AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 20, 2016

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 17, 2016

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-2015-16 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2395

Introduced by Assembly Member Low

February 18, 2016

An act to add Section 711 to the Public Utilities Code, relating to telecommunications.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2395, as amended, Low. Telecommunications: replacement of public switched telephone network.

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law, until January 1, 2020, prohibits the commission from regulating Voice over Internet Protocol and Internet Protocol enabled service (IP enabled service), as defined, except as required or delegated by federal law or expressly provided otherwise in statute.

This bill would require a telephone corporation that is transitioning to IP enabled services and networks to complete a customer education and outreach program cxplaining before seeking to withdraw traditional circuit-switched and other legacy telephone services. The education and outreach program would be required to explain the transition from legacy public switched telephone network services regulated by the commission to IP enabled services, the benefits and advantages of IP enabled services, a description of the advanced services available to consumers, and information regarding the projected timeframes for the transition, including that withdrawal of any voice grade single-line

telephone service will not take place prior to January 1, 2020. The bill would prohibit a telephone corporation from withdrawing any voice grade single-line circuit-switched legacy telephone services without first giving prior notice to the commission certifying (1) that the telephone corporation has completed the education and outreach program, and (2) that an alternative voice service is available for the affected customers in the affected area. The bill would require the commission to conduct a technical review to confirm that the replacement service has specified elements. Upon completion of these steps, but no sooner than January 1, 2020, the bill would authorize a telephone corporation to elect to discontinue legacy telephone service upon providing not less than 90-days' notice to the affected customers and to the commission, as specified. The bill would authorize a customer of the telephone corporation, within 30 days after receipt of the notice of withdrawal of legacy voice service to petition the commission to request in writing that the commission review the availability of the alternative service at the customer's location. The bill would require the commission to issue an order disposing of the petition not later than 60 days after its filing, review and resolve the customer's request within 60 days of receipt of the request. The bill would authorize the commission, if it determines after investigation that no alternative service is available to that customer at the customer's location, to attempt to identify a willing provider of voice service to serve the customer. and if no willing provider is identified, to order the withdrawing telephone corporation to provide voice service to the customer for a period no longer than 12 months after withdrawal. The bill would require the commission to establish a universal connectivity program by September 1, 2019, to ensure that those customers for whom the commission has ordered the withdrawing telephone corporation to provide voice services for the 12-month period will continue to have voice service available after that period. If an order to continue to provide voice service to a customer is issued, the bill would require the commission to evaluate whether an alternative service has become available for the customer during the period the order is in effect and if an alternative service meeting specified requirements does not become available, would authorize the commission to order the withdrawing telephone corporation to continue to provide voice service to the affected customer until an alternative service is available at the customer's location.

Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.

Because the provisions of this bill are within the act and require action by the commission to implement its requirements, a violation of these provisions would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:

3 (a) California continues to be the world's advanced technology 4 leader, the center of the innovation economy, and a pioneer in 5 clean and sustainable technology. The state must adopt a strategy 6 to build our digital infrastructure while retiring outdated technology. The transition from 20th century traditional 7 8 circuit-switched and other legacy telephone services to 21st century 9 next-generation Internet Protocol (IP) networks and services is 10 taking place at an extraordinary pace. A significant majority of 11 Californians have already transitioned to upgraded communications 12 services such as high-speed Internet, Voice over Internet Protocol 13 (VoIP), and mobile telephony services.

(b) Between 1999 and 2015, California witnessed an estimated 14 15 85 percent decline in landlines providing legacy telephone services 16 and relying on dated technology. At the same time, consumer 17 adoption of advanced services over IP-based networks has continued to grow. Californians have quickly adopted new 18 19 technologies to communicate. More than 9 out of 10 Californians 20 use a smartphone or other mobile devices, 86 percent use the 21 Internet, and there are over 5.7 million VoIP subscriptions. As of 2014, approximately 6 percent of Californians resided in 22 23 households with only a landline, a 44 percent decline from 2010.

