

# STATE OF MISSOURI

# **PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**TRANSCRIPT** 

FILED

OCT 03 1988

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CASE NO.	: TA-88-218, et al.
	tter of the application of AMERICAN
	SERVICES, INC., for a certificate of
	onvenience and necessity to provide
	e operated-assisted resold
rerecommu	mication services.
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DATE	: SEPTEMBER 20, 1988
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1	STATE OF MISSOURI
2	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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4	At a Hearing of the Public Service
5	Commission, held at Jefferson City,
6	Missouri, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd
7	days of September, 1988.
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10	CASE NO. TA-88-218, et al.
11	AMERICAN OPERATOR SERVICES, INC.,
12	for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide
13	telecommunication services.
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15 16	BEFORE:
17	BETH O'DONNELL, Presiding,
18	HEARING EXAMINER.
19	ALLAN G. MUELLER, JAMES M. FISCHER,
20	COMMISSIONERS.
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24	REPORTED BY:
25	DEBBIE J. TWEEDY, RPR BARBARA A. SKALLA, CCR SHELLIE E. BYERS, CCR, RPR

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4	FOR: AMERICAN OPERATOR SERVICES, INCORPORATED d/b/a NATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICES.
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8	FOR: INTERNATIONAL TELECHARGE, INC. TELECONNECT COMPANY.
10	ANDREW KEVER, Attorney at Law
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13	FOR: INTERNATIONAL TELECHARGE, INC.
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16	FOR: CITIZENS TELEPHONE COMPANY.
17	CONTEL OF MISSOURI, INC. CONTEL SYSTEM OF MISSOURI, INC.
18	EASTERN MISSOURI TELEPHONE COMPANY. FIDELITY TELEPHONE COMPANY.
19	MID-MISSOURI TELEPHONE COMPANY. MISSOURI TELEPHONE COMPANY.
20	NORTHEAST MISSOURI RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY. WEBSTER COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY.
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11	314 East High Street Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
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13	JEAN L. KIDDOO, Attorney at Law Swidler & Berlin
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15	Washington, D.C. 2000/
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1	JONI K. OTT, First Assistant Public Counsel MARK D. WHEATLEY, Assistant Public Counsel
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6	Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
7	FOR: STAFF OF THE MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
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#### PROCEEDINGS

(Written Entries of Appearance filed.)
(EXHIBIT NOS. 2 THROUGH 8, 12, 12-A, 13,

13-A, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17-A, 18, 19, 19-A, AND 20 WERE MARKED

BY THE REPORTER FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: This hearing of the Missouri Public Service Commission shall come to order.

The Commission has set for hearing at this time Case No. TA-88-218, et al.

At this point each party may make his or her oral entry of appearance beginning with the applicants.

We'll go ahead and use the usual order of after the applicants, the Staff and Public Counsel and then the intervenors.

MR. JOHNSON: May it please the Commission.

Mark Johnson of the law firm of Spencer, Fane, Britt &

Browne, appearing on behalf of the applicant American

Operator Services, Incorporated, doing business under the

name of National Telephone Services.

MR. BROWNLEE: May it please the Commission.

Let the record show the entry of appearance of Richard

Brownlee of the law firm of Hendren & Andrae, 235 East High

Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, 65101, appearing on behalf

of International Telecharge, Inc., or denominated ITI, and

Teleconnect.

And I'd also introduce Andrew Kever, who can
make his own entry of appearance; and we have complied with
the local rule regarding a foreign attorney practicing
before the Missouri Public Service Commission. And that
filing will be made today.
we write. Andrew Youan from Rickerstaff.

MR. KEVER: Andrew Kever from Bickerstaff, Heath & Smiley, 1800 San Jacinto Boulevard, Austin, Texas, appearing on behalf of ITI.

MR. STEWART: May it please the Commission. Charles Brent Stewart, P.O. Box 360, Jefferson City, Missouri, 65102, appearing on behalf of the Staff of the Missouri Public Service Commission.

MS. OTT: Let the record reflect the appearance of Joni K. Ott and Mark Wheatley. And we are appearing on behalf of the Office of the Public Counsel and the public. And our mailing address is P.O. Box 7800, Jefferson City, Missouri, 65102.

MR. BOUDREAU: Let the record reflect the appearance of Paul A. Boudreau and W.R. England, III, with the law firm of Hawkins, Brydon, Swearengen & England.

Mailing address is Post Office Box 456, Jefferson City,

Missouri, appearing on behalf of the independent telephone company group, which is a group comprised of Contel of

Missouri, Inc.; Contel System of Missouri, Inc.;

Webster County Telephone Company; Missouri Telephone

1	Company; Eastern Missouri Telephone Company; Fidelity
2	Telephone Company; Citizens Telephone Company of
3	Higginsville, Missouri; Mid-Missouri Telephone Company; and
4	Northeast Missouri Rural Telephone Company.
5	MR. HORN: May it please the Commission.
6	Thomas J. Horn on behalf of Southwestern Bell Telephone
7	Company, 100 North Tucker, Room 630, St. Louis, Missouri,
8	63101.
9	MR. MAULSON: Vern Maulson, 1312 East Empire
10	Street, Bloomington, Illinois, appearing on behalf of GTE
11	North Incorporated.
12	MR. KNOWLES: May it please the Commission.
13	David K. Knowles appearing on behalf of United Telephone
14	Company of Missouri, 5454 West 110th Street, Overland Park,
15	Kansas.
16	MR. ROYER: Mark Royer, 1100 Walnut,
17	Room 2432, Kansas City, Missouri, 64106, appearing on behalf
18	of AT&T Communications of the Southwest, Inc.
19	MR. REINE: Willard C. Reine, attorney at
20	law, 314 East High Street, Jefferson City, Missouri,
21	appearing on behalfas local counsel on behalf of the
22	Operator Assistance Networks.
23	As co-counselshe can make her own entry of
24	appearanceis Ms. Jean L. Kiddoo of the law firm of
25	Swidler & Berlin in Washington. We have not completely

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complied with the outstate counsel matter; but I do have a photocopy of certificates from the District of Columbia Court of Appeals dated February '87, which we will file today. And we will obtain new ones in the next few days.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you.

MS. KIDDOO: Jean L. Kiddoo appearing on behalf of Operator Assistance Network. I'm with the law firm of Swidler & Berlin, 3000 K Street, Washington, D.C., 20007.

MR. CADIEUX: Edward J. Cadieux--no relation--MCI Telecommunication--appearing on behalf of MCI Telecommunications Corporation, 100 South 4th Street, Suite 1200, St. Louis, Missouri, 63102.

MR. NEWMARK: May it please the Commission. My name is Philip R. Newmark, and I'm appearing here on behalf of Midwest Independent Coin Payphone Association, intervenor. My address is 7777 Bonhomme, Suite 1910, Clayton, Missouri, 63105.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Boudreau, am I right you are representing also Missouri Telephone Company of Eastern Missouri?

MR. BOUDREAU: Yes, that's correct.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Everyone then has made their oral entry of appearance.

At this time then we will entertain the

opening statements of the parties, and the order we will do
that in is the order that the parties have agreed on for
presentation of their cases. Therefore, we will begin with
Mr. Johnson for American Operator Services. I will remind
you that each of the parties have ten minutes.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Madam Hearing
Examiner.

May it please the Commission. As I said
before, my name is Mark Johnson. I am with the law firm,

Kansas City law firm, of Spencer, Fane, Britt & Browne.

before, my name is Mark Johnson. I am with the law firm,
Kansas City law firm, of Spencer, Fane, Britt & Browne.

I'm appearing today on behalf of American Operator Services,
Incorporated, which has a d/b/a of National Telephone
Services.

American Operator Services has applied for a certificate of service authority to provide interexchange service and operator services in Missouri.

In my opening statement I'd like to address three substantive points: first, the origin and background of the operator services industry; second, the fact that the operator services industry has been examined by a number of other regulators; and, finally, I would like to address the concerns which Public Counsel has raised with respect to the provision of operator services in Missouri.

But before I address those points on behalf of National Telephone Services, I want to commend the

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Commission and its Staff for the excellent investigation which they have conducted in this case.

As we all know, the operator services industry has been a hot topic of late. It has generated quite a bit of controversy. Many proceedings in other states have, I think, generated more heat than light. I think that the Commission Staff in this case has conducted an excellent and dispassionate investigation and, I think, should be commended for that.

Now, with respect to the issues I mentioned a moment ago, until 1984 with the divestiture of AT&T, AT&T had a monopoly on operator-assisted long distance traffic. And there we're talking about long distance calls in which the caller dials the zero digit first.

Now, as we all know, divestiture has resulted in competition in a number of areas; and the area of operator services is the most recent of those areas. However, in much the same way as the interexchange carriers, like US Sprint and MCI, have created so much controversy when they first confronted AT&T with competition in the interexchange market, the providers of operator services in competition with AT&T have also created controversy.

As in all new industries, the new companies have stumbled a few times. There's no doubt about that. However, we're confident that as the industry matures, these

companies will assume the status of established and reliable carriers.

The new operator services companies are often referred to as "alternative operator service companies." Public Counsel refers to the companies in that way. We believe that a more accurate term and one which is fair to the applicants in this case is "competitive operator services."

Competitive operator services are in the public interest. House Bill 360 and various rulings of the Commission show that competition is often preferable to regulation, particularly where competition helps to influence the behavior of former monopoly providers and to bring new or improved services to the public.

Competitive operator services have brought competition to one of AT&T's last monopoly markets.

Competitive operator services companies give callers new options in how to access interexchange carriers other than AT&T and in how callers can charge their telephone calls, either to telephone company calling cards or to their own personal credit cards.

Competitive operator services have pioneered various innovative services for the transient caller, such as voice messaging.

Finally, competitive operator services

companies also help the owners of telephones in sharing the revenues generated from long distance traffic. We believe that competitive operator services is an exciting new industry and should be allowed to gain a foothold in Missouri.

Now, the second point in my opening statement is that this proceeding is not the first in which operator services have been investigated. Investigations have been conducted by NARUC, the FCC, and many state commissions.

NARUC state issues task force found that the alleged problems with the industry are not nearly as severe as had been expected. And its report, in fact, concludes that the states should not refuse to authorize these services. The FCC concluded that the rigors of competition will sufficiently regulate the industry. And, finally, many state commissions have looked into operator services and found them to be in the public interest.

Now, my third point, which I mentioned a moment ago, concerns the Public Counsel's opposition to the provision of competitive operator services in Missouri. In fact, of the many parties here today, it is only the Public Counsel which opposes the authorization of this service. Public Counsel has expressed a number of objections, none of which has any basis today.

Public Counsel's concerns were premature and based on incomplete information. Now, what were those concerns and how have they been addressed?

First, Public Counsel complains that the

applicants charge excessive rates. In fact, in this case

NTS has proposed a tariff which contains rates less than

5 percent higher than Southwestern Bell's presently tariffed rates. Hardly excessive.

Second, Public Counsel complains about carrier identification. But NTS identifies itself to every caller on every call.

Third, Public Counsel claims to be concerned about ensuring unfettered access to all interexchange carriers including AT&T. On that point, where it's possible, NTS does provide such access through a process called splashback, which has been addressed in the prefiled testimony and, I think, will probably be the subject of some cross-examination.

Where splashback isn't possible, that's due to the technical limitations of the telephones from which the caller is placing the call. It has nothing to do with any limitations of the NTS network or those of the other operator service companies here today.

Now, fourth, Public Counsel states that operator services companies do not properly handle emergency phone calls in which people want access to a provider of

emergency services--ambulance, police, or fire, for example. However, the evidence shows and will show, we think, to the Commission's satisfaction that NTS does, in fact, process those calls in an expeditious fashion.

Fifth, Public Counsel objects to a local exchange company disconnecting the service of customers who fail to pay operator service company charges. In this case, the operator service providers seek nothing more than the treatment which interexchange carriers receive.

The local exchange companies disconnect service of customers who fail to pay interexchange carrier charges. And we believe that the local exchange companies should be able to disconnect the service for the people who fail to pay undisputed operator service charges.

Now, sixth and finally, Public Counsel believes that operator service companies charge intentionally for uncompleted calls. In that regard, operator service companies charge for incomplete calls only in the uncommon situation where the local exchange company does not provide a service call answer supervision and the caller lets the phone ring for an inordinate length of time. This is a rare situation and is, in fact, beyond the control of the operator service company.

In short, we believe we have responded to the concerns expressed by Public Counsel.

We believe, in summary, that the evidence does show that competitive operator services is in the public interest and that my client, NTS, should be certificated to provide that service in Missouri. The fact that competitive operator services are in the public interest will be confirmed when this industry becomes recognized as a solid player in the

telecommunications field. And let me give you an example of that.

Five years ago we were all talking about MCI and US Sprint as new people on the block. Today they're just like everyone else. I think we treat them and we consider them as if they have always been here. I think five years from today we'll think the same thing about the operator service companies. We will see after there's a shakeout in this field due to competition that the companies that survive that shakeout will be reliable providers of operator services and will be viewed as substantial contributors to a fully competitive telecommunications Thank you very much. industry.

> EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Johnson. Mr. Brownlee.

MR. BROWNLEE: Thank you. May it please the Again my name is Richard Brownlee. I'm Commission. representing International Telecharge, Inc., or ITI, and

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Teleconnect.

Both of these carriers have previously been certificated by the Missouri Public Service Commission to provide interexchange resale services on an intrastate interLATA and intraLATA basis. That was in the series of certification cases involving the, quote, "traditional reseller."

These two companies have exactly the same certificate as does Sprint, as MCI, as AT&T from this Commission to provide those types of services. And what we have merely done is filed tariffs to allow us to provide competitive operator services so that we can provide the services as does AT&T, as does Sprint, as does a company in Joplin, LDS, who are presently tariffed and authorized to provide the competitive operator services. We think approval is required by this to avoid the discrimination that is presently existing.

The case is not a new issue. As Mr. Johnson correctly pointed out, the NARUC staff subcommittee has investigated this, taken a national poll; and they in, I believe, August of this year adopted a resolution of proving competitive operator services under certain conditions, which uniquely enough are the same conditions that the Staff has recommended, Mr. VanEschen in his testimony. This is not new to this state.

ITI has been approved in approximately 34 other states. There are some states that do not even require approval. Teleconnect that has operated in a more midwest or central portion has either been approved or sought approval in 15 states where it's centrally located.

It's not new because the Staff has made an excellent investigation, and I can concur with Mr. Johnson's comments regarding it seemed to be fair. It was rationed and reasonable; and I believe the recommendations that the Staff made, in fact, almost to the letter have been complied with by both of my clients in their tariff filings.

The places where there have not been a total compliance are really problems of a technical nature that should have been resolved in a meeting between the various parties as opposed to this hearing today. That's the way to resolve those kind of technical questions.

What this case is is Public Counsel's preconceived notion that competitive operator services is not in the public interest. That testimony and that decision was made before they ever investigated operator services in this state. It's based on aged data. It's based on incomplete data and inaccurate data. And as, again, Mr. Johnson said, Public Counsel, I believe, is the only person that is both technically and philosophically opposed to competitive operator service that's in this room.

Public Counsel's concerns--and I'm not going to go through them. Mark did. --are regarding excessive rates, I can point out that my two clients are charging and have tariffed rates before the Commission that are equal to or below AT&T rates for exactly the same service.

Both of my companies have supplied cost data required under House Bill 360 that I think tentatively have been, if I can say, approved by the Staff as being not unjust and not unreasonable, not cross-subsidized.

The Public Counsel had a concern of notice to the users. My companies provide that notice and have long before the Public Counsel or Staff concern. Complaint procedures are provided. Rates are provided over the telephone if you ask.

The end user access to the interexchange carrier of choice, as Mr. Johnson said, is the term of "splashing." We believe that we are in agreement with that policy where it's technically possible. In some cases, I believe, where Feature B access is being utilized it's just not technically possible. However, I think both my companies are switching to Feature Group D where they'll have answer supervision where that problem will no longer exist. Again it's a developing industry.

There was a problem with incomplete calls, that we intentionally billed for incomplete calls. That is

a total misstatement, and it's not reflected in the evidence or in fact. And if there is a problem where there is a misbilled call that I can assure you occurs in the local exchange area in the interexchange carrier area where there are errors made in billing with typical resellers, there's a full refund policy.

The billing and collection, we believe that the operator services' name should appear on the bill so the person knows who was handling the call.

Emergency calls, we believe that our companies have developed emergency call procedures that equal to any local exchange carrier in terms of quality of handling, speed of handling, and accuracy of handling. You'll see a tape on that that's been sponsored by International Telecharge.

The disconnection policy, we believe we would comply with the rules of the Missouri Public Service Commission disconnection. If it's a tariffed rate approved by the Commission and the customer does not pay the bill, he ought to be disconnected pursuant to the rules of the Commission. We're asking again just to be on an even playing field.

In summary, a review of the Hearing Memo-which I think most the parties--it will be received at a
late time, but I think most parties concur with generally--

reveals that there is almost uniform agreement as to what is at issue before the Commission and, I think, almost uniform agreement that competitive operator services are, in fact, competitive, are in the public interest and should be offered.

We believe that this matter should have been resolved in a settlement. It should be in a meeting today as opposed to this formal hearing requiring the time and trouble of all the parties and the Commission. We urge that there be an early resolution of the matter, approval of the tariffs, conclusion that there is a competitive declaration so that the operator of those desiring to provide competitive operator services may do so under an equal and fair regulation by the Missouri Public Service Commission.

Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you,

Mr. Brownlee.

Mr. Newmark.

MR. NEWMARK: We have no opening statement.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Newmark.

Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: May it please the Commission.

The Staff in this case is recommending that applicant AOSI be granted its requested certificate of service authority provided it makes available to the appropriate local

exchange companies and to the Staff its percentage interstate/intrastate, interLATA/intraLATA use report.

Staff is further recommending that the tariffs of the other applicants be approved if they make changes to those tariffs reflecting Staff's recommended requirements.

