly
24	approach to everything that we do here, and keep

consumers in mind first in every action that we take.

All of the Commissioners here are so pleased that you have given the input that you have, and I wanted to say that -- I know Dane is out today -- on behalf of all of us on the eighth floor, how much we appreciate your input.

We need this kind of dialogue. We need the participation of all of you and the input from consumers directly into what we're doing. I look forward to hearing your recommendations as you hash through them today.

I really am very pleased with what the committee has been doing and all of the thoughtfulness you've been giving into these issues. At the top of our agenda, of course, is VoIP, and I'm glad that you're biting into that. It offers I think huge promise for revolutionizing the nation's telecommunications infrastructure, how people get voice services.

We need to think about the explosion of consumer choices and services that are going to become available as a result of VoIP, and we need your thoughts about to make sure that everybody in this country benefits, be they people with disabilities or people who live in rural areas.

Everybody has got to benefit from this and

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do it equally, which also, of course, involves broad band availability and everything else. So we're just glad that you're going to give her input on that, because we're seeing that VoIP has matured and it is at the point now where we really think it's about to take off.

We have been saying that for a long time, but I think now it's actually true. We're right there on the cusp of it, and it -- the VoIP services are biggest market, the residential targeting the They're going straight after the jugular, consumer. and the questions about what this means for consumers and the Commission are far from simple. It's extremely complex, how we're going to tackle these issues. So we need your input on that. We need this kind of dialogue.

In addition to VoIP, I see that you are focusing on electronic access to the FCC, which is a critical issue. I think that a lot of the recommendations that you're talking about are going to be helpful to us. We have, of course, one of the best websites in the country according to the ratings. It can always be better. There's things that we can do to make it more usable.

I was just hearing some concerns from some

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people about it recently. There's infinite things we can do to improve it. We want to be the best, and better than the best, as good as any -- any private sector website. A lot of you have great familiarity with how to come up with consumer-friendly, very effective websites for commercial purposes. We want to be equally effective here.

I see that one of the recommendations is to develop an action plan for those who use English as a second language. I'm particularly interested in getting the Commission to give attention to this proposal, because in my view the 40 million Hispanics in this country need to have the ability to access the material that we have on our website.

And I'm pleased that we do have on our website some important consumer information in Spanish, but there's more we can do. And I'd like Hispanics to be able to access our online documents as well.

Only 13 percent now of state and federal government agencies offer any bilingual content at all. And as the Federal Communications Commission, of course, we should be leading that effort. And as part of that leadership initiative, I want to in the next few weeks put a portion of my own website in Spanish

	as all impecus for others to do the same.
2	So, again, I just wanted to thank you,
3	welcome you on behalf of all of the Commissioners
4	here, and thank CGB for their efforts in putting this
5	together. And I don't want to keep you from the
6	important work you have to do. I just wanted to
7	welcome you here this morning.
8	Again, thanks from all of us.
9	(Applause.)
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Commissioner, thank
11	you so much. Do you have time to take questions? If
12	we have questions for the Commissioner?
13	MR. ADELSTEIN: Sure, if you want to.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Does anybody have a
15	question?
16	MR. ADELSTEIN: Anything on your mind?
17	I'd love to discuss.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: We thank you so much
19	for taking time out of your busy schedule to come and
20	join us. Thank you.
21	MR. ADELSTEIN: Absolutely. You bet.
22	(Applause.)
23	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I would like to at
24	this point, I'd like to set up the Homeland Security
25	Working Group. I spoke with Dane yesterday, and he

said it's very important for us to make recommendations to the committee, so we -- what we did, we had talked about this in November, and some of you had indicated an interest.

Those individuals who had indicated an interest then were Mike Duke, Mike Delcasino, Mark Pranger, Rebecca Ladue, and Susan Masary. Also, I talked to Joe Gordon this morning, and he said he might be interested.

So could we get a show of hands of the people who'd like to serve on this Homeland Security Working Group? And just to remind the folks that were with Gene's ancillary services working group that that group is kind of in abeyance right now, depending on developments of technology, and so on. So we strongly encourage you to join one of these groups, and perhaps this is an opportunity to join a new one.

At any rate, could I see a show of hands?

I saw Susan's hand up. Okay. We've got Susan, we've
got Mike Duke, Diane, Marsha, Joe. Okay. Who else do
we have? Brenda, and Mike Delcasino -- yes, I've got
him down -- Mark Pranger, okay, Rebecca, okay. Did I
get everyone who is interested? Okay. That's super.

Scott can put together for you an e-mail list. Who'd like to chair it? Or shall we let you

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1 all decide that yourself? Mike Duke, we kind of had a question mark 2 3 by your name. 4 (Laughter.) 5 MR. DUKE: I will do it if no one else 6 goes --7 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: If no one is chomping 8 at the bit, huh? We appreciate that, Mike. Thank you 9 very much. Scott will be contacting you -- well, if 10 11 you want to give it some thought and join later, you 12 don't have to do it this morning. But we'd just like 13 to get the nucleus together. So have got 14 everybody? Okay. 15 All right. Super. That's wonderful. 16 Now, we have a few minutes, and I just 17 wanted to -- I said earlier that I was so pleased with 18 the work that's being done by the working groups. I 19 think that -- I think we've gotten -- really, some 20 excellent things have been happening. 21 And just to recap a little bit of it for 22 you, the broadband recommendations. As you know, we've made recommendations to the Commission. 23 24 asking them to pay close attention to issues for 25 people -- access for people with disabilities, and

these recommendations were filed.

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I understand that Larry's broadband working group is developing some -- a paper dealing with consumer issues in broadband, which we will look forward to more on that later. So there has been a lot of effort going on in that group, and certainly if -- by the number of e-mails, they are very busy.

The education outreach consumer and complaints recommendations part of their suggestions have resulted in Thomas Wyatt coming back and joining us to speak about the consumer outreach. But part, also, of the recommendations that were made had to do with the fact that -- that we felt that there was more consumer outreach that needed to be done through a variety of outlets. Some excellent things have come out of that working group, think we're going to be hearing from them as we go along.

The TRS VRS homeland security recommendations you heard from Brenda. And as you -- as we said, we have filed recommendations to the Commission. We'll check up and find out what's going on there. The Commission is considering a summit on VRS TRS, and I'm not sure when that may be. But at any rate, it has been brought to their attention, and

they haven't said no to it.

As I said, we thank you, Gene, and his leadership for the ancillary services working group. Those of you who were on that group, if you do want to sign up with another group, that would be strongly encouraged.

If you think you're going to get out of a working group and go out and play in the halls for two hours while we have those meetings, you're wrong. So you may need to find a home this morning when we go out into our breakouts.

Now, we have -- because Dane wasn't here -- we had allowed time for him -- if Thomas Wyatt is here, we could go ahead and start with Tom. Is he here? Oh, you are here, Thomas. Thank you for being the early man.

I'm so pleased to introduce Tom. He's been with us before, as you know. He has some -- actually, he not only heads up the consumer -- yes, where is it? I've got notes here, Thomas. Just bear with me. He's back by popular demand.

He's with the Consumer Governmental Affairs Bureau. He's the Deputy Director. He's also responsible for, as you know, the Bureau's Consumer Inquiries and Complaints Division, and its Information

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Access and Privacy Office as well.

Thomas, thank you so much for coming back.

(Applause.)

MR. WYATT: Good morning. I'm glad to be back. The last time I was here I spoke to you about

back. The last time I was here I spoke to you about our consumer -- informal consumer complaint process, and so today's presentation is sort of a followup to that, because I'm going to talk briefly about our quarterly statistical report on the top consumer inquires and complaints that we receive.

I'll keep my remarks brief, because I don't have a lot of time. I want to make sure you have time for questions, if you have them.

But we issued our first report back in October 2001, and it covered the second quarter calendar year 2001. Since that time, we've released a report each subsequent quarter. Our most recent report was issued back in November. We're planning to release another one soon, and hopefully that will be out within the next couple of weeks.

Don't hold me to that, but I'm pretty confident that we'll have it out in the next couple of weeks. I'm looking over at June, because I'm hoping that she agrees with me. We should have it out in the next couple of weeks.

Generally, the reports cover the top categories of complaints and inquiries that we receive. And our goal in creating the report was pretty straightforward. We receive thousands of consumer complaints every year, many of which are resolved by the companies involved without a lot of direct involvement from us. But some of them require some pretty major work on our part.

So highlighting the top complaints that we receive is -- was one way of highlighting for consumers issues that they may want to be particularly concerned about or to consider as they shop around among the many competing service providers.

As far as the inquiries, the goal is pretty much the same. We receive many more inquiries than we do complaints, but oftentimes consumers are confused about the service offerings. So we put a lot of emphasis on making sure that consumers can get information they need to make informed decisions.

So by indicating the top inquiries that we are receiving from consumers, it gives us a good idea what consumers are concerned about, the issues that they are struggling with, even if it falls short of a complaint. So the idea was to really highlight the top complaints and inquiries that we receive on a

quarterly basis.

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The information also helps Commission staff, because it helps form and frame consumer education initiatives, as well as consumer protection initiatives that may be required.

The report also assists companies in targeting those aspects of their services that may require some adjustment or some further explanation. When we routinely meet with the companies -- I say routinely, we do it very frequently -- as we identify spikes or trends in our inquiry and complaint data, and we've been very successful in working out issues with the companies in terms of helping to educate consumers about particular issues.

So I really -- those of you that represent companies, I'd like to say thank you, and we hope to continue that cooperative working relationship, so that we can continue to educate and inform consumers.

I guess the most significant thing I can say about the report -- and I will start wrapping up my brief remarks with this -- is that we are always constantly trying to improve it. In that respect, we would really appreciate any recommendations you have about ways to improve the report. We want to make it useful to consumers, the industry, and the Commission.

1 So that's our goal is to really make it a valuable 2 tool for consumers and industry. 3 So having said that, I will open it up for 4 questions. I'll be happy to answer any questions you 5 might have. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: 6 I have a question. 7 MR. WYATT: Okay. 8 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Describe for us the 9 types of complaints and the major ones -- the things 10 that would cause you to meet with companies to address 11 Is this because of the level of complaints, 12 the number of complaints, the seriousness of the 13 complaints, or what's the general framework? 14 MR. WYATT: During both of those things, 15 or sometimes a combination of those things, we see a 16 large spike in complaints. It tells us that there's something -- something is going on that may require 17 18 some kind of intervention or some -- some consumer 19 education initiative. 20 For example, billing complaints. You may 21 recall -- many of you may recall that the truth in 22 billing guidelines that the Commission adopted I guess 23

two or three years ago were based on the many, many inquiries and complaints we received from consumers about billing matters.

24

So billing is probably the classic example. Slamming is another one. Many of the Commission's slamming initiatives were based on the fact that we received so many complaints from consumers and so many inquiries about the slamming phenomena.

Probably one of the more recent and popular examples would be TCPA, do not call. We were inundated with complaints and inquiries about unwanted telemarketing calls and unwanted faxes. And so that — monitoring those inquiries and those complaints was very valuable for the Commission, because it provided a lot of insight in terms of what the Commission needed to do to address those issues.

So we look at a number of factors -- the of complaints, the seriousness of the number complaints. For example, in the disabilities context, I know that I've had this conversation with many of you in the past. The disabilities complaints have never really made our top categories list, because they have been relatively few compared to other complaints that we receive.

But we don't -- that doesn't mean we take those complaints any less seriously. When we see a spike in disability-related complaints, we've convened

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what's going on, to try to better understand and 2 3 better educate consumers. 4 So our goal is always to educate and 5 inform, and the calls that we get from consumers, the e-mail that we get from consumers, tells us that we 6 7 need to be more proactive in some areas. That's 8 exactly what we do. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. 9 Do we have other questions for Thomas? Susan Grant. 10 11 MS. GRANT: Good morning. We haven't 12 noticed a significant drop in the number of slamming 13 complaints that we're receiving at our national fraud 14 information center, despite the fact that consumers 15 have more rights than they used to, and that there are 16 disincentives, supposedly, for companies to slam 17 consumers. 18 I'm wondering if you have seen any 19 significant decrease in slamming, and, if you haven't, 20 why you think that is and what more we can do about 21 it. 22 That's a tough one. MR. WYATT: Well, 23 generally, we haven't seen a major decrease in the 24 number of complaints that are being logged with us. 25 Now, as many of you probably know, the states now have

meetings, and we've called in companies to talk about

authority to process slamming complaints on behalf of the consumers in their respective states.

In that respect, certainly if you take into account complaints that are filed at the state level, which our reports don't reflect by the way, but there doesn't appear to be any significant reduction in the number of complaints that we're seeing.

I don't know why that's the case. It might be that consumers are a lot more savvy, and they understand what their rights are, which is something else we try to do by the way is to make sure that consumers understand they have a right to redress if they have been slammed.

And the rules are very straightforward when it comes to slamming, and the relief is very straightforward. If you file a complaint and allege the appropriate facts, then the chances are you're going to get relief in the slamming context. Consumers know that, and they file complaints.

And we don't discourage people from filing, so the fact that they haven't gone down is not troubling to me. It means that consumers are taking advantage of their rights.

And I don't have the numbers before me. I don't think we've spoken recently about the number of

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slamming orders that we've -- the Bureau has issued resolving slamming complaints. The number has gone up pretty significantly in the past year, in terms of orders resolving slamming complaints.

I think the industry would like to see the numbers go down as well. I'm sure of that. And it wouldn't bother us to see the numbers go down, but we want to make sure that consumers are aware of that avenue and can file a complaint if they feel they've been slammed.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Annette.

MS. CLECKNER: Just a follow up on that. There is also a rulemaking open on the CARE procedures, which are the customer account record exchange information that the carriers pass between themselves when they're switching customers.

And we think that that rulemaking will be important in furthering efforts to reduce slamming, because as we get better information between the carriers we should have fewer instances of consumers getting switched to a carrier that wasn't their particular choice. And getting that information more accurately passed between the carriers should reduce these kinds of problems.

So another layer to the -- to what we're

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referring to as the slamming or the alleged unauthorized install issue.

MR. WYATT: That's a good point, and it goes back to my point earlier about our goal in working with companies is to make sure that they have mechanisms in place to handle the complaints. And from our perspective, the companies are doing a good job. Whenever we've had to raise an issue with the various companies, they've been very responsive.

So to the extent that the companies are poised and equipped to handle complaints directly -- I mean, our purpose is for consumers to go directly to the companies in the first instance. And to the extent that the companies have mechanisms in place to resolve complaints before they get to us, I mean, we really favor that. That is definitely our preference.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Tom.

MR. ALLIBONE: Yes, this is Tom Allibone.

Actually, I have a comment, first of all. I'm very pleased to hear that the industry is doing something with regard to sharing the records back and forth, because there's a phenomenon going on in the industry for some period of time now where -- it's called casual calls.

And I see almost every day of the week

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situations where consumers all across the country, when they add a line, switch carriers, and do a number of things along those lines, what happens is that if the carrier they are switching to is not aware that they became a customer of the new carrier, even though they were picked over to them as their legitimate long distance carrier, they are incurring, you know, casual calls.

So hopefully this new procedure you're talking about will help head off those types of consumer, you know, issues that I've seen people get billed as much as \$4 a minute when it appears on your phone bill. It's a real wakeup phone call. So that's really good news.

My question, though, getting back to you, Tom, would be along the lines of -- it's a soft issue, really, in my mind -- and that's cramming. Where do you stand -- what kind of statistics do you track to that level, if you do so?

And, again, my concern -- the reason I raise the cramming issue is because at the end of the day it normally comes down to a situation where it's a he said/she said type battle. And I think the consumers are in a very gray and a very awkward area. So I'm just curious what, you know, you have found

	with your reports with respect to transming type or
2	violations and complaints.
3	MR. WYATT: I don't have the specific
4	numbers in front of me, but I do I can tell you
5	that we do track cramming. We track it very closely.
6	Now, the thing about cramming in many
7	instances, the complaint ultimately belongs with the
8	FCC, and we do our best to get the complaint over to
9	the FCC when we get it. But we do when we receive
10	one, we count it. We code it and count it, and it's
11	included in our database, so we can track it.
12	So it's something that we track very
13	closely, and we coordinate very closely with the FCC
14	to make sure that when complaints that involve non-
15	carriers and cramming, those complaints are forwarded
16	to the FCC for appropriate action.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Larry.
18	MR. GOLDBERG: Hi, Tom. It's Larry
19	Goldberg from WGBH. We are aware that the level of
20	complaints from the disability community doesn't quite
21	rise to the level of wardrobe mishaps that happen
22	around the country, but nonetheless they are important
23	issues.
24	(Laughter.)
25	A while back we had talked about, since

many of us are almost equal to the FCC in fielding these complaints and having to deal with them, because our consumers write to us all the time, that you are considering whether you could share both the complaints and the resolutions of them with us, so that we could all be on the same page and actually see how the FCC was doing on them and see how we were doing with them. So that's still possible.

MR. WYATT: Well, let me address maybe the second part of that, because the thing to keep in mind about our informal complaint process, we typically don't render decisions on the merits. The informal process is really designed to facilitate some resolution for the consumer in an informal way. So very rarely is there a written disposition of a consumer complaint.

It happens in the slamming context, because there are a specific set of rules that require the Commission to do that. But very rarely do we issue any written disposition of an informal complaint in that context.

Now, the first part of your question, sharing the complaint information, we're open to recommendations about capturing -- better capturing disability-related complaints. And I guess I would

35
1 maybe look to Shirley and see if we could get maybe a
2 formal recommendation along that line. We'd be happy
3 to consider it.
But we're always trying to improve the
5 reports. So to the extent that we can better capture
6 disability-related complaints, we want to figure out
7 how to do that. So I'm very open to that. And there
8 might be ways that we can I haven't really studied

do to better capture complaints, to the extent that 11 there's a view that we're not capturing complaints.

> CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I think we very well can get a recommendation from the working group that we can put in the form of a formal recommendation. We'll have to put it before the committee, but it sounds reasonable to me.

> the issue recently, but there are things that we can

Who is here from the working group, the consumer outreach and -- Susan, who's the chair of that group? I forget. Joy. Joy is not with us Mike is sitting in for her. Is this something, Mike, that we could ask you all to take up? Okay. Super, that's great.

> Thomas, that's excellent. Thank you.

MR. WYATT: I was going to make a comment about -- back to Larry as well. To the extent that

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you are seeing complaints that aren't making it to us, I guess I have a question.

Are there things that you're doing to facilitate the consumer actually giving the complaint to us, if you feel they should come to us? Because I've heard many times that people on the outside are getting a lot of complaints, but they never really ever show up with us in that kind of volume.

So if there are some things that you all can do to maybe facilitate that process, then we'd welcome that as well. So we're just not getting the numbers of complaints that we're told are out there.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, I think it is incumbent upon us -- like Call for Action. We always tell people to file the complaint with you, even though we may help them resolve the problem. We feel that, like you do, it's very important that this record be maintained, so you know what's going on.

So perhaps what we all need to do is to make a concerted effort to see that consumers, in addition, file their complaint.

I don't know -- Susan, do you all do that?

You probably do. Do you recommend that consumers who call you about telephone complaints also file it with the FCC?

1	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: No, we would not do
2	that. We would try to resolve it directly with the
3	customer. But I think
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I'm sorry, Susan. I
5	meant the other Susan.
6	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Oh, sorry.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I'm looking at Susan
8	Grant. I apologize.
9	MS. GRANT: Actually, we take complaints
10	in about slamming and cramming, and we
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Wait a minute. Put
12	your hand up.
13	MS. GRANT: We take in complaints about
14	slamming and cramming and electronically transmit them
15	to certain personnel at the FCC. So we don't need to
16	tell consumers to take another step to complain to the
17	FCC, because we can
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's great.
19	MS. GRANT: share that information.
20	MR. WYATT: And I believe the slamming
21	complaints are a type of complaint those are being
22	reflected in our numbers, because we are getting those
23	in a pretty routine way. But I think the concern I
24	was hearing is that a lot of disability-related
25	complaints don't quite show up in our numbers, and

1	that's something that we've been hearing for some time
2	and doing we're open to ways to improve that.
3	If there are, in fact, complaints that we
4	should be receiving, then we want to figure out how to
5	make sure consumers know how to do it and where to do
6	it.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And Susan Mazrui this
8	time. Sorry, Susan.
9	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: That's okay. I
LO	thought that was kind of an odd question for me.
11	(Laughter.)
L2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: It was.
L3	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I think to Larry's
L 4	point, in terms of disability-related complaints, I
L5	think people with disabilities are often intimidated
16	about going to a government agency. And certainly
L7	companies prefer it if we can resolve the complaint
18	directly.
L 9	But I think for companies that want to do
20	the right thing, it would be sometimes helpful to have
21	a list of concerns. Maybe not the addition you
22	know, the actual complaint or the carriers or service
23	manufacturers involved, but, you know, this is an
24	issue that was raised.