(c) So many California consumers have made this transition so 1 2 quickly because IP-based services offer greater functionality than 3 legacy phone service. The gap will only widen with the continuing 4 integration of IP networks with cloud computing and the Internet 5 of Things. The policy of the state is to help all Californians 6 transition to advanced-and elean technologies and services so that 7 everyone, including low-income, senior, and rural communities, 8 can benefit from and participate fully in 21st century modern life. 9 (d) The legacy telephone network is outdated, underutilized, 10 and carbon-unfriendly when compared to the IP network. Vital 11 economic, educational, health, and eivic opportunities, including 12 online learning, telemedicine, remote working, e-government services, and public safety, are not optimized on the outdated 13 14 network. The transition from older, dated technologies to newer, more advanced technologies is nearly complete, and at some point 15 16 in the not-too-distant future it will no longer be economically viable or environmentally sound to maintain legacy networks and services. 17 18 The consumer demand will not be there, the economies will not support it, and the associated environmental burden will be 19 20 disproportionate to its long past benefits. underutilized. (c) Recent studies show that transitioning from a legacy switched 21 22 network to an all IP network can reduce energy costs by as much 23 as 70 percent, reduce water use for cooling by as much as 70 24 percent, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by as much as 25 40 percent. IP services themselves provide even further benefits, including reduced fuel and electricity use through smart logistics 26 27 and telematics for efficient traffic and route management, and automated monitoring of energy use related to lighting and elimate 28 29 control. IP-based technologies, including remote water leakage 30 detection and control and smart irrigation solutions for agriculture, may also serve to enable efficient use of water by consumers. 31 (f) (1) This act will provide a path for the telecommunications 32 industry to make significant contributions toward the state's goals 33 for energy use and emissions of greenhouse gases, as set forth in 34 the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 35 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety 36 Code) and the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 37

- 38 (Chapter 547 of the Statutes of 2015).
- 39 (2)

(e) (1) This act will establish state policy for a clearly 1 2 communicated, planned, and orderly transition-from-outdated 3 technology to cleaner to advanced technologies, so that continuity of service for consumers and businesses is ensured, while 4 5 maintaining safeguards to preserve universal connectivity. 6

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(3)

7 (2) This act will ensure that the advanced alternative services 8 replacing legacy services provide quality voice service and access 9 to emergency communications as part of a 21st century policy 10 framework.

11 (4)

12 (3) This act will ensure that advanced alternative services are 13 available to replace legacy services before the transition, so that 14 all Californians are able to benefit from the opportunities presented 15 by advanced technologies and services.

16 SEC. 2. Section 711 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to 17 read:

18 711. (a) A Before seeking to withdraw traditional 19 circuit-switched and other legacy telephone services pursuant to 20 this section, a telephone corporation transitioning to IP-enabled 21 services and networks shall complete a customer education and 22 outreach program explaining the IP transition, its benefits and 23 advantages, including the which may include environmental 24 benefits and advantages, and a description of the advanced services 25 available to consumers. The customer education and outreach program shall also include information regarding the projected 26 27 timeframes for the transition, including the fact that the withdrawal 28 of any voice grade single-line telephone service will not take place 29 prior to January 1, 2020.

30 (b) A telephone corporation planning to discontinue any voice 31 grade single-line circuit-switched legacy telephone service shall 32 first give prior notice to the commission certifying both of the 33 following:

34 (1) The telephone corporation has completed the education and 35 outreach program prescribed in subdivision (a).

36 (2) An alternative voice service is available for the affected 37 customers in the affected area.

38 (c) Upon receipt of the notice to withdraw, the commission shall 39 conduct a technical review to confirm that the alternative service

40 has all of the following elements:

1	(1) Voice grade access to the public switched telephon	e network
2	or its successor.	

3 (2) Real-time, two-way voice communications.

4 (3) Access for end users of those services to the local emergency

5 telephone systems described in the Warren-911-Emergency
6 Assistance Act (Article 6 (commencing with Section 53100) of
7 Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government

8 Code), and where available, enhanced 911 access.

9 (4) Alternative services that require requiring a residential power

10 supply to operate shall also provide backup-battery capability

11 consistent with the standard are in compliance with the 12 backup-battery capability standards established by the Federal

12 *backup-ballery capability standards* C 13 Communications Commission.