Mr. Johnson correctly points out that the debate over operator services up to this point has been quite emotional. During the course of this hearing you no doubt will hear testimony that characterizes the applicants as the greatest thing in the telecommunications industry that's happened since the invention of telephone poles and telephone wire.

You will also no doubt hear testimony that characterizes the applicants as merely malevolent miscreants bent only upon making money at the end users' expense.

Since last spring the Staff has been investigating the issues presented in this case and has found neither characterization appropriate nor accurate. Instead, the Staff has found that the industry is going through some rapid changes and that competition has allowed the proliferation of new service offerings as well as new providers of existing services. The applicants who offer operator services are simply a part of this industry revolution and evolution.

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Staff has also found, however, that customers have often been confused and customer complaints regarding operator services have, in fact, existed.

The Commission at this point is now faced with a task, at least to the extent of the applicants in this case and its effect on them in particular, of formulating an appropriate regulatory response to the issue of operator services.

Staff in its testimony has made several recommendations which are designed to permit competition while at the same time provide the end users with basic and necessary regulatory protection which will enable the end user to make an informed choice as to who will provide their operator services.

In fact, as already mentioned, Staff's proposed guidelines are quite similar to the NARUC resolution which was passed in July of 1988. Staff is concerned to one degree, however, that in order to make these guidelines applicable to all providers of operator services that it may be necessary to establish a spinoff rulemaking docket perhaps from this proceeding so that the application of these guidelines and rules would be universally applicable.

In any case, Staff believes that its recommendations are generally not controversial. I believe

even Public Counsel to some extent has signed on to most of them provided you get past the first question of whether operator services and competition in that market is in the public interest.

The Staff would urge the Commission to carefully consider Staff's recommendation in the context at least today of the instant applicants. Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Stewart.

Ms. Ott.

MS. OTT: Thank you, your Honor.

And may it please the Commission. As the testimony of Public Counsel witness, M. Dianne Drainer, indicates, Public Counsel is, in fact, opposed to AOS in the state of Missouri. We believe that AOS is contrary to the public interest. And for purposes of our argument, we have defined AOS as the operator services provided by a company such as AOSI or ITI who enters into a contract with a business that provides telecommunication services to transient end users. Examples of these types of businesses would be hotels, motels, hospitals, and pay phones.

The things--there are actually a couple of things that we think make AOS services unique and different from other IXC providers and other IXC services. And that is, first, that the revenues derived from these transient end users constitute the vast majority, if not 100 percent,

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of the AOS provider's revenues.

The second and more important distinction is that the AOS customer is not the end user. It is instead the company that contracts with the AOS provider to provide the operator services to his transient end users. These contracts generally provide for commissions to be paid to the AOS customer based upon a percentage of the revenues collected and/or billed. For this reason, both the AOS provider and his customer stand to benefit from excessively high operator rates.

This is unlike normal phone service provided by what we would consider to be traditional IXCs where they don't benefit from providing or from charging excessive rates because—even against transient end users because of their other IXC services. If they started gouging transient end users, this would necessarily have an impact on their other services, on their company reputation and image, and people would start canceling their subscribership to that IXC. This is not the case with AOS providers.

Public Counsel takes the position that AOS is contrary to the public interest for four general reasons. The first reason, as I already mentioned, is the excessively high rates.

Aside from the commissions that are a part of the AOS rates, oftentimes the AOS provider also--or the

AOS customer also tacks on a surcharge. This surcharge is in addition to the rate charged by the AOS provider. Sometimes, depending on the contract, the AOS provider will actually share in a portion of that surcharge. Sometimes the AOS provider will actually collect the surcharges pointed out in Mr. Bryan's testimony on behalf of the customer.

Examples of the types of excessive rates that are being charged by AOS providers are continued in the schedules that are attached to Ms. Drainer's direct testimony.

The second reason that we believe that the provision of AOS is against the public interest is because there is a general lack of awareness on the part of the public that AOS even exists.

The AOS providers and their customers, as I pointed out earlier, have a financial incentive not to advertise the fact that AOS is being provided in that equipment. Moreover, it's our position that the AOS providers and the AOS customers have, in fact, not been providing adequate notice to their customers.

A lot of attention has been placed in the testimony filed by the parties on branding. And by "branding" they mean an identification of the company when the call is first placed. You know, like, "Thank you for

calling AT&T" or "Thank you for calling ITI" and then at the very end of the call after the call is completed saying "Thank you for using AT&T" or "Thank you for using ITI."

It is our position that branding is a grossly inadequate means of educating consumers about AOS. And the similarities in company names like ITI, AT&T, and IT&T do nothing to clarify the situation for the consumers. The fact that ratepayers perceive the lack of adequate notification as a problem is illustrated in the complaint forms attached to both Ms. Drainer's testimony and, I guess, the attachments to Mr. VanEschen's testimony.

The third reason that Public Counsel believes that the provision of AOS is contrary to the public interest is because of the billing and collection abuses by the AOS providers. These we have categorized in four general categories.

Now, the first one was already mentioned; and that is billing for incomplete calls. I don't believe anywhere in our testimony we stated that this billing is intentional. The problem is is that it is occurring. There are examples in Ms. Drainer's testimony that show that at least one company bills for incomplete calls in the increments of three minutes being their basic increment at 99 cents a minute so that the bill for the incomplete call would be almost \$3 on that customer's local exchange bill.

The second problem, which is related to the excessive rates and the billing for incomplete calls, is the use of local disconnect for nonpayment of AOS charges.

The third general billing and collection abuse is the lack of point-to-point billing for calls that are splashed to another carrier, and I believe this was referred to in another party's opening statements.

For example, if I was to place a call from St. Louis to Jefferson City and I accessed AOSI or NTS, I would probably--my call would probably be handled by their operators who are located in Chicago. If I requested that my call be splashed to AT&T instead of NTS, my call would probably be handed off to AT&T in Chicago so that when I got my bill, it would show that I placed the call from Chicago to Jefferson City, not from St. Louis to Jefferson City. This problem results in customer confusion, and it has an impact on the jurisdictional payment of access charges.

The fourth and final billing and collection abuse is generally the lack of appropriate complaint procedures and the lack of a logo or a contact number for the AOS provider which would appear on the end user's bill. Even if a number is provided, a toll-free number, there have been complaints, as illustrated in Mr. VanEschen's attachments to his testimony, that these numbers are often busy. The customer is confused when they get a bill from

 the local exchange company with what they consider to be excessive charges on who to call and who is the appropriate party to deal with that problem.

Another related problem to the billing abuses is the fact that AOS providers accept calling cards of other IXCs. And it's our position that the acceptance of these calling cards is actually--is somewhat fraudulent. At best, it's incredibly misleading to the end user if he went through the trouble of obtaining a calling card of his carrier of choice and assuming that all of his calls would be billed by this carrier at rates that that customer felt comfortable with.

And then the fourth and final general reason that Public Counsel believes AOS is against the public interest is that AOS providers are currently operating illegally in this state. Regardless of what they say, regardless of what they're promising in the testimony, the fact remains that they are operating illegally today. They are charging excessive rates. They have tacked on surcharges. They are collecting these surcharges, and they are paying the commission. That is a fact.

And it is important to note that not one AOS provider has approved tariffs on file. Mr. Brownlee referred to ITI as having a certificate. It is our belief that ITI was granted the certificate as an accident. We

certainly weren't served with a copy of the application. We were unaware that they filed in the first place, and so we started investigating AOS.

They came in under the streamline procedures that were approved by you in the really big phone case where you found as a matter of public policy that competition in IXC services meaning NTS, WATS, and private line service was in the public interest and therefore all that a provider, an IXC, needed to prove was that they were financially viable. We don't believe that that streamline procedure should have been applied to AOS providers, and we would contend that all that certificate allows ITI to do is provide the normal type of interexchange services, not the AOS type services.

The one thing that both Mr. Brownlee and Mr. Johnson refer to in their opening statements is competition and the benefits of competition. Mr. Johnson even pointed out MCI. I would point out to you that there are no benefits of this competition flowing to end users. The only thing that we see flowing to end users is customer confusion, excessive rates, gouging of innocent and captive transient end users. We do not believe that this is what competition is intended to bring.

In conclusion, Public Counsel recognizes that we are making some very serious allegations, that we are questioning the very integrity and honesty of the AOS

business. We do not make these allegations lightly; and, believe me, if our evidence would have indicated any other possible interpretation that we could have made, we would have made it. We don't enjoy standing here and making these allegations, but we believe that our evidence does not allow us to conclude otherwise.

We would therefore ask that you reject
AOSI's application for certification, that you reject the
tariffs that ITI filed, that you order your General Counsel
to seek an injunction against all unauthorized AOS providers
in this state, and that you would order them to seek
statutory penalties against the unauthorized provision of
AOS.

Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Ms. Ott.

Mr. Boudreau.

MR. BOUDREAU: Thank you. I represent a small group of local exchange carriers that have similar interests in this proceeding. The interests are somewhat limited. I hope that's not immediately translated into being unimportant. We've intervened in this case because we feel like we may be affected by the entry of this new competitive service in this state, either directly or indirectly; directly in that local exchange carriers may act as billing agents for not only these particular companies

but for other competitive operator service companies.

We are also interested in the Commission's determination of several of the specific issues in this case; for instance, the disconnection policy, the policy of billing and collecting surcharges of customers of AOS providers.

We also are interested in this case indirectly in that the entry of these new competitors into the Missouri market affects our customers. And, in fact, we've been receiving--several of the companies have been receiving comments and inquiries and complaints from some of their customers about these services.

We've taken the position in this case that

AOS to the extent it's authorized in this state should be
subject to appropriate regulation to ensure that it's in the
public interest.

You will hear testimony from a couple of witnesses for several of the companies that I represent. We have a--they articulate a rather unique concern; unique in that none of the other parties have addressed this issue.

And I'd like to highlight that concern if I might.

The concern that I'd like to bring to the Commission's attention is essentially a networking problem that manifests itself as a billing problem. This generally happens in the context of an AOS provider handing the call

off to another carrier. Depending on how the call is handled, it may show up on a company's call records with an incorrect point of origin. In other words, instead of appearing as the calling party's point of origin, it may appear as the operator service location. This happens whenever the call is placed on the switched network at the operator service location.

The point of origin--this will happen possibly in a couple of contexts. The principal one that's been addressed in the prefiled testimony is when a call is splashed back or handed off to another operator service provider, generally AT&T. Depending on how the call is handled, if it's handed directly on to AT&T, thrown on a switched network at that point to be routed to AT&T, the operator service or the AOS provider's location will generally appear as the point of origin of that call. I want to emphasize that this can happen, however, any time the call is completed over the switched network. It's just a matter of where it's thrown on to the network for completion.

The problems that several of these companies have seen have been primarily customer confusion and some aggravation over trying to resolve the nature and the validity of a call that appears on the telephone company's records when it comes time--when they submit their bill.

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The local exchange companies that I represent have some difficulties in resolving these problems simply because they're difficult to diagnose as having been a call that was handed off what we would say is incorrectly. Generally the call records of the telecommunications companies are quite accurate; and sometimes it takes a rather lengthy inquiry to determine that the point of location is, in fact, an operator service center.

There is also a problem in that this will generally—it may result in an incorrect rating of a call whereas an intrastate call may be rated as an interstate call. I suppose it could happen—the opposite of that can occur, but I suspect it generally will handle—it will come up in the context of a call being rated as an interstate when it, in fact, is intrastate in nature.

This problem has been, I think, generally acknowledged in the testimony that has been prepared and submitted for the Commission's consideration. The remedies that have been proposed by the various parties vary somewhat, however; and that will need to be addressed as the proceeding goes on.

Our position is that an AOS provider should be able to demonstrate that its network can properly hand off a call to another carrier. And when I say "properly," properly in the context that the proper point of origin

 shows up in a company's call records. We believe that this is a case of first impression and, as such, is a proper context in which to address this issue. We request that the Commission in its deliberations consider this important issue. And that's all I have.

Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you,

Mr. Boudreau.

Mr. Horn.

MR. HORN: Thank you. May it please the Commission. Southwestern Bell acknowledges the entry of the applicants in the operator service market, and Southwestern Bell also recognizes the importance of providing fair competition and fair treatment of telephone customers with the provision of that service.

The Commission has before it in the Hearing Memorandum many of the concerns raised by all the parties and their positions on those concerns. Southwestern Eell is particularly and specifically concerned with two points: one, public safety, and, two, billing and collection.

First, with regard to public safety,

Southwestern Bell is concerned that the appropriate

mechanisms are in place that will allow a customer to access

the local exchange carrier for emergency service, or, in the

alternative, that the applicants, the operator service

providers, are able to afford adequate mechanisms to handle an emergency call.

With regard to billing and collection,

Southwestern Bell presently incurs revenues from providing

Southwestern Bell presently incurs revenues from providing billing and collection services. And as part of that billing and collection process, traditionally the Commission has allowed by rule disconnection for nonpayment of undisputed charges. Southwestern Bell wants to continue that billing process, and that can be done for the operator service providers if there are approved tariffs on file.

Mr. Brownlee has already indicated that that's the course he wants to take for ITI and Teleconnect. They have approved tariffs on file, and a disconnection for nonpayment can continue pursuant to that procedure.

Southwestern Bell looks to the Commission for clarification of the regulatory measures that will be taken with regard to the operator providers, and we also look that all of them be treated equally, not only the applicants in this case, but all the operator providers. In this regard, all the customers of the telephone network will be properly served. Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Horn.

Mr. Maulson.

MR. MAULSON: May it please the Commission.

I have a brief opening statement for GTE North. GTE North

does not take a position as to whether the relief requested by the applicants in this case should be granted. However, we do believe that the public interest is served as a result of competition in the provision of operator services. We think operator services are competitive services in the current telecommunications environment. And, as such, all operator service providers, including GTE, should be subject to equal levels of regulation and flexibility in providing the service.

We are concerned about complaints which we have received from customers about AOS providers, particularly concerning customers not being made aware that an AOS provider was performing the service rather than a carrier of the customer's choice and concerning the level of rates being charged by the AOS provider. We think that informed customer choice is critical to any competitive service. Here, the AOS provider should bear the responsibility and the cost to ensure customer expectations are being met as to the identity of the AOS provider and the charge that's being made.

Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Maulson.

At this point we've reached the parties who are not presenting witnesses, and I will call on them for their opening statements in the order they made their oral

1	entry of appearance.
2	Mr. Knowles.
3	MR. KNOWLES: United waives opening
4	statement.
5	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Knowles.
6	Mr. Royer.
7	MR. ROYER: Thank you, your Honor. Good
8	morning. My client, AT&T, has not taken a very active role
9	in this proceeding. We support the certification of the
10	applicants to the extent they are not already certified and
11	competition among IXCs in general. Beyond that, I think
12	Mr. Stewart is right.
13	This proceeding only involves the applicants
14	and their services; and if generic standards are desired, it
15	would require a separate rulemaking. Therefore, AT&T has
16	not responded in this docket to the application of various
17	standards and contentions regarding those standards to the
18	services of AT&T. Those issues would have to be addressed
19	separately, and we are more than willing to participate in
20	such an investigation if and when you should so order.
21	Thank you.
22	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Royer.
23	Mr. Reine or Ms. Kiddoo.
24	MS. KIDDOO: Thank you, Madam Examiner. May
25	it please the Commission. My name is Jean Kiddoo and I'm

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here representing Operator Assistance Network. I very much appreciate the opportunity to appear before you. It's a pleasure to be here again.

Let me explain OAN's interest in this OAN is interested in the generic issues which proceeding. are being considered in this proceeding. We take no position on the merits of the specific applications and tariff requests that are before you today.

OAN is not an operator service company. provides various billing and collection services to regional interexchange carriers and operator service providers, who I will refer to as OSPs.

To perform these services OAN has billing and collection agreements with numerous local exchange carriers, including Southwestern Bell, for billing of calls completed by OAN's IXC and OSP customers. OAN does not itself provide any operator services. It does not perform any call completion or call routing functions, and it does not add any charges to the rates specified by its customers. It serves as a billing agent. Furthermore, OAN's agreements with its IXC and OSP customers specify that they will comply with all applicable state and federal regulatory requirements.

Teleconnect, as Mr. Ricca's testimony points out, is a member of OAN; and Teleconnect is, in fact,

certified in Missouri to provide intrastate service and is requesting tariff authorization to do so for operator services.

In addition to data processing, OAN responds to billing inquiries on behalf of its member companies. Due to limitations and constraints in the LEC billing systems, it's OAN's name and not the name of its member companies who appears on the LEC bills.

OAN's participation in the billing inquiry process then helps to avoid customer confusion and ensures prompt resolution of inquiries by consumers. To handle customer inquiries, OAN uses local exchange carrier inquiry service. It contracts with the LECs for a fee to have them respond initially to customer inquiries and complaints.

OAN gives each LEC with whom it has a contract information about itself and how to respond to questions about who OAN is and who its members are. LECs are also given latitude to resolve disputes and a toll-free number that they can refer customers to, which is OAN's office in Los Angeles.

OAN supports and commends the Staff witness in this proceeding for his well-reasoned and balanced approach to operator services regulation. And with the limited exception of his recommendation that the Commission require that all operator service providers' names, not

billing agents' names, appear on local exchange carrier bills, we support his recommendations.

The exception to the Staff recommendation with respect to the name which appears on the local exchange carrier bills would effectively preclude OAN and other billing agent companies from being able to offer service to carriers like Teleconnect who will bill intrastate service in Missouri. OAN does not believe that that requirement is necessary where the LEC bills contain clear instructions for users to direct billing inquiries for a particular call to a toll-free number by either the local exchange carrier or the billing agent such as OAN.

The customer, by having that toll-free number on the customer's bill, has a clear and direct piece of information that it needs--or that he or she needs to ask or to inquire about specific charges.

exchange carrier where they handle billing inquiries has all the necessary information to resolve a call. As I said before--complaint. As I said before, the local exchange carrier has authority to resolve disputes up to certain dollar amounts, and it can refer larger disputes or other inquiries directly to the billing agent who has the call records and knows exactly what calls were made and what carrier made--carried those calls.