You know, we've seen it several times.

And these seem to be concerns, and I think that that would be helpful in our planning moving forward, because in many cases the disabilities may be low incidence, or we may not have had that complaint. Sometimes it helps reinforce what we're doing, that we're doing the right thing.

But more often, it will give us some information about needs that we may not have heard directly from the community that we work with.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. I think -- thank you, Susan.

Is there any follow up on that comment? Rich Ellis, I believe you had your hand up next.

MR. ELLIS: Just a couple of comments for you. First of all, Shirley -- and other groups were referring people who have gone to you first, and then having to go to the FCC -- that's fine, but please tell them when they go to the FCC, if you have already solved the problem, tell them to tell the FCC that. Otherwise, we're going to be chasing our tails and solving the same problem three and four times over.

Also, if we do get some kind of report from the FCC back to the committees of this group, I'd like to make sure that there's enough detail in there, so that we get an understanding of what the complaints

are. A lot of times we get complaints from customers and it's just a misunderstanding. And by the -- you know, we go back and tell the customer what the facts are.

It isn't that something is wrong with the company, but if it's listed wrong on the sheet it's going to give a wrong impression. So just make sure there's enough detail so we can accurately reflect what the complaints are about.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Good point. So now we had several hands. Andrea, and then David.

MS. WILLIAMS: Can you hear me? I'd just like to concur with what Rich said. I strongly agree with you on that.

But I'd also like to ask Susan and some of the other consumer organizations, have you ever tried or have worked with, say, an industry group in terms of providing that information? Say, for example —
I'm going to be frank. Say, for example, as you know,
CTIA has been working on a voluntary consumer code.
Would consumer groups be willing to share that information, if we had a mechanism to accept that information and get it to the right people within our companies, my member companies?

Because I think what -- the goal here is

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to facilitate the consumer getting his complaint resolved as quickly as possible. And I think that would also help.

I'm not saying that -- you know, if the consumer still wants to file a complaint with the FCC, that's fine. But at least it gives us a chance to resolve the customer's issue before we lose them as a customer, and I know that's very, very important to my members.

That with the industry right now particularly being so competitive, that they get very concerned when a complaint just sits there and it doesn't -- they don't know about it or it's, you know, sitting at a state PUC's office or at the FCC, because they are burdened with a lot of, you know, work. They lose that customer and don't have a chance to win back that customer.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, in the case of Call for Action, we call on behalf of the consumer. So we would talk to your member base. We would be calling the company that's involved about the problem.

But, yes, I think this is something that we could discuss in terms of how we can share information with consumers, so that we serve everybody better.

1 So -- wait a minute. I have other -- is 2 this comments following up on this? Because we're 3 running out of time, so let's make them very brief. I 4 saw Susan's hand first, and then we'll get to David, 5 because, David, do you have a different issue? MR. POEHLMAN: 6 No. 7 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, okay. Well, 8 then, David is first. I'm trying to be fair. 9 MR. POEHLMAN: I don't think I have a Dave Poehlman with the American 10 different issue. 11 Council of the Blind. Just wanted to mention that 12 another reason that people -- that you may see lower 13 incidence of complaints from people with disabilities lot of times when confronted with a 14 15 situation that looks like it might not be 16 appropriately meeting their needs, a lot of people 17 with disabilities just sort of adjust and find other 18 ways to do things. 19 And there's a lot of examples of that I 20 can give you, but -- but, you know, they just sort of 21 drop out of the -- well, anyway, I don't want to go on 22 too far with this, but that's basically what can 23 happen. 24 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. We had other

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Susan, and then we'll just go down the

comments.

table.

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MS. GRANT: I just wanted to clarify that we're looking for complaints that rise to the level of fraud or serious deception and not misunderstandings or billing disputes. We transmit the information to law enforcement agencies, and we need to leave it to them to decide when it's appropriate to share that information with the companies in question.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. Who else had a comment? I think Joe's hand was first, and then Susan, and then Larry. Okay. And got to ask it fast.

MR. GORDON: Hi. Joe Gordon, League for the Hard of Hearing. One of the many, many, many hundreds of complaints that I receive from hard of hearing and deaf consumers is quality and quantity of captioning. You mentioned quality, and that's something that you have to invite us to participate in.

As far as missing captions, when captions are missed and a consumer writes to the cable TV company, it's after the fact. So it's not in a complaint, but it's a question. And they never, never reply unless there's a cc to the FCC, and that's a problem we need to have solved by the industry.

When a program is -- TV without

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captioning, we want to bring it to their attention and get them -- say, "Oh, the switch was not turned on." We need a reply. There are many, many complaints about missing closed captioning, and we need some help on that.

Okay. I know that recently we MR. WYATT: facilitated a meeting with a consumer group Northern Virginia and members of the industry regarding captioning matters, and that's something that we look to do as well. If there is -- there seems to be a disconnect, if information is not flowing in one direction, we try to act as a bridge sometimes to make sure that there's an open dialogue. And we're always open to doing something like that.

So we'll continue to do that, but, again, if there are other recommendations, we're open to them.

I wanted to just -- if I could quickly follow up on something Rich was referring to. I neglected to mention that one important caveat that we include in our report is the fact that a complaint doesn't mean that a company has done anything wrong.

We get a complaint from -- we get many complaints that don't involve violations of any specific rule or policy of the Commission. So we're

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1 very careful to point out that the existence of a 2 complaint doesn't mean that a company has done 3 anything wrong. 4 So, and I think that's a very important 5 caveat that I need to mention, because we do get a lot of complaints that are not actionable but they do give 6 7 us an opportunity to try to help and assist or inform 8 the consumer. 9 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Susan Mazrui, 10 do you -- it was answered? Okay. 11 Thomas, thank you so much. As always, 12 you're an outstanding hit. Thank you. 13 (Applause.) 14 I think that's something that, of course, 15 the way consumer complaints are handled are important 16 to consumers and businesses alike. So we all have a vested interest in what they're doing. 17 18 It's time for us to go to our breakout 19 sessions. Just a few reminders. At lunch, we are 20 having a presentation. Lunch starts at 12:00. Please 21 be back here by 12:00, because we have lunch scheduled from 12:00 to 1:00, and we have someone from Vonage 22 23 coming to talk about VoIP. So I think it's going to be a subject of great interest to all of us. 24

We'll have lunch here at 12:00. Be back.

1 Now, for those people -- for Eugene's working group, the ancillary services -- Scott, what 2 3 are we going to do with them? Let me give you the 4 microphone. 5 MR. MARSHALL: All right. The TRS group will remain in this room. And the consumer complaints 6 7 outreach education group and the broadband group will 8 meet across the hall and down the corridor. Broadband will be in B445, and there is a sign. 9 consumer complaints group will be in A408 across the 10 11 hall, and there is signage there. 12 And if -- I know many of Eugene's group 13 were also on other working groups, and are, therefore, 14 already taken care of. But if anyone is in need of a 15 new working group home, feel free to join any of these 16 And let us know that you'd like to join, and 17 we'll be sure that you get plugged in to the e-mail 18 discussion, list serve, and all that sort of stuff that's set up for each group. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Brenda has а 21 question. 22 MR. MARSHALL: Okay. Brenda, go ahead. 23 MS. KELLY-FREY: Is it my understanding 24 that we just formed a new homeland security working

And shall we be meeting as well during this

group?

1	time period or not?
2	MR. MARSHALL: No, not at this point.
3	MS. KELLY-FREY: Okay.
4	MR. MARSHALL: Not at this point.
5	Undoubtedly, our next meeting well, they will be
6	part of the breakout sessions, and we'll get that off
7	the ground quite quickly. And there certainly will be
8	meetings between now and the June meeting.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Do we have any other
10	questions before we go to our breakout? Okay. Go do
11	lots of work.
12	Thank you.
13	(Whereupon, at 10:02 a.m., the proceedings
14	were adjourned so that participants could
15	attend working group breakout sessions.)
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Hello,

A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N

CHAIRPERSON

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(12:16 p.m.)

Yes.

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to start our lunchtime presentation, please. If I could get you to the table.

Many of you have expressed an interest in

ROOKER:

everyone. If we could get you to the table, we'd like

the VoIP issue, and I think we're going to have an enlightening presentation for us at lunch today. Our guest is Brooke Schulz, who is the -- heads the Communication Department at Vonage. She oversees their public regulations, their regulatory affairs, marketing, and internal communications programs.

I don't know with all those things to do how she found time to get here for us, but we're very thankful that she did. So please join me in welcoming Brooke.

Thank you.

MS. SCHULZ: Wow, what a great introduction. Thank you.

Okay. I'm running the presentation off this laptop here. I think we're supposed to see a presentation up here, but I'm not sure. I can run it here. That's fine.

Okay. Sorry for the delay. There we go.

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Okay. Can everyone see that? Okay, great. Sorry for the delay.

I'm from Vonage. We're a relatively new company. We were founded in 2001. We are based out of Edison, New Jersey. We have about 300 employees currently. We spent the bulk of 2001-2002 developing the technology and testing our service in limited market trials. And in 2003, we came to market with a new service called Vonage, the broadband phone company.

It's basically voice over IP. What we see in the marketplace today is using a voice over IP adapter like this, a computer, in conjunction with a broadband connection. I'm going to pass this around, so everyone can kind of see it. Pass the adapter around.

Basically, you use the adapter in conjunction with a regular telephone and a broadband connection, and your calls will now be routed over the internet. It uses a regular telephone number, and I'll get into some of the cool features and unique applications that the service offers in a little bit.

But basically in 2003 was the first real year of launch for us. Today we have about 130,000 lines and service. So it's still a very small market.

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A couple of things that we achieved in 2003 and early 2004, we actually offer about 40 states coverage with our service. So we offer about 180 area codes, and that means you can choose from any area code that's in our network. So if you go to Vonage.com and want to sign up, you can choose from any of the 180 area codes we offer.

this service Because works over the internet, basically there is geographic no significance to the number anymore, and you can choose from any of the numbers that we offer. So this offers some really cool capabilities to consumers who are interested in having a presence outside their local area.

Now, with regard to a couple of things we've done over the past year, we have about 60 percent of the market share currently, according to the Yankee Group. There are other companies entering the marketplace, like Time-Warner Cable and CableVision. You might be aware of some of their products.

Right now, this is a very new industry, and we're starting to kind of get our legs underneath us and figure out what kind of new features and what kind of cool services we're going to be offering to

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the marketplace over the next year and in the coming years.

We've also been the first operator to create the first non-geographic 911 system. I can get into a little bit about that a little bit later. You might be aware that our CEO last week participated in the internet policy working group 911 summit.

We also completed a recent equity financing round of \$75 million, so there's a lot of investment coming into this community for new services, new features, and new capabilities in this market. It's very exciting.

So this is how it works. I explained a little bit about how the adapter plugs into your existing home networking with regard to your high-speed cable modem or your DSL modem. You can see the white box there in the front. The yellow adapter is actually the black adapter that I handed around, and that's a Motorola device. We have used CISCO devices in the past. We are currently using the Motorola adapter.

Basically, all you need is an existing telephone handset that you have at home, a cordless phone, corded phone. Any kind of phone that you have will work. And you basically plug that into your

adapter, and plug the adapter into the internet, and you're off to the races.

You do the installation yourself. Once you sign up on Vonage.com, the box is mailed to you by UPS, and you get it out of the box and you install your own phone service. It's kind of a neat thing for people to be able to really take control of their service and take control of the features.

So you don't really need a computer. In this picture here, the computer is kind of tangential, but there are some really cool features I'll get into in a minute that do utilize the computer that are in conjunction with our service, and a couple new things that we're coming out with on the next slide.

So this is a new product that we just launched this week called the Vonage soft phone. And this is actually a phone that lives on your computer, and it goes with you wherever your computer goes. It needs high-speed internet just like the adapter does, but it can also work over a Y-FY connection.

So I actually have a soft phone that I'm going to demonstrate for you all on this computer here that's running over the FCC's Y-FY network.

This is also a picture of an IPAC. You can actually use your soft phone clients on a PDA. So

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if you have an IPAC or some next generation device that works over the internet, you can install this piece of software on that device and use it wherever there's internet access.

So there's a lot more mobility with this new application than there is with the actual phone handset and the Motorola adapter. So that's giving more mobility to people, which we think is a very good thing.

Now, this is a new feature that -- or new offering that we're currently developing. It's a Y-FY handset. It works -- it looks like a cordless phone, and it works over a Y-FY network. CISCO is currently in the marketplace with a device like this. We're evaluating the CISCO gear as well as some other handsets that will work over Y-FY connections.

Basically, you will no longer need the adapter or a computer. If you have a Y-FY network installed in your home, you can take the Y-FY handset all over the home, or even to a Starbucks, wherever there's Y-FY, or even your office, and use it there.

So it's kind of like a cellular phone but

-- in terms of the way it roams, but it must work over

the internet, so it has to have a Y-FY hot spot. So

that's kind of the new application that we've seen our

customers demand that gives more mobility and more flexibility with the applications.

But because it's a computer application, it runs over the internet. So all you really need is internet access, high-speed internet access, to get it to work. So that's exciting.

So a little bit about the plans. So why are people signing up, and why is this voice over IP taking off the way it has been over the past year? Our packages start at \$15. So for \$15 you can get a full service telephone service, for 500 minutes of calling throughout the U.S. and Canada, including all of the features. And I'm going to get into a little bit of the cool features that we offer in a minute.

But basically, we give you all the features for free, and we don't nickel and dime our customers. So \$15 is a pretty competitive offering to start out with phone service, so we think that's pretty advantageous.

\$35 is the premier flagship product, \$35 for unlimited calling throughout the U.S. and Canada. We also offer businesses packages that give you basically two lines, which is a fax line and a voice line, for the price of one really. So we're pretty proud of the packages we've put together for consumers

and the feature capabilities that we've put together for consumers as well.

But we've found that a lot of our customers have come back to us and said, you know, "You've saved me thousands of dollars a month or a year, and we really thank you for cutting our phone bills down so significantly." So that's a pretty big advantage to customers out there who have been spending a lot of money on their phone service.

So this is the feature set that we offer. As you can see, it's pretty lengthy. We offer all of the lower left and right-hand features for free. The premium services you deserve at the top -- at my top left are the ones that we charge \$5. Enhanced 411 is actually \$1. But toll-free plus, virtual phone number, and the Vonage soft phone are all \$5 to \$10 extra per month.

The dialing 911, as you can see, is free.

Local number portability is free. All of these features, like voice mail, caller ID, call forwarding, call waiting, those are all free as well. So we let you pick and choose which features and services you want to use. We give them to you all for free and let you kind of customize your phone service to suit your needs.

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So, again, with self-installation comes self-configuration of the features and of the way you're going to actually use the service. So, for example, we have a picture here in the center that is of the web account that we give you for free. Basically, the web account is a portal into your Vonage service, and basically allows you to configure every possible aspect of your Vonage service for free on the web, wherever there is internet access.

So, for example, you can set your call forwarding in real time. Once you're leaving your computer, you put -- hit Submit, it's set. For example, all you have to do to set your call forwarding for your Vonage service is type in the number, hit Submit, and your call forwarding is set.

We also have a couple of cool features that we're starting to develop right now. One is called simul-ring. It actually lets you set the Vonage service to ring two different phones at one time. We also have another feature that we're working on called blast-me that allows you to ring up to five to 10 phones at one time, if you want to.

You know, if you don't know where you're going to be at one time, if you're going to be, like, near a cell phone, or you're not sure, you can have it

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ring all the phones that you might possibly be near at that time. And depending on which one you pick up first, you'll be able to take the call. So it's pretty powerful in terms of giving you features and flexibility that haven't been available in the marketplace before.

Because this is IP, we can develop features much more quickly and much more cost effectively, and deploy them to the environment -- to the consumer marketplace much more quickly.

People can actually develop their own features. We have a developer's website, where we have our customers go to and they actually develop their own features. For example, for the simul-ring feature, we've had a gentleman -- I think he's in India, he actually developed a website that says, "If you want to call me now, type in your phone number here."

And it's a Vonage service, and he basically types -- you type in the phone number, and it rings your existing phone. It does a ring back for you. It rings his Vonage phone, and it rings your phone that's on your desk, so it's pretty neat. And he developed that all on his own, and we have some developer sites that are kind of developing some cool

and cutting edge things that we didn't even think about.

So, again, this is an open environment. This is computer networking, and this is open source. So a lot of people have a lot of cool ideas that they want to exercise, and they are -- we are giving them the tools to do that and to develop some new cutting edge things that we didn't even think about. So that's it for features.

So, well, we're doing some work toward the future with regard to 911 and a couple disability access issues. With regard to NENA, we're actually working very closely with NENA and the FCC on developing an I911 standard. And we're actually implementing some tests in a few states that you might be aware of, or might not be.

In Vermont, we're actually doing a fully enhanced internet-based 911 test where we're actually sending the 911 traffic to -- I believe they are IP-enabled phone handsets as well as computer terminals with more advanced information than currently is available today. So that's pretty exciting.

We're also working with Gallaudet
University to test and deploy some new features for
the disability community with regard to TTY and TDD

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services. So we're working with them to see what kind of features and what kind of capabilities the IP environment can push forward with the disability community in mind.

And IETF -- with regard to IETF, there are
-- actually, right now we're working on -- right now
we've talked a lot about voice services and what kind
of voice capabilities are on the market today. But in
the future, we're going to see a lot more integrated
types of communications where there is a voice stream,
a video stream, and possibly a text stream all during
the same call or the same session.

Because we use a technology called SIP, there is a lot of different types of media we can send back and forth to different terminals or computers, or phones even. So what's exciting is IETF is working on a text over IP standard where you'll be able to send text back and forth along with video or along with voice or as its own stand-alone stream.

So there's a lot of pretty cool things that are being worked on in the technology environment, and we're trying to work with as many communities possible to get those solutions as deployed to not only our market but the customers as a whole. And that's it.

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1 For now, I think I'm going to try this soft phone call and see how this works. Put on my 2 3 headset. So, let's see. Let me show you. 4 the Vonage soft phone application. Let me show you 5 how it works. Basically, it looks kind of like a phone 6 7 screen, because you have the number here, and you can 8 just dial it by punching in these numbers using the mouse or using the keypad. And I have the number here 9 I'm basically just going 10 already typed in. 11 initiate the call. And this is over a Y-FY12 connection, so this is completely wireless. 13 Hi, Jeff? Hello? 14 JEFF: Hello? 15 MS. SCHULZ: Hi, Jeff. Can you hear me? Yes. 16 JEFF: 17 MS. SCHULZ: How does it sound? 18 JEFF: Well, other than the echo that we're getting because we're too close to speakers, it 19 20 sounds perfectly fine. 21 MS. SCHULZ: Great. 22 So as you can see, there's a lot of really 23 cool applications we're working on with regard to not 24 only mobility but voice communications, where you can 25 take a computer wherever and a phone service wherever

1 there is internet access. So as you can see, this is going to be a pretty exciting development. 2 3 Thank you. 4 JEFF: Okay. 5 MS. SCHULZ: Also, if any of you would try this, I'd be happy to let you call 6 7 somebody or try something at the end of the day. 8 Thank you. And now for questions. Yes? 9 Is this on? 10 MR. SNOOP: Hello? Okay. 11 Most of the cable companies that are currently getting 12 into VoIP are marketing this as a second line service, 13 advising customers to keep their pot service. Is that 14 basically where you're coming from also? 15 MS. SCHULZ: We actually market it -- we 16 don't really market it as a second line or as a line replacement. We basically view it as an option in the 17 18 plethora of voice services that are out there today. MR. SNOOP: Like an enhancement to --19 MS. SCHULZ: Yes. We view it as several 20 21 in а different way, I guess, than the cable 22 operator would, because we view it as they -- they now have three options for voice communications in the 23 24 marketplace, where, you know, maybe even two years ago

there were only two.

