

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
UTILITIES COMMISSION
RALEIGH**

DOCKET NO. P-100, SUB 133c

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION

**In the Matter of
Designation of Carriers Eligible for Universal)
Carrier Support) ORDER GRANTING PETITION**

BY THE COMMISSION: On August 22, 2003, North Carolina RSA3 Cellular Telephone Company, d/b/a Carolina West (Carolina West), a commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) provider, filed a Petition seeking an affirmative declaratory ruling that the Commission lacks jurisdiction to designate CMRS carrier eligible telecommunications carrier (ETC) status for the purposes of receiving federal universal service support.

In support of its Petition, Carolina West stated that it was a CMRS provider authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to provide cellular mobile radio telephone service in North Carolina, and that the FCC had clearly recognized that CMRS carriers such as Carolina West may be designated as ETCs. ETC status is necessary for a provider to be eligible to receive universal service support. Section 214(e)(5) of the Telecommunications Act provides that if a state commission determines that it lacks jurisdiction over a class of carriers, the FCC is charged with making the ETC determination. The FCC has stated that, in order for the FCC to consider requests pursuant to this provision, a carrier must provide an "affirmative statement" from the state commission or court of competent jurisdiction that the state lacks jurisdiction to perform the designation. To date, several state commissions have declined to exercise such jurisdiction.

North Carolina has excluded CMRS from the definition of "public utility." See, G.S. 62-3(29). Pursuant to this, the Commission issued its Order Concerning Deregulation of Wireless Providers in Docket Nos. P-100, Sub 114 and Sub 124 on August 28, 1995, concluding that the Commission no longer has jurisdiction over cellular services. Accordingly, Carolina West has now requested the Commission to issue an Order stating that it does not have jurisdiction to designate CMRS carriers ETC status for the purposes of receiving federal universal service support.

WHEREUPON, the Commission reaches the following

CONCLUSIONS

After careful consideration, the Commission concludes that it should grant Carolina West's Petition and issue an Order stating that it lacks jurisdiction to designate ETC status

for CMRS carriers. As noted above, in its August 28, 1995, Order in Docket Nos. P-100, Sub 114 and Sub 124, the Commission observed that G.S. 62-9(23), enacted on July 29, 1995, has removed cellular services, radio common carriers, personal communications services, and other services then or in the future constituting a mobile radio communications service from the Commission's jurisdiction. 47 USC 9(41) defines a "state commission" as a body which "has regulatory jurisdiction with respect to the intrastate operation of carriers." Pursuant to 47 USC 214(e)(5), if a state commission determines that it lacks jurisdiction over a class of carriers, the FCC must determine which carriers in that class may be designated as ETCs. Given these circumstances, it follows that the Commission lacks jurisdiction over CMRS services and the appropriate venue for the designation of ETC status for such services is with the FCC. Accord. Order Granting Petition, ALLTEL Communications, Inc., June 24, 2003.

IT IS, THEREFORE, SO ORDERED.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION.

This the 28th day of August, 2003.

NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION

Patricia Swenson

Patricia Swenson, Deputy Clerk

10/08/03

BEFORE THE TENNESSEE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

April 11, 2003

IN RE:

APPLICATION OF ADVANTAGE CELLULAR
SYSTEMS, INC. TO BE DESIGNATED AS AN
ELIGIBLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER

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DOCKET NO.
02-01245

ORDER

This matter came before Chairman Sara Kyle, Director Deborah Taylor Tate and Director Pat Miller of the Tennessee Regulatory Authority (the "Authority"), the voting panel assigned in this docket, at the regularly scheduled Authority Conference held on January 27, 2003, for consideration of the *Application of Advantage Cellular Systems, Inc. To Be Designated As An Eligible Telecommunications Carrier ("Application")* filed on November 21, 2002.

Background

Advantage Cellular Systems, Inc. ("Advantage") is a commercial mobile radio service provider ("CMRS") seeking designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier ("ETC") by the Authority pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §§ 214 and 254. In its *Application*, Advantage asserts that it seeks ETC status for the entire study area of DeKalb Telephone Cooperative, Inc., a rural cooperative telephone company. Advantage maintains that it meets all the necessary requirements for ETC status and therefore is eligible to receive universal service support throughout its service area.