Besides, if the Staff's recommendation is approved, as I said, billing agents would be unable under current technical limitations in LEC billing systems to meet that requirement. And effectively Mr. VanEschen's recommendation that the Commission allow billing agents to bill on behalf of carriers would not be able to be implemented in this state.

Therefore, we urge the Commission not to require the names of individual operator service providers or interexchange carriers billing through an agent be listed on the bill. We have no objection to requirements of toll-free inquiry instructions be on the bill and that those instructions be implemented by the billing agent or the individual certificated carriers that it's billing on behalf of.

We also have no objection to requirement that OAN's name be included in the brand that an operator service provider provides at the time a call is made. Some of OAN's member companies do that. We don't feel it's necessary. We think the consumers—it's been OAN's experience that consumers are able to understand from local exchange customer service representatives and from OAN the nature of the OAN relationship to the carrier, but we have no objection to that requirement.

Thank you.

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EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Ms. Kiddoo.

Mr. Cadieux.

MR. CADIEUX: Your Honor, may it please the Commission. MCI's position in this case is basically one of support for the development of competition in the long distance operator services market. Like other long distance services, MCI believes that competition will ultimately result in lower rates to the consumer, increased innovation, and increased efficiency by the service providers.

MCI does not have a witness in this case.

However, having reviewed all the prepared testimony and monitored the case from a very early point and having participated in the prehearing conference, I'd like to make a few general comments before your deluge with the testimony itself on the intricacies of operator services.

First, I'd ask the Commission to focus on a couple of what I think are very relevant facts that can kind of get lost in the trees. One is that there has been, as the Commission is well aware, a huge amount of rhetoric and loose accusations made regarding AOS. Obviously and admittedly, that is a result of certain abuses that occurred most significantly when the industry first started.

Second, I'd ask the Commission to try to ignore the rhetoric. Focus on the individual facts here.

One of the primary facts in this case is, as Mr. VanEschen,

Staff's witness, correctly points out, operator service, long distance operator services, is another long distance service. It should—it is a service which some carriers will find necessary in order to be a full service provider and to compete on that basis. MCI certainly sees operator services in that light.

In that regard, there is no basis for regulating long distance operator services in any manner significantly different from the manner in which services of particular IXCs are currently regulated.

I'd also ask the Commission to take note of the fact that there are really two kinds of operator services involved in this case, although I don't think it's really portrayed that way in the testimony. There's operator services, long distance operator services, that are provided directly to the end user by an IXC. That's one type. There's operator services, long distance operator services, that are provided by an IXC through a traffic aggregator such as a hotel or a payphone to the end user. Okay. There are two types of services.

For the first type recognize that what we're talking about is an end user who has presubscribed his long distance carrier dialing 00 or dialing 00 plus a called number and getting an operator service provider of that IXC or under contract to that IXC. Alternatively, I guess the

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other option is to dial 1-0-XXX-0 or 1-0-XXX-0 plus a called number. And then, even though you've presubscribed to one carrier, you can get to the operator services provider of another IXC.

The reason I point that out is, to my knowledge, there is absolutely no hint of any problems, any special problems with that type of operator service—with that type of service. There certainly is absolutely no special regulatory concern and there is absolutely no need for any special type of regulation above and beyond what is normally exerted by the Commission on a particular IXC.

With respect to the second type of operator services, that which is provided through a traffic aggregator, admittedly, that's where complaints have occurred in the past.

But I would submit to you a couple of facts which have been touched upon by other people; one, the complaints seem to be decreasing dramatically. Two, the major problems with this traffic aggregator type of operator services seem, again as pointed out by Mr. VanEschen in his testimony, to fall into the categories of excessive rates and notification problems. I would submit to you that the Commission has the regulatory tools readily available which are very limited in scope to take care of those problems.

Regarding rates, you have a tariff

requirement. The rates are within your control. And as has been pointed out by the applicants' attorneys here, the rates in this case as proposed very closely track the rates of AT&T and Southwestern Bell. There can be no excessive rate allegation relevant in this proceeding.

Secondly, on notification, I won't get into the details. There is a lot of different proposals. But obviously I think it's clear that there are certain limited things that the Commission can require of the carriers that will convey the information to the end user as to who the carrier is.

The conclusion of all that is that for either type of operator service, Public Counsel's recommendation that the services not be authorized, should be denied in a blanket approach, that position is unwarranted and it's contrary to the evidence and it's contrary to the public interest.

There is one more specific issue that I raise only because it's been raised in some of the testimony and, I think, particularly in the rebuttal testimony, so I didn't see it as necessarily an issue until we got a little bit down the road in this case. And that involves what I'll call 1-0-XXX blocking.

The evidence will indicate that 1-0-XXX dialing is the standard method in an equal access

environment where a customer, an end user, can access a serving IXC other than the presubscribed carrier. The evidence suggests in this case that blocking of 1-0-XXX access occurs with some level--some undefined level of frequency. The evidence also indicates that the blocking occurs not as a result of actions of the operator services carriers, but as a result of apparently equipment limitations on the part of the traffic aggregators.

MCI's position with respect to 1-0-XXX access is that it is the standard universal method of accessing IXCs other than the presubscribed carrier.

1-0-XXX access needs to be available to ensure maximum customer choice of carriers, and it needs to be available in order to permit the competitive market to operate in its fullest and most efficient manner.

In conclusion, understanding and assuming for purposes of argument that this practice is not something being practiced by any of the parties in the hearing room today, at a minimum I would ask the Commission not to condone by any action it takes in this case, not to condone the block--the practice of blocking 1-0-XXX traffic.

As a final point, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Royer raised interesting points about the rulemaking possibility.

One alternative I would just throw out for the Commission is this. I would ask at a minimum that the Commission not turn

1	this case into a rulemaking in the sense that it adopt rigid
2	requirements for these applicants that it will not be
3	willing to at least reconsider and reevaluate in future
4	cases. And the reason I ask that is that different
5	carriers, I think, are capable of proposing different
6	solutions to different problems and get to the same point by
7	different routes; and I would just ask the Commission not to
8	preclude that possibility.
9	Thank you.
10	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Cadieux.
11	Mr. Johnson, are you ready to present your
12	witness?
13	MR. JOHNSON: I am, Madam Hearing Examiner.
14	American Operator Services calls Mr. James Bryan to the
15	stand.
16	(Witness sworn.)
17	
18	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Johnson, you may
19	proceed.
20	JAMES F. BRYAN testified as follows:
21	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOHNSON:
22	Q. Sir, for the record, could you state your
23	name and address.
24	A. James F. Bryan, 6100 Executive Boulevard,
25	Fourth Floor, Rockville, Maryland, 20852.
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1	Q. Mr. Bryan, by whom are you employed?
2	A. I'm employed by National Telephone Services.
3	Q. What position do you hold with that company?
4	A. I'm Director of Industry and Regulatory
5	Affairs.
6	Q. Mr. Bryan, in this case have you prefiled
7	testimony marked as Exhibits 2 and 3; that is, your direct
8	testimony being Exhibit 2 and rebuttal testimony being
9	Exhibit 3?
0	A. I have.
1	Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to
2	make in either your direct or rebuttal testimony?
3	A. Yes. I have several.
4	Q. Could you tell us what those are?
5	A. Certainly. To begin with on Page 5 on
6	Question 10
7	Q. Are you referring to your direct testimony?
8	A. This is the direct testimony, yes. Correct.
9	Q. And that is Exhibit 2?
20	A. Correct.
21	Q. Please proceed.
22	A. On Page 5 and Question 10, I would like to
23	update the response to read: "NTS is currently originating
24	traffic in 46 states and the District of Columbia and
25	expects to be originating traffic in the 48 contiguous

states before the end of calendar 1988. NTS is currently processing"--I'm sorry. "NTS's volume is currently approaching 3 million completed calls per month."

On Question 11, I'd like to change the number of authorized states in the first line to "23." Then, on the second line, it should be changed to read: "The following 14 jurisdictions . . . ." This is referring to jurisdictions who require either a registration or which do not regulate resale.

The following states should be deleted from this list: New Mexico, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia. And Arizona should be added to that list. Immediately following the sentence "In the following," the number should be changed to "nine states, NTS has been awarded a certificate of public convenience . . . " Washington, West Virginia, and South Carolina should be added to the list of certifications issued.

- Q. Do you have any additional changes, Mr. Bryan?
- A. Yes. Still in the direct testimony, on Page 6, Question 12, I'd like to add that NTS also contracts with interexchange carriers and resellers that lack the resources or who do not desire to develop their own operator services.

On Page 15, Question 23, the first sentence should be changed to read: "NTS's proposed initial rates are identical to those approved by the Commission for Southwestern Bell," and add the phrase, "prior to the new rates effective July 1, 1988, with few exceptions."

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And I'd like to comment--I'm sorry I didn't have the new tariff when these rates were proposed.

MR. MAULSON: Could you read that again, please.

THE WITNESS: Yes. "NTS's proposed initial rates are identical to those"--and delete the word "already"--"approved by the Commission for Southwestern Bell." And then add the phrase "prior to the new rates effective July 1, 1988."

BY MR. JOHHSON:

- Q. Mr. Bryan, do you have any additional changes to make?
  - A. Just two more. I'm sorry.

On Page 22, there was a word processing error which was not caught prior to the filing of testimony. The second paragraph on the page starting with "For non-911 emergency calls," actually was in response to Question 29 on the previous page. However, the answer is now--has been rendered obsolete and therefore should be deleted in its entirety.

1	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: That whole paragraph:
2	THE WITNESS: Yes.
3	BY MR. JOHNSON:
4	Q. And do you have any information to
5	substitute for that?
6	A. And substituting for that in response to
7	Question 29 on Page 21, I would like to add that we have
8	recently updated ourupgraded our operator handling system
9	to significantly improve the manner in which we handle
10	emergency calls.
11	An incoming 0- call or any other type of
12	call which is identified as emergency call by the operator
13	has the originating address on the operator screen. By
14	depressing two keys on the operator console, the operator
15	summons the emergency numbers assigned to that originating
16	location to her screen. By depressing one single additional
17	key, the appropriate emergency number is automatically
18	outdialed and the emergency service providing agency
19	accessed.
20	The operator remains on the line in a
21	conference call with the originating caller and the
22	emergency service until the appropriate relief is released
23	by the agency. The operator has the ability to access, in
24	addition, a fairly significant additional data base of
25	services if an emergency falls outside the normal poison,

police, fire, and so forth.

A final update and clarification addresses the questions on Page 25, Question 32, of the direct testimony and Page 3, Question 6, of the rebuttal testimony in which I'm addressing the access which NTS traditionally allows to AT&T through the NTS network.

NTS has temporarily been forced to suspend allowing direct access through the NTS operator to AT&T for calls originating from nonairport located pay phones. This approximates 25--20 to 25 percent of our total volume of originated calls.

The reason for this is that AT&T apparently has not been validating the billing methods used for these calls when passed to them for completion and has billed approximately \$10,000 worth of fraudulently billed calls originated in this manner back to NTS. We cannot continue to absorb the expense of both originating access on these calls as well as absorb all costs of AT&T's toll on these calls. Therefore, we have discontinued allowing access for this relatively small segment of originating calls through NTS's network.

- Q. Mr. Bryan, to clarify that, is it your testimony that 20 to 25 percent of your traffic is--involves calls which the caller asks to be handed off to AT&T?
  - A. No. I'm sorry. This is--20 to 25 percent

1	1
1	of the originating traffic is on lines on which a call would
2	not be passed to AT&T on request. The actual percentage of
3	requests to be passed to AT&T I could not address. It
4	doesn'tit's not significant.
5	Q. Mr. Bryan, do you have any additional
6	changes to your testimony?
7	A. No, I do not.
8	Q. With the changes
9	MR. ROYER: Your Honor, I think I'd like to
10	ask that that be stricken on the grounds that this is not an
11	appropriate time or place to start making allegations and
12	complaints regarding AT&T. We will have, of course, no
13	opportunity to respond to this that he is making these
14	allegations at this time. And I think that's improper, and
15	it should be stricken.
16	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Johnson.
17	MR. JOHNSON: We would be happy to introduce
18	into evidence the letters from AT&T in which they have
19	requested that we pay the fraudulent calls in which AT&T has
20	failed to and refused to validate the fraudulent calls if
21	you would like us to do so.
22	MR. ROYER: I don't necessarily see that
23	that's necessary. I'm not prepared to address these at this

time. I think I had no notice that this was going to be

brought up. It has been brought up and I think improperly

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so. And I shouldn't be required to have to respond to something that is brought up on the day of the hearing when--I'm not the applicant. And my services necessarily, and dealings with these people, are not at issue in this case.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, I do take issue with Mr. Royer's allegation that our relationship with AT&T is not at issue in this hearing. In fact, it very much is so. The testimony of all of the parties indicates that various practices of AT&T have, in fact, resulted in the customer confusion which the local exchange companies take up the task for. I don't think Mr. Royer can claim surprise by that.

change, it seems to me, in his testimony, less in the nature of a correction and more in the nature of additional testimony. Unless you can show me some reason why this could not have been taken care of on prefiled, I'm inclined to sustain the objection.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, I was not made aware of this until last evening. This matter-BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q. Mr. Bryan, did this matter occur after the filing of your testimony?

A. This is subsequent event, your Honor. At

1	the time the prefiled testimony was prepared, we were, in
2	fact, passing to AT&T all calls from whatever location on
3	request. This is within the last three weeks that this
4	change in policy has been made. It's also within the last
5	three weeks that we received the bills from AT&T.
6	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: The change in policy,
7	as I understand it, was made three weeks ago?
8	THE WITNESS: Within the last three weeks.
9	I'm not certain the exact date of the programming change.
10	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: More than two weeks
11	ago?
12	THE WITNESS: I'm not certain, your Honor.
13	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: I'm going to sustain
14	the objection, and the matter will be stricken as to this
15	particular testimony.
16	MR. JOHNSON: Can I find out precisely what
17	objection you are sustaining, what testimony will be
18	excluded from the record?
19	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: The so-called
20	correction as I understand it, they were from Page 25 of
21	the direct, which is Exhibit 2, and Page 3 of Exhibit 3. Am
22	I correct in saying that those were thethat's my
23	rememberance of
24	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
<b>2</b> 5	MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, for the record, I

would state that it is my belief that this testimony should be admitted. Mr. Royer will have sufficient opportunity to cross-examine the witness if he wishes to take issue with it. We believe it's relevant. We believe it should be considered by the Commission in rendering its decision.

testimony was scheduled in this case and since, from what the witness has said, it appears that there was ample time to supplement, it's my belief that the motion to strike is appropriate.

You may continue, Mr. Johnson.

#### BY MR. JOHNSON:

Q. Mr. Bryan, with the additions and corrections which the Hearing Examiner has allowed you to make, if I were to ask you the same questions which appear in your rebuttal and direct testimony, would your responses be the same?

#### A. They would.

MR. JOHNSON: Given that, your Honor, I would offer Exhibits 2 and 3 into evidence and tender.

Mr. Bryan for cross-examination.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Hearing no objections to the receipt of

Exhibits 2 and 3, they will be received.

(EXHIBIT NOS. 2 AND 3 WERE RECEIVED IN

1	EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
2	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Brownlee.
. 3	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BROWNLEE:
4	Q. In opening statement, Mr. Bryan, there was a
5	statement made regarding whether the competitive operator
6	services companies such as yours accepts other IXC calling
7	cards. Does your company accept other IXC calling cards?
8	A. No, we do not. I think the issue that's
9	really involved here is the confusion between a local
10	exchange company card and an AT&T issued calling card. AT&T
11	has never severed itsaltered its
12	MR. WHEATLEY: I'm going to object. This
13	answer is not responsive to the question. The question
14	called for a yes or no answer as to whether they accepted
15	other IXC credit cards.
16	BY MR. BROWNLEE:
17	Q. Can you answer that yes or no?
18	A. We do not knowingly accept other IXC calling
19	cards.
20	Q. Why is the reason for that?
21	A. The rates of an interexchange carrier would
22	be set by that interexchange carrier and are more or less
23	identical to services provided by National Telephone. The
24	rates for an interexchange carrier calling card might be
25	reasonably expected by a user to be those of that carrier.

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A local exchange company card, on the other hand, typically does not have such reasonable expectations because a local exchange company can't offer a comparable set of services as those offered by National Telephone. As an interexchange service, the operator service provided by National Telephone is necessarily an interexchange carrier type service.

Because the numbers on an AT&T card would currently be the same as a local exchange company card, National Telephone and other competitive companies have no ability to discern simply by looking at the number that an AT&T card might be used.

In National Telephone's case, if a user identifies an AT&T card, the National Telephone operator will say, "I'm sorry, ma'am or sir, we cannot accept that card" and offers an alternative source of billing.

I'd like to point out that this is no different currently from the situation of an MCI subscriber at home staying in a hotel served by, for example, AT&T and placing a call on an 0+ basis from that hotel. I, for example, subscribe to MCI at home. I carry a calling card issued by CNP Telephone of Maryland.

I placed a number of calling card calls last night, some of which may have been intraLATA and some of which may have been interLATA. An intraLATA call was transported by United Telephone; interLATA, I presume, was

transported by AT&T. I have no contractual or subscriber 1 relationship with either of those companies; nor, might I 2 add, were either of those companies identified in the 3 processing of the call. The confusion, therefore, is simply due to 5 the up front processing of the call and the current lack of 6 branding or carrier identification in the processing of the I would submit that the user doesn't really have a 8 true reasonable expectation outside of the intraLATA carriage of what carrier would be processing the call. 10 Do you consider the business of competitive 0. 11 operator service to be competitive? I know that's a word 12 that utilizes or defines itself, but in terms of--are other 13 competitive operator services' businesses vying for business 14 in hotels, vying for business in hospitals and other 15 institutions that you currently provide service? 16 Absolutely. The companies in the industry Α. 17 compete with each other in the nondominant sense--the 18 nondominant companies compete with each other and with AT&T. 19 There is vigorous competition for the subscriber hase. 20 MR. BROWNLEE: I have nothing further. 21 Thank you. 22 EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, 23 Mr. Brownlee. 24

Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. STEWART:

- Q. Mr. Bryan, and I'm not sure you do use a billing agent, but if you did use a billing agent, would you want your company's name on the local exchange bill?
- A. Absolutely. And I do not use a billing agent. And we, incidentally, provide our own inquiry whenever possibly; so both my company's name and my company's telephone number most typically appear on the local exchange company bill.
- Q. Mr. Bryan, would you know the length of time it takes to reach your network after the call--after the caller dials 0 on a 0- call, do you have any idea?
- A. There are a number of factors that are beyond our control. The only studies we've been able to perform which have been statistically reliable indicate that a call is answered on the average between three and five seconds following delivery of the call to NTS's point of presence within the LATA. The time consumed by the customer premise equipment and the local exchange prior to delivery to our POP is beyond our control, and we've really not been able to be measure. But it's between three and five seconds from delivery to the POP.

