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SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DISABLED STATE OF CALIFORNIA

HEARING ON

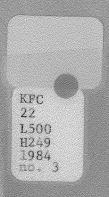
TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND THE DISABLED COMMUNITY

STATE CAPITOL

ROOM 112

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY MAY, 23, 1984 2:30 P.M.



1 **HEARING** 2 CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE 3 4 ON 5 THE DISABLED 6 7 In the Matter of: 8 TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT 9 AND THE DISABLED COMMUNITY LAW LIBRARY 10 GOLDEN GATE UNIVERSITY 11 12 13 14 15 STATE CAPITOL 16 ROOM 112 17 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 18 19 20 21 22 23 WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1984 24 2:30 P.M. 25 ORIGINAL 26 27 Eileen Jennings, C.S.R. License No. 5122 28

1	MEMBERS PRESENT
2	Senator Milton Marks, Chairman
3	
4	OTHER LEGISLATORS PRESENT
5	Senator Herschel Rosenthal
6	Assemblyman Gerald Felando
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8	STAFF PRESENT
9	Ms. Dorothy Epstein, Coordinator
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CHAIRMAN MARKS: Good afternoon.

This is a committee of the Subcommittee on the Disabled. On my immediate left is Dorothy Epstein, the coordinator for the Committee. I'm Senator Milton Marks, the Chairman of the Subcommittee.

Today we're going to discuss the problem of concern with legislation that may be necessary as a result of the decertification of the telecommunications industry.

For several years, prior to the divestiture of the Bell System, Pacific Bell provided specialized Customer Premises Equipment, or CPE, and services to the certified disabled consumers in California. This was accomplished through a tariffed offering of specialized CPE at 50 percent of the full rate.

Customer services were provided through local centers which were staffed by specially trained personnel. The cost for these products and services exceeding the revenues collected through their rates were recovered from Pacific's overall rate structure.

Since the divestiture, many of these services are no longer available. The hearing will address the effects of the lack of services to the certified disabled community and what we may do to alleviate this very serious problem.

We have a series of witnesses. The first witness we'll hear is Mr. John Darby from the Hearing Society of the Bay Area, Executive Director.

MR. DARBY: Thank you, Senator Marks, Mrs. Epstein. I am John L. Darby, Executive Director of the Hearing Society. I have been authorized by our board of directors to present this information to you. Thank you for this opportunity.

In early 1983, we at the Hearing Society became concerned about the impact of divestiture on the provision of specialized Customer Premises Equipment, or CPE, as you referred to it, to hearing impaired and to other disabled people.

On June 2, 1983, the Golden Gate University's Graduate School, Department of Telecommunications Management, sponsored a workshop "Telephone Issues in California." At that workshop we asked specific questions about the fate of specialized CPE for disabled people. The California Public Utilities Commission members and staff present at that meeting were unable to provide any answers.

Subsequently, we requested the CPUC to petition the Federal Communications Commission, the FCC, for a waiver to enable California to maintain the program then available to disabled people in the state, which included:

One, telecommunication devices for the deaf, or TDD's, for persons certified as having hearing and/or speech impairments sufficient so as to require utilization of keyboard devices — the program made possible through the implementation of SB 597 and the CPUC's decision to include speech-impaired persons in the program.

And, second, specialized CPE, including but not limited to amplifying handsets, speaker phones, automatic

dialers, special equipment for motion-impaired people, various tone ringers, et cetera, for certified disabled people at 50 percent of the usual tariff.

Both aspects of this program in Pacific Bell's areas were made available through HCAP, or Handicap Centralized Assistance Point, centers. Services, personnel and equipment for disabled persons of all types were available both in those offices and through home visits when required and in all communication modes necessary for the customers served.

As the representative of a regional nonprofit health and social services agency, I must commend Pacific Bell for the excellence of its program, which we certainly did not want to see diluted.

On July 1, 1983, the <u>San Francisco Chronicle</u> published an editorial supporting our position and urging the CPUC to petition the FCC, as noted earlier. At our request several national organizations also supported this effort — and I will not bother listing them, but they are in our written testimony for you.

The CPUC forwarded comments consistent with our concerns on July 17, 1983. On November 25, the FCC released a Memorandum Opinion and Order which reserved to the states the questions of whether embedded Specialized Terminal Equipment for the disabled should be detariffed under the Telecommunications for the Disabled Act.

As of January 1, 1984, however, all specialized CPE, except for the TDD's, the telecommunication devices for the deaf, became available only through the Specialized Needs

Center of AT&T in New Jersey.

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Further, a month or two later, the TDD's for the speech impaired were also transferred to AT&T. So, only keyboard devices for the deaf and severely hearing impaired remain available in California.

As a result, we have found disabled people are not able to determine the benefits and/or problems with specialized CPE without some familiarity with the equipment. It is imperative that they have a hands-on experience with it to determine its usefulness.

Disabled people are reluctant to order unfamiliar equipment with the concomitant responsibility to ship it back to New Jersey via UPS if it proves inappropriate or of insufficient benefit.

The Special Needs Center staff are difficult to reach by telephone, have been inconsistent in their information and instructions, causing further confusion for disabled people in need of specialized CPE.

Just yesterday our staff learned that a 95-year-old woman who needs an amplified handset for her telephone and whose son had ordered it three weeks ago on our referral still has not received the equipment, nor any word on when to expect it.

What do we need in California? We need a return to the level of service prior to divestiture. We need to establish the method of financing both specialized CPE and concurrent services.

FCC approval has been obtained to include costs in the

embedded tariff base, with the approval of the state's Public Utilities Commission; or,

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Second, with the expansion of the deaf trust fund established under SB 597 to a disabled services trust fund with similar subsidy to be charged the ratepayers. This could be implemented through legislative mandate and the CPUC regulatory process.

The actions recommended are consistent with the federal Telecommunications Act of 1982 and with other statutes relating to the rights of handicapped persons.