25

There was landline and cell

1 phone, and now there's landline, cell phone, and voice 2 over IP. 3 So we view it as, you know, you can self-4 configure it and sign up for it however you personally 5 want to use the service. We don't, you know, market to you in a certain way, or basically say to you, 6 7 I want you to, you know, use this only, and 8 this is the best phone service for you out there." 9 We basically say, you know, "This 10 another option in the marketplace. We hope to save 11 you some money, and we hope to have your business." 12 That's kind of the way we're looking at it, as an 13 addition to what's existing in the marketplace. 14 MR. SNOOP: Okay. 15 MR. DUKE: Okay. All right. My name is 16 Mike Duke. I'm from Mississippi. What is -- have you -- first of all, have you done any experiments with 17 18 your soft phone in terms of working with adaptive 19 screen software for visually impaired people? 20 Also, what about directory assistance? 21 And how secure is it? If it's a Y-FY connection, what 22 keeps somebody from coming in and using up all of my 23 minutes? 24 MS. SCHULZ: Those are all -- three good 25 So I'll take them one at a time. First of questions.

all, we haven't done -- this product is very new. This soft phone was just released this week, so we haven't really done a lot of testing with some of the unique applications that are out there for the blind, like you mentioned. We haven't done any of that, but we would like to test that. And we'd be happy to do -- to get hold of software and take it to our lab and see what we can do.

With regard to the security question, in terms of wireless networks, basically they are pretty open. With our service there is encryption on each call, so you actually have end of а to be authenticated with our network. And what that means is the software that's built into this computer here that I just used, basically knows to communicate with our servers, and say, "I am authenticated to make and receive calls. Here is ΜV information. Here is my address." And all of that information is encrypted, so it's pretty secure.

As you know, in these days nothing is completely secure. You can't say something is 100 percent secure. But we think we're doing a pretty good job of keeping things secure.

And can you refresh my memory on the last -- the other question? I'm sorry.

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1	MR. DUKE: Directory assistance,
2	especially for
3	MS. SCHULZ: Oh, directory assistance.
4	MR. DUKE: for people who are not using
5	your service, if I need to get a phone number for a
6	local business, or whatever.
7	MS. SCHULZ: Sure. Yes. We have enhanced
8	411 that is a dollar a call, and it's national 411.
9	And you can get any number that's in the database. It
10	just works like regular 411.
11	In the corner?
12	MR. POEHLMAN: Hi. Vonage is a wonderful
13	service I've been hearing about for a couple of years
14	now. It seems like the price has come down. I think
15	initially it was like \$39.95, and I just hear you
16	quote \$35 something, \$34.95 or something. That's
17	good.
18	The reason I wanted to speak with you, I
19	wanted to ask about the Y-FY handset. I have a couple
20	of questions. One is, if I go to Starbucks to use it,
21	does that mean that I have to be authorized with the
22	Starbucks service? Or is it just like just because
23	I'm in the vicinity of a Y-FY network, it will just
24	pick it up and work.

SCHULZ: That's

MS.

25

a really good

question. As you are probably aware, there are different kinds of Y-FY networks that exist in the marketplace today. There are home networks that are configured by the user, and then there are more corporate or enterprise networks, that are for sale, like the Starbucks network offered by T-Mobile.

So with regard to the Starbucks, you would definitely need to be given access, either through purchasing a card or some kind of access to the T-Mobile hot spot that you're going to be using it over, obviously.

But there are also other free networks. For example, in Bryant Park in New York City, that's a completely free and open network. So the handset will work, to my knowledge, over both networks as long as you are granted access and you are able to configure the wireless networking card within the device to be able to work with the network you're trying to use it over.

MR. POEHLMAN: And my second question is: since this is a -- since this is a -- like a cordless phone basically kind of thing, I imagine it has some display information, like caller ID and things like that on it?

MS. SCHULZ: Yes, it does. It's actually

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-- I wish I could have brought one here.

MR. POEHLMAN: Have you put any thought into making that, you know, more accessible, you know, to people who don't have -- you know, who don't have the means to read the screens or to read the flashing lights, and that sort of thing?

MS. SCHULZ: Right. That's a really good question. With regard to the handset, we're kind of limited to what's on the marketplace from the manufacturers. And right now we're working with some Asian manufacturers to see what kind of advances they're going to put into the handsets.

Right now it looks and feels a lot like a cellular telephone in terms of the functionality it offers with the call display information and call log, and the profiles that you are able to set up on the handset itself. But, you know, we'd be happy to address some other advancements with regard to the disability community with the equipment vendors.

As you are probably aware, the equipment vendors kind of are the ones that are leading the charge with regard to a lot of the devices we're actually able to test and see. So to any way we can help them, move them, toward the disability community and disability community needs, we'd be happy to do

that.

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MR. POEHLMAN: And is the price the same with the handset as it is with the adapter, or --

MS. SCHULZ: Yes. Basically, you will need to -- the adapter is free that we send out with regard to our service today. So the black box that I passed around, that's free when you sign up.

The soft phone client that I showed here on my computer is an extra phone line, so that's \$10. The handset we are thinking about offering -- it won't be free, simply because it's such a new product and we can't get the pricing down yet. But in the future, we hope to be able to offer a bit of a better competitive price on that.

MS. GRANT: This is just for the mike people. I saw you saw me. Thanks.

I want to ask about two common complaints that consumers make regarding telephone services, slamming and cramming. Is it possible for a VoIP customer to be switched to another VoIP service without their knowledge and consent?

And do you now, or do you foresee, billing on behalf of third parties where there is the potential for unauthorized charges being put on the consumer's bill?

1	MS. SCHULZ: Two good questions. With
2	regard to slamming, basically, we haven't seen any
3	instances of it yet. This market is very, very small,
4	and the way our service works, and the way the
5	regulations are defined currently, we're viewed as an
6	information service or as an end user of telecom
7	services.
8	So there's a couple of extra steps that we
9	need to go through in terms of switching customers
10	over by porting their numbers over into our system,
11	things like that that we need to take a couple extra
12	steps to do.
13	So we haven't seen any instances of
14	slamming yet. Maybe in a couple years it might be an
15	issue, but thus far we haven't seen anything, which is
16	positive, I think.
17	The other thing with regard to the service
18	what was the other question? I'm sorry.
19	MS. GRANT: The other question was about
20	cramming.
21	MS. SCHULZ: Cramming.
22	MS. GRANT: Which is where third parties
23	represent to the billing
24	MS. SCHULZ: Third party billing, okay.
25	MS. GRANT: entity that a consumer has

signed up for a service.

MS. SCHULZ: We don't do that, because we actually have our own -- we have a -- we purchase an edge network, and we have edge services that are used.

Basically, we don't -- the only third party billing you would have to initiate yourself, with regard to like a calling card or something like that. There is no other third party billing that's integrated into our system at this time.

So we do everything in terms of the international calling on a permanent rate. We do bill ourselves, and we do have our own private negotiated rates for those calls, as well as our 411 service. So it's kind of a restricted environment right now. So there's no ability for another carrier to come in or another service provider to come in and cram.

MR. GOLDBERG: I was just taking a look at your website here as we talked. I love the idea of being able to program your service via a website. I'd love to do that with my cell phone, enter all the data in, and with some services you can do that.

Have you had that checked for accessibility, to make sure that it's fully compliant?

MS. SCHULZ: With regard to -- no, we haven't. Actually, I don't think we have, but it --

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1	MR. GOLDBERG: It would be a good idea.
2	MS. SCHULZ: If we need to do some
3	testing, I'd be happy to put you in touch with our
4	labs, if you want to get that tested.
5	PARTICIPANT: What is your website?
6	MS. SCHULZ: It's Vonage.com. So it's
7	www, dot, V-O-N-A-G-E, dot com.
8	PARTICIPANT Thank you.
9	MS. SCHULZ: You're welcome.
10	MR. SEAGRIFF: Well, thank you very much
11	for your presentation today, first of all, and I have
12	also three questions. That seems to be the number.
13	Do you make a software development kit
14	available? You were mentioning people are programming
15	their own services?
16	MS. SCHULZ: Right. So first of all, with
17	regard to development we do make certain elements
18	available. With regard to the simul-ring feature, we
19	have made that available by a developer's site, and we
20	are planning on making other elements available in the
21	future.
22	Right now, the way Vonage is designed and
23	the way Vonage is built, it's I wouldn't say it's
24	proprietary, because it's based on SIP. The code we
25	did write ourselves.

MR. SEAGRIFF: Sure.

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MS. SCHULZ: So there are certain elements that we need to protect. But we do plan on making a lot of the features and a lot of the capabilities with regard to call routing, with regard to ringing two phones at once, and those kinds of features, available so people can design their own kinds of features and capabilities around that. We think that's a very powerful thing.

MR. SEAGRIFF: Okay. The second question is: since in your world area codes have nothing to do with your physical location, how do you define local calls in your plans?

MS. SCHULZ: Basically, that's defined by the area code that you've selected from us. And it's really -- there is really no technical reason for it. It's really a comfort for the consumers who are coming to us from a local operator, because those are the kinds of terms and plans that they understand and they have grown up with.

So that's why we've incorporated that \$25 plan into the mix. Maybe in the future we won't need one, because, you know, the nature of consumer habits might change. But for now, that's the reason that we've instituted that plan -- for comfort.

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1	MR. SEAGRIFF: Okay. And a follow-on to
2	Mike's question before, he was asking about directory
3	assistance. I think part of his question was how are
4	folks that are on your plan in other carriers'
5	directory assistance in landline, in wireless
6	carriers' directory assistance? How do you
7	MS. SCHULZ: Okay. For example, the
8	question the question I was answering Mike's
9	question was how can a Vonage subscriber get
10	somebody else's telephone number, and that's through
11	regular, you know, 411. And then the reverse is your
12	question, is how are Vonage customers listed in the
13	phone book today.
14	Currently, at this moment right now in
15	time, Vonage customers are not yet listed in the phone
16	book. However, we are working on that with several of
17	our CLEC partners.
18	MR. SEAGRIFF: And will that be an opt-in
19	situation?
20	MS. SCHULZ: We're not sure. We're not
21	sure.
22	MR. SEAGRIFF: Because this is
23	MS. SCHULZ: It likely will be. A lot of
24	our customers like the fact that they're not in the
25	phone book, and they like the fact that their Vonage

1	number is not in all of the databases.
2	They don't have to put themselves on the
3	Do Not Call List, and that kind of thing. So it
4	probably will be an opt-in, but it hasn't been
5	determined yet. So we're hoping to get that fixed by
6	the end of this year in terms of getting the
7	incorporation into the white pages.
8	MR. SEAGRIFF: Thank you.
9	MS. SCHULZ: Sure.
10	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I only have two
11	questions. I feel kind of bad.
12	(Laughter.)
13	MS. SCHULZ: You can think of a third one.
14	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I'll work on it. Many
15	of the carriers provide 411 assistance free for
16	customers who are blind or have disabilities. Are
17	there plans for Vonage to do that?
18	MS. SCHULZ: Yes. There's a lot of plans
19	in the works. We're working with Gallaudet University
20	on a bunch of different programs, and including the
21	TTY and TDD.
22	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Right. Gallaudet
23	works with deaf people?
24	MS. SCHULZ: Yes. Oh, I'm sorry. We'd be
25	happy to

1	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Maybe outreach to
2	other groups might be good.
3	MS. SCHULZ: Yes, that's fine, and we'd be
4	happy to do that.
5	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: The other question I
6	have is: are your phones hearing aid compatible?
7	MS. SCHULZ: Yes. To the extent that the
8	CISCO devices we've used in the past have been tested
9	with TTY and TDD units, they are compatible. And
10	also, there is a bunch of handsets on the marketplace,
11	I believe, that are compatible that you can use with
12	the hearing aid devices. But we'd be happy to do more
13	testing if you're interested in specific compatibility
14	issues.
15	MS. GRANT: I guess this is my third
16	question. I'm assuming that Vonage doesn't pay into
17	the universal service fund?
18	MS. SCHULZ: We actually
19	MS. GRANT: Is that correct?
20	MS. SCHULZ: We pay in in a different way.
21	We pay in on an indirect basis, because we are billed
22	by our IXC partners for termination on the PSTN. So
23	they bill us back a lump sum that includes several
24	regulatory and public service surcharges. So we pay
25	those on your behalf. We don't pass them through the

1	same way an RBOC would or a landline operator would.
2	MS. GRANT: Okay. Great.
3	MS. LIPTROT-BANNIER: Are you 711
4	accessible?
5	MS. SCHULZ: Not yet. We're working on
6	that. There are some technical developments that we
7	need to work on with our hardware-markers and firmware
8	that makes that compatible. So we are working on
9	that, though, currently.
10	Yes?
11	MR. GORDON: To build on Susan's question
12	about hearing aid compatibility, do your phones also
13	have amplification features on them?
14	MS. SCHULZ: Basically, it's the adapter.
15	So if your phone handset you're using has
16	amplification on it, it should work, because we really
17	just give you the adapter. So you kind of bring your
18	own handset to the setup. So if your phone handset
19	has an amplifier on it, it should work fine.
20	MR. ALLIBONE: I've got a question.
21	MS. SCHULZ: Sure.
22	MR. ALLIBONE: I've been told to go easy.
23	Seriously.
24	(Laughter.)
25	Does your service offer any kind of
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1	blocking from things like 700 and 900 calls for
2	adult
3	MS. SCHULZ: Yes.
4	MR. ALLIBONE: entertainment?
5	MS. SCHULZ: Yes.
6	MR. ALLIBONE: Not that I'm interested.
7	MS. SCHULZ: Yes. No.
8	(Laughter.)
9	Yes. We actually don't there is no
10	700/900 accessibility. And we actually do we
11	actually do allow you to set your Vonage service to
12	block international calls, which are billed on a
13	permanent rate. So if you don't want your phone to be
14	used for international calling, you can set that
15	yourself. But as the service is today, we don't
16	connect to 900 or 700 numbers.
17	Yes? Third question.
18	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes, I finally came up
19	with one.
20	MS. SCHULZ: Good.
21	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: And pardon my
22	ignorance on this. I noticed that during 9-11 there
23	was really slow service on the Internet. What happens
24	in that type of situation? Is that impacted at all?
25	And what happens to voice and also to TTY calls under

those circumstances?

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MS. SCHULZ: That's a good question. As you're probably aware, disaster recovery is a big thing. With regard to our service, out networks and the back-end service that we provide and our NOC and our databases are all on special connections, so those likely would not slow down. What you're talking about is the last mile connection to your home that might be impacted if there were to be some sort of emergency or some sort of heavy traffic load on it. That's largely dependent upon your broadband operator in terms of the speeds that they can provide and in a disaster what reliability they'll be able to offer you. back-end system and our system would largely probably unimpacted.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: One more. Do you have redundant power systems --

MS. SCHULZ: Yes.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: -- in your offices?

MS. SCHULZ: Yes, we do. Actually, during the blackout -- I'll give you a little anecdotal story -- in the blackout, our service didn't skip a beat, worked beautifully through the entire blackout. And we actually had customers who had -- they were up in, I think, Connecticut, where their landline service

went down and they were actually able to use our service over cable modem all through the blackout because they were on either a power service and their cable operator was still providing service. So we had some pretty good success stories during the blackout.

MR. DELCASINO: It's Mike again. In relation to that, the question came to me while you were answering her's, I noticed there's the wall input jack on the back of your adapter. Could that be fitted with a battery backup so that in case of power outage your handsets then would still function?

And also you mentioned that Time Warner is working on a similar system or on a somewhat similar system. Time Warner is my current ISP. So will your system work over their lines or does that mean that I have to wait and buy theirs.

MS. SCHULZ: Two good questions. With regard to battery backup, we actually surveyed — after the blackout, we actually surveyed our customer base in the Northeast, and we found that between ten and 12 percent of our customers actually already had battery backups on their homes. There's a device called an uninterruptable power source that you can purchase at Best Buy for about \$40, and a lot of people were using that during the blackout, and it

decide whether or not they would like to use those on 2 3 their own. We don't currently provide battery backup 4 as a facility of the service. 5 With regard to Time Warner, actually, I am a Time Warner customer too, and I currently use my 6 7 Vonage service over my high speed, my Roadrunner 8 service at home. So what's interesting is you can use 9 Vonage service over any high-speed Internet 10 connection. Ι just it over this wireless use 11 connection here at the FCC, but you can also use it 12 over a cable model or DSL regardless of your provider. 13 So that's a good advantage for people. 14 MS. LIPTROT-BANNIER: I have three questions. 15 16 (Laughter.) Sticking to theme, that's 17 MS. SCHULZ: 18 great. 19 MS. LIPTROT-BANNIER: First, you mentioned 20 that high speed, what's the minimum? 21 MS. SCHULZ: Oh, that's a good question. 22 Minimum -- actually, with our service it uses very 23 little bandwidth, so it uses between 30 24 kilobits per second of up-speed and down-speed. So 25 the minimum -- very minimum speed is usually 128 for a

seemed to service them fine. Obviously, we let people

1	very slow DSL connection. So it usually works fine
2	over that. And when I say the range, 30 to 90, our
3	device that we send out to you is set to use 90, but
4	if you notice that you're on a 128, you can dial down
5	the speed to 30 if you choose to do that. So you have
6	the ability to set the speed that the device uses
7	between 90, 60 and 30 depending on your high speed's
8	capability.
9	MS. LIPTROT-BANNIER: Okay. Second
10	question, how does a Vonage call appear on caller Id?
11	MS. SCHULZ: Usually the number shows up.
12	Do you mean outbound or inbound?
13	MS. LIPTROT-BANNIER: Outbound.
14	MS. SCHULZ: Outbound. So if I'm calling
15	from a Vonage phone, I'm calling you on a landline.
16	MS. LIPTROT-BANNIER: Right.
17	MS. SCHULZ: The number will show up.
18	Sometimes it will show up with your name depending on
19	if the carrier will pass it through all the way. So
20	it's largely dependent on the carriers in between the
21	hops if they pass it through.
22	MS. LIPTROT-BANNIER: Okay. And third
23	question, what about call drops or distortion?
24	MS. SCHULZ: That's a good question. It
25	all really depends on your bandwidth. It all comes

back to how high speed is your high speed at home.
With regard to drops and echoes and quality issues,
largely if you're on a cable modem, you usually don't
really experience any problems. The only problems we
really see is people using DSL that are on like a 128
where they might have some choppiness, but, by and
large, it's dependent upon your high speed, and, like
I said, you can set the bandwidth that it uses. And
most of our customers find it as good as a landline in
terms of the quality.
MR. SNOOP: Follow-up question for you.

MR. SNOOP: Follow-up question for you. Your service uses the Internet, which in some cases is a managed Internet backbone, in other cases it's an unmanaged Internet backbone. Therefore, you're dependent on the quality of that backbone service. If you're calling between here and Arizona and you're calling in from a Time Warner service, which is managed, into something else that may be unmanaged, you have no control over that.

MS. SCHULZ: Right.

MR. SNOOP: So you may have quality issues that you really don't have control over.

MS. SCHULZ: By and large, the quality issues that we see are related to the last mile connection that you're using, the bandwidth

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constraints that you have at your home. Yes, we do use the public Internet, we do use the publicly available resources there, so we haven't seen yet any issues with regard to constraint or slowness on the public Internet, because the public Internet is quite fast. However, once you are on the customer's premises or in that last mile, oftentimes you see constraint there because, for example, a neighborhood might be oversold for the cable modem service and there might be a lot of people using the same connection at once.

And that's really just a function of broadband deployment and the advances that happen in the broadband arena. So we do understand that but we have put in some controls to allow you to dial-down the speed if you do notice some quality issues, but we think we're doing a pretty good job with the phone.

MR. DELCASINO: Is there a cancellation option or are we under a contract for a certain minimum period, like with most cell phone providers? What happens if I buy this and I think, "Boy, this is really terrible, I want to send it back."