MR. STEWART: I have no further questions.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Stewart.

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Ms. Kiddoo.

MS. KIDDOO: Thank you, your Honor.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. KIDDOO:

- Q. Mr. Bryan, are you aware of whether or not the local exchange carriers currently have the ability to put the names of individual operator service providers on a bill when they bill that call to a local billing agent?
  - A. It's my understanding they do not.
- Q. Mr. Freels, on behalf of ITI, testified in his rebuttal testimony, which I believe has been marked as Exhibit 7, in response to Question 9, that some local exchange companies do not have the capability of putting ITI's name on the bill. Is that ever the case for NTS?
- A. In currently active agreements that is not the case. There is one agreement which is in the process of implementation where that will be the case. These--included under this agreement are a number of smaller local exchange companies which have not previously developed multicarrier billing capabilities and currently bill only on behalf of AT&T. These carriers are participating in the National Exchange Carrier Association billing agreements and will be listing, I believe, NECA as the billing agent on our behalf.
- Q. So even though you don't bill through an agent, NTS would have--would not be able to put its name on the local exchange carrier bill in those situations; is that

correct?

A. That's my understanding of the way this particular arrangement will work. We've not yet billed live data, and I've not yet seen an end user bill issued under this arrangement. So I can't speak with any personal knowledge, but only from my understanding and representations of NECA as to what the resulting bill will be.

MS. KIDDOO: I have no further questions.

Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: When you refer to MICA, you're referring to--

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. NECA, N-E-C-A, National Exchange Carriers Association.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you.

Mr. Newmark.

MR. NEWMARK: I have no cross-examination.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you.

Mr. Boudreau.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BOUDREAU:

Q. Mr. Bryan, I believe that you've indicated in your rebuttal testimony in response to some concerns raised by Messrs. Schmersahl and Clark about some billing problems that there are a couple of proposed remedies to address these billing problems; is that correct?

1	A. That's correct.
2	Q. Is it your position that a call that is
3	handed off to another carrier cannot be redirected over the
4	network such that the proper point of origination appears on
5	the bill? The second of the se
6	A. By using traditional access methods, such as
7	Feature Group D presubscription, that is our position. That
8	is correct.
9	Q. Feature Group B presubscription is
10	A. D, I'm sorry, as in dog.
   11	Q. D. Excuse me. That's what you currently
12	subscribe to?
13	A. Predominantly, yes.
14	Q. Are there any other feature groups that
15	would offer you this capability?
16	A. Through the local exchange network, no.
17	Q. You've indicated there are about three ways
18	in which this billingor ends up as a billing problem.
19	It's actually a networking problem. There are three
20	scenarios under which the handing off of a call to another
21	carrier results in improper point of origins in the call
22	records; is that correct? I'm referring to
23	A. Are you referring to the answer on
24	Question 6, Page 2, of the rebuttal? Okay. I was referring
)E	there to three different scenarios in which a call might be

redirected to AT&T. The scenarios being: an AT&T proprietary calling card is used, a caller requesting AT&T directly, or a call being placed which can't be billed by the handling operator service provider. It's--none of those really address the method of accessing AT&T or an alternative carrier once the decision is made that the call needs to be redirected.

- Q. Are these three scenarios that you've outlined here, are those examples of situations in which an improper point of origination might show in the calling records?
- A. Let me just answer the question directly. The situation where an improper origination point will occur is when AT&T is accessed from the carrier's operator center directly rather than in some manner redirecting the call back to the originating telephone to reoriginate the call.

Reorigination of the call can be handled in several ways. One would be asking the caller to hang up and dial some type of access code. Another would be using some type of customer premise equipment which could reoriginate the call using an access code. But out of--both the final--or latter two options require a reorigination of the call; whereas, the accessing the AT&T operator from an operator center does not reoriginate.

Q. Are there any other contexts than just

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handing a call off to another operator service provider in
which you complete calls over the switched network?
A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat that?
Q. Are there any other contexts than just a
splashback scenario in which your company would complete a
call over the traditional switched network others
facilities other than the facilities that you've leased or
contracted to use?
A. I'm sorry. I'm afraid I don't follow your
question.
Q. Well, I take it that in the normal scenario
the call would be routed to one of your operator service
centers; is that correct?
A. It would be routed to the closest serving
switch, yes.
Q. And after the appropriate information is
received from the end user, it is then completed over
facilities that you've leased or have contracted for the use
of?
A. Correct.
Q. Are there any situations in which calls that
you received from one of your customers is completed over
facilities other than the ones that you've specifically
contracted for the use of?
A. Other than the three scenarios indicated

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MR. BOUDREAU: I have no further questions.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you,

Mr. Boudreau.

Mr. Horn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HORN:

- 0. Mr. Bryan, in terms of service standards, does your company allow a 2.8 second response by an operator for an operator-assisted call on the average, do you know?
- Depending on what the start time for the Α. measurement of that service interval is, I'm not sure whether we're in compliance currently or not; but we are not far, far deviant, from that. And should such a standard be set and found appropriate for our company in this proceeding, we would certainly seek to comply.
- Okay. Are you aware that that's the service Q. standard that this Commission by rule has imposed?
- Α. I've not reviewed the current rule as applied to the local exchange. And again, we would have to review the time at which timing is begun to determine whether we're in compliance or not.
- Q. Okay. You at least agree that that service standard should be equally applied to your company as well as to the other IXCs or LECs operating in the state of Missouri?

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1	A. We feel very strongly that service standards
2	should be broadly applied on a nondiscriminatory basis.
3	Theany rationale for discrimination among local exchange
4	carriers or interexchange carriers should be very carefully
5	thought out and documented and justified. Generally, yes,
6	we feel any standard should be equally applied to everyone.
7	Q. Okay. And your company intends to meet
8	those standards?
9	A. Absolutely.
10	MR. HORN: Thank you.
11	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Horn.
12	Mr. Maulson.
13	MR. MAULSON: Yes.
14	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MAULSON:
15	Q. Mr. Bryan, the certificate which you
16	request, would that authorize you to provide operator
17	services both on an interLATA basis and on an intraLATA
18	basis?
19	A. That is my understanding, yes.
20	Q. And do you view operator services as being
21	competitive services both on an interLATA and an intraLATA
22	basis?
23	A. With one qualification, yes; the
24	qualification being an acknowledgement that there can be a
25	competitive segment of an industry with remaining dominant

players within a segment. For example, on an interexchange
basis currently, the competition within the industry segment
is vigorous; but the total market share retained by a single
dominant player is such that it's not entirelyI would
classify that single player as a noncompetitive company.
But with that qualification, I would agree, yes, the area is
competitive on both an interLATA and an intraLATA basis.
Q. On an intraLATA basis, for example, GTE

- Q. On an intraLATA basis, for example, GTE might be one of your competitors for operator services; isn't that true?
  - A. Very well may be.
  - Q. As well as other LECs on an intraLATA basis?
  - A. That's correct.

MR. MAULSON: Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Maulson.

Mr. Knowles.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. KNOWLES:

- Q. Mr. Bryan, in the update to your testimony, your direct testimony, Page 22, you state that your operators now have the ability to automatically see the originating address of the call in the event of an emergency situation?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Is that dependent upon the call originating in a Feature Group D access environment?

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1	A. No, it's not. It's on, I believe, every
2	call which is received no matterregardless of the
3	originating point. It would certainly be true of all calls
4	received from subscribed lines to National Telephone.
5	Q. I see. So your operator's ability to do
6	this double key stroke access of emergency services is not
7	dependent upon Feature Group D access?
8	A. That's correct.
9	MR. KNOWLES: Thank you. No further
10	questions.
11	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Cadieux.
12	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. CADIEUX:
13	Q. Mr. Bryan, would you say that NTS provides
14	any what, in your opinion, could be characterized as
15	monopoly services?
16	A. No.
17	Q. Do you believe that the competI believe
18	you indicated that it's your opinion that NTS operates in a
19	very vigorously competitive environment; is that correct?
20	A. That's correct.
21	Q. Would you characterize the level of
22	competitionwell, do you have an opinion as to whether
23	local exchange carriers operate in a similarly competitive
24	environment in terms of their provision of operator services
25	as does NTS?

- A. Absent a conscious decision on the part of a subscriber to--in some way dial around the originating access--or I'm sorry--the originating dialing plan, NTS would not normally receive an intraLATA operator-assisted call. So is there a level playing field in provision of intraLATA operator service? Certainly not.
- Q. Okay. You may have anticipated a little bit of my questions, but let me go back and make sure we've got the foundation filled in. Do I understand it correctly that NTS is moving towards--or predominantly uses Feature Group D access?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. Now, with Feature Group D access, what happens -- at an NTS served location, what happens to a call which is dialed on a 0+ intraLATA basis?
  - A. It's diverted to a local exchange company.
- Q. Do you consider that to be a quote, equal playing field, close quote, for a LEC versus NTS?
- A. Now, to the extent that there's free and open intraLATA competition, no, it's definitely not a level playing field.
- Q. Something else--just for my understanding, for 0- calls, which, for the record, is pushing the 0 button and nothing else; is that a correct characterization?
  - A. That's correct. That's my characterization.

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1	Q. Using that definition for 0- calls dialed
2	out of an NTS served location in which Feature Group D
3	originating access is used, what happens to that 0- call?
4	Who carries it?
5	A. It's delivered to the local exchange company
6	operator center.
7	Q. Is that a standard function of the existing
8	dialing arrangement for Feature Group D across the country?
9	A. It is right now, yes.
10	Q. I'm a little bit confused. Maybe you can
11	help me out here. You gave testimony, I believe, in
12	response to a question from Mr. Brownlee regarding use of
13	IXC calling cards on the NTS system. Do you recall that?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. I believe your testimony was, as a general
16	proposition, IXC calling cards cannot be used on the NTS
17	system, correct?
18	A. That's correct.
19	Q. I also noted, though, that you have
20	testimonyand the reference I have is Page 25 of your
21	direct testimonyregarding a carrier choice plan of NTS?
22	A. That's correct.
	Q. Could you give me a little more description
23	of how that carrier choice plan works or is proposed to work
24	and what its status is?
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- Α. Unfortunately, it remains at this point a proposal. That's one we're working on a great deal of the time. We're negotiating with, among other companies, MCI and Sprint. We have approached AT&T and quite a number of-particularly regional interexchange carriers and resellers to be authorized to accept their calling cards on a 0 dialed basis at NTS served locations allowing those carriers' users for the first time to place calls on a 0 dialed as opposed to an access code plus 0 dialed basis. Those calls would then be transported at that carrier's rates over that carrier's facilities to the extent possible and simply handled and billed by National Telephone effectively under contract to those carriers.
- And that's a plan that you are pursuing; but 0. at this point, it's not in place?
- The final details are being worked out in the case of two very small resellers, which appear to be our first; but it's not yet been reached with any national company.
- With respect to 1-0-XXX access of other Q. carriers at NTS served locations, is it correct -- is it your testimony that NTS does not actively block that 1-0-XXX access, that, to the extent blockage occurs, it occurs by the traffic aggregator?
  - That's correct. It's actually contrary to

NTS's interest to have blockage.

Q. Okay. So notwithstanding or putting aside for a moment the interest of the traffic aggregator, NTS has no objection to a situation in Feature Group D originating access situations of having universal 1-0-XXX access to other carriers, is that fair, from an operator services provider IXC standpoint?

A. So long as such a requirement were enforced universally to all locations regardless of what operator services provider was serving that particular location, NTS would have no objection. Were such a requirement enforced only where--to use the term "competitive OSP providers" service is used, we would. It would--such a requirement would be severely disadvantageous to us competitively and, in fact, would probably make it impossible for us to compete for that location.

- Q. But to the extent if such a requirement were mandated universally regardless of who the serving operator service provider might be at a particular location, would you agree that requiring 1-0-XXX access would maximize customer choice of carriers as opposed to blocking?
  - A. Yes. Yes.

MR. CADIEUX: That's all I have. Thank you. EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Cadieux. Mr. Royer.

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1	MR. ROYER: No questions, your Honor.
2	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Ott.
3	MS. OTT: Thank you, your Honor.
4	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. OTT:
5	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Bryan. Almost
6	afternoon. AOSI is currently operating in Missouri, isn't
7	it?
8	A. That's correct.
9	Q. And AOSI is currently carrying intrastate
10	calls; isn't that correct?
11	A. Those calls received over American Operator
12	ServicesI will refer to it as National Telephone
13	facilities are terminated and billed. That's correct.
14	Q. Intrastate, correct?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. If the Commission found that AOS was
17	contrary to the public interest in this state and denied
18	AOSI's application for certification, would AOSI cease
19	operations in Missouri?
20	MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, that calls for a
21	legal conclusion from a witness. On that basis, I object.
22	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Overruled.
23	THE WITNESS: Largely it's speculation as to
24	how we would react. To the extent that our intrastate
	business is most typically a small percentage of the total
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1	business involved, I would have to speculate that our
2	presence in the state would not go away. We would certainly
3	not terminate intrastate calls, but I would imagine that we
4	would continue providing the interstate business, which is
5	our right.
6	BY MS. OTT:
7	Q. Has AOSI or NTS, as you refer to it, been
8	denied a certificate in any other states?
9	A. In two states: In Alabama, which has
10	authorized only recently one carrier, and that is currently
11	under appeal; and in Mississippi, which is also under
12	appeal.
13	Q. And is AOSI or NTS, as you refer to it,
14	still operating in those two states?
15	A. On an interstate basis, yes.
16	Q. Are you blocking intrastate calls?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. And how are you doing that?
19	A. We're diverting those calls to AT&T.
20	Q. Okay. Does AOSI currently purchase
21	intrastate access in Missouri?
22	A. I believe so.
23	Q. Is this only in equal access exchanges or in
24	all exchanges?
25	A. I'm not real sure. Probably only in the
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equal access exchanges.

Q. So in nonequal access exchanges, intrastate calls would be reported as interstate calls; is that correct?

MR. JOHNSON: Objection. That calls--that assumes a fact not in evidence in that Mr. Bryan testified that he doesn't think that they're taking access at nonequal access exchanges. And to the extent Ms. Ott assumes that, the question is objectionable.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Ott.

MS. OTT: That wasn't my understanding of his response. I thought Mr. Bryan's response is that AOSI only purchases intrastate access from equal access exchanges. I didn't interpret that to mean that AOSI--and I didn't think that he testified that AOSI was not providing intrastate calls in nonequal access exchanges. But if you want me to rephrase the question, I'd be happy to do so.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Why don't you rephrase

BY MS. OTT:

it.

- Q. Does AOSI provide service in nonequal access exchanges?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. But you are testifying today as an expert on AOSI's business practices in Missouri, aren't you?

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A. Yes.

Q. I understand that AT&T will no longer be the exclusive provider of operator services on Bell telephones, is that correct, Bell pay coin phones?

been submitted to the FCC and which are currently pending before Judge Greene's court. None of them have been approved as yet; and, in fact, there have been a number of different proposals made and a number of protests made on different bases. So I think it's fair to say that—the Department of Justice has said, as a matter of public policy, that all public pay phone traffic should not be defaulted to AT&T or presubscribed to AT&T, in effect, and has mandated that plans for changing the current status quo be submitted to the FCC and Judge Greene. And the schedule at which it will proceed from here depends on those two agencies.

Q. Okay. If Judge Greene and the FCC, in fact, decide that AT&T should no longer be the exclusive provider of operator services on Bell telephones, would NTS intend to bid at--to be--to submit a bid so that it could be the exclusive provider of operator services on those phones?

A. The plans that have been submitted have ranged from a location choice plan to--it was actually GTE which proposed the auction plan in California. And NTS

intends to compete vigorously for that business. We have, in fact, made a proposal to GTE California under their auctioning plan, if you will. NTS also has plans in effect to compete with the location owners, the WAL owners, if you will, for the subscription for those pay phones which are located all over the country. But--

- O. So I guess--
- A. --I can't anticipate which--what form is going to come out of the court.
- Q. So the answer to my question is essentially yes; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. AOSI accepts AT&T calling cards, doesn't it?
  - A. Not knowingly.
  - 0. Is that a yes or a no?
  - A. That's a no--

 $\mbox{MR. JOHNSON:}$  Objection. He's answered the question.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Pardon me. I didn't hear what your objection was.

MR. JOHNSON: She's attempting to rephrase the witness' testimony in an improper fashion. Object.

MS. OTT: I disagree. I just asked if the answer is yes or no. He said "not knowingly." I don't know if that's a yes or a no. I assume it's a yes.

1	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Overruled.
2	Would the witness phrase his answer more
3	responsively.
4	THE WITNESS: NTS does not accept the AT&T
5	calling card.
6	BY MS. OTT:
7	Q. So AOSI does notjust to understand and
8	clarify, AOSI does not under any cirsumstances ever accept
9	AT&T calling cards?
10	A. There have been allegations made that NTS
11	has billed calls to cards which are printed on plastic which
12	bears an AT&T logo. I might add that United Telephone and
13	every local exchange company in the country also does that.
14	NTS does not knowingly bill to an AT&T calling card. If it
15	is so identified, the call is not billed to that calling
16	card.
17	Q. Okay. Say that an end user calls with one
18	of these so-called plastic cards with the so-called AT&T
19	logo printed on it. Would AOSI process that call?
20	A. If the caller identifies the card to the
21	NTS operator as an AT&T calling card, then, no, NTS would
22	not process that call.
23	Q. If the caller just punches in their number
24	or gives their number over the phone, though, NTS would
25	process that call?