Thank you for this opportunity to present this information to you. We urge your favorable consideration of a method to return specialized CPE to the HCAP centers in California and thus to our many disabled citizens in need of this equipment.

As a footnote to this testimony -- and I will leave written copies with you -- we brought with us an example -this is a special board we use in our assistive devices display room at our agency.

All of this equipment is specialized equipment for hearing and speech-impaired people which was available up until January 1, 1984 in California. As of that date this equipment is no longer available in California.

You will see that it includes a variety of devices both for amplifying speech, for amplifying hearing; the input and the output of the telephone receivers; special bells; special adaptation of the bells; and special lights and ring signal indicators.

All of this equipment is the kind of equipment that a disabled person needs to be able to have and experience, to try it out, to see it, and to find out whether or not the person would be able to benefit from its use.

We did want you to see this. This is one example. This does not include equipment for motion disabled or the visually impaired.

But these are all pieces of equipment now that are not available in California. And it is difficult for the people that we serve to try to call an 800 number in New Jersey and determine what it is, from this kind of a variety of equipment, that they might possibly use.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: We probably should ask this of the representative of the telephone company, but was this equipment owned by the Pacific Telephone Company?

MR. DARBY: Yes, sir. I won't go into the TDD ownership.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Maybe I should wait until --

MR. DARBY: I may be corrected by some of the phone company people, but our understanding is all of this equipment was owned by Pacific Bell. At the time of the divestiture, equipment was transferred to American Telephone and Telegraph. Therefore, that equipment was moved from California -- the special needs equipment was moved from California to New Jersey.

I have to cofess, it has not been universal. We've been testing the system. We have talked to the Special Needs Center in New Jersey several times. We have also shopped the

AT&T telephone stores. A few of them do have one or two of these amplified handsets in it. When we mentioned that to the people in New Jersey, they say, good heavens, they're not supposed to have any of that; they're supposed to have shipped it all back to us.

So, there is confusion in the existing system, which, again, creates even further confusion for disabled people.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: How does the hearing-impaired person now use the system? Do you dial an 800 number?

MR. DARBY: Yes, sir. I would like to say that we've tested it a number of times. I dialed the 800 number starting one morning at 8:30. I finally reached them at 9:05.

I reached a recording, which was a very poor quality recording, telling me the circuits were all busy and to please hold on. If I had a more significant hearing impairment than I have, I wouldn't have understood what was being said to me. Then some very garbled music arrived on the line. I sat there for another five minutes until finally somebody came on the line.

I told them what I was asking about. They didn't know. They had to go to a supervisor. If I had had a more significant impairment of hearing, I would have given up long before.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: But if you had a hearing impairment, you would have to dial the 800 number?

MR. DARBY: That's right. You would have to know what piece of equipment you needed.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: What would you dial -- what would be

the purpose of your call?

Seems

MR. DARBY: To order, say, an amplified handset. They would say, we have two handsets. We have a regular amplifier and we have a high-gain amplifier. But the clerk can't tell you at the other end of the line what they do for you. It's just that they have two different sets.

They offer to send you one out. They say, well, do you want one? If you want one, there's a \$25 service charge and it's \$1.05 a month rental. This was quoted on the amplified trimline set. Or \$26 to purchase directly, with a thirty-day payment option.

So, the hearing-impaired person has to know exactly what he or she needs. In the amplified handsets there would be three -- the trimline and then the regular gain or the high gain.

Then they ship it to you by UPS and you unhook your phone line -- they're modular hookups -- hook it into the handset that they send to you. If it doesn't work for you, you have to repackage it, find the UPS office that is nearest to you and take it back to them.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Excuse me.

Mr. Felando, do you want to come up here?

ASSEMBLYMAN FELANDO: Yes. I'll go this way.

MR. DARBY: So, you would be responsible. So, then if it didn't work for you after they shipped it out to you from New Jersey, then you'd have to take it to the UPS office and ship it back to New Jersey. Then they would send you a second piece of equipment or a third piece, whatever it may be.

In other words, the equipment has to go back and forth until they finally find something that will serve your needs, if they find something.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: How did the system work before the divestiture?

MR. DARBY: Well, in our area the person went to the HCAP center in Berkeley and tried out all of this equipment. If they were homebound and say there was a deaf person, they even sent a home staff person fluent in total communication to try out and install whatever equipment was needed by the handicapped or disabled person.

Most disabled people went directly to the HCAP center and tried out the different pieces of equipment, picked it up and took it home with them.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: As I understand it, there is a fund.
MR. DARBY: Services trust fund.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Do you think the deaf community would be willing to in some way incur expenses to increase that funding for this purpose?

MR. DARBY: I don't think it would be a question of the deaf community incurring expenses, sir. At the present time on all telephone bills in California it says "Telecommunications for the deaf, three cents on every line." There is some concern within at least the, quote, "deaf community," or hearing-impaired community that that singles them out that that is a special tax being levied for just them.

I believe, as a representative of a disabled services agency, that if that line on the telephone bill, if CPUC saw

fit to change that and said "Telecommunication services for the disabled" and enlarged the deaf services trust fund, that has been established under SB 597, but it certainly could be changed by legislative mandate.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you very much. We appreciate your being here.

MR. DARBY: Thank you, Senator.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Joining me is Assemblyman Felando, who is very interested in the subject. We're very glad you're here.

ASSEMBLYMAN FELANDO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: The next witness we have is Mr. Bob Roche of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph.

MR. ROCHE: Good afternoon. I'm speaking here today on behalf of Pacific Bell to help clarify the issues --

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I'm sorry, Pacific Bell. It's not Pacific Telephone Company.

MR. ROCHE: It's a recent change.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: The company has no relationship to the present company.

MR. ROCHE: True.

I'm speaking to clarify the issues before this
Subcommittee regarding the provisioning and servicing of
specialized Customer Premises Equipment for the certified
disabled consumers of California and to present Pacific Bell's
position on these issues.