14 (d) The commission's technical review confirmation process 15 shall be limited to the determination of whether the alternative 16 service has the elements set forth in subdivision (c) and shall be completed within 120 days from receipt of notice from the 17 18 telephone corporation pursuant to subdivision (b). If the 19 commission fails to complete its technical review within 120 days 20 from receipt of notice, the telephone corporation will be 21 conclusively presumed to have complied with the requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c). 22

23 (e) Upon completion of the requirements of subdivisions (b), 24 (c), and (d) for voice grade single-line *circuit-switched legacy* 25 telephone services, but no sooner than January 1, 2020, a telephone corporation may elect to discontinue any legacy telephone service, 26 27 upon giving no less than 90-days' prior notice to the affected 28 customers and to the commission. If the discontinuance of legacy 29 telephone service includes voice grade single-line services, the 30 notice shall include information regarding the availability of an 31 alternative service as verified confirmed by the commission-in the 32 technical review, how to petition the commission for review of 33 the availability of the alternative service at the customer's location, and any environmental benefit that will come with the 34 35 discontinuance of legacy services and the migration to alternative services. and how to seek commission review if the customer 36 believes the alternative service is not available at the customer's 37 location. During the notice period, the telephone corporation shall 38 continue to provide the legacy telephone service to the affected 39 40 customers, except a customer that disconnects or changes the

features of the service, but shall have no obligation to provide the 1 2 legacy telephone service to any new customers in the affected area. 3 (f) Notwithstanding Section 710, within Within 30 days after 4 receipt of a telephone corporation's notice of withdrawal of legacy 5 voice service, a customer may petition request in writing that the 6 commission-to review the availability of the alternative service at 7 the customer's location. The commission shall-issue an order 8 disposing of the petition not later than 60 days after the filing of 9 the petition. review and resolve the customer's request within 60 10 days of receipt of the request. The commission's review shall be 11 limited to determining whether an alternative service that has the 12 elements set forth in subdivision (c) is available to the customer 13 at that customer's location. If the commission determines after an 14 investigation that no that an alternative service is not available to 15 the customer at the customer's location, the commission shall 16 attempt to identify a willing provider of voice service to serve the 17 customer. If no willing provider is identified, the commission may 18 order the withdrawing telephone corporation to provide voice 19 service to the customer at the customer's location for a period no 20 longer than 12 months after withdrawal. The willing provider or 21 the withdrawing telephone corporation may utilize any technology 22 or service arrangement to provide the voice services as long as it 23 meets the requirements of subdivision (c). 24 (g) By September 1, 2019, the commission shall establish a 25 universal connectivity program to ensure that those customers for 26 whom the commission has ordered the withdrawing telephone 27 corporation to provide voice services for the 12-month period in 28 subdivision (f) will continue to receive voice service. 29 (g) If an order to continue to provide voice service to a customer 30 is issued pursuant to subdivision (f), during the period in which 31 the withdrawing telephone corporation is required to provide voice 32 service, the commission shall evaluate whether an alternative 33 service has become available for the customer that is the subject 34 of the order. If an alternative service meeting the elements of

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subdivision (c) does not become available during the period of theorder, the commission may order the withdrawing telephone

37 corporation to continue to provide voice service to the affected

38 customer until an alternative service is available at the customer's

39 location. The withdrawing telephone corporation may utilize any

technology or service arrangement to provide the voice service as
 long as it meets the requirements of subdivision (c).

3 (h) Nothing in this section grants the commission jurisdiction

4 or control over an alternative service except as specifically set 5 forth in this section.

6 (i) Nothing in this section affects a telephone corporation's 7 ability to withdraw services under any other law.

8 (j) Nothing in this section affects or changes the commission's 9 authority to implement and enforce Sections 251 and 252 of the 10 federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. Secs.

11 251 and 252), including, but not limited to, the authority to 12 arbitrate and enforce interconnection agreements pursuant to

13 Section 252(b).

(k) Nothing in this section affects or changes the obligations of
an incumbent local exchange carrier pursuant to Sections 251 and
252 of the federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47)

17 U.S.C. Secs. 251 and 252). For these purposes, "incumbent local

18 exchange carrier" is defined as in subsection (h) of Section 251

19 of Title 47 of the United States Code.

20 SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to

21 Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because

22 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school

23 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or

24 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty

25 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of 26 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within

the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California

28 Constitution.

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