

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20554

In the Matter of

Schools and Libraries Universal Service
Support Mechanism

CC Docket No. 02-6

**COMMENTS OF VERIZON ON SECOND FURTHER NOTICE OF
PROPOSED RULEMAKING**

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I. Introduction and Summary

The Commission should not continue to require service providers to indemnify the schools and libraries fund for amounts that the Universal Service Administrative Company (“USAC” or “Administrator”) mistakenly approved for disbursement due to the errors or wrongdoing of another. Particularly when the applicant received the E-rate funds because of its own errors or wrongdoing, or when the service provider has stepped in as a “Good Samaritan” to forward E-rate payments to the applicant for services that have been provided by another vendor, it is unfair for the Administrator to go after the service provider to reimburse the fund for these losses. In addition, the Commission should direct the Administrator not to seek repayment of E-rate funds that would have been properly disbursed but for a technicality. It also should require USAC to set time limits, similar to statutes of limitations, beyond which USAC will not seek to recover

¹ The Verizon telephone companies (“Verizon”) are the affiliated local telephone companies of Verizon Communications Inc. These companies are listed in Attachment A.

funds disbursed in error. The time limits could be varied, and longer times could be allowed to recover funds disbursed due to serious or intentional violations of the program rules.

The Commission's rules for the funding priority of Wide Area Networks, the funding of dark fiber, and the cost-effective analysis applicants must perform in selecting new services should not be changed. While the Commission should use the same definition of "rural area" for both the E-rate and the rural health care programs, it should not broaden the definition of Internet access to conform with the recently adopted rural health care definition, as there is no evidence such a rule change would be "economically reasonable," as required by the Act.

II. The Commitment Adjustment Process Should Be Revised To Forgive Technical Violations and Avoid Penalizing Applicants and Service Providers That Act In Good Faith.

The Further Notice asks whether the Commission should change the current rules and procedures for recovering funds that were disbursed in error. *Third Report and Order and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 18 FCC Rcd 26912, ¶¶ 78-85 (2003) ("Notice"). The answer to that question is yes. Currently, USAC seeks repayment of funds that it finds were "disbursed in error," even if the "error" is merely a minor rule violation, such as a late-filed application, and even if the errors occurred years before, and the applicant spent the funds long ago. Unless there exists waste, fraud, or abuse, or a statutory violation that made the payments improper, the Commission should direct the Administrator *not* to seek repayment of disbursed funds for relatively minor rule violations.

The Commission also should change the policy of seeking repayment from the service providers for funds that have already been disbursed to the applicant, particularly when the service provider is not at fault, or when the provider is merely acting in a “Good Samaritan” role. Finally, except where fraud is present, the Commission should direct USAC not to seek repayment of funds that were disbursed long ago, but should instead set a clear statute of limitations after which it will not seek repayment at all.

- *Service providers should not be held liable for errors by the applicant.*

At the outset, there is no justification for seeking recovery from a service provider when funds have already been disbursed (or discounts already provided to the applicant), particularly when any errors were made by the applicant, over which the service provider had no control.² The service provider’s role is to submit a bid to provide services to a school or library, to provide the service if it is the successful bidder, and to undertake the administrative task of seeking reimbursement *for discounts received by the school or library* from the Administrator. Assessing the service provider years after the fact for errors that the applicant made in the initial application is not only unfair, but it will discourage service providers from bidding on new school and library service requests. It may be difficult or impossible for the service provider to obtain reimbursement from the school or library well after the fact, and, as a result, the service provider will have provided the service at a loss. Naturally, if the service provider still has the funds in its

² Reconsideration petitions filed by the United States Telecom Association and MCI WorldCom, Inc. challenging the Commission’s right to obtain reimbursement from service providers rather than applicants have been pending for more than four years. Those petitions should be granted. *See* Petition for Reconsideration of the United States Telecom Association (filed Nov. 8, 1999), MCI WorldCom, Inc. Petition for Reconsideration (filed Nov. 8, 1999).

possession, and has not yet passed the applicable discount on to the applicant, it should be the party to repay the Administrator.³ However, unless the service provider was to blame for the erroneous disbursement, there is no justification for requiring it to indemnify the Administrator for E-rate funds that have already been disbursed to the applicant.