Prior to the divestiture of the Bell System, Pacific Bell provided a variety of handicapped CPE and services to the

certified disabled consumer through its Handicapped Centralized Assistance Point offices and equipment distribution offices.

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These offices gave the hearing impaired and other disabled people a place from which to obtain the personalized service and sometimes customized equipment necessary to meet their specialized needs. This has been viewed as one of the most successful programs of its kind in the country.

The revenue required to operate this program came from the monthly service charge for the specialized CPE, which was provided at a 50 percent reduction from the tariffed rates, and from subsidies derived from other revenue sources, many of which have been transferred to AT&T as a result of divestiture.

Approximately 2.7 billion dollars of a total of 17.2 billion dollars in assets and 4.3 billion dollars out of a total of 8.0 billion dollars in revenues were transferred from Pacific Bell -- at that time Pacific Telephone -- to AT&T at divestiture.

So, a very significant portion of the assets and revenues associated with them were transferred to AT&T along with this handicapped CPE

At divestiture on January 1, AT&T became the owner of all CPE, including the specialized CPE that Pacific had provided through its handicapped services program. Assets and revenues associated with this were transferred to AT&T as prescribed by the divestiture.

Along with ownership of the embedded equipment came the responsibility to provide new equipment as required and to maintain all equipment so provided. The exception to this was the TDD program for the deaf, which is administered by Pacific Bell on behalf of the Deaf Equipment Acquisition Fund trust who retained ownership of the TDD instruments.

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Also, as required by the rules of divestiture, many of the employees involved in provisioning and maintenance of the transferred CPE followed their work and became part of AT&T, or were transferred to other assignments within Pacific Bell.

This left AT&T with the equipment, revenues and personnel necessary to continue the handicapped services program as begun by Pacific Bell.

AT&T has chosen to centralize its handicapped service program in New Jersey. This means that the localized and personalized services handicapped customers have come to expect are no longer available.

Since AT&T choose this course for the handicapped services in California, questions and complaints regarding the services provided have been raised by groups representing the handicapped and by the California Public Utilities Commission itself.

Indeed, it is clear that some changes will have to be made if the level and quality of services provided the handicapped consumer are to be restored to their former levels.

However, while working to solve the present problem, we must not forget the circumstances which created it.

Divestiture was mandated by the federal courts and not elected by Pacific Bell. We did not abandon the handicapped services program, we passed it on to AT&T as we were required to do by law.

As a consequence of divestiture, we are no longer in the CPE business. We own no CPE and no longer have the personnel to service it. Furthermore, Pacific has relinquished the revenue streams which have been subsidizing the provision of handicapped services.

Now, I'd like to present and explain Pacific Bell's position regarding some of the potential solutions which have been proposed to solve this situation.

The simplest and most direct solution is for AT&T to continue to own the specialized CPE, as they do with many other types of leased equipment, and for them to provide the level of service required to adequately address the needs of the handicapped consumer. AT&T has the equipment, revenue stream, personnel and facilities to provide those services now.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Would you mind doing that first point you were just making. Were you making some suggestions?

MR. ROCHE: No, I was just --

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Okay.

MR. ROCHE: I'll be getting to some.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Okay, I'm sorry.

MR. ROCHE: As an alternative to this solution -- that is, AT&T providing the service -- Pacific Bell would be willing to act as an agent for a third party, such as AT&T, if doing so would provide the best services for the needs of the handicapped CPE user in California.

This would require reimbursement of Pacific Bell's costs associated with the program. The cost of such a program would depend upon the contractual arrangements required for

servicing the equipment.

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We are not now and do not wish to be in the CPE business in the future. These solutions to the present situation are the only ones currently acceptable to Pacific Bell. I appreciate this opportunity to present to you our position in this matter.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: How much did the service cost you when Pacific Telephone had it? How much can it cost you?

MR. ROCHE: I don't know exactly because we didn't -when we had all the service, it was kind of melded in with all
our other costs. We didn't account for it separately. There
was no need to account to any organization other than the CPUC
on a very broad level.

But the estimates of the costs are in the two to three million dollar area.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Why wouldn't the Pacific Bell be agreeable to starting -- having a system, provided you were adequately compensated for it?

MR. ROCHE: We do not want to own the equipment. We're willing to be the facilitator, the contact with the customer, the person in between the customer and the service provider.

We don't want to take on equipment. We have no other equipment that we own. We don't have a servicing department. The installation and maintenance personnel were all transferred to AT&T. We don't have that group any more.

If we were to take on any kind of a service, we would have to contract with a third party to do that kind of work.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Ordinarily, the telephones that we have, who owns them?

MR. ROCHE: AT&T, if they are leased.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: All of them?

MR. ROCHE: No, there are a lot of private companies that sell telephones.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Pacific Bell doesn't have any?
MR. ROCHE: We do not.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Well, maybe our problem is with AT&T.
But why don't you sort of stand by a little bit.

May we hear from the representative of AT&T.

I must say that the more I see of it, the less good I think came from divestiture.

MR. DENNIS: I think I am prohibited, Senator Marks, from applauding, although I might --

CHAIRMAN MARKS: You're prohibited from applauding?

MR. DENNIS: I'm John Dennis and I represent AT&T to

discuss the situation that is being presented to you today.

I wanted to state at the outset that I agree in large part with what Mr. Darby had to say about the situation and his proposals.

I would add one thing to what Mr. Darby had to say. We are faced with beginning a brand new company, if you will, attempting to provide services in the fashion that we are. And we are very, very desperately trying to correct the delays that have occurred from the provisioning of those services. We think we're well on the way to doing that.

In addition to that, I would like to add a couple of

important points.

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The legal requirements prohibit AT&T Information

Systems, which is the current owner of the Customer Premises

Equipment that Mr. Roche has been talking about, from offering tariffed equipment in any state.

In the State of California, the commission has decreed that the handicapped services, or the equipment that is provided for handicapped services, must remain under tariff.