1	A. NTS cannot identify that card as an AT&T
2	calling card and, therefore, would process and bill it as a
3	local exchange company card.
4	Q. Does NTS have agreements with local exchange
5	companies to bill on the local exchange company's calling
6	cards?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. Do you have an agreement like that with GTE,
9	for example?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Do you have an agreement to that effect with
12	Southwestern Bell?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. Do you have an agreement to that effect with
15	Contel?
16	A. I don't have a billing agreement with
17	Contel. I wish I did.
18	Q. So basically this is part of your billing
19	agreement that you can bill on their calling card numbers or
20	end user calling cards numbers?
21	A. No. It's actuallyin the case of GTE and
22	Southwestern Bell, it's an equal access requirement under
23	the MFJ. Under the MFJ or the GTE consent decree, the
24	billing and collections service and the calling card as a
25	billing collections device must be offered on a
- 1	, \$

1	nondiscriminatory basis. Theso, in effect, yes, it's a
2	part of the billing agreement; but it may not be
3	specifically addressed in the agreement itself but in a
4	letter
5	Q. Do you know whether
6	Aa side letter.
7	Q. I'm sorry. Were you finished?
8	A. Yeah. A side letter was of the last part
9	of that statement. Yes.
10	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Before we continue, how
11	many
12	MS. OTT: I have pages.
13	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Okay. Before I address
14	recessing for lunch, I do want to remind the witness and the
15.	attorneys that they should try not to talk at the same time
16	because it makes it difficult for the reporter to take both
17	simultaneously. And I would remind both the attorneys and
18	the witness to speak up so that they can be heard throughout
19	the hearing room.
20	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.
21	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you. We will be
22	in recess until one o'clock.
23	(The noon recess was taken.)
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WITNESS JAMES F. BRYAN RESUMED THE STAND

(EXHIBIT NOS. 10, 11, AND 11-A WERE MARKED

BY THE REPORTER FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: On the record.

Ms. Ott, you may continue with your cross-examination of this witness.

MS. OTT: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (CONTINUED) BY MS. OTT:

- Mr. Bryan, before we went to lunch, we were talking about the use of LEC calling cards. Do you recall that?
  - Yes. Α.
- And I believe you stated that, as some kind 0. of condition of the Modified Final Judgment or whatever, that LECs had to make calling cards available to all IXCs; is that correct? Or is that your understanding of the MFJ?
- Well, not all local exchange companies. Modified Final Judgment, it's my understanding, would only be applicable to those parties to it, which would be the regional holding companies that were the former monopoly AT&T.
- And then GTE would also fit under that under Q. their consent decree? GTE would also fit into that category under their consent decree?
  - GTE's consent decree as regards billing for Α.

that a consideration for AOSI?

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So, in other words, under your understanding of the MFJ, the LEC doesn't have--by "LEC," I mean L-E-C. It doesn't have control over interexchange carriers' use of Not entirely. It would have control to the extent that the LEC might offer its calling card for use only for intraLATA calling. But if it's offered to an interexchange carrier, then it would have to be on a Do you know whether end users are aware of the offering of their LEC cards to interexchange carriers? Well, this is somewhat speculation. But I think that the obligation for educating users of LEC calling cards on that basis would be the LECs. The, I think, users are certainly aware that they can use their LEC calling card And those interexchange calls have traditionally been carried by AT&T until recently; isn't Would you say that AOSI mainly provides its

Well, to the extent that access facilities

Α.

centers	have	almost	ınıvers	ally	been (	Conver	Leo i	LO EQU	4.1
access,	then,	yes, I	would-	-busi	ness	is con	centi	rated	in
those an	reas.								
	Q.	It's	my und	lersta	nding	that	AOSI	gener	a11y
enters	into c	ontracts	s with	entir	e hot	el cha	ins,	for	

being available is a consideration and major population

- Q. It's my understanding that AOSI generally enters into contracts with entire hotel chains, for example. Is that correct? Like, you wouldn't contract with a specific, like, say, Marriott in St. Louis. You would contract with a group of Marriotts. Is that correct?
- A. Well, not exactly. The marketing effort is both major account and individual subscriber oriented. For example, in a joint arrangement with Holiday-or with MCI, we executed an agreement with Holiday Inn Corporation which required-or the master agreement covered the corporate-owned Holiday Inns, and those were automatically included in the master agreement. But then there was a marketing effort targeted at franchisees in addition. Some of those franchisees are extremely large having multiple properties; others have single locations. We market directly to both.
- Q. Have you had much success in obtaining the franchisees' business?
- A. Yes. Let me clarify. Holiday Inn has subsequently accepted a contract offered by AT&T, and the-under mutual agreement, we have nullified the agreement

1	between MCI, NTS, and the Holiday Corporation. So that
2	particular agreement is not in effect. When I said, "Yes,
3	we've had success in marketing to franchisees," I was
4	speaking more in general. We've had a great deal of success
5	in marketing to the
6	Q. I'm sorry. So AOSI is not providing
7	operator services to Holiday Inns today?
8	A. No, that is not correct. To corporate-owned
9	Holiday Inns who have, as instructed by the corporation,
10	reverted to AT&T, we're not. We are providing service to a
11	number of the franchisees who elected to continue our
12	service.
13	Q. AOS shares in its customers' surcharges,
14	doesn't it?
15	A. I'm sorry. What was that?
16	Q. AOSII'm sorry. Maybe I didn't state it
17	correctly. AOSI shares in its customers' surcharges; isn't
18	that correct?
19	A. In some instances.
20	Q. What percentage of your customers who charge
21	surcharges would you say that you share in the surcharges?
22	A. I don't really have the information to
23	answer that. I don't mind speculating, but that's all it
24	is.
25	Q. Well, do you have an informed opinion as
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to--based on your experience with AOSI, as to the percentage of customers who probably charge surcharges that you would share in their surcharges?

- A. My best guess would be about a third.
- Q. And of those customers that you don't share in their surcharges, is that because or in part a reason because the state that you are operating in doesn't permit you to share in the surcharges?
- A. I can't think of any instances where that's been a consideration.
- Q. Are there any states in which you operate that prevent you from billing and collecting the surcharges on behalf of your customers?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And, in those states, do you know whether you share in the surcharges that are billed by your customers?
- A. Well, let's distinguish in a couple of types of charges. NTS does not ever participate in charges billed directly by a subscribing location. If a hotel has charged for using its telecommunications equipment that's billed on behalf--or I'm sorry. --that's billed by the hotel to the user, NTS does not participate and cannot control and is not interested in participating in any way in that revenue.

The surcharges which may be billed by NTS on

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1	behalf of the subscriber, roughly a third of those
2	surcharges have an NTS participation. Frankly, that was
3	originally viewed as a device which discouraged the
4	subscriber from billing that surcharge through NTS. As I
5	stated in my prefiled testimony, we're not entirely
6	comfortable with the practice.
7	Q. But you do currently engage in it? That's
8	correct?
9	A. As a marketplace necessity in our view, yes
10	we do.
 11	Q. Do you engage in that practice in the state
12	of Missouri?
13	A. I would suspect we do. I can't say with
14	certainty.
15	Q. And in those statesbut at least in those
16	states that you are prohibited from billing for the
17	surcharges charged by your customers, you wouldn't share in
18	those surcharges, would you? That would be billed by the
19	client itself?
20	A. No. In those states, we do not bill
21	surcharges on behalf of a client; therefore, we could not
22	participate.
23	Q. Are there any situations where you would
24	bill surcharges on the interstate level but not on the
25	intrastate level?

- A. That might be. There's been no direction from the interstate authority on that, and it is a fact that the interstate market currently encourages those surcharges.
  - Q. How does it encourage those surcharges?
- A. Other carriers are billing and collecting surcharges on their subscribers' behalf. Although strongly discouraging, we have decided to meet that competition by doing so ourselves.
- Q. I don't recall if I asked you this or if you answered it. But do you know how many states in which you operate that prohibit AOSI from charging the surcharges or from billing for the surcharges?
- A. Two states prohibit them entirely, and three others have--no. I'm sorry. Four others have limitations of some type, most typically over traffic originating from a particular type of facility, such as a public pay phone.
  - Q. Which states outright prohibit them?
  - A. Washington and West Virginia.
- Q. And just to make sure we're both talking about the same thing, when you use the term "surcharge," you're talking about an amount in addition to what your tariffed rates are; isn't that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Exhibit C which is attached to your direct testimony indicates that AOSI was initially incorporated on

1	October 2, 1987; is that correct?
2	MR. JOHNSON: Exhibit C?
3	MS. OTT: Uh-huh.
4	THE WITNESS: Exhibit C is the Missouri
5	certificate of authority.
6	MS. OTT: I meant the older one. I thought
7	that was Exhibit C.
8	MR. JOHNSON: I think you're referring to
9	Exhibit B.
10	MS. OTT: Yeah. You're right. I'm sorry.
11	THE WITNESS: Okay. October 2, 1987, yes.
12	BY MS. OTT:
13	Q. And is that when AOSI first began its
14	operations?
15	A. No. American Operator Services didn't
16	operate as an operating company until January 1, 188. At
17	the end of 1987, a predecessor corporation, National
18	Telephone Services, Incorporated, which was a Georgia
19	corporation, was merged into American Operator Services.
20	Q. So AOSI then didn't begin its operations
21	until January 1, 1988. But I think you indicate in your
22	testimony that AOSI became profitable in March of '88; is
23	that correct?
24	A. That's correct.
25	Q. So that's essentially in the first three
1	Į

months	that	AOSI	began	operations,	it	became	profitable
correct	- ?						

- A. Well, that's correct. I would point out that the predecessor corporation had been operating since roughly January 1, 1986.
- Q. But we don't know anything about this predecessor. I mean, nothing is in the testimony about this predecessor corporation; isn't that correct?
- A. I believe I indicated in the testimony that largely the responses were applicable to the predecessor corporation as well as American Operator Services. If I did not say that in the testimony, I would like to so state. The answers were prepared with that in mind. The operation has not changed effectively.
- Q. Did this predecessor corporation operate in the state of Missouri?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And since 1986? Or do you know when their operations began in Missouri?
- A. If you'll bear with me just a minute, I can, I believe, locate that.

#### August, 1987.

Q. Do you know how many locations AOSI was providing operator services in August of 1987 in the state of Missouri?

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1	A. No, I don't. From the records of calls
2	processed, it appeared to be a de minimis number.
3	Q. Do you know how many calls you process now
4	in the state of Missouri?
5	A. I have with me records from July of '88.
6	Q. Do you know how many calls you processed in
7	July of '88 in the state of Missouri?
8	A. It was approximately 13,000.
9	MR. JOHNSON: Pardon me. We request
10	proprietary treatment of that information. Public Counsel
11	has, I believe, in asking that question, violated the
12	Commission's Order on proprietary treatment of that
13	information.
14	MS. OTT: I'm sorry. I didn't know it was
15	proprietary.
16	MR. JOHNSON: Well, Mr. Wheatley certainly
17	did. And I would, to that extent, ask that the question and
18	answer be stricken from the record.
19	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Ott.
20	MS. OTT: I don't have any objection. I
21	don'tquite frankly, I don't understand why it's
22	proprietary, you know, in the first place. AOSI isn't even
23	authorized to provide service in the state, yet they're
24	processing, you know, calls in this state and a significant
25	number of them. Quite frankly, I don't see why AOSI has any

competitive secrets with respect to the state of Missouri since it's not a legitimate competitor of any sort and the Commission hasn't determined that the provision of AOSI services in the state of Missouri is in the public interest.

I didn't know the answer was proprietary.

But the burden should not be on Public Counsel to claim proprietary or to watch out what AOSI claims is proprietary. If it was somehow disclosed, I mean, I believe that that's AOSI's fault, not Public Counsel's.

MR. JOHNSON: That may or may not be the case. The fact is, at least as I understand the statute, Public Counsel is required to follow the Orders of the Commission. On this question, the Commission recently issued an Order in this case in which it largely adopted the Order concerning proprietary treatment of information which the Commission adopted—I believe it was in TO-88-142. Regardless of Ms. Ott's personal opinion about Public Counsel's responsibility to maintain the proprietary treatment of such information, I think she is, in fact, required to observe the provisions of that Order.

MS. OTT: I guess my only response is how am
I supposed to know if I'm asking a proprietary question when
everything--well, I guess then I should assume everything
I'm going to ask is proprietary.

MR. JOHNSON: No. I--

1	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: At this point, I think
2	I've heard enough from the parties.
3	This is a thorny matter. I believe that I
4	would like to address this objection after the recess, which
5	will be around three o'clock. And then, when we come back,
6	I will address the objection or the motion to strike.
7	MR. JOHNSON: That's fine. Thank you.
8	MS. OTT: I do apologize, though. And I'll
9	change my line.
10	BY MS. OTT:
11	Q. I believe on Page 5 of your direct
12	testimony, you indicate that Tennessee does not regulate
13	NTS?
14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. Are you currently providing service in
16	Tennessee?
17	A. We are.
18	Q. Are you familiar with an Order issued by the
19	Tennessee PSC on March 28, 1988, which appears at 91 PUR4th,
20	Page 172, that involves AOS and the provision of AOS and
21	specifically addresses NTS's services?
22	A. If you'll read me the caption of the Order,
23	I believe that
24	Q. "Re South Central Bell Telephone Company,
25	Docket No. U-88-7551."

- A. Well, I'm presuming this is the Order that was issued in--it was actually a show cause proceeding with the show cause Order directed at the local exchange companies providing service in the state of Tennessee.
  - O. That's correct. That's the same Order.
  - A. Okay. I'm familiar with it.
- Q. Okay. And, in fact, in that Order, didn't the PSC, the Tennessee PSC, issue its Order requiring AOS providers to charge end users no more than that charged by AT&T for similar services?
- A. Actually, the Order states that the local exchange companies shall not bill or collect any charges that are greater than those authorized by the commission by AT&T.
- Q. In that Order, wasn't the Tennessee commission concerned about customer complaints when it stated in its Order that ". . . AOS companies are unethical at best, illegal at worst"? And that's a quote from Page 174.

MR. JOHNSON: Objection, your Honor. This is a matter that is of public record. If Public Counsel would like to quote from this decision in its brief, that's fine. I think it's an inappropriate line of questioning. The decision speaks for itself, and it's inappropriate to ask Mr. Bryan to comment on the Order of a commission other

than--outside of this state.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Ott, did you want to address the objection?

MS. OTT: I'd just say that, you know,
Mr. Bryan refers to and talks about whether or not NTS is
authorized to provide services in other states. And his
testimony makes it look like Tennessee or the states that
can't regulate the provision of AOS don't take a position on
it, and that's the implication from the testimony. And the
point of this line of cross-examination is that maybe--you
know, while Tennessee statute may prohibit it from
regulating AOS directly, it certainly has concerns and that
it is addressing those concerns.

examiner O'Donnell: I will uphold the objection insofar as the wording of your question seemed to ask him for the intent of the commission. If you could rephrase your question and not ask him for an intent of the commission of Tennessee, I would entertain your question then.

MS. OTT: Okay. Thank you.

BY MS. OTT:

Q. Do you recall whether the Tennessee commission cited NTS as an example in that Order of a company which accepts AT&T credit cards and then charges the end user two to three times more than AT&T?

- A. Very candidly, I feel somewhat constrained in answering questions along this line because there's litigation pending in the state of Tennessee. But--
- Q. I'm just asking you if you recall if that's what the commission said in its Order. If you don't recall it, that's fine.
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. On Page 6 of your direct testimony, you list a number of businesses, hotel and health care chains, that AOSI provides service to; and I think one of the examples is a Marriott. Do you have a similar arrangement with the Marriotts that you had with the Holiday Inns that you described earlier, that being that, with the corporate Marriotts, you have a contract and, with the franchisees, you negotiate whether or not they want you to provide their operator services?
- A. No, we do not have a master agreement with Marriott. Any arrangements are on a property-specific or franchisee-specific basis.
- Q. Is that the same with the Stouffers that you list there?
- A. Yes. As a matter of fact, Stouffers and Sheraton both would be on a franchisee basis. Our current chain-specific agreement, which I believe was executed subsequent to the preparation of this testimony, is with

Radisson.

- Q. And how about with regard to the health care chains that you list? Do you have a master agreement with them, or do you negotiate on a location-by-location basis?
- A. Well, to some extent, both. Health care, being a much more technical business, is typically not operated by franchisees. But we have master agreements with AMI and Humana. I believe our agreement with Hospital Corporation properties are regional in nature.
- Q. At the bottom of Page 6 and the top of Page 7 of your direct, you discuss how a call is handled by your company. Is there ever a chance that a call which is made entirely intrastate, say, from St. Louis to Jefferson City, could be treated by AOSI as if the call was an interstate call?
- A. At present on approximately--between 5 and 10 percent of our calling volume, it would be possible.