In most cases, it is clear that any error in disbursement is not attributable to the service provider. Examples include the failure of the applicant to meet competitive bidding requirements, inclusion of ineligible services in the funding request, and use of eligible services in an ineligible manner. In those instances, the application should have been rejected, in whole or in part, on the merits. The applicant, not the service provider, failed to follow the substance of the Commission's or USAC's rules, and the Administrator should be instructed that it may take recourse only against the school or library. This should be the case whether or not existing procedures are codified into the Commission's rules, as the Commission suggests. *See* Notice, ¶¶ 92-95.

It is particularly inappropriate to seek repayment of universal service funds from the service provider when there is evidence that the applicant engaged in waste, fraud or abuse or committed a statutory violation that would prohibit funding. Statutory violations might occur where either the applicant is ineligible to receive discounts, or it is using the otherwise eligible services for non-permissible (e.g., not "educational") purposes. In those instances, only the applicant who engaged in the wrongdoing should be assessed, because only that entity is responsible for knowing whether it is eligible

³ This should only occur in rare instances, where USAC determines that there has been an error shortly after it has released a BEAR check to the service provider, but before the service provider has passed the refund on to the applicant.

under the Act or whether it is using the services properly. Likewise, when there is evidence that the applicant engaged in waste, fraud, or abuse, the Administrator should seek reimbursement against only the entity that is accused of wrongdoing. Indeed, the Commission has previously acknowledged that the Administrator should not follow standard recovery rules, which seek recovery of funds from service providers in the first instance, when there is wrongdoing by the applicant.⁴ The Commission should confirm here that the Administrator should not seek reimbursement from the service provider when it appears that the applicant engaged in waste, fraud, or abuse in which the service provider did not participate. It would be unfair to assess the service provider in such cases, because, if it was unaware of and uninvolved in the improprieties, it is as much the victim of the applicant's wrongdoing as is the Administrator. It acted in good faith in providing the requested discounted services (or obtaining reimbursement from the administrator, and disbursing it to the applicant). In cases where there is evidence of wrongdoing but it is not clear which party is guilty of waste, fraud, or abuse, the Administrator should seek recovery from all parties.

- *Service providers acting as "Good Samaritans" should not be assessed.*

The Commission should create a categorical rule that service providers acting as "Good Samaritans" will not be liable to repay funds they disburse in their Good Samaritan role. A service provider acts as a Good Samaritan when it steps in to submit payment requests to the Administrator and pass those payments to the applicant in

⁴ "We also emphasize that the proposed recovery plan is not intended to cover the rare cases in which the Commission has determined that a school or library has engaged in waste, fraud, or abuse. The Commission will address those situations on a case-by-case basis." *Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc.*, Order, 15 FCC Rcd 22975, ¶ 13 (2000).

instances where the service provider that originally provided the services cannot perform these tasks. This may happen when, for example, the original service provider went out of business or filed for bankruptcy after providing services to the applicant. In such instances, the new service provider's only role is to act as a conduit for the funds from USAC to the applicant, and submit the proper paperwork for the funding. If it did not provide the services in question, it should not be subject to a request to repay these funds if it is later determined they were disbursed in error. Commission assurance that the Good Samaritan carrier will not be assessed will help encourage carriers to step into that role and will reduce the potential for waste when the original service provider can no longer participate in the program. The Commission has already agreed not to seek reimbursement from the service provider in one case involving a Good Samaritan.⁵ That decision should be broadened to apply to all similar cases. This is consistent with the recommendations of the Task Force on the Prevention of Waste, Fraud and Abuse, convened by the Administrator's Schools and Libraries Division, which urged that the original service provider and/or the applicant should be responsible for any commitment adjustment issues. *See Recommendations of the Task Force on the Prevention of Waste, Fraud and Abuse at 12 (dated Sept. 22, 2003) available at www.sl.universalservice.org/data/pdf/finalreport.pdf.*

⁵ *See Request for Immediate Relief filed by the State of Tennessee*, 18 FCC Rcd 13581 (2003); *BellSouth Corporation Petition for Clarification of Request for Immediate Relief filed by the State of Tennessee*, 18 FCC Rcd 24688 (2003).