Therefore, AT&T has formed 22 separate operating companies. And in the State of California, AT&T California Incorporated is the owner of the Customer Premises Equipment that is provided for services for the deaf for — or rather for the handicapped — other than that that is provided by the Deaf Trust Act under — that is handled by Pacific Telephone.

Those prohibitions do not allow AT&T Information

Systems to own it. We have a separate corporation that is

doing nothing but providing the ownership of the equipment and

we are providing it under tariff of the California Public

Utilities Commission.

They have no employees, they have no facilities. But we are continuing to provide it under contract with AT&T Information Systems to provide installation and maintenance.

Existing today in the State of California are handicap service centers that offer services to the hearing impaired.

Those are TD devices that are offered and owned by that deaf trust system.

Those are maintained by Pacific Bell. People that come into there understand what the requirements are and

provision is taken care of.

The deaf trust fund does provide complete compensation through Pacific Bell for those services. It does not take care of any of the other handicapped requirements.

Confusion exists as a result of that. We have provided in New Jersey a handicapped services center that will take care of the other requirements. And those services, as I indicated, are provided under tariff in the State of California.

But people do not know, when they go into those centers, that they can only be taken care of if they are hearing impaired. Frequently they're not even directed to the service that is available to them in New Jersey.

Therein lies the major problem. I think, one, it needs to be simplified for the handicapped. They need to have one place to go where service can be provided for all forms of handicap.

And, secondly, we really need to provide in the State of California for a means of providing for our social responsibility. That is to say, if there is a tax that is required to cover these services, then it should be taken care of and it should be taken care of for all handicapped and not just the one.

A service exists today in the form of the hearing impaired trust fund. I'll wait.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I'm sorry, go ahead.

MR. DENNIS: That's perfectly all right.

Service exists today to deal with one -- that is, the

hearing impaired. Another service exists today provided by AT&T of California. It is a service that exists admittedly only in New Jersey. It is by telephone. Hopefully we are going to provide as good a service as is possible.

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But as long as there is a division of those two, there is going to be a problem and a confusion. It needs to be centralized in one location for all the people.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Let me ask you a question. Does AT&T have offices in California?

MR. DENNIS: AT&T California, Inc., which is the owner of that equipment, has no offices, it has no employees in the State of California, no.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Do you sell any telephones?

MR. DENNIS: AT&T Information Systems has offices and they sell telephones.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: In California?

MR. DENNIS: In California. But they're prohibited from providing anything that is under regulation. That's my major point. They cannot do it by law.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: You are prohibited by what from doing this?

MR. DENNIS: There are two restrictions. The federal communications restriction on information systems providing regulated services. They are an unregulated corporation. They may not provide regulated services. And the divestiture of the Bell System under the court order, under the modification of final judgment, does preclude the local operating companies providing that embedded equipment.

If it is going to be available in the State of California, it needs to be available and offered under a single source by a socially provided operation. And the natural solution, it seems to me, would be the existing deaf trust fund if it could be expanded under law to incorporate that.

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CHAIRMAN MARKS: If I want to buy a regular telephone instrument from AT&T, can I buy it from California?

MR. DENNIS: You certainly can. You can buy it from AT&T, you can buy it from Radio Shack, you can buy it from anyone.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Then why can't I buy an AT&T deaf or hearing-impaired system in California?

MR. DENNIS: You can. There is no prohibition against that. The point that Mr. Darby made is that it has been provided at less than cost. It has been provided at 50 percent of the prior tariff rate.

That is continuing to be provided by AT&T California, but no one else is going to come in and compete for that if they're not going to make money, in fact if they're going to lose money. They simply will not do it.

It's available to them at cost. What we're suggesting here is that the provisions that existed under prior Commission rulings be continued and offered as a service to the handicapped and have it done so in a manner that is not confusing to the handicapped; one place for them to go and it would have all the services that they need and have that supported in some form typical of any social program.

One exists. It is the hearing impaired services that

exist. If we could simply expand that to incorporate it, it would accommodate the needs of the handicapped.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: So, the ability to have the system exist -- I mean, it's possible to establish some kind of a trust, is that what you're saying?

MR. DENNIS: One exists, Senator. All I'm suggesting is that that trust fund that exists today, which is limited only to the hearing impaired, be expanded to accomodate the needs of all of the handicapped. Allow them one place to go. Don't force them to go to more than one place, don't create confusion. But allow them simplicity and allow for social requirements to be taken care of and accommodated.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: You had a question?

SENATOR ROSENTHAL: No.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Just a moment.

Thank you very much. We appreciate your being here and hope we can resolve this problem.

MR. DENNIS: Thank you, Senator.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Senator Rosenthal.

SENATOR ROSENTHAL: Mr. Chairman, I'm very pleased to see that the Subcommittee on the Disabled is holding this hearing today, because I know there are probably many ways we can improve our ever-changing telecommunication system so that the disabled can be better served.

I know from examples in my own district that the problems associated with disabled using telephone equipment stretch far beyond the mandatory three-cent surcharge that the deaf can address.

As Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Public Utilities, I've been following the situation with the AT&T handicapped tariff since the divestiture and hope this hearing will provide some possible solutions to some of the problems I've heard about.

I'm certainly interested in any possible legislative solutions aired here and I would work with you, Mr. Chairman, to see that the disabled are able to enjoy the same access to communication services that you and I enjoy. And not just the hearing impaired. The point made by AT&T is a point well worth being made. There are other kinds of problems that exist out there and we need to begin to address them in terms of telecommunications.

Whatever comes out of this hearing, I will cooperate with you or you with me to do something about that particular problem in terms of the disabled in California.

AT&T, in my opinion, has done a fine job, but it needs to be expanded.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Well, we hope we can come up with the legislation that will resolve this problem. I look forward to working with you on it.

SENATOR ROSENTHAL: Fine. Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you.

Is there a representative from the General Telephone Company here?

MR. GARCIA: Senator, our witness wasn't able to make it. He's in San Francisco. But I'll be happy to take back any information you might want from General Telephone and provide

it to the Subcommittee.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you. Would you give your name, please.