  Well prior to the end of the year, it will not be.
  - Q. Okay. And why is that?
- A. As a matter of fact--let me qualify that a bit further. It could be classified as interstate for the sole purpose of payment of access charges by an underlying WATS carrier. We're discontinuing WATS-originated service is the reason why it will discontinue and converting entirely to a Feature Group D and Feature Group B

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1	environment. But, for all other purposes, including billing	
2	and for NTS's regulatory reporting purposes, it would be	
3	treated as an intrastate call.	
4	Q. Would it be possible, if NTS subscribed to	
5	Feature Group B, that it could report the call as being	
6	interstate?	ė
7	A. No.	
8	Q. And why is that?	
9	A. Because NTS reports the percentage of	į.
10	interstate use on Feature Group B originating traffic, and	
11	we report it honestly.	7.4
12	Q. But there's no way to verify that other than	2 -
13	relying on NTS's honesty; is that correct?	
14	A. Well, the Commission could certainly audit	
15	the records of National Telephone. That's the case, to my	
16	knowledge, of all interexchange carriers.	
17	Q. I believe earlier that you said that you	\
18	would be able to block all intrastate calls in the event	
19	that the Commission decided that the provision of AOS was	
20	not in the public interest; is that correct?	
	A. Yes. And we are doing so in other states	
21	today.	
22	Q. But you're not currently doing it in	
23	Missouri; is that correct?	
24	A. That's correct.	
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1	Q. If I had a Tel-Central calling card, which
2	is a 1-950 access type code, and I used that when I travel,
3	could I use this card from a telephone in my hotel room if I
4	was staying at a Holiday Inn that you provided AOS services
5	to?
6	A. Yes. By dialing the 950 access code, you
7	could access your chosen carrier.
8	Q. And NTS would not know that I made this call
9	or yourI wouldn't be billed by NTS for this call?
10	A. A call made in such a manner would never
11	enter the NTS network.
12	Q. At the bottom of Page 8 of your direct, you
13	talk about collect calls and how you handle them. Say, for
14	example, a mother receives a collect call from her child.
15	Is it practical or even logical to expect the mother to
16	refuse to accept the charges on the grounds that she
17	dislikes NTS for whatever reason?
18	MR. JOHNSON: Objection. I think that is
19	clearly speculative. It's highly improper, you know,
20	injecting a bunch of emotion, family-related emotion, into
21	this case.
22	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Ott.
23	MR. JOHNSON: I think it's probably more
24	likely that the mother would refuse the call because it's
25	the child on the end of the line, not because it's a certain
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carrier.

BY MS. OTT:

MS. OTT: Well, I believe that Mr. Bryan states in his testimony that, if a customer or an end user is unhappy with NTS, that they can just hang up the phone, you know, and not--refuse to use NTS anymore. And I believe that that example that I gave is relevant to contradict that statement.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do think it's practical, as a matter of fact. I would agree that it is somewhat a strange scenario. But the same is true today, with the use of a single carrier for all collect calls, and it would no more be true for service provided by National Telephone. And the logical extension of that question or argument, if you will, because I believe that's what it really is, is that only one carrier should be authorized to provide collect calling. And I personally have ratherest strong opinions to the contrary.

- Q. So is your answer to my question yes or no?
- A. It's yes. I think it is practical and feasible for the person to hang up and refuse to deal with NTS.
- Q. On Page 10 of your direct, I believe you indicate that NTS purchases transmission facilities from

IXCs such as MCI. AT&T. and US Sprint. First of all, do you 1 consider it proprietary as to who you purchase your 2 transmission facilities from, so I don't ask the wrong 3 question? 4 Α. No. we don't consider that proprietary. 5 Do you purchase transmission facilities from 0. 6 AT&T? 7 Α. Yes. 8 Do you purchase facilities from US Sprint? 0. 9 In this area. I'm not certain. In other Α. 10 areas, yes, we do. 11 And do you purchase facilities from MCI? 0. 12 Α. Yes. MCI is our primary carrier. 13 Q. So then you would purchase from AT&T only if 14 MCI wasn't able to provide appropriate transmission 15 facilities; is that correct? 16 I don't believe I said that. 17 No? Q. 18 It would depend on quite a number of 19 factors, including in our engineering department's judgment 20 whether additional costs might be outweighed by duplication 21 of facilities where we have in one area a single carrier 22 and, in order to prevent outages should that carrier have 23 technical problems, utilizing an alternative and having 24 access to that alternative's facilities. 25

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1	Q. So is NTS then a large customer of MCI's?
2	A. I believe that's a safe statement, yes.
3	Q. At the bottom of Page 10, you discuss the
4	kind of access you purchase. And you indicate that NTS may
5	be purchased as Feature Group B even though Feature Group D
6	is available; is that correct?
7	A. In some instances, yes.
8	Q. Do you purchase Feature Group B under
9.	intrastate or interstate tariffs?
0	A. Both.
1	Q. And can NTS distinguish between interstate
2	and intrastate calls on Feature Group B lines?
3	A. Yes, we can.
4	Q. Can NTS distinguish between interstate and
5	intrastate calls that are carried on Feature Group B lines
6	purchased under the interstate tariffs?
7	A. Well, they're the same lines. Yes.
8 -	Q. And would you agree with me that, in most
9	industries, a customer's awareness of a company's existence
20	is crucial to that company?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. And would you agree with me that most
23	companies spend a lot of money on so-called image
24	advertising?
25	A. No, I would not.

	Q. Would you agree with me that a good example
1	of image advertising would be the GTE commercials where they
2	yell, "Gee." "No. GTE"?
3	A. I've never particularly liked that
4	
5	commercial, but
6	(Laughter.)
7	Q. But it's effective; isn't that true?
8	A. Well, to the extent that it pushed the
9	company's name in front of the consumer, yes.
10	Q. I believe you state at the bottom of Page 12
11	that the posting of notices describing your services at a
12	customer's location is beyond your control?
13	A. That's correct.
14	Q. Would you be opposed to a requirement that
15	you include the posting of such notices as a condition in
16	your contract with the customer if the PSC so required?
17	A. In opening statements, there were a number
18	of references to a generic rulemaking proceeding. I think,
19	in such proceeding, that is a highly appropriate subject to
20	be considered. With that prefaced, in a certification
21	proceeding such as we have today, I do have a problem with
22	such a requirement in that, insofar as other providers of
23	service may not have to require a property owner to post
24	such a notice, then I'm at a significant competitive
25	disadvantage in marketing to that location owner.
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The hospitality industry in particular has proven extremely reluctant to agree to add additional clutter to hotel rooms. The typical hotel room already has advertisements for room service. for in-house pizza delivery, for Spectravision, for a whole host of services offered by the hotel. The hoteliers are very reluctant to assume the responsibility for posting notices regarding telecommunications, maintenance of those notices, which I might add is very costly. The maids have to check for whether the notice is properly posted as they're cleaning the room. I, for example, am terrible at collecting tent cards from hotel rooms.

So is your answer--I'm sorry. answer yes or no?

MR. JOHNSON: Well, I think he should have the opportunity to respond to the question. Whether you think he's finished or not doesn't make any difference. It appears that he hadn't, he had not finished.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Johnson--I would caution the witness to try to be responsive to the question and then give whatever qualifications you think are necessary to answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm sorry.

In summary, in this proceeding, I would oppose such a requirement, although were it imposed, we

would certainly comply. In a nutshell, if -- we would not oppose such a requirement were it required of all providers of operator services, which would eliminate my competitive Is it your understanding, Mr. Bryan, that the benefits of competition would be cheaper, more efficient I believe that would be one of the benefits. I don't think that's the only benefit of competition. Is the end user currently, in your opinion, experiencing cheaper, more efficient service? Well, you have asked two questions there. Cheaper? Probably not. More efficient? In many service On Page 18 of your direct testimony, you indicate that end user dissatisfaction is costly and that a dissatisfied end user will hang up the next time he accesses an AOS company. This would not be the case if the end user

It very well may be the case. location served by National Telephone, the provider will have different alternatives. One is dialing an access code to access his preferred carrier; another is requesting

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another carrier via National Telephone's operator.

- I don't believe that's what you stated in Q. your answer. You were saying that the end user will just hang up. That's hard to do if you're trying to place a call from your hospital bed, isn't it?
- Well, you're assuming an immobile patient. But, given that assumption, I will concede that I should have explained further in the direct testimony.
- On the bottom of Page 19 of your direct, you Q. indicate that you bill and/or collect surcharges for your customers; isn't that correct?
  - That's correct.
- Do you believe it is appropriate for a local 0. exchange company to disconnect for the nonpayment of these surcharges?
- I'm not sure I really have an opinion on As I went on in the prefiled testimony to say, we're not entirely comfortable with either the practice of billing the surcharge or the size of many of the surcharges which have been encountered in the marketplace. And, to the extent that that discomfort is evident, then I agree with the concerns which might be expressed by the Commission and would certainly not object to a prohibition of either billing the surcharge or a prohibition of disconnection on that basis.

1	Q. When you bill for the surcharges, do you
2	aggregate the amount of the surcharge and the amount for the
3	AOS-handled call so that the customer only sees one total
4	amount for that call on his bill?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Does NTS absorb the cost of collecting these
7	surcharges or does it subtract these costs out of the amount
8	of the surcharge that it rebates to its customers?
9	A. There really is no incremental cost of
10	collection. The cost of collection is on a per message
11	basis and will be borne by NTS, regardless of whether a
12	surcharge is included. So, in summary, no, there is no
13	deduction for billing it.
14	Q. At the bottom of Page 20, you indicate that
15	it is inappropriate to cap your rates at AT&T's rates for
16	similar services; is that correct?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. But I believe you stated earlier that you
19	were aware of some states that actually impose this
20	requirement; is that correct?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Isn't it true that, in almost every state
23	that NTS has received a certificate from a PSC, that that
24	PSC has imposed conditions on its certificate?
25	A. There have been some types of conditions

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imposed on, I believe, every certificate. But most typically it's been something on the order of providing percent of interstate use statistics or providing staff with some information on handling of emergency calls or blocking of intraLATA if there's a prohibition on intraLATA competition. As regards rates, in the granting of a certificate, I can't think of -- I didn't bring the Orders with me, but I can't think of any which addressed it in the granting of certification.

- At the bottom of Page 22, you state that, 0. quote, "As a nondominant IXC, NTS occasionally must subscribe to nonpremium access." Is there a legal or engineering reason that NTS must subscribe to nonpremium access on some occasions?
  - It's not available universally. Yeah. Α.
- And that would be in nonequal access 0. exchanges; is that correct?
  - Correct. A.
- But, in all equal access exchanges, it would 0. be available. wouldn't it?
  - Yes. Α.
- But, in some situations, NTS still subscribes to nonpremium access even where premium access is available; isn't that correct?
  - By defining Feature Group B as nonpremium, Α.

ves. 1 I believe you stated earlier that NTS would 0. 2 have the capability of blocking intrastate calls; is that 3 correct? We have developed that capability within the Α. 5 last six months. Does that mean that NTS would also be able--0. 7 or would also have the technology to splash customer calls 8 from the location that those calls are placed? 9 The two are not related in any way. No. Α. 10 So, if you totally block that traffic, then 0. 11 it would just automatically be routed to the LEC or the 12 primary provider; is that correct? I just don't understand 13 how it works, I guess, is--14 Well, depending on the type of access used, 15 currently local exchange company access facilities aren't set 16 up to where ordering interstate access automatically screens 17 intrastate calling. Any direct-dialed interexchange call 18 under Feature Group D is delivered to the presubscribed 19 carrier for that line. If the call is then determined to be 20 intrastate and is to be blocked, then somehow that call must 21 be not terminated over that carrier's facilities. 22 23

In the case of NTS, were intrastate calls to be blocked on an equal access line, the call will have already been delivered to the operator center serving that

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particular location. In the instance of Missouri, the call

will have been delivered to Chicago. Absent a piece of

equipment which might receive a loud tone which might then redirect the call somehow into the local network, the call must be gotten rid of, if you will, from the operator center. And so accessing AT&T or another carrier from--who could then terminate and bill the call from the operator center is the only option.

Q. How many customer complaint operators does NTS have?

- A. Gosh, I'm not sure what the payroll is now.

  I think we have somewhere between 25 and 30 positions available.
- Q. Would you be opposed to adding more positions if the PSC so required?
- A. Well, I would have no objection to some service standard for customer service. I would prefer that to an absolute number requirement.
- Q. If a customer complains that AOSI's rates are too high and therefore raises a billing dispute, does AOSI normally credit that customer's bill?
- A. Our policies are pretty liberal in that way. I'd have to say, if the customer knowingly used NTS, had previously used NTS, and was a continual complainer, our attitude would be somewhat different than if we had no

record of ever having received a call from a particular user 1 before. In the second instance, I suspect our reaction would be to allow some type of credit in the interest of customer satisfaction, which is a very common occurrence among all carriers. In the second instance, we might not. 5 I honestly can't say. 6 I believe on Page 32 of your testimony, your 0. direct, you refer to the NARUC guidelines regarding AOS and 8 indicate that you find it significant that the NARUC 9 subcommittee changed the title of its recommendation from 10 "Recommended Guidelines" to "Recommended Guidelines for 11 Consideration." Do you see that? 12 Α. Yes. 13 0. 14 15 which compiled the NARUC report, aren't you? 16

- You are aware that Public Counsel Witness Dianne Drainer was an active participant in the subcommittee
- Yes. I am. I also attended the debate by Α. the Communications Committee at which Dianne was also present.

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- And was it your understanding that the 0. reason the title was changed was in recognition that different states have different levels of jurisdiction and regulation over AOS providers?
- That was part of the debate, as was a recognition that there was not unanimous opinion among the

1	Communications Committee itself.
2	Q. Now, turning to your rebuttal testimo
3	Page 2 of your rebuttal testimony, you indicate that
4	hotels block the dialing of 1-0-XXX calls?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Why is that, do you know?
7	A. I'm not a technical expert. But my
8	understanding is that many PBXs do not have the capab
9	of blocking, on a selective basis, 1-0-XXX and zero-d
10	calls with certain codes being blocked and others not
1	will not indemnify a subscribing property from fraudu
2	placed calls using a 1-0-XXX access code. This,
13	incidentally, can be documented by the bills which ou
4	company has received using the same access code. But
15	allegedly fraudulently billed calls originating from-
6	MR. ROYER: Your Honor, I'm going to
17	He's trying to get in what he tried to get in earlier
18	morning.
19	MR. JOHNSON: He's simply responding
20	question.
21	MR. ROYER: I don't believe it was at
22	responsive to the question.
	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: It's overruled.
23	You may proceed.
E 44	THE WITNESS: But in order to protect

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1 testimony, on ate that many But my the capability nd zero-dialed thers not. AT&T om fraudulently his, which our ode. But, for ing from-going to object. n earlier this sponding to the it was at all erruled.

1	themselves from back billing of fraudulently placed and
2	billed calls, many subscribers have elected simply to block
3	1-0-XXX access codes for all carriers; and this is no
4	discrimination against any carrier. They don't allow
5	1-0-XXX access. The alternative means around that most
6	typically is to allowis to provide, by an interexchange
7	carrier, Feature Group B or 950 access or to provide an
8	inbound WATS number to access the network.
9	BY MS. OTT:
10	Q. On Page 6 of your rebuttal, you criticize
11	Ms. Drainer stating that she makes largely unsubstantiated
12	allegations regarding the OSP industry. Do you see that?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. And I believe you stated earlier that you
15	were aware that Ms. Drainer was an active member of the
16	NARUC task force that conducted the investigation of AOS?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. And you are aware that Ms. Drainer worked or
19	the development of the survey and personally reviewed and

n compiled at least portions of the responses to that survey?

> I am. A.

Do you know whether Ms. Drainer has had any Q. personal experiences with AOS as a transient customer?

Well, as any frequent traveler would, I would presume that she has.

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- Q. Have you asked her about her personal experiences?
- A. I think we may have had one or two casual conversations. I don't remember any specifics.
- Q. Have you asked Ms. Drainer what she based her allegations on that she made in her testimony?
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. So you don't really know then whether or not her allegations are unsubstantiated, do you?
- A. Well, in the evidence that I have reviewed in this particular case as regards my particular company, I've seen no substantiation for applying these allegations to my company.
- Q. Isn't it true that Ms. Drainer asked NTS/AOSI numerous DRs to which you responded?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And don't you--well, never mind. Do you disagree with the fact that both Ms. Drainer and Mr. Van Eschen have provided evidence that NTS has been a target of at least some customer complaints?
- A. Yes. Every carrier which does business is the target of some customer complaints.
- Q. And would you agree with me that frequent customer complaints about NTS include both excessive rates or what the customer or the end user perceives to be

excessive rates?

MR. JOHNSON: Objection. That question assumes the term "frequency". And there's been no testimony about that.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Ott.

BY MS. OTT:

Q. What is NTS's most frequent complaint from end users?

A. I'm trying to--the character of inquiry which I'm interpreting you as characterizing as complaint has been changing recently. I suspect that rates still is No. 1. I might add that the basis for a comparison of rates by a user is most typically from a user calling either AT&T or the local exchange company inquiry number and requesting a rate for a particular from/to type of call. In many instances, the question may not be asked clearly enough so that the AT&T or LEC customer service representative can give a completely correct response. And we're finding that, in roughly half of the inquiries regarding rates, the user is actually comparing a direct-dialed call to an operator-assisted call; and it's like comparing apples to oranges.

The rate question is certainly one which is going to cause a great deal of debate for quite sometime.

But my point in this testimony was simply that there is no substantiation certainly that the rates proposed by my

company are excessively high. And, if there have been such suggestions, we have not been given data with which to respond.

- Q. Are the rates that NTS has proposed in this proceeding the same rates that NTS is currently charging in the state of Missouri?
- A. To be honest, I'm not sure. I would hope so, but I'm not sure.
- Q. I believe that you refer to the Operator Services Providers Association code in your testimony?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. There is no mandatory or legal requirement that NTS or AOSI comply with this code of standards, is there?
- requirement that we be a member. The Board of Directors of the association has established a task force to investigate enforcement measures. As a trade association, the association has to be very sensitive to antitrust concerns and quasi price fixing, which I find somewhat ironic since we control altogether maybe 4 percent of the market. But the point being that the mechanism for some type of enforcement is being established. The reason that it hasn't been previously is that we do have to be sensitive to these concerns. And we feel fairly strongly that the enforcement

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mechanisms will be sufficient to provide the arm-twisting leverage.