MS. SCHULZ: That's a really good question. We actually don't require you to sign a contract. There is no contract. It's a 30-day

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1	revolving term that you sign with us. So, for
2	example, you sign up for service and you decide 30
3	days later you want to cancel, we actually give you a
4	money-back guarantee for the first 30 days. If you
5	try it out and you don't like it, you can send it back
6	free of charge. And then after that you can choose to
7	disconnect at any time. We don't require you to sign
8	a year contract or anything like that.
9	MR. POEHLMAN: This is Dave Poehlman with
10	the American Council of the Blind again. You
11	mentioned you have dial-down controls. Exactly where
12	are they and how are they operated?
13	MS. SCHULZ: Again, the dial-down controls
14	are all controlled through your web portal, through
15	the vonage.com.
16	MR. POEHLMAN: Oh, okay.
17	MS. SCHULZ: Basically, you have to go to
18	vonage.com and log in, similar to the way you would
19	log into Yahoo or public sort of email account. It
20	basically has all of your phone service settings, all
21	your Vonage settings that live in that portal, so you
22	could dial down the service there.
23	MR. POEHLMAN: Speaking of the web portal,
24	do you have or have any plans to offer that also

through voice response over the phone, through the

	phone Service:
2	MS. SCHULZ: We're working on a lot of
3	different things, and if you'd like to test some new
4	applications, we'd be happy to test them in our lab.
5	But we haven't seen any real testing of that yet, and
6	we'd be happy to test it if you'd like to get
7	something going like that.
8	MR. POEHLMAN: Well, I only ask because
9	one of the providers is actually going to be doing
10	that.
11	MS. SCHULZ: AT&T?
12	(Laughter.)
13	MR. POEHLMAN: Yes.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, Brooke, I think
15	you can we'll have one more question, Mark.
16	MR. PRANGER: My question has to do with
17	blocking international calls. Can you also block down
18	to where you only make calls in certain area codes,
19	like just to 918 area code or 405?
20	MS. SCHULZ: No, not yet, because the way
21	our plans are structured we don't really see that as a
22	necessity yet. But, obviously, if consumers demand
23	it, we'll build it.
24	MR. PRANGER: I was thinking kids, keep
25	the kids from calling outside the local area.

1	MS. SCHULZ: So the way our plans are
2	designed we have the 500-minute base plan, which is
3	500 minutes of anywhere calling throughout the U.S.
4	and Canada. Then we have the next plan is \$10 more at
5	\$25 and that's unlimited local calling, including 500
6	minutes of calling throughout the U.S. and Canada
7	outside that local area as defined by the area code.
8	So if you're on a \$25 plan or a \$35 plan, all the
9	calls to that local area would be included in your
10	plan, so there wouldn't be really a control mechanism
11	that you would need. But maybe for the 500 minute
12	plan we'd maybe think about building something like
13	that if we saw a strong desire from our base for it.
14	MR. PRANGER: And who do I complain to
15	when something goes wrong?
16	MS. SCHULZ: Call the number is 1-
17	Vonage-Help. We have a 24-hour-a-day help center
18	that's manned by real people. We have a call center
19	in Edison, New Jersey. We have about 100 people that
20	staff it, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Brooke, thank you so
22	much. Obviously, from all these questions, you've
23	been a real hit.
24	(Applause.)
25	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: We appreciate your

time.

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CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Fascinating stuff. I

MS. SCHULZ: Thank you.

wish I understood it.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Before we go on to our next agenda item, I'd like to just take a minute and say to you we need to get the emergency forms from you. If you haven't done those, please do them and turn them into me. Also, just a couple of reminders. If you want to suggest agenda items for next meeting, please do so. I've gotten one already that we have a presentation from the FCC on how they've implemented the recommendations that we made with regards to their web site. So we'll take that one up and see if we can't put it on the agenda for next meeting.

In addition to that, I'd like to ask for you to put your generous thinking cap on and to remember that we are looking for some assistance for Rebecca Ladew to get her to these meetings. It's just a few hundred dollars. We'd really appreciate it. And, secondly, if we're going to eat the next meeting, somebody's going to have to help underwrite lunch and breakfast. So -- oh, Susan, you're a doll. We'll take you up on that. You were aware, Susan, that you

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were pledging money. Thank you. She's going to cook, right. She's not going to bring homemade sandwiches to us. And thanks, Cindy Cox, again for lunch today. It was excellent. Esey's does a very nice job.

So having done those little housekeeping items -- oh, by the way, and it's a little bit early to ask for this but who needs cabs, because we do want to order them and I don't want to forget. So let me just see how many people need cabs? Hands up. We need one, two, three, four, five. Five cabs. Is four o'clock okay for that? Six. All right, we've got six. Penny also. So we've got Vernon, Penny, Joe, Ann, Chris and Cindy. Yes, Mike?

MR. DELCASINO: I have to leave at four to go to National Airport with my wife. If somebody needs to go that way, we're leaving from here going straight there if somebody wants to --

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Does anybody need to go to National Airport? Cindy does, so we'll take Cindy -- all right, we'll take Cindy and Penny. Can we get four people in there? Okay. As long as you don't have too much luggage. You didn't bring your whole wardrobe, right? This is not a fancy dress meeting. Okay. So we only need four cabs. Cindy and Penny will go with Mike and his wife. Thank you,

Mike, for that offer.

Okay. We are about to turn the program over to one of our own, David Poehlman who's with the Consumer Complaints Outreach Education and Participation Working Group, and he's going to talk about electronic access to the FCC. David, it's all yours.

MR. POEHLMAN: Thank you, Shirley. See, I did remember your name. Good afternoon, everybody. Hope you all had a good lunch. We certainly had a good VoIP presentation.

I'm not going to spend a lot of time warming up, I'm the warm-up act here for this, because I want us to get into the meat of and go right through what we have to present. Basically, what's going to happen is I'm going to talk a little bit to get the groundwork laid, and then we're going to turn it over to Claude who's going to present our formal recommendations to you all, and then Susan is going to wrap up and I may have something to say and Susan may have something to say in the interim as well.

First, before I actually do the introduction, I just want to say that this has been a very fluid dynamic process over the past several months right up through this morning when we talked

about how we're going to present and what we -- some possible additional notes that we're going to add. So we hope that this is informative for you and that it produces a good set of effective recommendations to move forward with.

Over the past several months, Modernizing the FCC Subgroup of the Consumer Complaints Outreach and Education Working Group -- it was so big we had to split it up into several groups -- worked with other Consumer Advisory Committee members and staff of the Federal Communications Commission to gain insight into the FCC's modernizing activities and plans.

After the initial meeting, the members of the Education and Outreach -- Complaints and Outreach Working Group were provided with a summary of each meeting and had an opportunity to review and modify the recommendations developed by our subgroup. The results of this joint effort are attached below. We now propose that the CAC as a whole review the recommendations and carefully consider formally presenting their approved recommendations to the Commission in the March meeting.

In addition, we would like to discuss with the CAC an appropriate time line for an FCC response

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1	to the recommendations. Our subgroup will also be
2	happy to work further on recommendations or discussion
3	points that the Committee, the CAC suggests. We
4	appreciate the efforts of Committee members who have
5	joined us in this work and the opportunity to discuss
6	the important issues with the Commission. Anyone
7	wishing to join the Modernization of the FCC Subgroup
8	in these and other efforts identified by the CAC are
9	most welcome and appreciated.
10	And pretty much with that I'll turn it
11	over to Claude who will go through the regulations.
12	MR. STOUT: (Through Translator.) Here are
13	the recommendations. First, consistent with the

Department of Justice --

MR. POEHLMAN: You're not miked.

Is it on now? Consistent with MR. STOUT: guidelines establish Department of Justice regularly update controls, policies, methods and procedures to ensure that as the FCC site changes it will maintain, remains accessible to people with disabilities. And we have а list of elements underneath this recommendation that I'd like to go through.

First, focus special attention on the ECFS Express, the complaint form that encourages -- and

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areas that encourage public involvement. Second, follow the access board and the WAI, the Web Access Initiative, guidelines for web access as part of the quality controls, review the site with community organizations or companies that specialize in web accessibility for people with disabilities. Third, ensure adequate resources are allocated to make modifications needed in order to comply with Section 508 requirements.

Next, improve the search functionality and usability of the Electronic Comment Filing System, ECFS Express complaint form and E-Docs system. Next, develop voluntary guidelines for comment submissions that will improve accessibility to people with disabilities and reduce conversion costs for FCC staff as well as improve the ability of the public to more effectively search public comments and documents converted to electronic formats by the Commission.

Next, to reduce cost to the FCC, research and as appropriate adopt automated tools that convert PDF files into other formats. The last one, add streaming video of various events, live and archived, to the Commission's web site and add captions to those clips as needed.

That's the first recommendation. Now

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moving on to the second recommendation. Develop an action plan that will make the FCC web site more usable for people over 50 and for those for whom English is a second language. And so this would be a review -- review this site for cultural sensitivity as well would be included in that.

Our third recommendation was to compile and disseminate a list of best practices that have been developed or noted by the Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau or others inside and outside the FCC for outreach to diverse communities using high-tech and low-tech means.

Our next recommendation, to provide training opportunities for FCC personnel to ensure that expertise is developed and maintained at the Commission regarding the telecommunication needs of diverse populations, including but not limited to individuals with disabilities, seniors and those living in rural and tribal lands.

Our fifth recommendation was to make the public aware of the work the FCC has done and is doing to ensure that information provided in electronic formats reaches those who do not have access to computers. Efforts to make telecommunications available to populations that have historically been

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underrepresented in use or availability of technology and to comply with Section 508 requirements.

And last, but not least, to expand the Parent's Place to include information about captioning for literacy and for children and parents with hearing disabilities. Thank you. Susan?

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes. I'm here. Destroying things here. First of all, we want to thank the staff members that we met with as well as many, many of the members on the Consumer Advisory Committee for their input onto these recommendations.

Our concerns cover a range of things. One is that, first of all, there are certain aspects of the FCC web site that are excellent, they're really outstanding. There are other aspects, the electronic common filing system, for example, that have serious barriers. So we don't see a sense of consistency throughout the web site, and we really believe that not just in terms of accessibility but in terms of literacy and language issues that there needs to be more consistency across the entire web site.

Earlier, Commissioner Adelstein mentioned an award they won. Well, when you're looking at awards, I don't think you can assume that that means you're doing everything right. You really have to

look at how the data is collected. And in this case, the data really didn't look at can you go from Point A to Point B on the site. So, for example, having 90 percent of your site accessible but the one percent or the ten percent that's not having information like how do you get a number so that you can then make a change in a license for a ham radio operator, those are critical pieces, and all those pieces need to be accessible.

Ιf the complaint form there's on information that's inaccurate, dated, companies that don't exist are on there or it's not usable, then that does hinder your ability to interact with the system. And think we really need to have consistencies is policies, procedures, methods place to ensure that there's some level of consistent quality and that the focus needs to be on what consumers need to know and how they can interact with the FCC because we don't believe that that's being done consistently and as effectively as it could be. There's a lot of talent here and the responsiveness has been very good, but you shouldn't have to wait for a complaint from a consumer to tell you flashing marquee might induce seizures in people. There should be some place prior to that that would

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catch problems before they're put out.

We also want to make sure that when there is a chance for people to have access electronically that we don't forget that many people don't necessarily have that connection. They may not have the capability, they may not have a computer, and so that we're pleased that with the Outreach Group that they're also looking at that piece. But we need to keep in mind that this cannot be the sole way of communicating with people.

We also would like to see some revisions in terms of usability across the board. Some of the forms that are in place are not easily searchable, they're not easily filled out or they may be confusing. So some work needs to be done in terms of usability, both for general consumers and seniors and people of other cultures and other languages.

So there's a range of work that needs to be done, and we'd like to see a plan in place to approach it. Like I said, there's been some very good work done. We also want to see that good work highlighted so that other bureaus perhaps can take advantage of the work that has been done and the ideas, so a more consistent effort.

So we also want to invite at the next

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meeting and suggest that we have representatives who worked on the web site to come and tell us what they plan to do and how they plan to address these concerns and what other great creative things do they have, for example, for youth coming down the pike, because we would like to know it's moving forward. But we want to see a plan in place. We want to see a systematic approach that's going to prevent problems, that's going to raise the level to an equally high ground across the bureaus and will provide maximum access and usability by a range of U.S. customers of telecom systems.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, Susan. Do we have other -- these are the recommendations from the Working Group. So I think our next steps is to discuss these. Mike, did you have a comment?

MR. DELCASINO: If you're ready for questions, yes, I did.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Sure. I think -what I was thinking that we should do is to take these
by each section and discuss them or maybe you don't
have questions about a lot of the sections and we'll
just leave it open for discussion. What's the
preference of the Committee? Just go through them -we should walk through them, right? Orderly? Okay.

1	MR. STOUT: (Through Translator.) Would
2	you like me to repeat the recommendations we made?
3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. I think what
4	we'll do
5	MR. STOUT: (Through Translator.) The
6	recommendations themselves?
7	MR. DELCASINO: I think mine will go into
8	the first recommendation, but that would be very
9	helpful.
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Why don't we
11	go back and I tried writing things down but I'm not
12	sure that I got it. So let's go to Recommendation
13	Number 1, which is establish and update the control
14	and policies, methods and procedures to make sure that
15	the web site stays accessible to people with
16	disabilities. And I believe within that there were
17	six I think six seven six recommendations
18	that fell within the main category Number 1. So why
19	don't we take those, those substeps to 1, in order.
20	Is that okay?
21	All right. The first one has to do with
22	the express complaint form. If you would read that to
23	us, please, Jeffrey no, who are you? I'm sorry.
24	No. Claude, yes. It's been a long day.

MR. STOUT: Read the mini recommendation

1 or the items under the recommendation, which one? CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I think the first 2 3 recommendation has to do with the accessibility of --4 well, go ahead and read the whole thing, Claude. 5 think that makes more sense. Read the first major recommendation and the first item under that. 6 7 Okay. Consistent with MR. STOUT: 8 Department of Justice guidelines, establish and 9 regularly update quality controls, policies, methods and procedures to ensure that as the FCC site changes 10 11 it remains accessible to people with disabilities. 12 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's the major goal 13 right there, right? Okay. Susan? 14 MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I don't know if people 15 are aware that I think you have the recommendations in 16 your packet, so you can also look at it --Oh, we do? 17 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: 18 my packet disappeared. Who stole it? I have to speak 19 to you all. You just didn't want me to know what I 20 was doing, did you, and you didn't think I brought 21 another copy of the agenda with me. I don't know what 22 happened to it. It has gone. But at any rate --23 okay, here we go. But within that there are some 24 things that I believe that you stated that were not

written down; is that correct?

1	MR. STOUT: They're written down. They're
2	all written down.
3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, they're all
4	written down?
5	MR. STOUT: Yes.
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Oh, yes, they
7	are. Then why don't we take the first one? Claude,
8	this is your committee. How do you want us to
9	proceed? Your committee report.
10	MR. STOUT: Oh, well, basically, what I'm
11	asking you is to approve all the recommendations.
12	(Laughter.)
13	MR. STOUT: And if you can approve all
14	these recommendations, as a whole, then that would be
15	great.
16	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I think we probably
17	do need to discuss them. Is that the general feeling?
18	MR. STOUT: Okay. Okay.
19	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Mike?
20	MR. DELCASINO: Okay. My question I think
21	does fall into one of the areas of this first
22	recommendation. Let me preface it by saying that I'm
23	aware that there have recently been changes made to
24	what is called the Universal Licensing or License
25	System Susan referred to it briefly a while ago I

understand there recently have been some changes made to it, which I have not had a chance to go and look at. But did you look at all at the ULS portion of the web site and have any specific recommendations about it?

MR. POEHLMAN: Can I take this? I looked at that section of the web site and because I didn't have an ID, I couldn't get in -- I had no way of getting into the system that requires you to fill out forms and stuff. I didn't have an ID. I did look at it. I don't know how much change there's been, because I hadn't seen it before, to be honest. But it looked -- you know, I mean, I can find things but I couldn't do anything because I didn't have an ID.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes. And let me respond a little bit. That was an example of things that we've heard from consumers where there's been a difficulty that was -- the rest of the site may be fully accessible, but there was a problem, it wasn't looked at beforehand. It actually became probably more problematic than it needed to, but in that case there needed to be a process in place. And I think that when they're implementing anything, they need to go from end to end to say, "Okay, I'm a user of this service or if I need this information, can I make it

all the way through?" And that was an example for that reason. It may have been fixed by now, it may not have been, but it shouldn't have been put in in the first place.

MR. DELCASINO: I do have an ID and I'll be glad to report back to you on that, David. But I will say this: I tried to use it and wound up going to an off-site service that says, "Send us six bucks and we'll do it for you." And later -- I didn't feel so bad because after several months later one of my sighted ham radio friends who was having to make the same license change that I was, which was a change of address, called me and said, "How the heck do you do that," and I said, "Well, here's how I did it," and he said, "Oh, okay. I'll do that too."

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. We're looking at the first suggestion about the, I believe, how do you think we should do this? Should we take each section, we discuss it and then vote on it or vote on it as a whole? Each one, okay.

So the first one, the focusing special attention on the filing system, is that a consent, do we have a unanimous consent on that recommendation?

Okay.

Number 2, follow the access board

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1	guidelines for web access as part of quality control,
2	also bringing in community organizations or companies
3	that specialize in web accessibility for people with
4	disabilities. Do we have discussion on that item?
5	Are we okay on that? All right. Do we have a vote?
6	Do we have anyone dissenting? I guess that's the
7	easiest way to do it. Joe?
8	MR. GORDON: When you say community
9	organizations, that would also include consumer
10	organizations; is that
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Should we amend that
12	to say community and consumer?
13	MS. GRANT: Sure.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Would that be all
15	right?
16	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: That's fine.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. So we'll make
18	that amendment. All right. With that change, do we
19	have consent on that one? Anyone dissenting? Okay.
20	Moving on.
21	Ensure adequate resources are allocated to
22	make modifications needed or to comply with Section
23	508. Any discussion or questions on that one? No?
24	We accept it? No one dissenting. All right. Thank
25	you.

Improve the search functionality and usability of the Electronic Comment Filing System, ECFS Express, the complaint form and the E-Docs System. Any comments, questions? All right. We accept that as is? And any dissenting? All right. We take that one.

Develop voluntary guidelines for comment submissions that will improve accessibility to people with disabilities and reduce the conversion costs for the FCC staff as well as improve the ability of the public to more effectively search public comments and documents converted to electronic formats by the Commission. Boy, that's a long sentence. I'm not sure that I understand that. Can we discuss that? Susan?

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: One of the things that they have are guidelines for filing comments. We notice in the guidelines although they were several pages long, there was nothing about accessibility, and we believe that if you make the site -- the comments more accessible, and we think that's a learning experience for many people, that often it makes the documents more searchable. So we think they need to look at what they're suggesting and include how when you're filing you can make your comments more

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accessible.

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Now, we're not saying that you cannot file unless you follow these quidelines because we want to take in the information, we want the FCC to take information from a variety of sources, by phone and fax and other things, but if you're going to do it electronically, why not do it in a way that's including more people than inadvertently excluding And we think that the FCC has a responsibility them? to help develop those guidelines and help those who are doing filings, especially major companies organizations, understand what they can do to do a more inclusive job.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. I guess the part that I'm confused about is why do we have the reduced conversion costs for the FCC staff as part of that?

MR. POEHLMAN: I was just going to --

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, David, you're going to speak to that?