MR. GARCIA: Tom Garcia, General Telephone.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Is Mr. Ralph Black, the Director of Client Services for Resources for Independent Living here? Is he here? Mr. Greg Lim also wants to testify.

Would you mind, just for the stenographer, would you please give your name and your affiliation.

MR. BLACK: Yes. Senator Marks, my name is Ralph Black and I'm here representing the California Association of the Physically Handicapped. Our organization, as you may know, represents several thousand disabled people with various disabilities throughout the state.

Many of our members have become very concerned about this issue in the last few months. I began receiving calls from various chapters last spring. We have been watching this issue from a legislative perspective this year.

The problem, as I see it, breaks down this way. After the divestiture, Pacific Bell is now responsible for equipment and services other than the actual telephone instrument in your home. They are responsible for local telephone service. That means the lines and the switching equipment and all of that. They're not responsible for long distance service or for the equipment in the home.

On the other hand, AT&T is responsible for the long distance services. And one branch of AT&T, that is AT&T Information Services, is an unregulated competitor with all of

the other private companies that sell telephone equipment.

And under the federal court order, there is yet another piece of AT&T, which in this state is called AT&T of California, which has responsibility for providing the handicapped services, which is the only part of AT&T's previous operations that is under regulation.

Now, the problem arises, as you have heard described to you up to now, because of the confusion between these various roles, at least in the minds of the consumers, who were used to, in the previous arrangement, under which all of these services were centralized and provided by Pacific Telephone.

The service that's now available from New Jersey through AT&T is not of comparable quality to what we were used to receiving and is not comparable to the services provided to the deaf and hearing impaired because of their specialized fund that was set up under SB 597.

The groups who have been interested in this issue -myself included and a number of the others who will be
testifying this afternoon -- met on April 26th with
representatives from AT&T of California. Pacific Bell was not
represented at that meeting.

The discussion there led us to consider three alternatives for how to solve this problem. One obvious solution would be for AT&T of California to provide the services and to do so in a manner which would be comparable in quality to what was previously provided.

They don't want to do that because that means having personnel and service staff in California rather than handling

all of this through New Jersey, which obviously is more expensive.

The second alternative is for Pacific Bell to handle the service, but they would rather not do that because its now in the jurisdiction of AT&T. And if they do do it, they would want to be compensated for it.

The third alternative that has been discussed here by John Darby was the alternative of having the deaf trust fund expanded to include services for other disabled individuals. This seems to us the best of the three options.

We, therefore, support that recommendation and would like to see legislation introduced that would implement that.

I would, however, point out, I think that one of the issues that has not been really discussed adequately is how that would be funded. I think the assumption is that it would be funded by the assessment of the three cents on the individual customer billed and perhaps even by increasing that amount, if necessary, to cover these additional costs.

We don't have any objection to that solution if that is the solution that the Legislature would choose in terms of how those services would be funded.

But I think in fairness, it should be pointed out that both Pacific Bell and AT&T now receive revenue which was intended to provide those services. AT&T has the equipment, which was previously the property of Pacific Telephone, which was transferred to them. And they receive the amount of money that the disabled customer pays each month for that equipment.

On the other hand, Pacific Bell has revenue which was

previously being used to subsidize down to the 50 percent level that equipment and services. Granted, that money that Pacific Bell has is buried in their rate structure and is not specifically delineated, but in fact at some point in the past when they went to the Public Utilities Commission and asked for that rate structure, part of the justification was that they needed to subsidize services to the disabled.

They're not doing that now. So, it seems that if we are going to go with the option of having the deaf trust fund augmented, that the revenue to provide those services really should come from Pacific Bell and from AT&T.

I don't know what the positions of those organizations would be on that subject. But it would seem to me that that is the logical source of revenue to fund that service.

In any event --

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Let me interrupt you for just a second.

Mr. Roche, would you come up just a second, please. I want to ask you a question. I'm not sure whether this funding that we're talking about is available or not.

Is this money going to end after a certain period of time?

MR. ROCHE: Well, there's two issues. One is what we transferred to AT&T at divestiture. We transferred many assets, as I pointed out earlier and many revenue sources to AT&T at divestiture. To say that we are still receiving those revenues to subsidize handicapped CPE is incorrect.

In addition to that, we have had -- we are about to

receive a rate order June 1 from the Public Utilities

Commission, and certainly our rates will have been completely
adjusted to the current situation which has us not providing
any handicapped CPE.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I wanted to clarify that point.

As of June 1 you will not get this supplement.

MR. ROCHE: I believe we're not getting it now. But being more clear as of June 1.

MR. BLACK: Maybe I should clarify what I had said.

It is true that AT&T is now receiving the revenue that is paid
by the disabled customer and, of course, they also receive long
distance revenues.

Pacific Bell only receives the money for local service. But at least at present that still reflects the old rate structure. Now, it may be that in June that will be adjusted. That was information that, since they were not at the meeting that we had, I was not aware of.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: In any event, there is a dispute as to this. He says they're not getting it. In any event, as of June the 1st, they definitely won't get it.

MR. BLACK: I guess to conclude, our basic position is that we would prefer, I think, to see this handled through the deaf trust fund. But in any event, we feel that the bottom line is that we need to have quality services comparable to what was previously available, that it should be available in California with personnel here who can actually handle the installation and the servicing of the equipment, and that it should be handled through a single source rather than be split

up among different entities. And by whatever mechanism that can be achieved, we would feel comfortable with that.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you very much.

You wanted to testify?

MR. LIM: Good afternoon, Senator Marks.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Would you mind giving your name, please.

MR. LIM: Greg Lim, Resources for Independent Living, a member of the California Coalition of Independent Living Centers; comprised of 22 independent living centers in California. We are currently in the forefront.

For brevity's sake, our position is that we feel that the disabled, as well as the deaf and the hearing impaired, should be provided telecommunication services that are quality in nature, that are accessible, and would not provide undue hardship.