- *No reimbursement should be sought where funds would have been properly disbursed but for procedural or technical violations in the application process.*

Most instances where the Administrator has issued a commitment adjustment letter to telecommunications service providers seeking reimbursement of funds it already disbursed are cases of defects in the application that the Administrator failed to notice at the time. It was only during after-the-fact audit of its approved discounts that the error was uncovered. Even where there exist procedural or technical errors that would have been sufficient to deny the funding request at the outset, once those funds have been disbursed and applicants have used scarcely budgeted resources to pay for services that cannot be refunded, the calculus should be different. As the Notice recognizes, funds that were disbursed in violation of statutory requirements raise different issues from payments that may have violated program rules but otherwise would have been permissible disbursements. Notice, ¶¶ 79-81.⁶ Absent a statutory violation, or allegations of waste, fraud, or abuse, the Commission should direct the Administrator *not* to seek repayment of the funds that would have been properly disbursed but for relatively minor errors in the application process. These would include, but would not be limited to, errors such as late-filed applications, data entry errors, and the failure to check a box on the form.

Particularly when the request for repayment comes years after the initial disbursement, the applicant does not have the ability to correct any past errors or resubmit the application for services. Nor can it adjust the services ordered in past years,

⁶ The Commission has held that the Debt Collection Improvement Act obligates it to develop a remedy where federal payments are made in violation of a federal *statute*. See *Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, 15 FCC Rcd 7197, ¶¶ 7, 10 (1999).

or readjust past years' budgets, to make up for the loss of E-rate funds that it already spent. Moreover, if the school or library used the E-rate funds to pay for eligible services, it used the money for benefits that Congress and the Commission have determined it is entitled to receive.⁷

The Administrator has sought repayment of funds from service providers based on technical rule violations in situations where the funds clearly were used for eligible services, and there was no sound policy reason to seek such repayment. For example, Verizon is appealing a 2003 USAC decision which seeks repayment because the school purportedly had failed to certify that it had budgeted amounts to pay for the non-discounted portion of the services it had ordered. This is despite the fact that by the time the Administrator sought repayment, the school system had *actually paid* for the non-discounted portion of the services, proving that it had the funds to do so. Instead, because it had not certified three years earlier that it had the needed funds, Verizon received a letter from the Administrator stating it may be required to repay the funds.⁸ Other pending appeals also demonstrate examples in which USAC has denied funding based on technicalities that do not compromise the E-rate program.⁹

⁷ It is no better in this situation to go after the service provider rather than the applicant. As stated above, if the funds have been disbursed to the applicant, it is not fair to seek repayment from the service provider, and the service provider would be unlikely to be able to obtain reimbursement from the applicant. Moreover, many of the situations involve errors made by the applicant over which the service provider had no control.

⁸ See Request for Review and/or Waiver by Verizon Virginia Inc. (filed Nov. 14, 2003).

⁹ For example, one pending appeal claims that USAC reduced its funding commitment by more than \$2 million based on a late-filed Form 486, even though, due to ambiguity in the rules, it is unclear whether form was timely filed. See System Concepts Appeal of Form 486 Notification Letter, at 2 (filed Oct. 17, 2002).

The purpose of the schools and libraries program is to provide discounted telecommunications services and, where funds allow, internal connections, in order that the school or library can utilize state-of-the-art telecommunications and obtain Internet access at affordable rates. Although the applicants should be required to abide by the Administrator's application procedures and Commission rules in seeking funding, if the Administrator fails to detect non-substantive, non-statutory violations at the time and provides the requested support, it should not seek repayment if the error is uncovered years later, and the services have been provided and paid for. Moreover, because the Administrator currently seeks the reimbursement from the service provider, which was unaware of the error, the provider must either take a loss on the service when it repays the amount disbursed in error or earn community ill will by seeking repayment from the school or library. In either case, no public interest is served by allowing the Administrator to seek such reimbursement, and the Commission should instruct the Administrator not to do so.