MR. POEHLMAN: Yes. I was just going to speak to that. The reason that that's -- and it could be two sentences, I guess, but it comes under the same heading because while you're submitting accessible electronic documents, it decreases the burden on the

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1	FCC for conversion. Because if you file an accessible
2	electronic document, then the FCC doesn't have to
3	convert it. So we put it in there for that reason.
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Perhaps what we need
5	to do on this is to restate and do put a period after
6	the
7	MR. POEHLMAN: Okay.
8	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: "people with
9	disabilities." I think I'd be more comfortable with
10	that. And then this will in other words, we could
11	say that these guidelines will help reduce the cost
12	for the FCC staff and improve." Would that be
13	acceptable?
14	MR. POEHLMAN: Yes.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And take out the,
16	"and," and say, "These guidelines would reduce the
17	conversion costs for the FCC staff and improve the
18	ability of the public to search public comments and
19	documents." I think we can just take out the,
20	"convert to electronic formats by the Commission."
21	Can we do that? I'm just trying to make it a little
22	bit simpler. Is that significant?
23	MR. DELCASINO: Can you read what you want
24	to say?
25	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Sure. "Develop

1	voluntary guidelines for comment submissions that will
2	improve accessibility to people with disabilities.
3	These guidelines will reduce conversion costs for FCC
4	staff and improve the ability of the public to more
5	effectively search public comments and documents."
6	MR. DELCASINO: That works.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay?
8	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: And I'm always telling
9	my daughter to make her sentences shorter.
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, that's because
11	I'm on the radio. You only have one minute and you
12	have to say a lot
13	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: It's much better.
14	Thank you.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: and you don't use
16	long sentences. I'm only trying to make it a little
17	more understandable, and, frankly, I didn't fully
18	understand it.
19	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: That's great. Yes. I
20	think that's great.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay? All right. So
22	are we moving this one ahead? Is there agreement or
23	any dissent on it? Okay. So we accept that one.
24	To reduce cost to the FCC, research and as
25	appropriate adopt automated tools that convert PDF

1	files into other formats.
2	MR. STOUT: I have an addition to that
3	one.
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
5	MR. STOUT: PDF and other electronic
6	formats.
7	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Convert PDF
8	MR. STOUT: PDF files and other electronic
9	formats.
10	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: That's confusing.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: May I make a
12	recommendation? I'm not sure that we need to
13	necessarily say, "to reduce costs to the FCC." I mean
14	that may be one of the outgrowths of some of the
15	suggestions that you've made, which are going to
16	facilitate the complaints, are going to require less
17	time and work in the effort of the FCC, but do we know
18	that for a fact?
19	MR. STOUT: It will. I mean it will do
20	that.
21	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: It's being done
22	manually right now.
23	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
24	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: But the critical point
25	is that they need to find a more an automated way

1	of dealing with it.
2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So what we really
3	want to say is that we want them to research and adopt
4	automated tools that convert PDF files and other
5	electronic formats
6	MR. STOUT: To accessible forms.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And other electronic
8	files into accessible formats?
9	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes. It could be
10	inaccessible or PDF and other inaccessible
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. I see Eugene's
12	hand?
13	MR. SEAGRIFF: I'm not so sure about this
14	item. My feeling is if the voluntary guidelines were
15	being followed, then the issue isn't any particular
16	file format, whether it be PDF or any other. If those
17	guidelines are followed, you're okay. The area where
18	I think the biggest problem lies is when people scan
19	paper documents into PDF and then those are posted,
20	and I don't know of any system that would help in
21	converting those. Maybe David does. He's saying shut
22	up there, so perhaps he can speak more on this.
23	MR. POEHLMAN: Yes. Just to kind of
24	clarify this particular
25	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Hold your hand up,

David.

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MR. POEHLMAN: Just to clarify this particular piece, basically what we're getting at here is anything that the FCC puts up, let's say, on its own what we're looking for is we're looking for them that facilitate -ways electronically facilitate the transfer process into something more accessible. We do understand that there are some things that nothing is going to fix, and hopefully the voluntary guidelines will reduce those instances, but even if somebody does submit a PDF that they think might be accessible, and maybe it is, the tool will catch any issues that might dribble out of that and fix them.

We're looking for somewhat of an automated process that will lessen the burden on the FCC to produce this, because right now if you take a PDF document that has text in it or whatever and you tag it by hand or you use one of the tools, you still have to fix it by hand, and it's very difficult to do. But you can write scripts and there's things you can do to make this a much less overwhelming process, and they have a lot of documents to process, so we're just kind of looking at recommending that maybe they seek a solution or a set of solutions that will help them do

	it quicker, laster, more efficiently.
2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Byron, stick your
3	hand up.
4	MR. ST. CLAIR: Byron St. Clair. Since
5	all of us can read PDF, I guess I don't understand why
6	this is even a problem, and I'm wondering why we
7	should bother the FCC with it? And, furthermore, I
8	think recent versions of Word will read PDF if you
9	need to do that. It seems to me just extraneous.
10	MR. POEHLMAN: We'll take this offline,
11	Byron, and I can talk to you about it.
12	PARTICIPANT: If you're sighted, you can
13	read PDF.
14	MR. ST. CLAIR: Pardon?
15	PARTICIPANT: If you're sighted, you can
16	read PDF.
17	MR. ST. CLAIR: If you cite?
18	PARTICIPANT: If you have vision.
19	MR. ST. CLAIR: Oh, oh. I see. Okay.
20	Well, they're going to convert maybe I don't
21	understand what they want to convert to.
22	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Let's see if Susan
23	can add to this discussion.
24	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Basically, the problem
25	with PDF files, which is one of the reasons that a lot

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of agencies will shy away from them, is that they do
create barriers for people who are blind. There are
more advancements. Some of them are okay, some of
them can have settings that make them inaccessible.
But at this point, when there are documents that are
being worked on from PDF because the FCC would not
want to do that as a sole posting of a document
because of the lack of accessibility, it's being done
manually.
And so the purpose of this is to say let's
not just do a patch job with this. Let's look at what
possibilities are out there and start implementing the

and so the purpose of this is to say let's not just do a patch job with this. Let's look at what possibilities are out there and start implementing the things that are more automated, which would increase their efficiency, drive down their cost and make more documents accessible than could be done if it's done by a few people by hand.

Now, if the tools that are out there are terrible, then obviously they wouldn't adopt them. But we do want them to research that and implement it as appropriate. And PDF is a major barrier for many people who are blind.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Eugene, you have a further comment?

MR. SEAGRIFF: Susan, if it's for internally created documents at the FCC, isn't it

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1	simpler if they make the requirement that the original
2	native format is something other than PDF?
3	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes. But what if I
4	need to access documents that were filed five years
5	ago, archival documents? The process now would
6	probably be to go to the transcriber, and they have
7	one of the best transcribers in the world, but that's
8	not the most efficient use of his time.
9	MR. SEAGRIFF: Right.
10	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: And so or it might
11	be to go through it by hand. That's not efficient.
12	So there are cases where you may need to look at the
13	last ten years of proceedings. Let's do it
14	effectively.
15	MR. SEAGRIFF: Then may I suggest then
16	perhaps there's two parts to this? One is this which
17	deal with archival, and one is a policy that prevents
18	the additional creation of inaccessible documents
19	going forward?
20	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes. That sounds
21	good.
22	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Are we saying
23	that we're going to amend that with Eugene's
24	suggestion, that it be a two-part recommendation?
25	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes.

1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That the research and
2	adopt automated tools that convert PDF and other
3	electronic files into accessible format and to
4	prohibit the use of files that are not accessible
5	no, to not use PDF files? Is that what you're saying,
6	Eugene? I'm a little confused here, I'm sorry.
7	MR. SEAGRIFF: I think, Shirley, the
8	second part would be to follow the voluntary
9	guidelines for submissions in creation of internal
10	documents, right? If we're going to create guidelines
11	
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. That makes
13	sense.
14	MR. SEAGRIFF: the original guidelines
15	for how to submit comments and things of that nature,
16	just apply those same guidelines in the creation of
17	documents throughout the normal course of business at
18	the FCC itself.
19	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
21	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: And that will
22	reinforce the quality controls of methods and
23	procedures policies, methods and procedures.
24	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So what we're saying
25	here is the first part of it and then to additionally

1	say to follow the guidelines, the voluntary guidelines
2	in terms of creating internal documents that are
3	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Accessible, yes.
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And?
5	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: For creating
6	accessible documents.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. We got that,
8	Scott?
9	MR. MARSHALL: Yes.
10	PARTICIPANT: Hi. Anne Boveck from the
11	NAB. The only caution that I throw to this issue is
12	that PDF is used by a lot of companies, in fact a lot
13	of federal agencies precisely for the point of not
14	having their documents manipulated in Word format.
15	And while go forward in making them accessible to the
16	visually impaired, we ought to think in terms of the
17	sensitivity of why people put the barriers up in terms
18	of security.
19	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
20	PARTICIPANT: To make sure that that's
21	something that's not so you're not having it's
22	not backed into a Word or Word-like document where it
23	can freely ripped. And there are proprietary reasons
24	for that.
25	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right. And, David,

do you have a comment on that?

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MR. POEHLMAN: Yes. The securities issues are well known, and the solution to those security issues are to provide an accessible document and state inside the document that the original version is maintained in a PDF document which is also there, available for people to download and to use in the way that it was intended to be used, and this version is provided purely for informational purposes. And that way -- I mean that's the best we can do right now.

There are neutrals out there, though, that if the businesses want to do it, they can produce a screen reader PDF document -- a screen reader usable PDF document that is usable by maybe 15 percent of screen reader users -- and I won't go into why because it would take too long -- that they can use. But for the purposes of most of the stuff that the FCC makes available to the public, it appears that security for the information doesn't seem to apply. If in fact it does, then that's something that needs to be looked into and dealt with.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes. I think the other piece is -- I mean let's be real. If you want to take a document and fake it, there's plenty of graphic programs out there where you can scan a

document, change the words and put it back out. So if that's your sole concern, I think David's approach addresses it, and I also think that there are other things in place that add some protections. If it does come up, then I think -- where there is a breach of security or concerns, I think that that's another thing that the FCC should look at at that point.

The concern about security has been raised in the past. Most of the time when you get to the level where you're dealing with -- we did this ADIS, the fact of the matter is a cautionary statement is more than enough. It hasn't been a problem.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Let's boil this down to are we putting this as the first statement, as we said it, "to research and adopt automated tools that convert PDF and other electronic files into accessible format." And then the addition of Eugene's comment, which we have done here, which I can't remember, which had to do with the guidelines for -- right, the voluntary guidelines. Are we stopping that there? Is that my understanding? Is that acceptable to the group? Do have dissent on it?

MR. SEAGRIFF: Can we hear the whole statement?

1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I knew you were going
2	to say that. All right. You do the second part, I'll
3	do the first part. The first part is, "Research and
4	adopt automated tools to convert PDF and other
5	electronic files into accessible format." And, Scott?
6	MR. MARSHALL: And the second part would
7	be, "and utilize the voluntary guidelines to ensure
8	that documents are available in accessible formats."
9	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I think, "are created
LO	by the FCC in accessible formats."
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: "Are created by,"
L2	okay. Good amendment. Do we have it now? All right.
13	Do we have
L4	MR. SEAGRIFF: What we can do is take this
L5	back to the group after we've
L 6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. We can put it
L7	together and email it to everybody to make sure it's
18	your intent. We're not trying to put words in your
L9	mouth, right. All right. So we have no dissent on
20	that?
21	Okay. The next item is, "streaming video
22	of various events, live and archived, to the
23	Commission's web site and add captions to those clips
24	as needed." Joe, you have a comment?
25	MR. GORDON: Thank you, Shirley. Maybe

1	it's only me but whenever I see the word, "captions,"
2	involved in discussion of accessibility to people with
3	disabilities, I always want to be specific and either
4	say open or closed. Even though I see various events
5	live or archived and I plug in my netgroup, the audio
6	is not that good for me all the time. So, "as
7	needed," I always need it. Is that going to open or
8	closed? I need it, so I want to turn it on. So can
9	we be specific and say closed if that is what Claude
LO	had in mind?
1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And add, "captions,
L2	period?"
L3	MR. GORDON: And add, "closed captions to
L 4	these clips."
L 5	MR. POEHLMAN: Let's take a look at what
L 6	it says, because it says the first word is, "add,"
L7	"Add streaming video," okay?
18	MR. GORDON: The second sentence.
L 9	MR. POEHLMAN: Oh, the second sentence,
20	okay. Oh, "and add captions to those clips as
21	needed."
22	MR. GORDON: What does Claude have in mind
23	is my question?
24	MR. POEHLMAN: Okay. Some of them aren't
25	needed. I mean, for example, if it's a video of

1	action with no words, why would you need captions,
2	okay? So we wanted to say, "as needed," because it
3	may not be needed. Open caption is the only way you
4	can do video on the web. You can't do close caption
5	on the web, so we didn't put open of close caption.
6	PARTICIPANT: David, you can do closed.
7	MR. POEHLMAN: On the web?
8	PARTICIPANT: Yes.
9	PARTICIPANT: Add
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
11	PARTICIPANT: "Add open captions for
12	anything that requires it." So anytime there's
13	something being spoken or if there is noise
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, you're not
15	going to put captions on something that doesn't have
16	any verbal anyway, are you?
17	MS. LIPTROT-BANNIER: Right.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I mean I think that's
19	a moot point.
20	PARTICIPANT: Right. But if there's
21	sound, if there's sound that is important, then they
22	would.
23	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, that's sound.
24	I mean if there's any sound.
25	PARTICIPANT: If there's any sound, it

would be in parentheses.
2 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So you only have
3 captioning, closed captioning for
PARTICIPANT: It would open captioned.
5 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I think that's
6 understood.
7 PARTICIPANT: You would have an open
8 caption for anything audio.
9 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. I have no
problem with doing that.
MR. GOLDBERG: As to the question of open
or closed captions, the technology definitely exists
for closed captioning by user choice. The FCG
presently captions all their material with oper
captions and it works fine. I don't know that you
want to recommend either one for now and just say,
"caption." Until the FCC is ready to move to a whole
new technology which involves some W3C standards, the
should just stick with the word, "captions," as you
wrote it originally anyway.
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. So what I'm
MR. GORDON: Let me ask Larry a question.
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Joe?
MR. GORDON: Larry, you just want to have
the word, "captions." Do you still want the words,

1	"as needed," there?
2	MR. GOLDBERG: Well, the "as needed"
3	discussion was if it's a silent video
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: You don't need it.
5	MR. GOLDBERG: you don't need captions.
6	Otherwise you would. I think "as needed" is fine.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. Eugene?
8	MR. SEAGRIFF: I think it would also not
9	be needed in a proceeding like this where the captions
LO	already are overlaid. So if they stream this on the
1	web site, they wouldn't have to add captions because
L2	they're already there.
L3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, then they
L 4	wouldn't be needed. Right.
L5	MR. SEAGRIFF: They don't have to be added
16	to this because they already exist.
L7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Can we accept it as
L8	it's written, because I think from everything that
L 9	you've said that we basically have a consensus that
20	it's written okay.
21	MR. GORDON: But do you see my concern?
22	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I see your concern,
23	but I also understand what Larry is saying.
24	MR. GORDON: Okay.
25	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Do we accept it?

Okay.

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All right. "Develop an action plan that will make the FCC web site more usable for people over 50 and for those for whom English is a second language." What's with this, "over 50?"

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Should I be insulted? What?

PARTICIPANT: You're not over 50.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, no. I wouldn't admit if I were.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: The background on that has nothing to do with Shirley who's only 29. It really has to do with the way you take in information as you age. Complexity of information, you can't sort it out the same way. So what's perfectly acceptable for a teenager, and we've all probably faced this, may be a poor design for most of us. And so we really need to look at the issues of aging and you need to look at language and how much information you can have on the screen and how that really impacts your usability. And I know that AARP, for example, has done some research in that area. I think we need to make sure that everyone's being included.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Thank you,

I appreciate your comments on that. running out of time, and our next speaker is here. If it's acceptable with this Working Group, I'd like for us to maybe finish this at the next meeting or else we can disseminate -- no, you don't want to do that. All Then let's move very fast. If we can get through the rest of it, then we can submit recommendations to the Commissions, okay? If we have the leave of Jeff Carlisle, I apologize. Where is he? Do we have -- can you give us a couple minutes? Thank you, Jeff. We're having a heated discussion here. Okay. So we will accept that -- Mike's just made an excellent suggestion. Why we don't look at the

So we will accept that -- Mike's just made an excellent suggestion. Why we don't look at the rest of this, give me exceptions to it, we'll make the changes if necessary and so we can move forward, because we're running out of time.

So what about the site for cultural sensitivity? Are we good there? Okay. We accept it.

If you haven't said -- if you don't shoot out of your seat and tell me, that means that you accept it.

The next to the last paragraph about the list of best practices? I think that's a pretty given statement. Do we accept that? Okay.

And the training for FCC personnel, are we

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	implying that they're not trained?
2	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: We're supporting the
3	Commissioner's effort, Powell's effort to work on the
4	FCC University, that's all.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. So does anyone
6	have any problems with the last paragraph? All right.
7	Well, then I think we have a now, let's look at the
8	whole document.
9	MR. SEAGRIFF: There's another page.
LO	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh. God, I didn't
ll	fast enough. Okay. Make the public aware of the work
12	the FCC has done, et cetera. Do we have any comments
13	with that? This has to do with the education and
14	outreach. We all right with that?
15	And the last one, extend the parent's
16	place. Any questions or comments? All right.
17	Can we look at the whole list of
18	recommendations? Do we have I think we'll show a
19	hand vote. All those who accept the recommendations,
20	please put up your hand. Any dissenting? Then we can
21	say that we have a unanimous acceptance of the
22	recommendations. Thank you all so much for putting so
23	much work in this. Absolutely.
24	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: And we'll look forward
25	to a report back next meeting?

1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I'm sorry, Susan.
2	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: And we'll look forward
3	to the report back next meeting saying how these are
4	going to be addressed.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. That was part
6	of this thing that you had asked us for the agenda
7	items. I don't know if it's practical to think that
8	that would be done. Do you think it will be, Scott?
9	Can we put that to see how progress is made and see
10	whether it's appropriate at that point? You will have
11	a report back.
12	MR. MARSHALL: I don't know about next
13	meeting but I'm sure we're going to be able to report
14	back.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Certainly by the
16	second meeting if we can't get it done by the June or
17	July meeting. But we'll do that. Is that okay?
18	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Well, they should be
19	aware of many of these things, because we raised them
20	in prior meetings.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Sure.
22	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: But if we could at
23	least get an update, that would be very helpful.
24	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. We can promise
25	you that we will have something for you on this when

we come to our next meeting. How's that? Okay. Thank you so much again. I really appreciate the work that you've put into this.

We are very pleased to have with us Jeffrey Carlisle, who is the Senior Deputy Bureau Chief for the Wireline Competition Bureau, and he's also the Co-Director of Chairman Powell's Internet Policy Working Group. And he's going to talk about VoIP. Jeffrey? And he's been with us before. Thank you. Let's welcome him.

(Applause.)

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And thank you so much for being understanding of our time constraints.

MR. CARLISLE: Oh, not at all. It's perfectly understandable. You've got a tremendous amount of material to cover, so thank you for making a little time for me.

I'm going to load up my slides. While we're doing that I wanted to say that one of the questions that I'm getting an awful lot when I talk about VoIP is, "Well, is this really a big deal? Isn't this a lot of hype? Haven't we seen this all before with the Internet bubble? Isn't this going to be just another situation where there's going to be a lot of consumer expectation built up and then there's

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never any delivery on it?"

I think if you had said that about VoIP in 1999 or 2000, and people were saying a lot about VoIP back then, I think you would be right. I don't think it was a mature technology at that point. I think it was still coming into an area, an environment where the quality of service was sufficient to really provide a serious alternative on voice service.

But I don't think you can really say that today. I mean if we're talking about the cool new services that VoIP can bring, you only have to look at what's going on right now. All of the phones in the Commerce Department building across the Mall, which was the biggest office building in the world before the Pentagon was built, all of those phones are IP phones now. They did this last year.

Right now major corporations around the world are looking very hard at their virtual private network agreements that they've had for years with the large long distance and international carriers and saying, "Why do I need this if I can just go to Nortel or I can go to SISCO and my IT guys that I already pay to do the data network can buy equipment, hook it up to the Internet, and then I've got a 140-country voice network of my own, and I don't have to pay anyone else

anything for it?"

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We've got a situation now where I can go to my computer and download software that enables me to place voice calls, either to other people on the network or in some cases to the public switch network, and these providers can be located in the United States or the can be located in Milan and Ukraine or Scandinavia or Hong Kong or Singapore.

Verizon Wireless' pushed talk functionality, as I understand it, is provided using a VoIP platform, okay? And the videophone that we've all wanted for so many years since we first saw it at the New York World's Fair is a reality now. I can go to 8x8's web site and buy a \$600 phone, hook it up to my broadband connection and I can show my mother-in-law or my mother pictures of their two-year-old granddaughter. Now, who's going to do this for \$600 a pop? I could do it, but I haven't done it yet.

\$200 videophone that has the same functionality in it, and 8x8 is going to follow later on this year. And that functionality is going to be built into home entertainment systems. One of my deputies went to the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas last year and was amazed to find out that every major piece of

equipment that's going to be marketed to people in the next few years in Circuit City and Best Buy and these major chains has a hook-up for an ethernet connection.