Currently there is concern among the disabled community here in Sacramento, as well as statewide, that these services are not the quality they were previously.

I would just like to support Mr. Black's position that whatever vehicle can be developed to provide these services should be. They should be personalized and localized and not an option, but mandatory for the disabled and hearing impaired.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you very much. We thank you both for being here before us.

Is Mr. Willard Dodge here?

MR. DODGE: Yes, sir.

Senator, I'm here today representing the Executive

Director of the Public Utilities Commission and the Commission engineering staff. I am the fortunate individual who is charged with making these programs work on a day-to-day basis and I feel I have a substantial body of experience which enables me to state things with some authority, hopefully.

I'd like to mention one point first. With all due respect to my friends from Pacific Bell and AT&T, they are only two of a large number of telephone companies we have in this state. There are, I believe, 24 companies that provide dial tone in business and residence. Whatever we do has got to fit everybody's situation, not only Pacific Bell's; although, admittedly, they supply 93 percent or so of the dial tone that's available in California.

However, General Telephone, in particular, has an effective ongoing program that covers both the profoundly deaf, under SB 597, and also the auxiliary services of this nature -- equipment primarily.

I would remind you, sir, that the independent companies, including General, are not affected by this AT&T divestiture in any manner. We have the authority to require them to continue to offer this Customer Premises Equipment under tariff indefinitely. And most of them are doing so and it is not a problem.

However, since Pacific is such a large fraction of the population, it's obvious that we need a new program that's configured to take care of this artificial situation that the federal agencies have presented us with.

I would reiterate for clarity now that the teletypes

for the profoundly deaf are an entirely separate matter from what we're discussing here. That three-cent surcharge that's on your telephone bill and mine is not a tax. That money, in effect, belongs to the ratepayers and it was collected for a particular purpose, which was to provide communication access for the profoundly deaf and severely hearing impaired.

In our judgment, that collection of money, which is —as is known to most people — is somewhere in the order of ten million dollars at this point, is dedicated to the programs for the profoundly deaf, including both the provisions of the teletypes themselves and also the implementation of the relay system which was enacted during the last session of the Legislature; which we have not yet had an opportunity to initiate.

I will add parenthetically it's my belief, based on my personal experience, that once this relay system is initiated, the balance of that trust fund will dive towards zero with striking rapidity; because I expect the population of TDD's used by the deaf to perhaps double once they have access to other deaf people.

One of the difficulties with the existing program for the deaf is that these teletypes fundamentally only allow the deaf to talk to other deaf persons. And that is by no means all that they want to do.

Senate Bill 244 will alleviate this situation, but it's going to take a lot of money to provide this system. It's well worth it, but that is not a source of funds for anything else.

I think that the most effective way of financing this thing and arranging it is, as has been suggested in various forms by the previous witnesses, to set up a common fund similar to the one which serves the profoundly deaf. Not the same one. We can have the same people administer it, however. But the administrative costs would not be significant, given that they're already being expended on handling this TDD fund.

This could serve all 24 telephone companies. The fund could own the equipment. We would, in this instance, abandon the 50 percent discount and go to zero rate, as we have with the TDD's. The TDD's are furnished at no cost to the profoundly deaf user.

As long as we're at it, you might as well make that uniform; eliminate billing, which would be an unworkable situation between Pacific Bell and AT&T; and provide these auxiliary devices at no cost to the disabled user.

We rely in the programs that we have on medical certification, rather than on any judgment on the part of myself or some other non-medical person. We do not have a history of abuse. We do not think that this offers potential for abuse.

Some rough calculations would indicate that something on the order of between one and two cents per month surcharge would cover this whole thing adequately in the manner that I'm suggesting.

With respect to the situation with AT&T California and Pacific Bell, the California Public Utilities Commission responded, as was indicated, I believe, by Mr. Darby, to the

FCC's inquiries as to the future of this program and we took a strong position against this centralized sort of a situation. We made strong representations that we thought our program was working and working very well in meeting the needs of the disabled community effectively and would the FCC please not spoil a good thing.

However, they felt constrained to do something on a national basis. AT&T also did, rather than turning each of the former Bell operating companies loose on the program independently. We were outflanked in a sense, although we had raised the question with Pacific Bell in 1983.

But those discussions are continuing right into this room. You've heard right now Pacific Bell and AT&T California presenting their views on how to resolve this. We're pleased to have this forum, because we think some legislation is needed in order to get this thing on a workable basis.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Does the Public Utilities Commission have any jurisdiction over this, over the determination of how service shall be provided within the State of California?

MR. DODGE: I'm not an attorney, so I can't give you a legal opinion. But there is a federal statute which, as I read it, allows the states to order telephone companies to provide this equipment on a tariff basis,

However, as Mr. Roche testified, Pacific Bell is not anxious to set up a whole system for handling an exceedingly small amount of equipment. For the size of their operation, the expense probably would be inordinate in proportion to the benefits. We think, Commission staff, that it would be

preferable to have a common pool operated in the same manner as
the TDD program.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I mean, it may be economically
infeasible, but you do have the power if you wanted to --

MR. DODGE: I believe we have.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: The Public Utilities Commission has the power to determine the procedure as to how this service shall be provided?

MR. DODGE: That's my understanding, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: And you have the power, if you wanted to, to order AT&T, which does business within California, doesn't it?

MR. DODGE: AT&T California is a California regulated entity, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: And Pacific Telephone and Telegraph does business within California, doesn't it?

MR. DODGE: Pacific Bell.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I mean Pacific Bell, and General Telephone and all the others that do business --

MR. DODGE: We have complete regulatory jurisdiction over all those entities, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Okay.

MR. DODGE: As I said, it appears to us that the optimum way of doing this, as long as we're tinkering with it at all, is to take a fresh start at this thing and get something that will work for all 24 companies.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I agree with you. I'm not suggesting that you may undertake something that is not economically

feasible, but I was trying to establish the point that you have the authority to do it.