- *The Commission should set a statute of limitations, and direct the Administrator not to seek reimbursement more than one year after the funds were disbursed, except in cases of statutory violations or waste, fraud, or abuse.* The Commission operates under a one-year statute of limitations for seeking forfeitures against carriers that “willfully or repeatedly fail[] to comply” with the Act or Commission rules. 47 C.F.R. § 1.80. There should not be a longer window for seeking forfeiture of funds previously disbursed in error, particularly when most of the refunds are based on errors, not willful or repeated violations. After one year, it may be difficult to locate the right records, the responsible personnel may be unavailable, or the applicant may have changed service providers. This

could make it hard for the school or library to provide any needed documentation to justify the accuracy of the application. If the assessment is against the service provider, it may find it even more difficult if not impossible to seek reimbursement from the school or library more than one year after the fact than if the error had been caught more quickly. For more serious violations of program rules, such as in cases of waste, fraud, or abuse, it might be appropriate to allow a longer period for seeking recovery of funds.

Hand-in-hand with the adoption of a specific limitations period, the Commission should ask USAC to recommend specific ways in which its resources and processes can be adjusted so that it catches more errors *before* funds are disbursed. For example, rather than relying as heavily on audits, which by their nature are time-consuming and difficult to conduct, the Administrator might instead invest more resources in performing more basic, “spot checks” of some of the application items that most often turn up problems in later audits. Because these abbreviated reviews would be much easier and faster to conduct, the Administrator would be able to review a greater percentage of applications, which would also provide incentives for applicants – who have a greater risk of being caught by a larger net – to comply with the technical requirements of the rules.

III. The Commission Should Not Expand the Definition of Internet Access For the Schools and Libraries Program Simply to Conform with the Rural Health Care Program Rules

In the Rural Health Care proceeding, the Commission recently decided to fund a portion of rural health care providers’ monthly costs for Internet access services. *Rural Health Care Support Mechanisms*, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd 24546, ¶ 22 (2003). However, in that proceeding, the Commission specifically declined to adopt the definition of “Internet access” used in the schools and libraries program. *Id.*, ¶ 25. The

Notice asks whether the Commission should amend the definition of Internet access that applies to the E-rate program, “to conform to the definition recently adopted for the rural health care mechanism.” Notice, ¶ 71. Specifically, the Commission asks whether the current definition used for the schools and libraries program – which provides support only for “basic conduit access to the Internet” – should be expanded to include funding for “for features that provide the capability to generate or alter the content of information.” *Id.* It should not. There is no reason to believe expanding the definition for the schools and libraries program would comply with the Act’s requirement that such funding be “economically reasonable,” given the already over-committed \$2.25 billion in funds allocated for the program. Such a new definition also would divert resources from other, more basic services required by other applicants. Moreover, the Commission deliberately decided that the rural health care program and the schools and libraries programs have different Internet access needs, warranting different definitions.

As an initial matter, the Act states that “access to advanced telecommunications and information services” should be made available only if “technically feasible and *economically reasonable.*” 47 U.S.C. § 254(h)(2)(A) (emphasis added). Programs that might be “economically reasonable” for the rural health care program, which the Commission was concerned was operating at well below the authorized program funding level, and that involves a relatively small number of potential applicants, present a far different picture when proposed to be added to a \$2.25 billion program that is already oversubscribed. Because the schools and libraries program demand always far exceeds funding, providing additional funding for “Internet access” would only come at the expense of other, more basic services to other applicants.

In addition, it is unclear from the Notice what services the Commission would include in the new potential definition of “Internet access,” or how much those additional services would cost. For example, would web hosting be covered? Would software content – currently not an eligible service – become eligible if sold as part of a package offered by an Internet service provider? If so, would USAC have to define (and audit) whether the software was “educational,” in order to justify funding? Moreover, as the Commission has already noted, in prior comments on this issue, “parties had widely varying views of what should be viewed as ‘content’” that would be eligible for support under an expanded definition. Notice, ¶ 70. Without any understanding of exactly what services the Commission would deem appropriate, there is not even a sufficient record upon which to determine whether any such expanded definition could meet the “economically reasonable” test.

Importantly, for the rural health care program, the Commission determined that it would provide funding for only 25% of the newly eligible Internet access services. Rural Health Care Report & Order, ¶ 27. This limitation is significant, because it both allows the Commission to control the growth in the size of the rural health care fund due to Internet access funding and provides a strong financial incentive to the applicant not to oversubscribe to services that are not necessary. *Id.* However, the Commission does not suggest that such a 25% cap – and the resulting control on growth of the fund size – would apply to the schools and libraries program. *See* Notice, ¶¶ 70-71. This further undercuts any suggestion that applying an expanded definition of Internet access to the schools and libraries program would meet the Act’s requirement of being “economically reasonable.”