The January 27, 2003 Authority Conference

During the regularly scheduled Authority Conference on January 27, 2003, the panel of Directors assigned to this docket deliberated Advantage's *Application*. Of foremost consideration was the issue of the Authority's jurisdiction. The panel unanimously found that the Authority lacked

jurisdiction over Advantage for ETC designation purposes.¹

This conclusion was implicitly promised on Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-104, which provides that:

The Authority has general supervisory and regulatory power, jurisdiction and control over all public utilities and also over their property, property rights, facilities, and franchises, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

For purposes of Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-104, the definition of public utilities specifically excludes, with certain exceptions not relevant to this case, "[a]ny individual, partnership, copartnership, association, corporation or joint stock company offering domestic public cellular radio telephone service authorized by the federal communications commission."

The Authority's lack of jurisdiction over CMRS providers implicates 47 U.S.C. § 214(e), which addresses the provision of universal service. Where common carriers seeking universal service support are not subject to a state regulatory commission's jurisdiction, 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(6) authorizes the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to perform the ETC designation.²

¹ This finding is not inconsistent with the Authority's decision in *In re: Universal Service Generic Contested Case*, Docket 97-00883, *Interim Order on Phase I of Universal Service*, pp. 53-57 (May 20, 1998), in which the Authority required interstate telecommunications carriers to contribute to the interstate Universal Service Fund including telecommunications carriers not subject to authority of the TRA. The decision in Docket No. 97-00883 was based primarily on 47 U.S.C. § 254(f) which authorizes states to adopt regulations not inconsistent with the Federal Communications Commission's rules on Universal Service and specifically requires every telecommunications carrier that provides interstate telecommunications services to contribute to the preservation and advancement of universal service in that state. The *Interim Order* was issued prior to the effective date of 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(6).

² 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(6) states:

(6) Common carriers not subject to state commission jurisdiction

In the case of a common carrier providing telephone exchange service and exchange access that is not subject to the jurisdiction of a State commission, the Commission shall upon request designate such a common carrier that meets the requirements of paragraph (1) as an eligible telecommunications carrier for a service area designated by the Commission consistent with applicable Federal and State law. Upon request and consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity, the Commission may, with respect to an area served by a rural telephone company, and shall, in the case of all other areas, designate more than one common carrier as an eligible telecommunications carrier for a service area designated under this paragraph, so long as each additional requesting carrier meets the requirements of paragraph (1). Before designating an additional eligible telecommunications carrier for an area served by a rural telephone company, the Commission shall find that the designation is in the public interest.

As a matter of "state-federal comity," the FCC requires that carriers seeking ETC designation "first consult with the state commission to give the state commission an opportunity to interpret state law."³ Most carriers that are not subject to a state regulatory commission's jurisdiction seeking ETC designation must provide the FCC "with an affirmative statement from a court of competent jurisdiction or the state commission that it lacks jurisdiction to perform the designation."⁴

The panel noted that the FCC is the appropriate forum for Advantage to pursue ETC status pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(6). This Order shall serve as the above mentioned affirmative statement required by the FCC.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

The Application of Advantage Cellular Systems, Inc. To Be Designated As An Eligible Telecommunications Carrier is dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.


Sara Kyle, Chairman


Deborah Taylor Tate, Director


Pat Miller, Director

³ *In the Matter of Federal-State Joint Bd. on Universal Service*, CC Docket No. 96-45, *Twelfth Report and Order, Memorandum Opinion and Order, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 15 F.C.R. 12208, 12264, ¶ 113 (June 30, 2000).

⁴ *See id.* (The "affirmative statement of the state commission may consist of any duly authorized letter, comment, or state commission order indicating that it lacks jurisdiction to perform designations over a particular carrier.")

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

AT RICHMOND, APRIL 9, 2002

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, ex rel.