MR. DODGE: Yes, we do. However, there are some rather thorny questions as to where the money comes from, unless we get some arrangement, which presumably will require legislation. Because the basis for this former 50 percent arrangement is gone with respect to what is now Pacific Bell. It is not appropriate, in our judgment, to put a tax, if you will, or a surcharge on AT&T's long distance services to subsidize equipment for the disabled community.

The three cents which is collected and put in this trust fund is applied across the board to all telephone subscribers, business and residence in California. It's a very broad based surcharge. And we feel that's an equitable situation. This was developed after extensive hearings which the Commission conducted.

But to stick long distance users is another matter, particularly now that we have competition in the provision of long distance services. Our Commission has certificated something like 40 competitive organizations that are all trying to get business away from AT&T and away from MCI and Sprint for that matter. That's a very difficult situation to deal with.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I think basically the divestiture arrangement was good for advertising companies, for many of them to advertise different systems and purchasing telephone equipment or purchasing long distance calls. I think it was very good for them, but I'm not so sure it's good for anybody else.

MR. DODGE: Well, sir, as I sit in the witness chair, I will refrain from commenting on that.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I can comment on it.

Sec.

MR. DODGE: I can comment to you in the hall.

There's another whole aspect of the provision of equipment, which I don't think was touched on in sufficient detail. Providing amplifying handsets and speaker phones and so on is a very straight-forward undertaking. Those things are used by other people. Amplified handsets are used in foundries and places like that. It's a standard item.

What, however, do you do with the man in the iron lung, for instance? He needs special assemblies. You can't get special assemblies for somebody in an iron lung in Marin County by dialing an 800 number that comes out of New Jersey. It just doesn't work. You have to have somebody to go out to the premises and say, well, we need one of these, three of these, two of those, and wire it up in the following manner and then go back to the shop and do it. This requires hands-on, locally provided service and availability of these various pieces of telephone equipment.

With the situation that I'm presenting as the Commission engineering staff's recommendation, I think it would be reasonable to believe that would be readily provided anywhere in the state.

With the TDD program, for example, California

Telephone Association, who represents many of our very small
telephone companies, has a very capable individual who is
equipped with transportation, she's a sign language interpreter

and so on, and she makes house calls over a large portion of the state to provide services for the deaf and severely hearing impaired. We can probably arrange comparable service for people who need specialized equipment.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Quite a problem.

MR. DODGE: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Do you have any idea how many people try to avail themselves of these --

MR. DODGE: I don't have a head count. We have never requested the utilities to assess this. I presume it could be stripped out of Pacific's billing for 1983 by finding the people that were receiving 50 percent discounts. We have not asked them to expend the funds to run this.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Do you have an answer to that?

MR. ROCHE: A rough estimate is something like 60,000.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: 60,000, all right.

MR. DODGE: These are, of course, probably more concentrated in the major metropolitan areas. But that does not excuse us from the responsibility of providing these services anywhere in the state.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I hear you.

MR. DODGE: We very much want to do so.

What we see as the legislative remedy for this is to write another section of the Public Utilities Code, the language of which would be similar to that which provides the teletypes for the profoundly deaf; and to allow us to devise a revenue recovery mechanism.

With the passage of Senate Bill 244, a three-cent cap

was placed on that surcharge during the last Legislature. All that means to me, sir, is that when we get this relay program going, I'm going to be right back here asking to have that taken off.

I would like to see that taken off completely. I think that the record of the Commission and the trust fund and its trustees is exemplary and I think our stewardship collectively for this fund has been without blemish. I don't think that we need to have a constraint put upon us.

I would like to see the language in that section of the code restored to its original form without a stated limit. The money is not going anywhere. We have outside auditors. We have outside legal counsel. And everybody is bonded to the teeth. We're not going to take the money and go to Mexico.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: That might be very pleasant.

MR. DODGE: It might.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I know that the Commission is operating appropriately.

MS. EPSTEIN: Mr. Dodge, originally when the Commission did that, didn't they have at the start in mind more than the three cent -- didn't you start out with a higher amount?

MR. DODGE: The one-word answer to that is yes. In 30 seconds. We had various predictions of the number of deaf persons who would avail themselves of that program. The low ones were in the neighborhood of 15,000. We had one number that was as high as 200,000.

Commission staff, as a judgment call, picked a number

of 90,000 as a best guess, lacking any experience in this whatsoever. Running through that we came up with 15 cents a month. When it became evident that TDD's were not even going out at the rate of a total population of 90,000, the charge was cut to a nickle, and then it was cut to three cents.

Now, let me also point out that last month the fund balance started going down. Is was spending more than it was taking in at three cents just for the program we have now. So, already we're potentially in trouble with that arbitrary cap.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Does that complete your testimony?

MR. DODGE: Yes, sir. I'd be glad to answer any questions you might have.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you very much. We look forward to working with you on resolution of this very important problem.

MR. DODGE: My desk is only 20 feet from your office in San Francisco. I'm readily available.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I know where it is. Thank you. My San Francisco office.

MR. DODGE: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Bill Roberts.

MR. ROBERTS: Here's some pictures, Senator, that visually display the types of specialized equipment.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Why don't you give your --

MR. ROBERTS: Senator Marks, my name is Bill Roberts, and I'm appearing before you today as the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Southern California Rehabilitation Association.

In January of 1984 it was brought to the attention of SCRA that Pacific Bell had terminated services to the certified disabled customer other than the deaf and the severely hearing impaired, even though to my knowledge and information provided to me by the Public Utilities Commission, even though they are still collecting an increment in their overall general rate to fund the services of the Handicapped Services Unit.

I know that's in dispute today and I would like to clarify that or have it clarified by some experts if they could. But the information provided to me is that in the overall rate that Pacific Bell collects to date from their subscribers, there is an increment of that rate that was approved by the Public Utilities Commission to fund services to the non-deaf certified disabled.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I think that that can be clarified.