More to the point, the Commission should not change the definition of “Internet access” to “conform” with the rural health care definition, especially if the change is merely to “simplify and streamline program administration,” *Id.*, ¶ 71, because the two programs have very different needs. For example, in the Rural Health Care proceeding, the Commission determined that “the ability to alter and interact with information over the Internet is precisely the feature that could facilitate improved medical care in rural areas.” Rural Health Care Report & Order, ¶ 26. However, there is no evidence that schools and libraries have an equal need for such services. Conversely, the Commission specifically *declined* to provide support to rural health care providers for other Internet access services – notably, the purchase of internal connections – that *are* funded under the E-rate program. *Id.* To truly conform with the rural health care definition, the Commission would have to eliminate currently eligible E-rate services, such as internal connections, which is something the Notice does not suggest. The Commission’s decision to use a different definition for Internet access in the Rural Health Care proceeding was based on the specific needs of that program and should not impact the definition used for E-rate funding.

IV. The Commission Should Not Change The Rules Requiring An Applicant To Select The Most Cost-Effective Service Proposal.

As the Commission points out, the current rules require an applicant to select the most cost-effective offering from among the bids submitted. Notice, ¶ 87. However, they also provide some flexibility in allowing the applicant to consider factors other than price in determining which services best suit its needs. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 54.511(a) (“In determining which service offering is the most cost-effective, entities may consider relevant factors other than the pre-discount prices submitted by providers but price should

be the primary factor considered”). The Notice asks whether it should “codify additional rules to ensure that applicants make informed and reasonable decisions in deciding for which services they will seek discounts.” Notice, ¶ 87. In particular, it asks whether it should adopt a “bright line test for what is a ‘cost effective’ service,” or adopt some type of “benchmark or formula for ‘cost-effective’ funding requests, such as a specified dollar amount per student or per library patron for specified types of service.” *Id.* Such change should be rejected, as it would interject a difficult layer of administrative complexity on the universal service program, and there is no suggestion that it is necessary.

While the Notice suggests that creating a codified, bright line might help applicants, the result is likely to make the application and bidding process much more difficult. First, no matter how simple the bright-line test may appear to be, it likely will require calculations and factors that are hard to determine and/or audit. Thus, while the intent of such a rule might be to add certainty, requiring a formulaic approach to funding simply opens the door to audits and potentially technical challenges by an unsuccessful bidder based on a claim it can provide some different service package that is more cost-effective. This could spawn considerable litigation and increase costs to the applicants and the Administrator.

Moreover, given that different technologies and services offer different capabilities, it may be almost impossible for any meaningful, formulaic calculation to be performed. This would present more, not less, confusion in the application process, as applicants would be trying to perform calculations to determine what services they are allowed to purchase instead of having the flexibility to consider which services are more tailored to meet their needs. In addition, such calculations may require additional

research by the applicant, for example into the number of students that might use the service or all possible ways of meeting the applicant's particular technology needs, which would further complicate a process that many already believe should be further streamlined.

In addition, there is no reason to adopt a stringent, bright-line requirement. As stated above, the rules already require the applicant to choose a cost-effective service. Moreover, this is reinforced by the fact that the applicant will need to pay a portion of the cost of the service (and may pay even more, if the Commission changes the maximum discount from 90% to 80%, as the Notice suggests, see *id.*, ¶¶ 61-62). If particular applicants are abusing the current rules, that should be a case for USAC audit, not for the wholesale development of new requirements that would be burdensome and limiting to applicants.

V. Wide Area Networks Should Remain Priority One Services

Wide Area Networks ("WANs") should continue to be considered priority one telecommunications services when they are (1) provided by eligible telecommunications service providers and (2) where the components for such networks that are located at the school or library can be considered part of an end-to-end telecommunications service or Internet access. Such networks connect two or more locations that are not on a single school campus or within a series of interconnected buildings. *See* the Administrator's discussion of requirements for WANs at <http://www.sl.universalservice.org/reference/wan.asp>. Because such networks connect disparate locations, they should be viewed as any other telecommunications service, *i.e.*, they enable the school or library to communicate among various separate locations.