At the relation of the

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

CASE NO. PUC970135

Ex Parte, in re: Implementation
of Requirements of § 214(e) of the
Telecommunications Act of 1996

IN RE:

APPLICATION OF VIRGINIA CELLULAR LLC

CASE NO. PUC010263

For designation as an eligible
telecommunications provider under
47 U.S.C. § 214(e) (2)

ORDER

On September 15, 1997, the State Corporation Commission ("Commission") established the docket in Case No. PUC970135 to consider the requests of local exchange carriers ("LECs") to be designated as eligible telecommunications carriers ("ETC designation") to receive universal service support pursuant to § 214(e) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C. § 251 et seq., ("Act") and associated Federal Regulations.¹ The Commission's exercise of its jurisdiction under § 214(e) (2) of the Act has been to establish a simple and streamlined process for telecommunications carriers to certify their eligibility with a minimum of regulatory burden placed upon each applicant.

¹ 47 C.F.R. § 54.201-207.

All Virginia carriers receiving an ETC designation have merely been required to file an affidavit which, among other matters, certifies that all requirements of the Act for designation are met.²

Until the above-captioned Application was filed in Case No. PUC010263 by Virginia Cellular LLC ("Virginia Cellular" or "Applicant") for ETC designation, these proceedings have been uncontested. This is the first application by a Commercial Mobile Radio Service ("CMRS") carrier for ETC designation.³ Pursuant to the Order Requesting Comments, Objections, or Requests for Hearing, issued by the Commission on January 24, 2002, the Virginia Telecommunications Industry Association ("VTIA") and NTELOS Telephone Inc. ("NTELOS") filed their respective comments and requests for hearing on February 20, 2002. Virginia Cellular filed Reply Comments on March 6, 2002.⁴

The comments of NTELOS and VTIA both contest the sufficiency of the Application and claim Virginia Cellular has

² See Order issued November 21, 1997, in Case No. PUC970135, pp. 2-4 ("November 21, 1997, Order"). Also, the annual certification procedure to comply with 47 C.F.R. §§ 54.313 and 314 has been reduced to filing a form affidavit approved by the Commission in a Preliminary Order, issued August 29, 2001, in Case No. PUC010172.

³ Virginia Cellular is a CMRS carrier as defined in 47 U.S.C. § 153(27) and is authorized as the "A-band" cellular carrier for the Virginia 6 Rural Service Area, serving the counties of Rockingham, Augusta, Nelson, and Highland and the cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton, and Waynesboro.

⁴ On March 4, 2002, Virginia Cellular filed a Consent Motion requesting until March 6, 2002, to file Reply Comments. There being no objection, we now grant the Consent Motion.

failed to demonstrate how the public interest will be served.⁵ NTELOS and VTIA each allude in their comments to other expected applications for ETC designation by wireless and CLEC carriers to follow this case of first impression. For that reason, we are asked by VTIA and NTELOS to convene a hearing and establish certain standards for the provisioning of the nine services specified in 47 C.F.R. § 54.101.⁶ Each applicant is required to provide these nine services to be eligible for ETC designation.

VTIA further comments that "[i]t is not clear how the designation of Virginia Cellular as an ETC will affect the distribution of Universal Funds to the existing carriers in any given rural exchange area." Virginia Cellular replies that this "macroeconomic concern" need not be addressed with this Application. Rather, the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") and the Federal State Joint Board on Universal Service

⁵ § 214(e)(2) of the Act requires that an ETC designation in areas served by a rural telephone company be based upon a finding that the designation is in the public interest. The Commission did recognize in its November 21, 1997, Order that any carrier seeking ETC designation in a rural area would have the burden of proving that such designation is in the public interest if challenged. Virginia Cellular is seeking ETC designation in the service territories of the following rural telephone companies: Shenandoah Telephone Company ("Shenandoah"), Clifton Forge Waynesboro Telephone Company ("NTELOS"), New Hope Telephone Company, North River Cooperative, Highland Telephone Cooperative, and Mountain Grove-Williamsville Telephone Company ("MGN").