I would like you to furnish us with information on this point.

And possibly the Public Utilities Commission can also indicate their interpretation of that point.

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, Senator.

MR. DODGE: Senator, let me get together with Mr. Roche and we'll generate --

CHAIRMAN MARKS: All right, if you could furnish it to us.

MR. ROBERTS: Thank you. As you have heard, the deaf and the severely hearing impaired continue to receive services from Pacific Bell's Handicapped Services Unit, funded through the Deaf Equipment Acquisition Fund trust.

The Southern California Rehabilitation Association is

in support of the deaf and the severely hearing impaired being able to continue to receive the service and equipment from the Deaf Equipment Acquisition Fund trust.

The Southern California Rehabilitation Association is also in support of reinstating telecommunication services to the non-deaf certified disabled customers of Pacific Bell and AT&T in California back to the level of service they received during 1983.

I will say that California is a leader in the United States in recognizing the needs of the disabled and I would like to see California remain a leader in recognizing the needs and providing for the needs of the disabled.

SCRA is in support of creating a handicapped services trust fund, trust account, whatever word you want to use, as a mechanism to fund telecommunications equipment and services to the certified disabled customers of all telephone companies in California.

We have some proposed legislative language that we hope to have you consider, along with those others that wish to also sponsor this legislation.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I'd appreciate your furnishing it to us. Furnish it to me.

MR. ROBERTS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Does that complete your testimony?
MR. ROBERTS: That's it.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming here before us.

Mr. Chakerian.

MR. CHAKERIAN: My name is Michael Chakerian. I am currently president of the California Rehabilitation

Association. I'm before you here, Senator, to -- my comments will be very brief.

The California Rahabilitation Association has been following this problem since it began. Essentially, the Northern California Rehabilitation Association and the Southern California Rehabilitation Association and Mr. Roberts who just spoke, with our support, has been following this issue.

I'm here for the record to say that we are also in support of all disabled persons being appropriately and equally supplied telecommunication opportunities. We see this, as Mr. Roberts said, essential to the long term equality that the disabled are starting to realize. We hate to see anything happen that would divert that common goal.

CRA's goal, as a representative of the National Rehabilitation Association, is to see that all disabled have equality in our system.

Those are my statements.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you very much.

MR. CHAKERIAN: Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Is Michael Gureckas here?

MR. GENTRY: Senator Marks, my name is George Gentry.

I'm here for Michael Gureckas. He is president of the

California Paralyzed Veterans Association.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: What is your name again, please?
MR. GENTRY: George Gentry, G-e-n-t-r-y.

He is the president of the California Paralyzed

Veterans Association. I'm the vice-president. Unfortunately he couldn't make it today, so I'm standing in.

I'm also hear to speak on the record for our organization in favor of a proposal which would make services available to the non-deaf disabled community here in California.

We have a number of members who are in this category who use these devices in order to use telecommunications equipment. And we have noticed in the last few months that their service has deteriorated considerably. We would like to see this corrected in whatever method is possible to do that.

We have heard of a proposal to expand the deaf trust fund to include the non-deaf impaired and we would be in favor of that if that is the means that the Legislature chooses.

The only thing we'd like to add to that would be that we'd like you to consider adding into the legislative language some requirement that on the administrative committee of the trust fund, that this should be the means used; that disabled members of the community are required to be on that committee.

Other than that, we just would like to be in support of this. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you very much. We appreciate your being here.

Ms. Lonnie Nolta.

MR. NOLTA: Good afternoon. I'm Lonnie Nolta, Director of Advocacy Services for United Cerebral Palsy Association of California.

We certain concur with the need that these resources

need to be available. We also concur with the evidence that's been presented that there needs to be expansion so that all persons with disabilities are covered and have this resource available to them.

Our concern is that people right now are doing without services and that we would like to work on behalf of finding some solution to this problem in the most expeditious way possible.

So, again, we are supportive. We appreciate your effort on behalf of the Committee to move in a direction that will find a solution very quickly and we offer our assistance wherever needed. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you.

Yes, sir.

MR. DODGE: Could I offer one more remark, Senator?
CHAIRMAN MARKS: Sure.

MR. DODGE: A gentleman a moment ago suggested the requirement that there be a disabled representative on the trust administrative committee. This question has arisen before and I suspect that it is based on a misunderstanding.

The three gentlemen who form that committee are there to be accountants, primarily accountants, and auditors and financial administrators. They do not determine the program content.

If the disabled representative is a CPA, he might feel very much at home. But if there are concerns about adding additional content, the place to come is to the Commission.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: I think it would be a good idea to

have an advisory committee for some input from different elements in the disabled community.

MR. DODGE: We're happy to receive this. And we have periodic meetings at which various disabled groups appear and we have very open discussions.

With the program that is based on the current legislation with the TDD's, the discussion is sufficiently specific. So, there is very little room for interpretation.

If we're going to draw up a complementary statute, then let's be careful with the wording. If in the judgment of the Legislature an advisory committee is indicated, so be it. We'll be happy to work with it. But let's not confuse the financial administration with the program content management.

CHAIRMAN MARKS: Thank you for that clarification.

I think this completes the testimony from those -- or at least from the agenda.

Let me say that I am concerned with the very seriousness of this problem. I am not in any sense casting aspersions on any company or anybody involved, because I don't think anything is to be gained by that.

I do think we have to find a solution to the problem. And, hopefully, by cooperative effort, we can find that solution to the problem, whether it's legislative or some other means we can resolve the problem. I believe it is absolutely vital that service be provided to a very significant number of people who are California citizens.

So, I'm going to endeavor to find a way to resolve this problem in a way which will be not to the disadvantage of

anybody, but it is to the advantage of everybody.

I would welcome any suggestions you may have as we go along as to ways in which we can resolve this problem.

I thank you very much for attending this meeting. Thank you.

(Thereupon the hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on the Disabled adjourned at 3:50 p.m.)

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I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of June, 1984.

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