Unlike a local area network, a WAN does not consist of wiring and equipment to communicate only within a single building or campus, and it should not be considered an internal connection. Therefore, it should properly be reimbursable as a priority one telecommunications service.

As Sprint pointed out in its earlier comments in this proceeding, the Commission should allow reimbursement for WAN services to only those service providers that are offering such services on a common carrier basis, not to entities that are in essence building dedicated networks solely for one or two customers and are not offering such services to the general public. One way to police this requirement is to ensure that the entity that is being reimbursed is itself contributing as a common carrier to the universal service fund. *See* Comments of Sprint Corporation at 5-6 (filed Apr. 5, 2002).

There is no reason for the Commission to enlarge the minimum amortization period for recover of a provider's WAN investment beyond the current three-year period. The service provider is incurring considerable expense in installing the WAN for the school or library, and it should be able to recover the investment quickly. *See* Notice, ¶ 75.

VI. Dark Fiber Should Not Be Reimbursable.

The Commission should not consider dark fiber to be a telecommunications service that is eligible for reimbursement. By definition, unlit fiber carries no voice or data signals and is, therefore, not being used to provide any telecommunications. It is simply glass fiber installed for future use. There is no way for the Commission or the Administrator to know whether or not it is eventually going to be used for eligible services. And the Commission has not found provision of dark fiber to end users to be a

telecommunications service.¹⁰ Therefore, installation of optical fiber should be reimbursable only when it is provided by an eligible telecommunications carrier and is actually being used to transmit eligible telecommunications.¹¹

VII. The Definition of Rural Area Should Track That Which Is Adopted For Rural Health Care.

Unlike the Internet access rules, discussed in section III above, there appears to be no reason to have a different definition of “rural area” for schools and libraries from the one the Commission adopts for rural health care providers in that pending proceeding.¹² Using the same definition would ease administration of the two programs, and there is no special feature of either program that warrants different definitions.

As Verizon pointed out in the Rural Health Care proceeding, the definition that the Commission adopts there, and that it should apply to schools and libraries, should meet four core principles: (1) it should accurately define rural areas that are likely to require universal service support, (2) it should allow all parties to determine easily whether an area qualifies, (3) it should be consistent from year-to-year, and (4) the underlying inputs used for the definition of “rural” should be readily available to the

¹⁰ The one instance where the Commission found dark fiber to be a common carrier service was specifically limited to cross-connects between collocated carriers. *See Deployment of Wireline Services Offering Advanced Telecommunications Capability, Fourth Report and Order*, 16 FCC Rcd 15435, ¶ 75 (2001) (“only in the limited context of cross-connects between collocated carriers must incumbent LECs provide dark fiber service under this Order”).

¹¹ The conversion of dark fiber to a “lit” service requires more than a simple converter. The fiber must be “lit,” monitored, and maintained to be a working telecommunications service that is eligible for funding.

¹² *See Rural Health Care Support Mechanism*, Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 18 FCC Rcd 24546, ¶¶ 63-64 (2003).

public to allow health care providers to determine their eligibility and to understand the factors used by the Commission. *See Rural Health Care Support Mechanism, WC Docket No. 02-60, Comments of Verizon at 5-6 (filed Feb. 23, 2004).*

VIII. Conclusion

Accordingly, the Commission should adopt an order consistent with these comments.

Respectfully submitted,



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THE VERIZON TELEPHONE COMPANIES

The Verizon telephone companies are the local exchange carriers affiliated with Verizon Communications Inc. These are:

Contel of the South, Inc. d/b/a Verizon Mid-States
GTE Midwest Incorporated d/b/a Verizon Midwest
GTE Southwest Incorporated d/b/a Verizon Southwest
The Micronesian Telecommunications Corporation
Verizon California Inc.
Verizon Delaware Inc.
Verizon Florida Inc.
Verizon Hawaii Inc.
Verizon Maryland Inc.
Verizon New England Inc.
Verizon New Jersey Inc.
Verizon New York Inc.
Verizon North Inc.
Verizon Northwest Inc.
Verizon Pennsylvania Inc.
Verizon South Inc.
Verizon Virginia Inc.
Verizon Washington, DC Inc.
Verizon West Coast Inc.
Verizon West Virginia Inc.