⁶ The nine services required to be offered include: voice grade access to the public switched network; local usage; dual tone multi-frequency signaling or its functional equivalent; single-party service or its functional equivalent; access to emergency services; access to operator services; access to interexchange service; access to directory assistance; and toll limitation for qualifying low-income consumers. Also, the services must be advertised in appropriate media sources. See In Re: Federal-State Joint Board of Universal Service, Report and Order, CC Docket No. 96-45, ¶ 145 (May 8, 1997) ("Universal Service Report & Order").

are reported by Virginia Cellular to be conducting ongoing proceedings to ensure the solvency of the high-cost support fund.⁷ Presumably, VTIA views any public interest served by Virginia Cellular's ETC designation to depend upon whether there would be a consequent diminution of universal service funds.

Virginia Cellular cites the authority of § 214(e)(6) of the Act for this Commission to send Applicant to the FCC for ETC designation if this Commission declines to act on its Application.⁸ In its Reply Comments, Virginia Cellular reports that the "FCC has been actively processing ETC applications on behalf of states which have declined to exercise jurisdiction [over CMRS carriers]. Its internal processing time has been six months, and it has met that timeline in almost all of its proceedings [and] . . . most, if not all of the issues raised by the commenters have been previously addressed by the FCC in its prior orders involving applications for ETC status."⁹

The Commission finds that § 214(e)(6) of the Act is applicable to Virginia Cellular's Application as this Commission has not asserted jurisdiction over CMRS carriers and that the

⁷ Reply Comments at p. 5.

⁸ Pursuant to § 332(c)(3), 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(3), state regulation of the entry of or the rates charged by any commercial mobile service or any private mobile service is preempted. The Commission has deregulated all Virginia radio common carriers and cellular mobile radio communications carriers. See Final Order issued October 23, 1995, Case No. PUC950062.

⁹ Reply Comments at p. 3.

Applicant should apply to the FCC for ETC designation.¹⁰ The Applicant points out that if Virginia Cellular is designated as an ETC carrier, then the Commission must redefine the service areas of NTELOS and Shenandoah, pursuant to 47 C.F.R.

§ 54.207(c).¹¹ The Applicant has indicated a willingness to propose a plan to redefine these companies' service areas and may submit such a plan with its application to the FCC for ETC designation.

If necessary, this Commission will participate with the FCC and Federal-State Joint Board in redefining the service areas of NTELOS and Shenandoah for "the purpose of determining universal service obligations and support mechanisms." (47 C.F.R.

§ 54.207(a))¹² Although the FCC will make the final determination on Virginia Cellular's requests, we need to leave this docket open in case there is additional action we must take with respect to defining the service areas of NTELOS and Shenandoah.¹³

¹⁰ The action is similar to that taken by the Commission in Case No. PUC010172 in its August 29, 2001, Order that required cooperatives to certify directly with the FCC.

¹¹ The Commission believes that the service area of MGW does not necessarily need to be redefined if Virginia Cellular is designated as an ETC in that territory. However, if the FCC determines otherwise, the Commission will consider additional action if necessary.

¹² Pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 54.207(c), if the Applicant proposes to redefine these two companies' service areas, the FCC's procedures require the Commission's agreement on the definitions.

¹³ At this juncture, it is unclear whether the Commission will need to address the redefinitions once disaggregation plans are filed at the FCC pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 54.315(a).

NOW UPON CONSIDERATION of all the pleadings of record and the applicable law, the Commission is of the opinion that Virginia Cellular should request the FCC to grant the requested ETC designation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(6).

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED THAT Case No. PUC010263 will remain open for further order of the Commission.

AN ATTESTED COPY hereof shall be sent by the Clerk of the Commission to: all LECs certified in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as set out in Appendix A of this Order; David A. LaFuria, Esquire, Lukas Nace Gutierrez & Sachs, 1111 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20036; C. Meade Browder, Jr., Senior Assistant Attorney General, Division of Consumer Counsel, Office of Attorney General, 900 East Main Street, Second Floor, Richmond, Virginia 23219; William F. Caton, Acting Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Office of the Secretary, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20554; and the Commission's Office of General Counsel and Division of Communications.