Now, what you're going to do with that ethernet connection nobody's really quite sure yet, but there's clearly a concept that whatever functionality you're buying within a piece of hardware is going to be massively added on to by an ability to hook up to the Internet.

So I think the concept of VoIP being sort of overhyped I think we're really on the other side of the hype curve. It sort of goes down, but then it starts to come back up, and it starts to be reality. And so I think what we're trying to do here at the FCC is really take a realistic look at it at this point and try to figure out, okay, we know that this will offer consumers innovation, potentially significant price reductions in what they can do and not only because of the access charge issue, because you're using more efficient networks.

So what is the FCC's role in that case? What is in it for the consumer for us to apply the same common carrier obligations that have applied for the last 100 years to telephone companies in this sort of environment? If there is something in it for the

consumer, then maybe it's worth doing in the public interest. If there's not, we need to take a look at it. One of the problems of regulation here and also at the states is is that you get into this dynamic where you've got second order regulations and doctrines and concepts that have gotten so far removed from the idea of what's best for the consumer that we apply these doctrines and concepts almost reflexively without any thought as to whether or not they're really serving our baseline goal.

So I think what we've recently released is remarkable in that it tees up these questions. It asks the question, do we continue to be relevant? Assuming that we are, at least to some extent, where are we relevant and what sort of doctrine should we be applying, and should we change those doctrines if they really don't make sense in the new environment"

So what I'll od is very quickly go through some of these slides that I've brought with me, and then I would love to entertain any questions you might have.

Just to give you a sense of how we're approaching the concept of our jurisdiction and how that plays out within the act, a lot's written in the popular press about -- well, at least in the trade

press, but at any rate, about the distinctions between telecommunication services and information services. It's worthwhile going over that very quickly at a high level so you can understand the mind-set that we're bringing to this at this point.

The FCC has very broad jurisdiction -- any interstate and foreign communication by wire and That's pretty much anything. But the extent radio. of the regulation we can apply depends on how you If it's a telecommunication classify the service. which is essentially point-to-point service, communication offered without change in form, it's transmission of information of the user's choosing and offered to the public for a fee, then that's subject to the full range of common carrier regulation under So that's potentially tariffing, that's Title 2. entry and exit regulations, regulatory accounting, all the way down the line.

If it's information services, though, if it's a capability to process data or access or generate data that's provided over telecommunications, then it's an information service, which is largely unregulated by the Commission. It's subject only to our general jurisdiction.

But it's useful also to note that even in

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situations where we have found something to telecommunication service, historically we have foreborn from regulating it. This was the case with CMRS, Commercial Mobile Radio Service, or cellular Those found telephones. to be were а telecommunication service, or rather a common carrier service at the time, but the Commission affirmatively -- took the step of forebearing from regulating them under Title 2. We regulated them under Title 3, having to do with acquisition and use of spectrum, but we did not regulate them as common carriers.

Also, I'd point out that our 30-year distinguishing between of computers and telecommunications, which was initiated the Computer One proceeding in the early 1970s and followed through in Computer 2 and Computer 3, this the based of the distinction between information services and telecommunication services. The Commission took a look at all of these new applications that could potentially be made available over the telecommunications network and said, "Look, we probably have jurisdiction to regulate this, but we're not going to." So the Commission has a long history of affirmatively forebearing from regulation when it's not in the public interest to do so if

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you're talking about a new set of services.

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The only thing that we've said before these recent orders on Voice over the Internet was the Steven's report in 1998, named after Senator Stevens because he had asked us to provide a report to him as to what the impact of the Internet and Voice over the Internet was on universal service contributions. In that report, we established a paradigm where we made a distinction between computer-to-computer communications where we said that looks like programs downloaded onto people's computers. It's not anything that we've really ever thought about regulating. These look like other types of computer applications. This is probably an unregulated information service.

But if it's phone-to-phone and it bears certain characteristics, it may be a telecommunication service, and we set out these four characteristics: The provider has to hold itself out as providing telephone service, the consumer premises equipment is the same as consumer premises equipment you'd use to access the public switch network, customers can dial numbers assigned under the North American Numbering Plan, so the ten-digit numbers that you use to dial anyone else, and the service transmits customer information without change in former content.

But, notably, the Commission made no final decision in the Steven's report. It said, "We're going to have to decide this on a case-by-case basis when we start getting factual records in."

I'11 specifically speak about the pulver.com order and the NPRM in a second, but I thought it would be useful for context to let yo know what the other petitions we have in front of us are. There are three petitions that are pending before us in the pricing division relating to how access charges apply to Voice over the Internet services. It's useful to think of these three petitions as sort of being different facets of the same problem. AT&T's petition posits a service where you originate telephone call using a regular phone, it's carried over the Internet by AT&T, and then it is terminated to a regular phone. So the only IP in the call is the IP that is between the originating side and the terminating side on the public switch network. And AT&T has asked us to declared that access charges do not apply to this service.

Level three is the other side of this. They said, "Okay, fine. Whatever you decide on AT&T take a look at the situation where you originate a call on the Internet and you terminate it to the

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public switch network." This is a different situation, may call for a different result.

And most recently we received a petition from a company called Inflexion which is the other side of the level three petition. The level three petition said, "Look, decide the access charge issue, but don't decide it for underserved areas; that is, we don't want to get into that. We really only want to talk about the urban and suburban markets where we expect the majority of our service to be used." Essentially, in order to avoid getting involved in the questions of support for rural ILECs." Inflexion's come in and asked us to address that question and picked up the strand that was left open by level three.

Additionally, we have two clarification-related petitions -- classification-related petitions, which go not just to access charges but to the classification of the service itself. The Vonage petition was filed with us after Vonage received a decision from the Minnesota Public Service Commission that its service was a telephone exchange service that should be regulated under state law. They filed their petition with us to preempt the Minnesota commission.

While that petition's been pending, a Minnesota

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district court reversed the decision of the Minnesota Public Service Commission. So the docket is still pending before us. There is a question as to whether or not there is anything for us to resolve in it, but the docket is still open.

And more recently, SBC has filed a broad petition asking that any sort of IP network services of applications using the services are first jurisdictionally interstate and not subject to state jurisdiction and also they are exempt from regulation under Title 2. Now, if we believe they are subject to Title 2, they ask for forbearance from regulation under Title 2.

So what's the context in which we're going to be deciding these petitions? Well, I think there's our 30-year-old precedent on Computer 1, 2 and 3. There's the Steven's report that will inform our decisions. And then there are our two most recent releases from the Commission, the pulver.com declaratory ruling and the IP-enabled services, NPRM. And I can discuss these in a lot of detail if you're interested. I'll just give you the very most general points right now.

The pulver.com declaratory ruling was issued in response to a petition to us from

pulver.com, which was asking us to declare that its free-world dial-up service neither was telecommunication service nor even telecommunications. And they based this on the idea that, "Look, all we're doing is hooking up a server to the Internet. All that server does is say here's the IP address of somebody who is a member of our service. another IP address of somebody else who's a member of our service." All they do is then tell the Internet to establish a peer-to-peer connection between those two IP addresses and then they drop put of the call. They also provide certain other essentially information services in terms of address look-up and And on that basis they were saying, "Look, we provide no transmission. And, moreover, our service is completely free, so you should declare that we're neither telecom nor telecom service."

The Commission agree with the petition and granted it based on the fact that they do provide no transmission, and even if they did provide transmission it is a free service. So it's neither telecom nor telecom service. We did, however, take the step of saying that we do believe they are an information service stepping through an analysis of all the functions they provide.

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The second part of the order then declares the free-world dial-up is subject to federal jurisdiction essentially based on the concept that if it is an information service, Congress has clearly set forth a policy of wanting to leave the Internet and applications over the Internet unfettered by unnecessary state or federal jurisdiction. So to the extent we have declared it an information service, we've stated that state rulings to the contrary to treat it like a regulated telecommunication service would most likely be preempted.

And most recently, we've released our NPRM on IP-enabled services. And, as I said earlier, it is a pretty remarkable document. I think if you read the introductory section of it, you really will see the FCC asking whether the economic regulation -- and when I say economic regulation I mean the sort of Title 2, 100-year-old railroad type of regulation -- is really applicable to this type of service, and, if so, to what extent?

It then splits out other types of regulations, such as USF and access charges, which are important to our national policy of ensuring that all Americans have access to reasonably affordable telecommunications services. It splits out 911 which

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is important to ensure that people have access to emergency services.

would apply 911 when you're using an XBox play a game with somebody else and there's a voice function in that game, but on the other hand if you have something that looks like a phone and acts like a phone in the house and somebody doesn't know that it's an IP phone, it doesn't really matter what sort of disclaimers you place on it, having some sort of emergency access over that phone is an important public policy. So we ask questions about how we should make those distinctions.

And we explicitly leave for a specific proceeding on CALEA whether CALEA will apply to these services. After we released the NPRM, we received the petition from the Justice Department, and we're moving forward to consider comments on that petition right now.

One thing that I think is very notable in the NPRM, and I would commend you to take a look at it if you are interested, is how we categorize these services, how do you draw the line between regulated and unregulated? You can do it like we indicated we should do it in the Steven's report, but you can do it in other ways as well. You can look at functional

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equivalence to regular telephony. You can look at
substitutability in an economic sense for a telephone
service. You can make your dividing line or
interconnection with the public switch network or you
can adopt more of a technical OS layer model and say,
"Here's the level of regulation that applies to
facilities, here' the level of regulation that applies
to services, and here's the level of regulation that
applies to applications." We're interested in opening
up everything for comment and trying to figure out
what the best, most coherent intellectual construct is
going forward.
So with that, please feel free to go into
any amount of detail that you would like on your
questions. I'll open it up for questions so we have

the most time as possible for that.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: We have this group, questions for Mr. Carlisle? Larry?

MR. GOLDBERG: If the definition of a telecommunications service is that nothing has changed from one end to the other, how is that Voice over IP falls under that? If it's just a voice, that's exactly the same at either end.

MR. CARLISLE: Under our current rules, there is a distinction between services that have a

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protocol conversion and no net protocol conversation.

That is, if you start out in one protocol and you end up in the same protocol, that's considered a telecommunications service. However, if there's a protocol conversion, you've actually changed the information even if the content on the other end is the same, those are generally treated as enhanced services. Now, we ask questions in the NPRM as to whether protocol conversion continues to be relevant, because frankly it may not be a distinction that we can continue to rely on going forward. But under our current rules, that is the rule right now.

MR. GOLDBERG: So if it's VoIP to IP on both ends, there is no protocol conversion.

MR. CARLISLE: That's another issue with And I think if you look at -- I mean there are it. two ways of looking at the service. You can look at it from a phone paradigm and say, "Look, it look likes a phone call." Or you can look at it from an Internet paradigm and say, "Look, all you're doing exchanging packets that happen to be а voice conversation. Why are you treating those packets as differently from the packets that are a music file you may be exchanging or web browsing or an email? So you're taking this line of packets as opposed to all

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these other lines that may be going over the same piece of fiber or the same piece of copper and you're treating them totally differently. What's the rationale, the justification for that?" So we asked those questions as well.

MR. GOLDBERG: Maybe all those IP packets should also be treated as telecom services too.

MR. CARLISLE: We asked those questions as I guess the policy question there would be to that is, email and all the other what end; applications that we use over the Internet, such as access to online shopping, eBay, securities trading, They may be regulated in et cetera, et cetera. certain ways, such as consumer protection or they may be -- for example, online gambling or the securities market may be regulated, but the service as a service has not been subject to the same sort of regulatory overhang that we've had for telephone services. And that seems to have actually worked out pretty well in terms of having 200 million online subscriptions within the United States, incredibly high take rate on these services. And while there may be issues of consumer protection, many of them seem to be able to be handled by the general, sort of, state and federal mechanisms for consumer protection. There may be

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issues that you have to change the application sometimes, you have to change the context in which you apply it, but I'd like to see the case made that we need to start regulating email as a regulated Title 2 common carrier service.

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't think it applies on disability access, though. I don't think those have been -- those problems haven't been conquered in that other sector.

MR. CARLISLE: And the IP-enabled services NPRM asked questions directly about disabilities access. So that's one of the sort of core social issues along with universal service, 911 and COLEA that we very much want to see. I think there's a distinction between regulation that you apply to somebody who is an overwhelming dominant monopoly provider and regulation you may apply to anybody who's providing a particular service, whether they're dominant or non-dominant, and I think disabilities access falls into the latter case.

MR. SNOOP: Jeff, one of the things that I would like to commend your group, and the FCC as a whole, and I wish you a lot of luck because what you're entering into, this world that you're going into with VoIP, the Internet, is it a medium we should

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regulate and various other things, what does it look like today, what's it going to look like tomorrow, it's changing so rapidly that I'm not sure that any type of regulation is really going to stick. With the NPRM, if it's done properly, it's going to have to be something that can be updated on an ongoing basis as needed in order to be effective. You guys really have your hands full on this one.

MR. CARLISLE: Well, thank you. It's one of those sort of -- you get through a whole bunch of other regulation on implementing Section 251 of the Act and then your prize at the end of this -- well, actually, we're not at the end of it because of the D.C. Circuit decision, but your prize once you start getting that regime together is to do something even harder, which is this.

I think one of the things that we're very cognizant of is that regulation that we write today has a time limit on it, an expiration date, if you will. It's not going to last for 100 -- you know, the statute, in certain ways, has been able to last 100 years because the network that it applied to lasted essentially for about 100 years. But our regulations, if they're applying to specific types of technology, may only be relevant, may only have a shelf life of

about five or six years. And I think that's if we get to the point where we have a coherent set of rules that gives everybody the clarity they need to go ahead and provide services, be protected when people are providing those services to them and provides the investment community an ability to know what their regulatory risk is when they put money into the industry and that lasts for about five or six years before we have to change it again, I think we will be well ahead of a lot of other areas.

The other thing that we have to be worried about on a change is internationalization of the voice service. We can apply -- and I'll tell you right now, I mean we can take any regulation we want, I'll take a We could tell every common ridiculous example. carrier in America to give out free toasters to their end users, okay? Toasters are important to people. If you have a common carriers you have to provide Okay, we could do that, and assuming we were upheld by the courts, it might actually stick, but the problem is is that I don't have to download the VoIP software from somebody in the United States. I can download it from somebody in Singapore who doesn't have to hand out a free toaster to me if I don't want to have to pay for the cost of subsidizing that

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toaster.

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So it doesn't make regulation a futile exercise. Clearly, there have to be some sort of minimum standards that we apply because we think there are important social policies behind them. But how do you reach a level of regulation that, first of all, is going to keep those companies in the United States, provide people who want to reach consumers in the United States an incentive to do business in the —you know, it's not going to give them a disincentive to doing business in the United States and achieves the goals you're trying to reach. And that's a big trick. It's going to be interesting to see how we pull this one off.

MR. JAMES: Jeff, I've got a question.

MR. CARLISLE: Sure.

MR. JAMES: My name is Vernon James, and I'm with the San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, Incorporated. It's nice to be a service provider, and we are a service provider as well as one of the many service providers in this country. The question I have is if there's a service provider on the west coast that wants to provide a service by transporting this data packet across the country to the east coast, say, in Washington, D.C., that data

packet still travels over an infrastructure that was put in place by various numbers of business-providing services.

There is continued cost to provide that infrastructure -- operational, maintenance costs -packet yet that data travels this but doesn't contribute infrastructure to that maintenance costs of that operational and just don't think that's infrastructure. I because in the long end of it it's the consumer who pays the price in some for or fashion.

MR. CARLISLE: Well, I guess --

MR. JAMES: How do we deal with that?

MR. CARLISLE: I guess the question is -I mean this is not a new question. I mean if we're
going to raise the question as to whether -- how you
support the infrastructure -- email, anybody who hooks
a server up to the Internet, eBay, Amazon -- these
guys don't pay a dime towards support of the
infrastructure except to the extent they may as
telecommunications users pay universal service.

So it's a much larger question than VoIP what you're asking. What you're asking is is that how do we ensure down the road that you've got a robust telecommunications infrastructure that still provides

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affordable service to end users? You can do that
through charging people who access it to provide
services. You can do that sort of applying the access
charge concept, as successful as that's been, to the
Internet, so anybody who hooks up to it to provide a
service to end users has to pay some amount. How you
enforce that, how you structure that is another
question. I think the other way to do it is to look
to end user charges and subsidies at that point. So
there are a lot of different ways of structuring it
but you're asking a question that goes way beyond
VoIP.
MR. JAMES: The consumers that we provide

MR. JAMES: The consumers that we provide a service to is out in rural America where the income level is less than 50 percent are working. And so it doesn't seem to be fair.

MR. CARLISLE: Yes.

MR. JAMES: And yet there's no regulations that provide or lend itself to the support of that infrastructure to provide that low-income customer service.

MR. CARLISLE: Well, I think you know at some point you have to start thinking about how does this play out on sort of a big think macroeconomic level, and I'm not an economist, I just play one in

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the Bureau. But I think the issue on that is do you want a subsidized network that provides an acceptable level of quality of service to people which may be where you want to go. You may want to have some sort of explicit subsidy mechanism, and I'll be interested to see what Congress does with the Telecommunications Act. Or do you want to let the market continue to try to develop technological solutions to this?

For example, if you have that subsidized network, you may make it harder for the next person in do, who wants come to say, application within that community who might have been able to provide the service for cheaper than you can over a wireline infrastructure. Well, you just made it harder for them to do it because now the end users are paying a subsidized rate for the service. some point these decisions are going to have to be made in Congress as to what they think is -- how they achieve that balance of ensuring you've got innovation and people interested in bringing service out to these areas with new technological concepts as opposed to making sure people actually get the service in the first place.

Sometimes it's almost a chicken and the egg problem. But I hear you on it, and it's an

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1	intractable problem that we've been trying to deal
2	with for a number of years. So far we've largely
3	relied on market mechanisms to try to push the
4	infrastructure out there, and Congress has clearly
5	stated an intention of taking a look at all that over
6	the next few years.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: We have time for one
8	more question if we have another question. I have a
9	question. Can you substitute a microwave for the
10	toaster?
11	(Laughter.)
12	MR. CARLISLE: Well, you see, that's
13	exactly the kind of thing the D.C. Circuit would
14	overrule us on.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MR. CARLISLE: But, yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Why not, right?
18	MR. CARLISLE: Knock yourselves out. Or a
19	convection oven.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right.
21	PARTICIPANT: Jeff, you did a great job of
22	making a complex thing very understandable. Thank
23	you.
24	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. That's great.
25	MR. CARLISLE: You're welcome.

1	(Applause.)
2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thanks so much.
3	MR. CARLISLE: Thank you very much. And
4	did you get copies of the slides, by the way? My
5	contact information is on the front page, and I really
6	do have an open door policy. So if you have any
7	question at all or you think we're doing something
8	totally crazy or have heard something that doesn't
9	compute, just send me an email or call me.
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, Jeff. As
11	usual, it's greta to see you.
12	MR. CARLISLE: Good to see you.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. We're going to
14	take a break. If you'll be back here at 2:45, we'll
15	continue our program.
16	Just a couple of reminders, if you want
17	agenda items for the next meeting, you need to get it
18	to us at least six weeks before the meeting,
19	preferably before that, because the agenda tends to
20	fill up. So keep that in mind, folks.
21	Be back here at quarter of three, no
22	later.
23	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
24	the record at 2:26 p.m. and went back on
25	the record at 2.49 p m)

1 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: If I could have your attention, we have an excellent panel for presentation 2 3 this afternoon. I am very pleased with the people who 4 are joining us. I am going to let Debra introduce 5 them to you. You all know Debra, Debra Berlyn. 6 7 on our Consumer Outreach, that long-titled committee. 8 By the number of e-mails I get from Debra, she has done a lot of work. 9 10 So, Debra, we will turn it over to you. 11 Thank you. 12 MODERATOR BERLYN: Thank you, Shirley. 13 Let me just start out by thanking Shirley and Scott for giving us the time this afternoon to have this 14 15 discussion. 16 I am chairing another one of those sub 17 working groups, the Consumer Complaints Outreach and 18 Education Working Group. Our subgroup is taking a 19 look at consumer outreach and education issues. 20 As part of that, we have been working 21 closely with a division of the Consumer Affairs 22 Bureau, the Outreach Division. And this afternoon's 23 panel is going to tackle an issue that we thought 24 would be a good place for us to start. And that is

the relationship between the FCC and the other state

and local offices that also deal with consumer issues.