- Q. On to a different subject. If a call is made by me from St. Louis to Jefferson City and that call was handled by NTS, would that call probably be handled by your operators in Chicago?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And if I requested that my call be splashed to AT&T, my call would be splashed to AT&T in Chicago; is that correct?
  - A. That's right.
- Q. So that my telephone bill would indicate that my call originated in Chicago; isn't that true?
- A. Today, that is true. We have proposed a number of alternatives. I might add that NTS has the capable--technical capability to provide AT&T the ability to properly bill the call and offered to as early as February of last year.
- Q. In Exhibit O attached to your direct testimony where you have a number of articles from the TE&M magazine--it's Schedule O. I'm sorry. On Page 6, the 6th page of those articles, there's an editorial that you have attached.
  - A. I'm sorry. Which one?
  - Q. Schedule O.

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1	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Would that be the page
2	designated 63 of TEGM?
3	MS. OTT: Mine doesn't have a page number.
4	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: On the right lower-hand
5	corner.
6	MR. JOHNSON: The bottom right-hand side.
7	MS. OTT: Oh. Mine's allgot black. I
8	think I got a bad copy. It's the editorial with the guy's
9	picture on it.
10	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Okay. So there's a man
11	pictured on it, yes.
12	MR. JOHNSON: Oh. Is that the one at the
13	bottom it says, "Bob Stoffels, Editor"?
14	MS. OTT: Yes. That's it.
15	THE WITNESS: I'm almost there.
16	Okay. Schedule O.
17	MS. OTT: The 6th page.
8	THE WITNESS: Okay.
19	BY MS. OTT:
20	Q. I believe that editorial discusses a Florida
21	PSC investigation of AOS and specifically mentions a case
22	where a Florida commissioner paid \$11.10 for a two-minute
23	AOS call that would have cost \$1.28 on AT&T's network. Do
24	you see that?

Yes.

Q. The editor then quoted an AOS provider's response, which is, quote, "We charge more than AT&T, but that's not necessarily overcharging. I know nothing that's sacrosanct about AT&T rates. It's difficult for us to see why we have to use our competitor's rates as a base." Would you agree with that statement?

MR. JOHNSON: Objection. This is entirely hearsay. There's no identification as to what AOS company they're talking about here. I think that is entirely inappropriate to ask him to adopt a statement which—the basis of which there's no foundation that Mr. Bryan is aware of.

#### EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Overruled.

agree with the president of whatever company this is to the extent that it's made in the context of this particular charge. If you take that context away, then I still don't agree literally. My testimony and my feeling is that dominant provider rates can be used to establish a zone of reasonableness around which just and reasonable rates can be judged. I don't know of anyone who's going to defend this particular charge. This particular company is not a party here but has now been used twice in quoting the rates of the company to essentially vilify an entire industry. These are not the rates which have been filed by any party in this

case and bear no relation to them. BY MS. OTT:

Q. But I do believe, Mr. Bryan, that you stated earlier that the rates that you have on file are not necessarily the rates that are charged to the end user due to the possibility of surcharges being tacked on to that amount; isn't that correct?

A. That is correct. And it's also part of my testimony that, should there be a requirement across the board that such surcharges not be billed by the operator service provider, that we'd very happily comply with such a requirement.

Q. In your Exhibit P--or Schedule P-EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Attached to his direct?
MS. OTT: His direct, yes.

#### BY MS. OTT:

- Q. That consists of what I guess are examples of NTS's advertising; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And isn't it true that all of these ads are geared to the subscriber customer hotel type business and not the end user?
- A. NTS has done really no advertising. These particular materials are handouts for uses at trade shows. The general public doesn't typically attend an exciting

event like an operator services show, although if they knew some of the characters, they might. They are targeted at the subscriber, not to the general public. This is changing as the nature of many of the services offered are changing. The point of sale advertising has already changed in certain locations in response to specialized services being offered to users of particular pieces of equipment.

- Q. I believe also your Schedule Q has a series of AOSI promotional materials also; is that correct?
- A. If you're speaking of the last three pages starting with the logo and the word "Benefits," these were a couple of pages taken from a specialized presentation made by our marketing group.
  - Q. No. I'm talking about Schedule Q.
  - A. Oh. I'm sorry.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Attached to his direct?

MS. OTT: Right. I'm sorry.

THE WITNESS: Yes. It's the same situation.

These were trade show handouts.

#### BY MS. OTT:

- Q. And would you agree with me that the emphasis of these two handouts seems to be the 15 percent commission on every call based on the fact that that's the first thing that's mentioned in both of those handouts?
  - A. Well, to the extent that you're--no. It's

	- and edges C :
1	not what the emphasis is entirely. On the first page,
2	there'sin the bold print, which tends to be the first
3	thing looked at, the emphasis is on excellent service as
4	well as a generic educational paragraph on what the service
5	is and how it's offered. On the second page, there is bold
6	print on the commission payment. I don't see anything to be
7	ashamed of in offering a commission. It was offered for
8	many years under a monopoly provided service and was only
9	discontinued in '83 or '84.
10	Q. I'm sorry. That wasn't my question. I
11	think you already answered it.
12	A. Okay.
	Q. When was the operator services provider
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organization formed?

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- It was incorporated in April of this year.
- When did it adopt its guidelines? Q.
- The Board of Directors adopted them in Α. either May or June, I believe. The membership adopted them in a meeting in July.
- So they were actually adopted at the end of Q. July of this year?
- Ratified by the membership. There was no Α. change.
- Do you know how long it takes an AOSI Q. operator to do a price quote to an end user or a rate quote?

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- Q. Does AOSI have any standards on the amount of time that it should take to give a price quote to an end
- A. I'm not certain, to be honest. The operator services group may have developed some which would be used internally, but I don't keep entirely current on that.
- Q. If the Commission was to require, as a condition of certification, that AOSI be able to give price quotes in 15 seconds from the time the customer asks, do you think that you would be able to comply with that?
- A. Well, without speaking to a specific period of time, I'd rather say that, so long as it's a reasonable requirement, I would like to think we could comply, yes. I do feel--I would feel much more comfortable were that a universally applied requirement.
  - Q. But your answer to my question is yes?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Does AOSI place any limits on the amount of surcharges that its customers may charge end users?
  - A. In written documentation, no. Our standard

1	contract doesn't have a maximum of, you know, some number.
2	We have resigned accounts several times over the surcharge
3	issue.
4	Q. What is the highest surchargeor I don't
5	know if this is confidential or not, but
6	MR. JOHNSON: What's the question?
7	BY MS. OTT:
8	Q. What is the highest surcharge that you know
9	of one of your customers charging?
10	A. That I am aware of, 75 cents.
1	Q. And is that per call?
12	A. Yes. At one time, there were some with a
13	dollar. But I'm given to understand that those aren't
4	currently subscribers.
15	Q. Does NTS bill for that customer's
6	surcharges?
17	A. Yes.
18	MS. OTT: Thank you. That's all I have.
19	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Commissioner Musgrave,
20	do you have questions of this witness?
21	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER MUSGRAVE:
22	Q. Mr. Bryan, when you have AOS in a hotel, if
23	a guest in the hotel calls for a wake-up call, does that
24	call go to an AOS provider or is thatdo you bill that?
25	A. No, ma'am. The access code from a hotel

most typically would be an eight preceding a zero. We are not offering hotel wake-up service as one of the services, although I'm not sure we wouldn't at some point in the future. But I think that charge would more likely go to the hotel rather than to the subscriber--or to the user. The access to the NTS network, though, is most typically through an access code preceding a zero.

- Q. I think that's one of the things that has been mentioned, though, that there's a possibility that companies like yours do charge for those room service calls or the wake-up calls. I didn't know if you were aware of that or not.
  - A. 0kay. I--
- Q. Would you explain to me the arrangement that you have with a company like MCI, the method a person would use in calling an emergency number. Now, as I understood it from the questioning that Mr. Cadieux had with you, that you are an operator-assisted company that MCI subscribes to; is that correct?
- A. Sort of. We and MCI have a number of joint marketing arrangements. And in areas served by those joint marketing arrangements, particular end offices may be set up to where 0+ traffic originating in that area is delivered to National Telephone for processing. Now, MCI does not contract with NTS to provide MCI's operator service. NTS is

operating as an independent entity in that situation. It gets kind of complicated. But your question really was on the emergency calling. Is that your emphasis at this point?

Q. Well, yes.

A. Okay. Let me get back to that so I don't lose it. In roughly two-thirds or three-quarters of all of NTS's traffic and all of that served jointly by MCI and NTS, it's Feature Group D originating equal access traffic, so anyone dialing zero goes to the local exchange company, 0-. Anyone dialing an emergency number on an 0+ basis, it would go through a normal call treatment routine. If they got to our operator and said, "This is an emergency call," I believe our operators have instructions just to put it through. But we've never encountered that. It's always-the emergency calling concern typically is 0-. In Feature Group D served areas, the 0- traffic goes to the local exchange so we're not involved.

In those areas where it's not Feature

Group D equal access service, then we have our newly

upgraded emergency handling capabilities which identifies

the originating location; gives the address; and with a

keystroke, gives the emergency telephone numbers and, with

another keystroke, places the outbound call to that

emergency provider telephone number.

Have I answered your question?

1	Q. I don't know whether you have or not, but
2	I'llthat's enough.
3	COMMISSIONER MUSGRAVE: Thank you very much.
4	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Commissioner Mueller,
5	do you have questions?
6	COMMISSIONER MUELLER: I just had one.
7	I hope I'm not redundant.
8	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER MUELLER:
9	Q. In getting pricing information from the
10	operator, is that available with the operator or through
11	some other office? And what time of day can you get the
12	information?
13	A. It's available through the operator any time
14	of day. And it's simply a matter of the operator calling an
15	option screen on her operator console, so it can be done
16	very quickly at the time the call is being placed. No
17	additional call is necessary.
18	COMMISSIONER MUSGRAVE: Unless the computer
19	is down.
20	THE WITNESS: Well, if the computer is down,
21	we're out of service. And it goes to another operator
22	center, incidentally.
23	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Commissioner Fischer.
24	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER FISCHER:
25	Q. Mr. Bryan, you say on Page 6 of your

rebuttal testimony that ". . . the rates of virtually all OSP's have declined dramatically over the past six months," and the rates continue to fall. Is that true for your company as well?

- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. How long has it been that you've been charging either Southwestern Bell or AT&T equivalent rates on an intrastate basis?
- A. Rates have changed for different states at different times, and I honestly couldn't--I'm not certain.
- Q. Are you charging in the interstate arena virtually the equivalent of AT&T rates?
- A. We are somewhat higher than AT&T. I don't believe that we've had a significant change since the TRAC complaint was filed which indicated, in one sample call, we were substantially below AT&T's charges and, on another sample call, we were--I believe it was 25 percent above.

  When the two were averaged, we were between 5 and 10 percent below. I would not want to represent the lower as being a representative part of our traffic. It's a relatively small amount of the traffic. But, on average, my guess would be we average between 10 and 20 percent above.
- Q. Are you pretty much mirroring the AT&T rate structure interstate now?
  - A. Rate structure, yes, and always have as far

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1	as distance sensitive, time-of-day sensitive, with operator
2	service charges following the structure set by AT&T.
3	Q. But there would have been some calls that
4	would have been higher and some lower?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Even though you were mirroring the rate
7	structure?
8	A. Yes. We don't mirror necessarily the exact
9	times of day or the exact charges for particular services.
10	The costs which we incur don't tend to follow the same
11	structure that AT&T's do. And, very candidly, the AT&T
12	filing at the FCC indicates that their current rates
13	aren't in the interstate arena are not compensatory. We
14	found that out a long time ago.
15	Q. Because of access charges?
16	A. Typically for billing and collections
17	charges and validation or fraud expense prior to recently.
18	Q. You indicate that virtually all OSPs have
19	declined dramatically. Do you happen to know if your
20	competitor Central's are still as high as they were?
21	A. They were named in the TRAC complaint also,
22	and their rates are down very significantly. They're still
23	substantially more than ours are, but
24	Q. In a conversation you had with one of the
25	counsel, you were talking about the problem that a billing

agent has in identifying the AOS company on the bill. And I didn't follow in that conversation just why it is that an LEC doesn't have the ability, if you know, to identify the AOS provider whenever they refer it to a billing agent.

A. Right now the local exchange company billing systems that I'm familiar with are driven--from an identification of carrier standpoint, are driven by the carrier identification code, which in our case is 658. The carrier identification code is necessary to enter the billing system and then follows the billed message all the way through the system.

In the case of a billing agent, the carrier identification code is assigned to the billing agent in the case--say, OAN. And it's that code that causes the name to print. It's also that code that tells the local exchange company who to send the check to. And if the billing agent is collecting all of the remittances and is--as far as the local exchange company is concerned, is the carrier, then it's their carrier identification code which must follow that message through the billing and accounting systems.

There's been no ability implemented previously to put in a subcode following the carrier identification code which would allow identification of not one, but two parties, the billing agent as well as the subparty, the actual carrier being billed under the billing

agent's agreement. Now, were that ability there and direct--there is space in the record to provide for that, but billing systems would have to be modified.

- O. The LEC billing system?
- A. Yes. I would presume that the capability could be implemented. It would have to be pretty extensive. It would have to extend through the entire accounting system for the billed message. But the ability to have an additional name print on the bill would probably be significantly less cumbersome and time consuming.
- Q. Do you know if there are any discussions in the industry or between the LEC industry and the OSPs on that concern?
- A. That's one of the concerns that was brought up in a fairly recent meeting concerning establishment of an operator service subcommittee on the ordering and billing form in the Exchange Carrier Standards Association broad umbrella. I did not attend that meeting, so I'm not sure what type of reaction was received. But there's been quite a bit of conversation.
- Q. On the subject of surcharges, is there a legitimate purpose, in your opinion, for surcharges?
- A. As a general statement, I'd say probably yes. Traditionally, this was the access code charged by the hotel owner for using the equipment in the hotel room;

and he attempted to recover some part of his cost in providing that equipment through charging the access service. In addition—and I will speak very personally in this instance—hotel telecommunications equipment is very expensive. And, as a traveling businessman, I demand a great deal from my telephone service.

I, for example, will choose one hotel over another on the basis of whether they provide a telephone at the desk instead of at a bedside table. And I will very happily pay a small additional rate for two telephones in a room instead of one. My parents, on the other hand, are retired and live on a relatively fixed income and thoroughly enjoy traveling. I would very much prefer that the cost of the additional telephone service that I demand as a business traveler not be charged to my parents who are traveling for pleasure and probably make one telephone call from a hotel room in a month of hotel stays. The service charge does unbundle that cost and charge that cost to the cost causer.

- Q. So these surcharges are similar to the surcharges you see in the hotels for, every time you make a call, there's a 75-cent charge or 50 cents or a dollar, whatever it might be?
- A. Yes. Now, let me distinguish some. I was addressing really in my remarks surcharges in general. And I was not addressing at that point whether they're billed by

the hotel to the user or billed by the operator service provider to the user. There are benefits on both sides.

The operator service provider typically has significantly improved answer supervision so that the access charge--let me back up. It's an either/or. As long as it's the operator service provider billing instead of the hotel, the improved answer supervision ensures that the surcharge is not assessed on incompleted calls. The cost for collection can be significantly less because it allows simplified and quicker checkout at the hotel. The collection through the operator service provider cost is already incurred by the operator service provider, and there's no incremental cost in billing the surcharge on the subscriber's behalf. So, to that extent, it's an efficient mechanism for collecting.

I may not be the best person really to defend the practice of billing surcharges because it is a practice with which I'm not entirely comfortable myself. I would prefer to put in my tariffs all charges to be charged to the end users and simply have all compensation to the hotelier being the commission that I'm willing to pay.

- Q. Do you happen to know if any of the surcharges that are used in your industry are usage sensitive in nature other than on a per call basis?
  - A. We made a proposal at one point on that

basis. Ours was not accepted. I don't know whether anyone else is making that type of deal now or not.

- Q. Well, would it be safe for me to conclude that, if I'm looking at some of your competitors' rates and I see that they're significantly above the--let's call them dominant carriers, that if it's more than 75 cents a call, it's probably due to their rate structure rather than to surcharges? Or is that not--
- A. I was speaking of the--when I said
  "75 cents," I was speaking of surcharges which my company
  bills on some subscribers' behalfs. There are other amounts
  in the marketplace. I'm not sure that assumption--
- Q. I see. So those surcharges for other companies that you might compete with might be significantly above that?
- A. They might be. I think that would depend entirely on the philosophy of the company and the subscriber.
- Q. How do you handle calls from a customer who happens to be in one of the smaller independent telephone company home area service territories? Do those companies typically have credit cards that you can put through the system? Or do those customers—are they unable to use the services in a hotel that they would go to or use your service in a hotel where they might be staying?

This is a matter which wis tabout to be a Α. 1 matter of quite a bit of debate, I believe, at the FCC, 2 going back to arrangements that predate divestiture. 3 Typically all requests for calling cards from the smaller local exchange companies are referred -- I say "referred". 5 -- are granted on behalf of AT&T, and a calling card is 6 issued using the AT&T logo. The local exchange company may 7 provide the service on behalf of AT&T. R That card is then available for use on the 9 same terms and conditions essentially as any other local 10 11

That card is then available for use on the same terms and conditions essentially as any other local exchange company card, and there's no differentiation made of it given the fact that it's on AT&T plastic. It's available for use by United Telephone for calls to be billed in Southern Bell territory and vice versa.

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With that background, those calls processed through our validation system in exactly the same manner as a Southern Bell card would or a Southwestern Bell card would, it looks to us like a local exchange company calling card; and we cannot differentiate that to be necessarily an AT&T card. But I must admit the recognition that, even though it's issued by the local exchange company possibly, it does carry AT&T plastic.

Q. So if I happen to be an Ellington Telephone Company customer, which is one of our smaller companies here in Missouri, and I request a calling card, I would get an

AT&T calling card which I could use on your service unless I told you it was an AT&T card?