CONFIDENTIALITY REQUESTED

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 6

Letters from National Consumers League and Consumer Action



NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

1701 K Street, NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20006
PHONE (202) 835-3323 FAX (202) 835-0747 www.nclnet.org

January 7, 2009

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20544

Re: CC Docket No. 96-45

Dear Ms. Dortch:

I am writing on behalf of the National Consumers League (NCL)¹ to express concern that delays in providing Eligible Telecommunications Carrier (ETC) certification to prepaid wireless carriers may be delaying the expansion of Lifeline wireless service to low-income consumers.

As we have stated in previous comments², wireless telephone service has become an essential part of modern life. That is why we have consistently supported the use of Universal Service Fund monies to bring wireless telephone service to low-income consumer via the Lifeline program. We believe that all carriers that are able to meet the service obligations of Lifeline should be able to serve Lifeline customers so that low-income Americans can have the same access to wireless and competitive services as other consumers.

The advantages that wireless service brings to low-income and working Americans, particularly minority consumers, are well-documented. For example, a recent report³ concluded that providing cell phones to the 38 percent of America's 45 million poorest households now without them -- including millions of seniors, Hispanics and African-Americans -- could help them get work or earn income at levels approaching \$2.9 billion-\$11 billion. Consumers will surely

¹ The National Consumers League, founded in 1899, is America's pioneer consumer organization. Our non-profit mission is to protect and promote social and economic justice for consumers and workers in the United States and abroad.

² CC Docket 96-45, WC Docket 03-109, NCL PETITIONS CONCERNING ELIGIBLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DESIGNATIONS AND THE LIFELINE AND LINK-UP UNIVERSAL SERVICE SUPPORT MECHANISM, September 17, 2004

³ Sullivan, Nicholas. Cell Phones Provide Significant Economic Gains for Low-Income American Households. New Millennium Research Council. April 2008. Online: http://www.newmillenniumresearch.org/archive/Sullivan_Report_032608.pdf

benefit if more providers were able to offer Lifeline services.

Given the benefits of wireless service to low-income and working consumers, we urge you to adopt policies that allow more Americans to access Lifeline wireless services.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sally Greenberg". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right from the end of the name.

Sally Greenberg
Executive Director

Consumer Action

www.consumer-action.org

**PO Box 70037
Washington, DC 20024
202-544-3088**

**221 Main St, Suite 480
San Francisco, CA 94105
415-777-9648**

**523 W. Sixth St., Suite 1105
Los Angeles, CA 90014
213-624-4631**

May 10, 2010

Dear Commissioner:

As an organization dedicated to protecting and helping consumers, Consumer Action¹ believes that all carriers who seek certification to provide Lifeline and Link-Up services to low-income Americans should be also granted the authority to allow the consumer to decide what type of Lifeline offering they would prefer—wireless or wire-line. Low-income consumers should have access to the same type of competitive telecommunication services as other consumers. That is why we are writing today to support the Wireless Lifeline telecommunications service offered by Nexus Communications, Inc.

Consumer Action has been engaged in ensuring that Lifeline and Link-Up serves those in need and we applaud the goal to achieve a 100 percent participation rate among eligible and qualified low-income consumers. Unfortunately, federal figures indicate that Lifeline participation rates nationwide remain low. As a result, low-income households across the country continue to lag behind in obtaining the goal of enjoying access to services that are routinely enjoyed by other consumers everyday. Consumer Action believes that the Nexus Wireless Lifeline program will bring new opportunities for participation by low-income residents of your state.

Nexus' Wireless Lifeline offering is a prepaid wireless service that includes a free wireless handset and fixed amount of free monthly minutes available to qualifying consumers with no credit check, deposit requirements or long term agreements. As such, we believe that it can provide a vital option for low-income consumers who seek access to mobile wireless service, but who are wary of the early termination penalties and late payment fees that are associated with more traditional post-paid service. Through Nexus' Wireless Lifeline service, low-income consumers would also be afforded the opportunity to access services that other consumers currently receive with mobile cell phones, including voice mail, nationwide long distance and other essential features not currently offered with landline providers under their Lifeline programs. In addition, this new

¹ Founded in 1971, Consumer Action is a national non-profit education and advocacy organization serving more than 10,000 community-based organizations with training, educational modules, and multi-lingual publications.