So what we have done is we have put together a panel this afternoon of representatives from each of those levels to talk about partnering, developing better communications or improving communications, coming up with new ideas on how to reach out to consumers, how to resolve complaints, to talk about issues and work responsibilities that overlap, and to talk about how we as the Consumer Advisory Committee can better advise the FCC on that whole partnering process.

So excellent we have an panel of discussion leaders here. We were going to go from my right, your left. Let me just introduce everyone first. And then I will tell you we are going to start with Louis Sigalos, who is Chief of the Consumer Affairs and Outreach Division. Then we will hear from Betty Noel, who is People's Counsel for the District of Columbia. Chrys Wilson next to her is Manager of External Affairs for the Maryland Public Commission and Jane Lawton, who is Cable Communications Administrator in МУ county, Montgomery County, Maryland.

So welcome to all of you. We look forward to your remarks. We will have hopefully plenty of

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time for questions at the end of all of the presentations. So if you could hold your questions until that time?

Louis?

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MR. SIGALOS: Thank you, Debra.

As you mentioned, I am Louis Sigalos. Chief the Consumer Affairs and Outreach of Division, which is located within the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau. I would like to start by bureaucratic talk into some of our going specifically to give you a mission statement, to give you a flavor of what it is at our core.

Our mission is: first, the development and implementation of consumer outreach and education policies, goals, and objectives to ensure that the commission has the benefit of a wide spectrum of information and viewpoints on its decision-making processes.

Our mission is also to coordinate with all FCC bureaus and offices by establishing liaisons for information-sharing purposes on all consumer outreach projects. And our mission is to develop and maintain special databases for disseminating information and materials to groups affected by commission actions.

I know that is pretty much of a mouthful.

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And it is a whole lot of mission to accomplish. By no means will I be representing here today that that is something that has been accomplished at this point. I can say that the mission is underway and that we can see the road ahead.

I want to cover four topics for you today. First is how are we organized; secondly, what we have accomplished thus far. Third is our vision for the future. And four is our thoughts on partnering the state and local governments, organizations, and associations.

First, how we are organized. Basically our division has organized itself by a stakeholder concept. Basically the stakeholder concept has allowed us to assign individual staff members to work with specific constituencies, on specific initiatives, to assign liaison roles to staff along with partnerships. And, finally, it allows us to dedicate staff to operations and support, which includes supporting the tools of our trade.

Some of those tools include a contacts database, media services, outreach coordination and program management, the creation of outreach programs and proposals, exhibit booth, budgeting, brochures, and fact sheets, mass mailings and e-mailings, forms

and summits.

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Okay. What we have accomplished. As part of the goal, some of the things we have done to give you a sense of some of the things we have done, this is basically within the last year and is by no means fully comprehensive.

For seniors, we have been to AARP. We had an exhibit booth. We had a presentation. We have been to California, worked with their PUC to give a consumer forum to seniors. We have been to the Shepherd Center in Richmond for a senior event. We have done more Walker events. And have we participated in several consumer roundtable in the State of Pennsylvania in conjunction with the Pennsylvania PUC.

black college forum hosted a in February. We have gone to School Without Walls, to Benjamin Banneker, to T. C. Williams. We have worked with the Hispanic community. We have been to La Raza, which is their big convention; the disability community.

We have been to Deaf History Day. We presented at the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. We have been to the World Congress and Exposition on Disabilities, the Potomac Chapter also

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of Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf; state and local.

We have been to National Association of Consumer Agency Administrators, NACAA. We had a booth there. We have done some networking, Consumer Federation of America just this past month or earlier this month, that led us to many potential further follow-up events.

Our role, we have done a lot of work recently. And it is also a role that is a good example of liaison work that we do in working with other bureaus within the commission. We worked with the International Bureau when they did their World Satellite Forum. We worked with the Wideline Competition Bureau and their telemedicine events. We have been to the world telecom, broadband conference, where we had a booth, multiple events.

We did a consumer forum in Reno, Nevada. I would also like to point out that this was something where we worked with our intergovernmental affairs group, where they were conducting an Indian telecommunications initiative that we helped support the coordination logistics. We opportunity since we were there to conduct a consumer forum.

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We worked on the public recognition week here in D.C. We had a booth. We have been to the B.Y. Utility Day in Philadelphia. We have done the D.C. Office of People's Counsel. We work with them. We have done Congressional Caucus meetings from the African American to the Hispanic to the federal, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Just a few of the initiatives that we supported through program management, logistical support, mass mailings include localism hearings. We have staff that are working on the localism hearings that are being conducted by the chairman and commissioners throughout the United States.

TCPA, National Do Not Call Registry, the National Consumer Protection Week, Hearing Aid Compatibility Outreach, I can go on and on with the things that we have helped support, throughout the commission the initiatives that we have helped support. The list really is exhaustive.

I did want to mention one last item that we worked on in conjunction with many other bureaus. That was the local number portability outreach campaign.

For this outreach, we conducted a satellite media tour. We arranged to have the

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1 chairman conduct satellite interviews in local broadcast facility, where we were linked with TV 2 3 stations throughout the country. These interviews were the kickoff of the 4 5 local number portability campaign, and we were able to reach more than 25 stations. There were 129 confirmed 6 7 broadcasts and over 11 million viewers. 8 I would like to show you what it looked like here on channel 9. Let's go to the videotape. 9 10 (Whereupon, a videotape was played.) 11 MR. SIGALOS: Of course, it helps when we 12 do this type of outreach that we have a chairman who 13 is an excellent public speaker and quick on his feet. 14 So we hope to do more of that type of work in the 15 future. 16 That leads me to the next topic. And that is, what is our vision for the future? That is, we do 17 18 want to build on the foundation we are currently 19 creating today. 20 Some of the specific areas we want to 21 focus our attention on include -- well, let me just go 22 into what's on tap. Kids' page. There is a kids' 23 page that you will be seeing debut shortly. It is an 24 internet page that is dedicated to kids and what they

would find applicable in our world of communications.

An outreach program that we are putting together in cosponsorship with our internet support personnel will be coming soon. We hope to kick that off with the chairman when he is outside the Beltway.

We are going to be at the internet service providers' conference shortly here in D.C. We will have representatives at the National Association of Broadcasters. We will assist on an E911 summit.

will Public Service We be there will Recognition Week. We assist with the Disabilities Access Solution Summit. We will react with the Rehabilitating Engineering Research Center State of Technology Conference in Atlanta in May.

We will be at the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf in Puerto Rico in May. We hope to conduct a consumer forum in Rapid City, actually a consumer forum along with our involvement with the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. We hope to do localism. We hope to piggyback on the localism hearing in Rapid City and do a consumer forum because we are going to have the chairman and commissioners out there.

What else do we have? An interagency forum we are looking to conduct in June to work with other federal agencies, specifically the consumer

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We are going to be out in California working with them on some senior citizen consumer forums. We will be at the American Library Association Conference with an exhibit book hoping to create networking and opportunities to use their systems to distribute our information. We will be at NACAA, at La Raza. National Association for the Deaf we hope to be at also.

I could go on and on. I just wanted to give you a flavor there. I just had to do that because we are going to be working real hard.

What else is in our vision is to increase staff and our budget. That is critically important. All of these things I mentioned, we have to talk with everybody to do anything we do. We can't staff all of these things ourselves. We do the work better on our coordination within the FCC working with the other bureaus to make sure that when there is an initiative with the commission, that all bureaus are touched, whether it be the International Bureau, the Wireline Bureau, the Wireless Bureau, they all come together so that we could provide one common message to the consumer because they are aware that this rule may be within wireless, this may be within wireline.

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They just need one comprehensive solution to many of their needs. We hope to be better at coordinating throughout the FCC.

We are going to work harder on our context database and on media services. Specifically we want to try to use more radio and TV to get our message out. Examples will include that satellite media tour.

We hope to do video news releases, public service announcements. We also hope down the road to write articles or a weekly column for newspapers. It would be great to have a network of local and rural newspapers that look forward to a column from us on a regular basis.

Finally, we would like to do some strategic partnering. Part of that includes federal, state, and local governments as well as consumer organizations nationwide. That brings us to our final topic and my final topic, which is partnering with state and local government organizations and associations.

We consider it extremely important that we partner, especially with this group. It is my belief that through these relationships networking and partnerships with state and local governments, organizations, and associations, we will be able to

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163 1 achieve our many goals in the most cost and resource-efficient manner. 2 3 We also believe that these partnerships 4 will assist those that work with us in demystifying 5 the FCC. These partnerships will open an avenue of communications for ideas and feedback to filter back 6 7 regarding the regulations and policies that we pursue. 8 What we have done so far, we have built a And we are continuing to do so. 9 10 when pursue targeted outreach through this we 11 constituency. However, we have found that we have 12 gotten ahead of ourselves in many cases. 13 We are ready to put out a mailing and 14 saying, "We would like to work with all of you." 15 problem is, what if you say, "Yes"? That is one of 16 our issues. 17 We need to be able to be responsive. 18 thing we don't want to do is say to all of you, "Let's 19 work together. You say, "Yes." And then we say, 20 "Well, we don't have the time, the staff, the money." 21 So we are trying to figure how to basically measure 22 out an approach to working with states and local 23 organizations.

> Finally, I just wanted to mention one thing that we are doing right now. That is working

24

other ways that we can work together. 2 3 One thing that we did do and that we will 4 be passing around right now is a premium brochure. 5 This is a draft brochure. Basically we wanted to have some fact sheet or brochure that you could bring back 6 7 with you that would be a resource so that when you had 8 questions or concerns, you will know exactly where to 9 go within the FCC to get the information you need. 10 You have got a hard copy there through the 11 sub working group. If you can provide any feedback, 12 we will gladly make these changes. And when it is 13 completed, we will get it to you either 14 electronic or hard copy format. 15 I know I have spoken far too long. And I 16 But thank you for the time. apologize. 17 MODERATOR BERLYN: Thank you, Louis. 18 (Applause.) 19 MODERATOR BERLYN: I know that our sub 20 working group has had the opportunity to meet with 21 Louis and get that full feel of the tremendous work 22 that his division is doing. And, as you can tell from 23 the long list of the type of outreach activities that 24 they are doing, Louis has brought a lot of energy to

with our subcommittee. That would be exploring many

that office. So we are very pleased to work with him

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on this.

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We are trying to meet with his division as often as possible. And I believe a report of our working group, Scott, was either sent electronically or part of the packet. Okay. It was sent electronically to all of you. You might want to check that out.

But that does summarize the last meeting that we did have with the Outreach Division. So his remarks are an excellent introduction to the rest of our panel, who will be talking about from the state and local perspective what they do and how they can partner.

Betty?

MS. NOEL: Thank you.

Hello. Well, good afternoon. I am Elizabeth Noel, Betty to my friends. And I am the People's Counsel for the District of Columbia. I bring you greetings from the 570,000 consumers that I represent. I represent consumers with respect to natural gas, energy, and most relevantly today telecommunications services.

Debbie, it is always a privilege to be on any panel that you are a part of. I would also like to extend thank you to Dane Snowden, the Chief of the

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FCC's Consumer and Governmental Bureau; and to you, Shirley. I think the last time I was at the FCC I was on a panel that you chaired. It is always a privilege to be on a panel with you.

I would like to take this opportunity to applaud FCC Commissioner Copps on his new consumer initiative, the Always On Campaign for Consumers announced on March 11th. I am particularly thrilled about three of his initiatives. One is to protect consumers from false and confusing line items on bills; two, to make phone rates transparent and comparable; and, third, to give wireless consumers the power to comparison shop. I think he articulated five points, but those are the things that bring joy to my heart.

This is my first formal invitation to appear here at the FCC in quite a while. A lot has happened since last I was here. I can tell you that 30 percent of all of the complaints that we receive at the Office of People's Counsel pertain to telecommunications services, 30 percent. I should at least preface by saying half of what I do as People's Counsel is advocacy before the FCC, FERC, and our local commission. I am a lawyer. That is what we do.

The other half of what I do is education

and outreach. I take that part of the job extraordinarily seriously. Obviously there are politics involved. You have to be in tune with the people.

And if you say you represent the people, it is good if the people know who you are. And it is also good if you know the people and know what concerns them. You do that through education and outreach.

You can't do that from your desk. So that means that all 33 members of my staff are out in the community meeting real people at civic associations, community meetings, senior citizens organizations, and so on and so on.

So we know the people. I can tell you that when I go to Giant to shop, -- that is our local grocery store -- my consumers who see me on cable television will come over to me and say, "Ms. Noel, I saw you on cable. And I am really concerned about" this or that. "I really don't like" this or this or whatever my issues are.

So the comments that I make come not really because I am the People's Counsel, not really because I am a lawyer, but I actually have hands on with the people. So accountability has a whole new

definition for me.

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We have been lucky because here in D.C., we can come over to the FCC and we can reach out and touch. And I think that we have tried to connect with the FCC.

We are very appreciative to Pat Chu and Dan Remeld in the FCC's Consumer Outreach Division. They have partnered with my office on different local experiences, such as Joint Utility Discount Day or Energy Expo, which, even though we are educating about energy, the FCC is always pleased to have a table and educate about their issues. They have come out with us to senior citizens' organizations or to discuss the Do Not Call Registry, et cetera. So we are appreciative of that.

We are also appreciative to Martha Conti, the head of the Consumer Inquiries and Complaints Division. She coordinates with our office.

I will tell you that our jurisdiction is limited to those issues that concern our local market, so the locally derived budget we spend on representing local consumers about things that affect them locally.

The complaints that we get at OPC in telecom, however, extend quite beyond local. And that is where the need for FCC involvement comes in.

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When a consumer has a problem with a cellular provider or with a long distance company, they call OPC D.C. for assistance. Because I am accountable to these people and if I don't help them, they will stop me at Giant, I can't say to a consumer, "I'm sorry. These are locally derived funds, and I can't talk to you about your cellular bill and I can't talk to you about long distance." I can't do that.

So it puts us in a quagmire of using local monies to help local consumers on issues over which I don't have jurisdiction but about which they are concerned. That is a problem that we have.

Even though I think that we have done some things to coordinate with the FCC, it is very clear to me that consumers need more confidence that when they reach into the FCC, they can get more hands-on assistance and consumer complaint resolution in these areas. That is what they are talking about.

The cellular issue is of concern to them.

I don't know about you, and it could be that I am just getting older, but I can't read half the advertisements that they put out.

Now, I will just tell you that has a particular concern to our consumers. They not only want to be able to read it. They want to understand

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it. We are spending local money explaining to them how to make effective choice in telecommunications.

Now, I say that on television. I am sure I am going to hear from some council member eventually asking me why I am spending local money on this issue because it affects our consumers. So that is an issue.

I think sometimes on those kinds of issues, consumers feel that they really cannot reach into the FCC. The brochure, the cellular communications brochure, is a beautiful brochure, but consumers need hands-on help about choice. And that is very, very important as cellular takes on more and more importance in the lives of our consumers.

So I know that the FCC has done much and you have detailed a lot about what they are doing, but I do think that there is a need to understand that at the local level, not just in D.C., but there are 44 members of our national organization. So that means consumers in 44 states, I would think, that are trying to tap into the resources here at the FCC to get information, consumer complaint resolution on issues that their local advocate doesn't have jurisdiction and that they're looking for the FCC's assistance.

So those are my comments to you. I know

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1	there are some questions you want to ask me. So I
2	won't
3	MODERATOR BERLYN: We'll wait for Q&A.
4	MS. NOEL: I like to anticipate those
5	areas, but that is my message.
6	MODERATOR BERLYN: Thank you very much,
7	Betty.
8	(Applause.)
9	MODERATOR BERLYN: Chrys Wilson with the
10	Maryland Public Service Commission.
11	MS. WILSON: Good afternoon. Thank you,
12	Debbie and Scott, for the invitation to begin to build
13	a partnership.
14	One of the things I want to address first
15	is the responsibility our office at the commission,
16	which is Office of External Relations, Consumer
17	Affairs, how they resolve consumer issues.
18	OER investigates and responds to thousands
19	of consumer complaints regarding both regulated and
20	deregulated gas and electric industries as well as
21	private water companies.
22	OER investigates telecommunications
23	disputes, including, but not limited to, local
24	telephone rates and service, interstate telephone
25	rates and service, slamming local and long distance,

terminations of service, billing disputes, deceptive practices.

I brought along with me a handout. Feel free to take one with you. It is on the table in the back. It has step by step our dispute process. I won't spend the time today to go through this dispute process, but it is back there on the back table.

OER's workload is continuing to grow, just like everybody else's. In 2001, we had 35,503 telephone inquiries. We investigated 7,824 complaints. In 2002, we had 42,604 telephone inquiries. We investigated 6,465. In 2003, we had 43,000. And, as you see, it keeps going up, 528. And we investigated 6,818.

The spike in the consumer complaints in 2001 was directly attributed to the implementation of electric restructuring and merling. And, by the way, to date, from January to today's March 26th, we have already investigated approximately 2,500 complaints. So we are sort of swamped with complaints. And it is becoming a major issue.

OER's mission is to ensure compliance with the rules and regulations, to assist consumers in avoiding terminations of service, to ensure cooperation among utilities and suppliers in resolving

consumer complaints, to inform consumers of choice options, to educate consumers about rights to monitor service quality.

What type of information could the FCC provide that would help with the work we do for consumers? One of the things that we would like to see is a concise statement clarifying jurisdiction over certain types of complaints, such as wireless versus land line, voice over internet protocol.

Another issue is updated FCC informational brochures. That would be very helpful for us, up-to-date information on fees affecting users; that is, federal subscriber fees charge, universal service charge, et cetera; updates on any other decisions that affect telephone users.

Information is very valuable. The more information a consumer has, the better off all of us will be, updates on FCC investigations of specific companies and/or specific issues; that is, ABC company, questionable verification procedures. States' PUC can then begin tracking similar complaints, up-to-date FCC contact lists for proper referral of complaints and asking questions.

Many times if we just had a contact list, it would just make things a lot easier, a lot

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smoother. Consumers wouldn't bother us as much. They wouldn't complain as much. We just need to know who to direct folks to. And maybe there possibly could be a contact list for consumers and a contact list for the commission.

How should state and local consumers' offices coordinator their efforts to resolve consumer complaints and other concerns? A list of agencies would be very helpful, contact persons, and jurisdiction, which is mostly important for proper channeling of consumer complaints; that is, cable TV, municipal water, landlord-tenant. E-mail contacts for exchanging information, let's keep the dialogue going, very important.

Do you have questions? Do you have suggestions for ways to improve the exchange of information between our office and the FCC, e-mail accessibility to FCC contact persons? Many times we just don't know who to contact to get a problem resolved.

Links from our PSC Web site to the FCC Web site direct to various FCC supports, such as, example, Consumer Advisory Committee status reports or tracking reports of wireless/wire line CLACs; consolidated reports showing the cause and effect between tracking

1 systems; FCC statistics on complaints against specific companies or specific issues to allow mapping trends. 2 3 Thank you very much. I hope this will 4 begin a great partnership. 5 (Applause.) MODERATOR BERLYN: 6 Thank you, Chrys. 7 Next speaker is Jane Lawton. 8 MS. LAWTON: I'm going to stand up because these folks over here can't even see me. 9 since I am the last speaker, I figure I have to wake 10 11 you up a little bit. 12 I am very happy to be here to speak about 13 partnering, particularly because my own background 14 causes me to believe in it very strongly. I started 15 out in my career coming from Oklahoma with the Speaker 16 of the House as a legislative person and spent 10 years there and then spent 14 years home with my 17 18 children on my local city council doing what you are, 19 responding at the very local level and served as mayor 20 in my town for a little while. Now I'm in the county 21 government. And I have been there 12 years. 22 So I really feel like I know how important 23 it is to consumers to have a partnership from the 24 various levels of government. I have a handout. You

can follow along if you want to, but I think I won't

use the PowerPoint.

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Cable Communications Administration,

Montgomery County has a broader function than just
riding herd on cable companies. We negotiate,
monitor, administer both cable and telecom franchises,
and we receive all of the local complaints. We
monitor the system construction, the signal quality.

chair and my staff supports the committee that approves wireless sites. We also administer the cable fund. All of the money that comes into us for franchises we turn back to telecom, to cable. We support the peg channels with that funding. We manage the county peg channel. We fund the institutional network and special telecom projects.