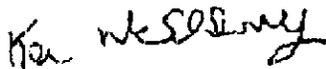
Wireless Lifeline service would help the neediest to participate equitably in the convenience, benefits, and security afforded by wireless service.

Granting swift approval of Nexus' Wireless Lifeline service offering would further the principles of universal service enumerated in Section 254(b)(3) of The Communications Act of 1934, as Amended ("The Act") and allow low-income consumers in all regions of the country to have "access to telecommunications...services"—thereby fulfilling an important social imperative to ensure that all low-income residents are able to communicate by telephone with family, support networks, employers and emergency services. Approval of the Nexus Wireless Lifeline service would also greatly expand the range of telecommunications services available to low-income consumers and bring Lifeline and Link-Up into the 21st century. Consumer Action believes that as more providers enter this space, it will further uphold the principle of competitive and technological neutrality that is a cornerstone of federal and state regulation.

Consumer Action also believes that low-income consumers should have the same choice of the technology and service available to all other consumers, and that participation in vital low-income programs, such as Lifeline and Link-Up, should not serve as a barrier to new technologies, but should instead be a channel to greater access to competitive choices such as wireless. The Wireless Lifeline service offered by Nexus provides eligible consumers with a free wireless handset and a set amount of free minutes of local and domestic long distance usage each month.

We hope that the Commission will continue to support the availability of Wireless Lifeline and Link-Up and encourage other prepaid wireless providers to pursue Lifeline ETC authority. Wireless Lifeline consumers can benefit from increased competition in the marketplace, and we support this petition by Nexus Communications, Inc. because we believe that additional providers in the arena will create a robust marketplace to benefit the very low-income households that are so badly in need of economic assistance in these difficult times.

Respectfully submitted,



Ken McEldowney
Executive Director



NATIONAL OFFICE
1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 1210
Washington, DC 20036

PHONE: 202.265.7546
FAX: 202.265.5048

info@communityactionpartnership.com
www.communityactionpartnership.com

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February 18, 2011

Mr. Julius Genachowski
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Chairman Genachowski:

I write on behalf of the Community Action Partnership (Partnership), the non-profit membership organization that represents the interests of more than 1,000 Community Action Agencies across America. In 2009, these Community Action Agencies served 20.7 million low-income people and families in more than 96% of America's counties. The Partnership's mission is to strengthen, promote, and provide training and technical assistance to our member agencies that receive federal Community Services Block Grants. We work to promote economic security and self-sufficiency for our nation's poor (43.7 million in 2009).

The Partnership is a strong advocate and proponent of the Lifeline program. We support measures that streamline the process for helping low-income consumers take advantage of the free wireless services Lifeline offers.

These free, prepaid services have helped revive a languishing program while bringing new access and opportunity to millions of Americans. Every day, in every state of America, Community Action staff meet with people who are struggling to pay their bills, find a job or even just meet their families' basic needs of food, shelter, and safety. Our member agencies tell us about the transformation that occurs when disadvantaged and vulnerable people and families are empowered to improve their circumstances.

These peoples' lives are more secure, easier when they have a cell phone and the Lifeline program. Lifeline contributes to their economic stability, personal security, and future opportunities. Having access to free cell phone makes Community Action clients more competitive with other job seekers; it gives our folks a leg up in an economy that continues to be very hard on our nation's poor and near-poor. Helping their lives become better improves their overall community and our society as a whole.

We are aware, however, that the Federal Communications Commission is considering proposals that could have an immediate negative impact on the free phone offerings available through Lifeline. The Partnership is convinced that any efforts that would hinder an individual's ability to obtain these services or complicate the enrollment process would be very detrimental to the low-income people we represent and serve and to the Lifeline program itself.

The FCC is to be commended for having the vision to recognize the true potential of a free wireless phone program for low-income people and for extending Lifeline to include such an offering. Retreating from that decision and implementing a minimum monthly charge on those least able to afford it would be a significant step in the wrong direction. It would instantly inhibit and discourage the people who need it the most. Even a fee of a few dollars per month is too much for people who do not know where their next meal is coming from and struggle to pay their heat and utility bills. Carriers have found a way to make the program work; charging for such service should not be left to their discretion.