And we monitor and participate, just like this, in federal, state, and local legislative things. This is one of the most important things to my staff, to learn about federal, state, and local law and regulations for those things we have jurisdiction over.

Our customer complaints are trending up.

Why? First of all, it's because of the new advance services and customers' expectations about them.

Technology is really complex. So both the provider

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and the receiver of the services sometimes have a learning curve.

Bundled services are marketed aggressively. And, yet, it is confusing to customers.

And particularly as companies begin to market on a regional basis, people don't know if it is available here or there or there.

Reliability of the services is mixed. It is not totally reliable yet. As the provokers merge and get larger, they appear to be less focused on the individual customers, but throughout all of this, the people who take the calls on a daily basis are the local jurisdiction. Local customers expect local answers. So, no matter who is in charge, we get to answer.

Some of the issues that come to us, cable modem issues, reliability, repair, customer privacy rates, billing, service contracts, accurate and timely notification of price changes, choice, these are all of them.

Montgomery County complaints -- and if you will look at your chart, you'll see it. I'm sorry. I'm not at that. In 1998, we had only 228 escalated complaints in our office. It goes up sharply in 2000 to 1,306 complaints and in 2003. And then it went to

1	1,283 then, 1,435, then 1,342. It is exactly the time
2	that Comcast came in.
3	Now, do I think it's Comcast? No. No, I
4	don't. But it is when they started building for their
5	advance services and when customers started to have
6	different kinds of complaints than they did when their
7	television was just an entertainment center in their
8	home.
9	I used to think it would go back down once
10	the services are out. Now I don't think so because of
11	all of the reasons I just told you. The Montgomery
12	County cable office is small. And I said to my staff,
13	"We have to do something ourselves. We can't control
14	what the providers do."
15	So we ourselves put in great improvements.
16	We started an electronic tracking system. We
17	increased our coordination with providers, even though
18	sometimes that is a struggle and tough.
19	We have new customer service forms that
20	are simple and easier. We have improved reporting
21	from our operators. We streamlined our monitoring
22	process. We give regular process reports to elected
23	officials.
24	And we generate automatic customer
25	satisfaction surveys that go out to our customers. We

get a 35 percent return rate, and it's 96 to 98 percent satisfaction with my staff. I am proud of that.

We also strengthen our oversight and enforcement. I'm not saying we started a heavier handed regulation. We did not. However, we saw the need to clarify the requirements that providers had and to let customers understand what was the federal government, what was the state government, what were us and which ones we could do something about and which ones we couldn't do something about.

We share a compliance checkup chart with providers that has all of the FCC requirements and our requirements. And we say, "You're in compliance," "not in compliance," "in compliance," "not in compliance."

We established a new Cable Compliance Commission, which listens to individual complaints that are escalated and that we have handled or that the cable company has handled, not us, for over 30 days, has come to our office, and is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer. They can go to this commission and get individual relief.

This is in addition to a Cable Compliance

Commission that we have that advises us about citizen

issues. Claude Stout sits on that commission. I'm very proud of him.

We have a Web-based complaint filing. Right now we are looking at a customer bill of rights to be able to show our customers what they should be able to expect in the way of service. Seattle has one. Chicago has one. We're looking at those.

We have used technology to address our customers' needs. We have video and audio streaming of our government channel. We have closed captioning of all of our government programming. We have video in demand and archiving.

We have an improved Web site and e-mail. We have increased our programming diversity, including we are looking into language, more language, programming and getting translated programming. We have community programming and surveys ongoing. And we have interactive town meetings now.

How can we, the local, state, and federal government, help each other help customers? First of all and most important, we can respect each other. We can respect our different roles, not try to replicate our different roles. The federal government doesn't need to be the local answer, but they need to be respectful of us and they need to support us when we

are answering consumers' questions.

In order to do that, they need to know about our regulatory structure and we need to know about theirs. And that includes both of us knowing about the state regulations. And we need to put the customer first in that.

We need to learn our systems of reporting complaints. We need to establish points of contact that are effective and that are knowledgeable. We need to establish a system to identify and learn about customer issues as they are coming in.

I have had some staff callers call the FCC recently about a couple of local complaints that are FCC authority. They were not answered knowledgeably. You need to know what is coming in to us, and you need to know how to answer it.

They didn't even know it was your jurisdiction. And I can tell you what those are. We need a system for feedback among our governments. And we need to have information and resource-sharing for local, state, and federal consumer offices.

The last thing I want to say is I believe the FCC itself can utilize resources, local government resources, that are already available to you, liaisoning with national associations but not just

attending conventions but really utilizing what national associations are doing, their resources.

NATOA, the National Association of Telecommunications

Officers and Advisers, right now is doing a customer service report based on best practices from jurisdictions across the country.

Places that are upholding FCC customer service requirements, things that look like they're the best, the most streamlined, the national association meetings. And I only tell you two, and I close. The NATOA legal seminar, which is coming up right here in D.C. April 22nd and 23rd, and NATOA's annual conference in San Francisco in September. I invite you to request to be on panels and to visit with us at those times.

In the meantime, I thank you for having the opportunity to tell you my thoughts.

(Applause.)

MODERATOR BERLYN: Thank you, Jane. Thank you to all of the panelists, great thoughts there. I know Louis has been writing notes vigorously here. Really, all of those suggestions that have been voiced here on this panel discussion are an excellent start.

I now would like to in a moment turn to all of you for additional discussion about this topic.

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I know that one of the things that we also want to help the FCC with is because we know our sub working group in meeting and brainstorming does recognize the limited financial resources that the FCC has.

And so it is always helpful to think about ways in which the FCC can have some initiatives to help that don't add to the long financial list of expenses but, rather, ideas that many of you have mentioned of things that can be implemented within the structure that already exists.

So, with that, I would like to open it up to questions from all of you. Susan?

MEMBER PALMER-MAZRUI: I'm glad that they are not aware of the resource limitation that they have because they do a whole lot, probably beyond what most of us would think is possible. I was very impressed with the meeting.

One of the things, one of the ways that we can help out is I am part of a group through the Alliance for Telecommunication Industry Solutions. What we have been working on is outreach down the road for hearing aid compatibility. Part of our working group has developed a database of consumer and professional organizations around hearing loss and language and will be doing outreach materials.

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1	We would love to invite someone from your
2	group to participate. We are trying to avoid
3	redundancies and really utilize our community's
4	expertise and knowledge. I think that would be a
5	logical fit and really do appreciate all you have
6	done.
7	MODERATOR BERLYN: Yes, Ron?
8	MEMBER MALLARD: First of all, I would
9	like to congratulate Jane on running an excellent
10	office in Montgomery affairs that is approaching the
11	level of efficiency and success that we have in
12	Fairfax. She does an excellent job.
13	I was wondering if the FCC and Jane would
14	comment on how they handle cable modem-related
15	complaints from citizens.
16	MR. SIGALOS: I'll let you go first. I
17	know that is a question better answered to Martha I
18	see over there, who is part of our Consumer Inquiry
19	and Complaints Division.
20	I don't know, Martha, if you wanted to
21	help us out here and, Jane, if you wanted to go first.
22	MS. CONTI: Thank you. I am pleased to
23	answer that question.
24	When we get questions on cable modem
25	complaints, we take the complaint. And we analyze it.

	185
And we contact the local franchising authority	and
also the cable company if we are able to define	the
complaint exactly where the jurisdiction is, but	in
most cases, when the consumer calls, we don't have	all
of that information. So our goal is to resolve	the
complaint and help the consumer that may hold	and
working sometimes with the LSA to get that done.	
So if I had a little bit more specific	s, I
could help you, but that is what we do. We don't	just
leave them lurking idle or saying, "It is not	our
jurisdiction" because in many cases, we don't	know

MEMBER MALLARD: And if I can just ask a little bit further on that question, in your area of responsibility, is there an understanding of what the FCC is empowered to do to correct problems, citizen problems, with services regarding cable modem service?

from the initial complaints that come in.

MS. CONTI: Yes. Yes, there is. If there is an area that is a little gray or murky, then we do work with that. Again, we just don't leave the consumer hanging and not knowing or bounce them back to the state or to us.

I am not answering your question.

MS. LAWTON: Well, I did have a person who called yesterday about cable modem services. You are

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correct. They were referred to the LSA. And they persisted by saying they had already called the LSA and that they understood it was reclassified as an information service. And that was beyond the understanding of the person answering the phone.

I only say that, and I hesitate to because I have people who answer the phone. And I deal with the cable company that answers. You never know exactly who got it or what the answer is or how it was.

All I can say is I do believe it is an area where we could understand each other better. That issue and one called about consumer buy-through, recently we called about because it was definitely a requirement of the federal government. The office did not understand the issue at all.

And so all I am saying is I think it behooves us to educate the people who are indeed exactly as you say, the first line with the public. That is what we are.

We take cable modem complaints. And we made that decision specifically, even after the FCC reclassified it as an information service. It is the highest ranking thing for complaints, it and billing, most recently in most recent months and before that

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reception and cable modem. So it is not that people aren't always pleased with it, but they are much more upset when their cable modem service goes down.

We have legislation that was passed by our county council directing our county executive to specifically do executive regulations that had to do with the consumer standards, to broaden them, having to do with cable modem.

What the customers who testified wanted were some technical standards, which we know we don't have at the federal level.

Our county executive decided, I think quite appropriately, not to go that route. We did not do any technical or any kind of speeds or reliability. But what we did was we took the regular customer service standards, a telephone answering the repairs, the technical assistance, et cetera. And we applied them to cable modem services.

We even, in deference to the cable company, dropped a couple of the requirements for turnaround time and for response time to a much lower percentage, recognizing that they are technical answers that take longer to answer and longer sometimes to repair.

So those executive regulations have been

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1	drafted and will be heard at our county council later
2	this month. We don't know whether they will be
3	accepted or rejected, but we feel comfortable because
4	our customers we think are best served when we do
5	answer their questions.
6	So we do record and try to help with cable
7	modem service calls. And we interact with the cable
8	company, and they respond to them. If push came to
9	shove, I think they might be able to say to us, "You
10	don't have jurisdiction."
11	Right now we cooperate and do that.
12	MS. CONTI: We have Thomas Wyatt here, who
13	is the deputy bureau chief, who is going to speak to
14	that issue also.
15	MR. WYATT: We had a number of discussions
16	with our counterparts about cable modem complaints.
17	What we were trying to accomplish was to make sure
18	that we were not bouncing consumers around.
19	So the short of the agreement we struck is
20	that if we receive a cable modem complaint, we don't
21	send that complaint to the LSA. We try to resolve it
22	and work with the consumer.
23	Likewise, if the LSA receives one, they
24	don't send it to us. We try to help the consumer so
25	the consumer is not bounced between agencies. That

was our goal. I think it is working pretty well. still don't receive a great many in that area. But to the extent that we do, we try to work with the cable operators to resolve them. I think we have had some success based on what I have seen. We have seen the companies be very responsive. It sounds like our counterparts are doing the same thing at the LSAs as well.

I just wanted to clarify that we force that understanding with the goal of not bouncing consumers' choices.

MS. LAWTON: I don't think all LSAs feel -- well, it is not that they don't feel compelled. It is a tough place to be as an LSA because we do not have the muscle as we do in video issues anymore to enforce.

MR. WYATT: I think that's why it is important for us to keep dialoguing. To the extent that consumers aren't getting answers, then we want to figure out a way of addressing that. To the extent that LSAs don't feel that they can do what is necessary to help the consumer, then we want to do what we can. So it is really important for us to keep dialoguing and making sure that the consumers aren't bouncing around and being left in the lurch.

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1	So I apologize for just rushing down, but
2	I wanted to come and clarify that because I spent a
3	lot of time talking about this issue with some of the
4	LSA members.
5	Our goal, as I said earlier, was to make
6	sure that we were taking care of consumers and not
7	leaving them in the lurch.
8	MODERATOR BERLYN: Thank you. Thank you
9	for coming down and participating in that discussion.
10	One of the issues that seems to be present
11	in several of the working groups that I was in this
12	morning as well as in this panel is taking steps to
13	make sure, especially with new technologies and
14	changing regulations, that no consumer concerns fall
15	into these loopholes that are created by the changes
16	in regulations and the development of new
17	technologies.
18	So that perhaps may be one of the things
19	that we will want to consider and work closely with
20	the Outreach Division and the complaints folks about
21	as well.
22	I see that we are just about out of time.
23	Thank you very much, panelists, for your excellent
24	job in sharing your expertise on the state and local

and federal levels with us. Thank you.

(Applause.)

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CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Let me just secon
that, Debra. It was an excellent presentation
Louis, Betty, Chrys, and Jane, we really appreciat
your taking the time and coming to be with us. And t
look forward to working with you in the future. So
think it's a very exciting dialogue, absolutely
Debra, thank you for your work in putting it togethe:
We appreciate it. It was really, really excellent.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Just a couple of things that I need to say before we go to the public comment section of the meeting. That is I want to encourage you again to fill out your GAO survey. They go into a big pool to see how the federal advisory committees are doing. So be sure you do that.

I want to make sure I have gotten the emergency contact information from everyone. That is very important. We need that. If you haven't done it, please do it before you leave here today. We are going to lock you in the room.

Thirdly, just a reminder. Our next meeting is set for the 18th of June, which is a Friday. I hope you have got it on your calendar. We expect to see you here.

Let me see. I don't know if we have other

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1	housekeeping items to talk about, Scott, or not. Do
2	we? Okay. Then we would like to go. Does the
3	committee have any other comments that they need to
4	make before we go to the public section, public
5	comments? Andrea?
6	MEMBER WILLIAMS: I just want to take this
7	opportunity to thank Debra again for putting together
8	such a great panel. Debra, I am complimenting you.
9	And she is busy.
10	I was just saying I wanted to thank you
11	personally again for putting this panel together. It
12	was an excellent, excellent panel.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. Amen, amen,
14	absolutely.
15	(Applause.)
16	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, Andrea.
17	Okay. We go to our public comments
18	section. Al?
19	MR. SUNENSTRAL (Via interpreter): Hello.
20	My name is Al Sunenstral. I live in Montgomery
21	County. And because of Jane, it is awesome that I
22	live there. So I just want to thank Jane for that.
23	Many of you don't know me, but I was
24	involved with the FCC 12 short years ago. And there
25	was nothing for the disabled community at that point,

no captioning. There were no TTYs. There were no interpreters. I remember that I had to bring my own interpreter with me, and I had to pay for the interpreter myself to be able to communicate with the FCC staff. Today I just want to say I am happy to see all of the accommodations set up for the disability community.

And the things I heard yesterday, there were some concerns about a lack of captioning for deaf people during the days of the sniper shootings here. And the Enforcement Bureau made a very bad decision in saying that it wasn't an emergency because it wasn't defined clearly.

I understood that Dane Snowden yesterday was very proud of the reorganization of the FCC, centralizing everything within the FCC. And maybe that has been a good idea. However, the Enforcement Bureau mentioned that the reason the mistake was made was based on a certain staff member's decision and there had to be an appeal process that went through to get an adequate answer.

Now I am looking around this room, and I don't see 2,000 employees in the FCC here. I see the Disability Rights Office people here, who are very familiar with our situation, but I am sure that those

1	other 2,000 employees in the FCC aren't familiar with
2	our particular situation.
3	And so I strongly, and I would like to
4	reemphasize strongly, recommend that any determination
5	made in relation to disabilities, the disability
6	community, must go through the DRO initially so that
7	the FCC will minimize the mistakes in the future.
8	That was just my comment. I would like to
9	have you reopen your meeting and make a recommendation
10	that all disability-related issues go through the DRO.
11	Thank you.
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, Al.
13	Scott, what is appropriate? Let me have
14	Scott answer that, please.
15	MEMBER MARSHALL: Hi, Al. It's good that
16	you're here.
17	I think the folks around the table have
18	heard you. In order to make that formal
19	recommendation from CAC, it would have to be on our
20	next meeting agenda because recommendations that are
21	not noticed in the Federal Register have to wait until
22	the next meeting. That is one of our public access
23	requirements.
24	I think one of our working groups
25	certainly could suggest that as a recommendation. And

	then we would consider it at the bune meeting. There
2	are several FCC people here. I am sure we have all
3	heard your concern.
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, Scott.
5	Does that answer? I think that probably
6	answers for Al. Is that okay?
7	MR. SUNENSTRAL: If that's the way it
8	works, I have no choice. So we will just have to get
9	used to how the federal bureaucracy works.
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. That is the way
11	it works, Al. I'm sorry. It's a public notice issue
12	requirement.
13	So perhaps we can ask, Claude, if your
14	group would be willing to bring this up at the next
15	meeting so that we can get recognition for Al's
16	request?
17	MEMBER STOUT: Okay.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay? That would be
19	great. That would be great. Thank you both very
20	much.
21	Now, additional comments from the public?
22	I believe we have someone here who has asked to be
23	recognized. David Kline?
24	MR. KLINE: Members of the FCC Consumer
25	Advisory Committee, fellow citizens, guests, thank you

1 for giving me the opportunity to speak here today. My name is David Kline. I stand here 2 3 today as a concerned citizen. I am very worried about 4 the erosion of our free speech rights that 5 occurred in the past three months. There are two major objections that I have 6 7 to the current activity being taken by the FCC's 8 Enforcement Division. First, it is appalling that the FCC has spent so much time focusing on and singling 9 10 out one broadcaster for special persecution to the vast exclusion of others. 11 12 How can this administrative bureaucracy of 13 Executive believe that it is upholding the 14 Constitution of this country by fining, admonishing, 15 and attempting to exile a single broadcaster, Howard 16 Stern, while not raising a finger against others with similar objectionable material? 17 18 How is Oprah Winfrey's humorous discussion 19 of oral sex on March 18th, 2004 any less objectionable 20 than anything on the Howard Stern Show? 21 content is shown daily on the Jerry Springer Show. 22 By far, the most objectionable material I 23 have ever heard is the regular humiliation the Maury

Povich Show broadcasts when it parades men and women

through a television circus in order to find out the

24

parentage of the women's children.

What makes people afraid of Howard Stern's voice is also what makes his voice so important. The best themes in his broadcasts are hypocrisy of celebrity, hypocrisy in the news media, and hypocrisy in our government.

The most significant reason any government would not want someone like Howard Stern to broadcast is that his valuable incisive questions are exactly what many would like to have answered.

It is precisely for this reason that not only should the persecution cease but our government should protect his First Amendment rights. While some may not like or agree with all of what is said on his show, we must be willing to protect his right to say it.

My second objection is about the process of FCC enforcement. Did you know that I have more due process Sixth Amendment rights when I get a parking ticket than when a broadcaster gets fined by the FCC?

If I get a parking ticket, I can check a box on that ticket and request a trial to decide if I really parked illegally. I have that right guaranteed just for a \$30 parking ticket.

However, if a broadcaster gets fined

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1	thousands of dollars by the FCC, not only do they not
2	have the right to a trial. They don't even have a
3	right to lodge a complaint about it.
4	When was this commission given the right
5	to be judge, jury, and executioner? How can we live
6	with a system that allows a small number of appointees
7	to make the enormous subjective decision about what is
8	right and wrong to say?
9	By far, what makes the United States of
10	America, the greatest country in the world, is the
11	protection of the five freedoms of the First
12	Amendment. The war on terrorism pales in comparison
13	to the war on the five freedoms. How can we as a
14	nation set an example for the world if we do not live
15	by, uphold, and defend human liberties?
16	I am honored to have the unabridged and
17	constitutionally protected fundamental human right to
18	free speech. God bless the United States of America.
19	Thank you.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, David.
21	Do we have other comments from the public?
22	Any other public comments?
23	(No response.)
24	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Do we have any other
25	questions or whatever? We have ordered cabs. They

1	should be here at 4:00 o'clock. Other than that, then
2	I guess all I can say is let's go enjoy what is
3	supposed to be a beautiful day outside, but I haven't
4	seen it yet. Also, Scott has a CD of David's handout
5	if anyone would like that.
6	So, anyway, I thank all of you for your
7	time and hard work. We will see you in June. Thank
8	you.
9	(Whereupon, at 3:55 p.m., the foregoing
10	matter was adjourned.)
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