As you might expect, after 47 years of providing programs, our Community Action Network is thoroughly familiar with the intake and enrollment processes for the wide variety of social service, employment and training and other economic security programs. During the four plus decades, Community Action has helped hundreds of millions of Americans obtain services that meet their most pressing needs. Our experience confirms that the success or failure of a program can occur even before someone tries to utilize the service being offered.



The Partnership fully understands that certain verification requirements must—and should—be in place to prevent fraud or mismanagement. Yet, the reality is that each additional enrollment requirement translates into a barrier to enrollment for clients with very little or no resources. Requiring individuals to provide written proof or documentation of their eligibility—can you prove you're poor?—will deny certain people the opportunity to apply.

There is little, if any, evidence that suggest that widespread fraud is taking place now. The FCC first should investigate the probability that such fraud exists before it implements a policy change that would discourage enrollments by eligible participants and result in significant, perhaps unsustainable, costs for providers.

In summary, the Community Action Partnership opposes any changes in prepaid Lifeline that would make it more difficult for our clients to obtain this valuable, life-saving service. The goal of the Universal Service Fund, and by extension Lifeline, is to make sure that everyone has access to phone service, especially those low-income people whose lives are more susceptible to emergencies and unexpected crises. Altering free prepaid Lifeline offerings in a way that they no longer become viable is counter to that goal. The Partnership is committed to helping people help themselves, and free cell phones for low-income people substantially help achieve that goal.

We respectfully ask that the FCC carefully consider any changes to Lifeline that would hurt or curtail service to the very people it was intended to help. Thank you for considering these comments and for the opportunity to submit them to the FCC.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Don Mathis". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Don Mathis



February 18, 2011

Julius Genachowski
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

RE: CC Docket 96-45

Dear Chairman Genachowski:

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) and the Hispanic Federation have both previously expressed their support for Lifeline, which has provided access to communication for Latinos across the United States. Prepaid Lifeline service has finally expanded the program to its full potential. Latinos have a higher propensity to utilize prepaid cell phones compared to other populations and the ability to obtain service through Lifeline free of charge has opened up doors for many struggling members in our community.

LULAC and Hispanic Federation are both dedicated to empowering Latinos to improve their economic condition and empower their lives. We believe that cell phone access helps achieve this mission. A cell phone truly is a lifeline, serving as a vehicle for security, stability and economic attainment. For this reason we are concerned about certain proposals before the FCC that could do irreparable harm to prepaid Lifeline services.

First, making the enrollment process more difficult for applicants will hurt participation and significantly increase the cost to administer the service. It is not always possible for an eligible individual to provide written documentation that they qualify for the program and it is unfair to shut that person out of the program because of a lack of means. Also, the additional paperwork this will create is an administrative burden that providers will likely not be able to shoulder.

Similarly, implementing a minimum charge for service could have a devastating effect on participation. These are times of unprecedented need and the recession has hit Latinos disproportionately hard. A study by the Joint Economic Committee found that in October 2009 the Hispanic unemployment rate had reached 13.1%, 3 percentage points higher than the overall rate. With little or no income many Hispanics simply cannot afford any extra expense, no matter how small. Regressing to a system that makes people pay for service, especially when it is not necessary, is clearly in conflict with the goal of Lifeline.



Participation rates in Lifeline have suffered for so long, despite the efforts of the FCC to build awareness of the program. We applaud the FCC for approving services that are finally reversing that trend, so it would be tragic to see providers that have found a working solution to this issue disappear from the program.

As we have outlined, the proposed changes would have unintended consequences that could ultimately result in the discontinuation of prepaid Lifeline services. This would not only harm low-income Latinos, but all struggling Americans that are seeking support. On behalf of our community, we respectfully request that the FCC seriously consider the disadvantages of implementing the above changes before choosing a course of action.

Sincerely,

Margaret Moran
National President
League of United Latin American Citizens

Lillian Rodríguez López
President
Hispanic Federation