- A. Right, presuming I had a billing and collections agreement with Ellington Telephone Company.
- Q. Well, what if you didn't have that? Then it would be--
- A. Then I cannot process the call. And I would have to deliver that to AT&T for handling, AT&T being the only company that has universal billing agreements, again, predating divestiture.
- Q. And if that Ellington customer said, "This is an AT&T credit card number," then you wouldn't handle the call?
  - A. Right.
- Q. How does NTS bill end users who happen to dial zero plus a local number from their hotel? Or is your company involved in that kind of a local call?
- A. Well, from a hotel, we shouldn't get that call. But, if there were a bug in either the PBX software which caused that call to be delivered to us or if it was one of the situations where we used a dialer to access Feature Group B, then if the local call was received, again presuming it to be less than 20 miles in distance from origination to termination, it would be billed at an 80-cent flat, nontime-sensitive, nonlength-of-conversation-sensitive

 rate. If it was more than 20 miles--and there aren't that many extended areas that are larger than that. But, if it were more than 20 miles, it would be incorrectly billed; and we'd have to issue a credit on inquiry. But, again, we do that if--

- Q. The direct testimony indicates that you've got some new services coming out on the market, but it doesn't indicate when. Can you give me any indication of when you might be bringing to the market some of the new voice message services that you talk about?
- A. My technical people say that it's unfair to make them give a date. To be very serious, the voice messaging system had some unexpected problems in its final testing phase. It is in final test, and it's actually being live tested right now at five properties. We expect to make it available at the Atlanta airport--I'm keeping my fingers crossed--by the end of this month. It would then be rolled out more or less nationwide over the next two months. The additional services, since our technical people have been concentrating on this one, have been pushed back accordingly. But I would expect a fairly regular introduction of newer services really over the next six months.
- Q. Does NTS or any of its affiliates consider themselves to be enhanced service providers, or do you plan

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A. We certainly plan on getting in

- We certainly plan on getting into information services. The term "enhanced service provider" has regulatory overtones that I really don't want to address right now or at least in this answer. But, to the extent that we provide alternative billing mechanisms for telecommunications services -- this is a major part of the service that we offer--then we will very much be enhanced service providers. We may be reselling services originally delivered by others. We will also be providing, just to throw out a couple, destination weather services to airport patrons, travel -- a bad example, but travel agency services to hoteliers or hotel guests. I can see really a whole host of financially-related information services which might most conveniently be provided through an NTS-type gateway rather than through a regional gateway. It's a long-winded wav of saying yes. I definitely see us moving into that area.
- Q. One of the frustrations I've had--and I know other people have had the same problem--that when you go to a hotel, you dial 0 and you say, "Do you have an AOS service or not?" And they say, "What's AOS?" "Well, do you have AT&T as an operator service, or who do you use?" "Heck if I know" is often the answer.

Do you ever, whenever you market your services, encourage the hotels or the hospitals to have

their folks be prepared to tell their clients that you, NTS, will be handling the calls?

A. From my level, we've never had to do that.

I must admit that the people that I've run into that have worked the properties that we serve are aware of our service. I hope it's not through guest complaints. I don't think it is because we're s\*\*'l serving many of those same properties. But the awareness seems to be there.

We have a large property customer support staff which goes out and works with the hotel PBX operators, the telecommunications managers if he's directly involved on a day-to-day basis. And so I don't think this has been a problem. But I say that only because I've never encountered that kind of reaction in the properties that I've visited. And I do--I make a point of staying with the properties served by my company, and I make a point of letting the switchboard people know who I am. I've never had a "Who?" or a "What company?" type reaction.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Thank you very much.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: I have a couple of questions, Mr. Bryan.

#### **OUESTIONS BY EXAMINER O'DONNELL:**

Q. You mention that, when your subscriber has a surcharge, that sometimes you participate in that surcharge. Is this in addition to your regular operator service and

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1	variable usage charges?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. In regard to Exhibitor I should say
4	Schedule P attached to your direct testimony, which is
5	Exhibit 2, the first page there, in the third paragraph, in
6	the middle of that first line of that third paragraph,
7	there's a phrase "transparent service." If you know, could
8	you tell me to what that refers?
9	A. I'm sorry. I'll be there in just a minute.
10	MR. JOHNSON: Can I show the witness what
11	you're talking about?
12	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Yes, you may.
13	THE WITNESS: I found the right section.
14	That's an old flier. The immediately
15	following documentI'm sorry. It's in the next
16	attachmentalso uses the word "transparent" but in the
17	context of "Excellent Service and Transmission That's
18	Transparent to the User".
19	BY EXAMINER O'DONNELL:
20	Q. Are you talking about the page that follows
21	the one I referenced?
22	A. No. I'm sorry. In Schedule Q on the first
23	page.
24	Q. Could you tell me where on the page you're
25	talking about?

1	A. On the right-hand column and in bold print,
2	the "Excellent Service and Transmission". Do you see it?
3	Q. And so yourproceed with your answer then.
4	A. "Transparency" was something of a buzzword
5	for a long time in operator services, and it became misused.
6	This particular flier of pay phone service was originally
7	developed a long time ago. The transparency of service was
8	intended to communicate that you can unplug your existing
9	provider, AT&T, since they were the only people there, and
10	put us in and no one will discern a difference.
11	Now, very quickly it was recognized that
12	service branding was very important. And, therefore, it was
13	implemented by my company and others. And I do want to
14	emphasize that it's not that type of transparency that we're
15	emphasizing but a lack of ability to identify who is
16	providing the service. But in quality of service and in the
17	provisioning of the service, the user will not notice due to
18	quality that it's a nonAT&T or nonBell System type provider.
19	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Bryan.
20	Redirect.
21	MR. JOHNSON: I just have a couple of
22	questions. Thank you, Madam Hearing Examiner.
23	REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JOHNSON:
24	Q. To clear up any confusion we might have on
25	the issue of surcharges, who is it that imposes the

surcharge? Is it the hotel, or is it NTS?

- A. It's the subscriber, be it a hotel, pay phone, whoever. It is not, in any circumstance, NTS.
- Q. Does NTS propose to charge any surcharge in its tariff?
- A. The provision is made for billing a surcharge charged by the subscriber.
- Q. I believe in examination by Public Counsel, there was testimony elicited from you with respect to the splashing question and, in particular, concerning offers which NTS has made to AT&T so AT&T can bill those calls properly. Could you tell us what offers NTS has made to allow AT&T to bill those calls properly?
- A. Well, there have actually been several offers and a number of discussions with AT&T as to how this could most appropriately be addressed. But the offer which NTS has made now formally to AT&T is to provide AT&T the originating ANI or automatic number identification on all calls which are given to AT&T prior to the call being switched through to their facilities. The response which has been received has not been encouraging, to put it mildly. I might add that I joined the telecommunications industry from the common carrier trucking industry and—

MR. ROYER: Your Honor, I'm going to object.

This seems to be digressing way beyond, you know, his

particular question and giving a speech. 1 MR. JOHNSON: Okay. I'll move on. 2 BY MR. JOHNSON: 3 Now, finally, Mr. Bryan, on cross-0. 4 examination by Public Counsel, there was some testimony 5 concerning AT&T not indemnifying hotel owners for 6 fraudulently placed calls in which 1-0-XXX is used. Has NTS 7 had personal experience with that situation? 8 Yes. We've received approximately \$10,000 9 in calls which have been billed back to NTS or against 10 subscribed lines. 11 MR. ROYER: Excuse me, your Honor. I'm 12 going to object to that. I don't see how that has anything 13 to do with any issue in this particular case. AT&T is not 14 the applicant in this proceeding. Its services and 15 arrangements are not at issue. This just is extraneous 16 stuff that's being introduced by NTS in an attempt to 17 perhaps bias or prejudice some subsequent proceeding or 18 something or the Commission's view with regard to AT&T's 19 operations in this particular arena. And I don't see that 20 those are at issue as a result of this certification 21 proceeding. 22 EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Johnson. 23 MR. JOHNSON: I'm following up on an avenue

of cross-examination which Fublic Counsel elicited. Public

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Counsel is clearly opposed to our request for certification and in that regard is, I think, among other things, going to attempt to show through this blocking of 1-0-XXX access by hotels that somehow NTS doesn't allow access to other interexchange carriers.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Would you mind reading back the question?

(The reporter read back the last question.)

\$10,000 in billings from AT&T on calls which apparently AT&T was unable to bill and which now represents as having been fraudulently billed but originating from NTS-owned lines. And because of this, we have done a significant amount of research on AT&T's tariffs and find that their tariff does, in fact, authorize them to back bill these calls. And from all appearances, they are enforcing that aspect of the tariff.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you. That's all I have. Thank you, Mr. Bryan.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Before we go to recross, we'll be in recess until 3:15.

(A recess was taken.)

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: The hearing will come 2 I believe we're ready to go to recross of Mr. Bryan. But before we do that, I would like to make a ruling on the motion to strike as to the claim of proprietary information of the answer of Mr. Bryan to the number of calls in the state of Missouri. I'm going to deny 6 the motion to strike. It seems to me that NTS had ample time to claim proprietary -- that the information was 9 proprietary and did not do so before the answer to the question. So it's my belief that the claim has been waived. 10 11 MR. JOHNSON: Madam Hearing Examiner, for 12 the purposes of the record, the question should not have The question was clearly in violation of the 13 14 Commission's Order regardless of any idea that I have to pop up and state an objection immediately upon the question 15 being asked. The question should not have been asked in the 16 17 first place. 18 MS. OTT: All right. If I could just 19

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respond briefly. Apparently--I was talking to Dianne during the break. And we asked that question on discovery. NTS provided the answer. It was not marked proprietary. Dianne subsequently had marked call NTS before we filed testimony, because she wanted to use some of the information in rebuttal, as a courtesy, just to make sure that, you know, we didn't release anything that they considered proprietary

nature.

even though they didn't mark anything proprietary.

Apparently then it was determined by NTS that that information would be proprietary.

MR. JOHNSON: Well, now, that is not the case. When I submitted this information to Mr. Wheatley-and Mr. Wheatley, I believe, will confirm this--he asked me, "Is any of this information going to be proprietary"? I had to check. I didn't know precisely which numbers. As I remember, it's something like numbers 3, 7, and 18; or 3, 16, and 17, something of that nature.

And as I understand the rules of respondent superior, Mr. Wheatley's knowledge is imputed to Public Counsel. His actions bind Public Counsel. And regardless of any lack of knowledge on Ms. Ott's part, Public Counsel, as an entity, should not be allowed--

MS. OTT: All I'm saying--

MR. JOHNSON: --to ask questions of that

MS. OTT: All that I'm saying is that when they provided us the information, they hadn't stamped any of it proprietary. That's all I'm saying.

MR. JOHNSON: Well, if we're getting to the point where we have to follow such niceties as that, given the short time frame we were allowed in responding to these questions, then that's an unfortunate series of events.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Johnson, it appears to me that there's a certain amount of misunderstanding going on here and clarity as to whether or not you were claiming it as proprietary during the discovery process. So I don't know how apparent it was to Ms. Ott that this was a claim.

When it comes to cross-examination, it seems to me that you have a certain responsibility, too, since this is a matter that was in a gray area, to object. And there was ample opportunity prior to the answering of the question because the witness had to look up the information of the question.

It appears to me that this information has already been published in this hearing room to the parties that are present, and I don't think a motion to strike would remedy what has already happened. So I really don't think it's appropriate to remedy the damage as you see it.

MR. JOHNSON: Well, then is it correct that my understanding is that the Commission's Order on how this information should be treated is, in essence, tossed out when we get into the hearing; and if someone asks the question, and I don't object in time, then that information is no longer proprietary? I just want to make sure I understand that.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: No, I don't believe

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that it is tossed out. It seems to me that when there is a matter where it's clear to the attorneys in question what has been claimed to be proprietary, that such a question should not be asked. But I also think that it's possible that mistakes can be made and proprietary claims are not clearly made and that each attorney must try during the course of cross-examination to be alert to questions which could infringe on an area which is claimed to be proprietary.

If you are proposing that this information be excised in terms of its further publication beyond this room as a public record, then I believe the appropriate action on your part would be to request that that portion of the transcript be filed under seal.

MR. JOHNSON: I think that probably wouldn't do a whole lot of good given that the only people who are probably interested in it are in the hearing room.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: I think you're probably right.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  JOHNSON: Okay. I'll just be on my toes. Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Okay. We're ready to go to recross.

Mr. Brownlee.

MR. BROWNLEE: I have no questions.

1	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Stewart.				
2	MR. STEWART: I have no questions.				
3	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Kiddoo.				
4	MS. KIDDOO: I have no questions.				
5	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Newmark.				
6	MR. NEWMARK: I have no questions.				
7	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Boudreau.				
8	MR. BOUDREAU: No further questions.				
9	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Horn.				
10	MR. HORN: Just a couple of follow-up				
11	questions, please.				
12	RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HORN:				
13	Q. Let me ask you about someone dialing a call				
14	from a subscriber hotel, one of your subscribers. If they				
15	were to dial the 8+0 and then an interLATA number, that				
16	would be carried by your company; is that right?				
17	A. That's correct.				
18	Q. And if they dialed an 8+0 intraLATA number,				
19	what would happen to that call? Would that be handled by				
20	your company?				
21	A. It would depend on the form of access being				
22	used and the equipment, customer-provided equipment, at the				
23	individual location.				
24	Q. Presently in Missouri, what's the				
25	arrangement?				
- 11					

- A. Well, there is no single arrangement.

  Between two-thirds and three-quarters of all locations served, the access method is Feature Group D, in which case an intraLATA call would be carried by the local exchange company. If, for some reason, due to limitations of the CPE, or possibly due to some special request by the subscriber, Feature Group B access were used and if the CPE was programmed accordingly, the call might be carried back; and, yes, it would depend strictly on the type of arrangements that were established.
- Q. Even with the Feature Group D capabilities, doesn't the dialing equipment send 8+0 intraLATA number through to your company or are you saying no to that?
- A. I'm not aware of any situations where that is the case. I suppose it would be possible, but I'm not aware of any subscribers currently programmed or subscribed in that manner.
- Q. So your understanding is that all of those intraLATA 8+0 numbers go to the LEC?
  - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Didn't I understand earlier that you said in your tariff filing in this docket that there was a surcharge included for the hotel subscriber in the tariff filing?
- A. No. We keep, I'm afraid, confusing the surcharge issue. The subscriber surcharge is under no

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instances imposed by National Telephone in either amount or 1 whether or not it's to be charged and collected. There is a 2 provision in the proposed tariff which allows National 3 Telephone to bill the subscriber's surcharge on his behalf. 4 0. On his--5 Α. On his behalf. 6 0. His behalf. 7 And it's that provision to which I referred Α. 8 a number of times in indicating if the surcharge is billed by NTS, it's under that provision of the tariff. And it was 10 that provision that was referred to in the discussion in 11 direct, prefiled direct testimony, discussing surcharges. 12 And would that be an amount that would be 13 included in the total charge of NTS on the bill or would it 14 be separated out on the bill and designated as a surcharge 15 on behalf of the subscriber? What is the intent? 16 Well, with current technology, the current Α. 17 LEC billing software, there is no capability of separating 18 out a separate charge. So the intent is, it would appear as 19 a single charge included in the total from National 20 Telephone Services. Were the capability available to 21 separately bill it, I certainly think it would make sense to 22 do so. 23 Is there any designated amount in your Q. 24 tariff filing as to what that charge may be or what maximum

or minimum there would be? You have that tariff attached to 1 in radiada your testimony? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Could you reference that provision. please? ٥. Okav. It's first referenced on Page 7 of 5 the tariff in Section 2.4. 6 EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Is that part of 7 Schedule K attached to your direct testimony? 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, it is. Page 7, 9 dans a 9 Section 2.4. And the second half of the paragraph, 37% vd 10 beginning, "In some cases, these arrangements also provide 11 for the assessment of location surcharges, in the amount and 12 form determined by the subscribers, and the subscriber is 13 responsible for proper notification thereof to the shall as i 14 authorized users of its terminal facilities and services: 15 Such surcharges are not included in the charges setaforth in 16 this tariff. which charges constitute the full and total 17 charges for the services provided by American. "Allied Dal 18 There is -- I'm sorry. I thought there was 19 another reference in another part of the tariff, but I don't 20 believe there is. 21 BY MR. HORN: 22 Okay. So with the reference you've see the 0. 23 designated on Page 7, I see there's no specific amount 24 there. It's whatever would be designated by the subscriber, 25

1	is that right, determined by the subscriber, as it's stated?
2	A. As written here, yes. That's right.
3	Q. Okay. And you have no idea what the maximum
4	or minimum of that charge may be that would be included in
5	the charges included on the bill?
6	A. No. As I testified earlier, we have
7	resigned accounts previously due to size of surcharges which
8	they wished us to bill on their behalf. We did not feel it
9	was in our public best interest to do so and, therefore,
10	were asked that they find another company to provide the
11	service.
12	Q. Well, are you aware that Missouri statute
13	requires that specific charges be set forth in tariff
14	filings; and absent a specific charge set forth, it should
15	not be billable or collectable?
16	A. I was not aware of that. Solong as
17	universely applied, I have no objection to it.
18	Q. Thank you.
19	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Horn.
20	Mr. Maulson.
21	RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MAULSON:
22	Q. A matter of clarification. You made
23	reference to the use by AOSI of the GTE calling cards?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Are those calling cards issued by GTE to GTE

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Could you describe how AOSI would do that, make use of those cards?
- A. The GTE subscriber would offer the calling card number as the number to be charged for a call, either be entering it through DTMS signal--I'm sorry--dual time multi-frequency signal or by verbally giving the number to the operator. The call is then rated accordingly and forwarded to GTE, marked as a calling card call for billing.
- Q. And, effectively, AOSI would have completed the call or intervened to complete the call as a part of its service to, say, a hotel or its customer? Is that what I'm hearing?
- A. Well, I'm not sure what you mean by the word "intervened."
- Q. AOSI would be the company which would be doing the--providing the operator services in that event; is that right?
- A. That's correct. The calling card is nothing more than a billing mechanism.
- Q. And would this be true on an interstate and an intrastate basis?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. This would occur? And I take it on an

1	intrastate basis, it would occur interLATA and intraLATA as
2	well; is that true?
3	A. As intraLATA competitionit's my
4	understanding it's been authorized; and, yes, to the extent
5	that intraLATA calls were completed, it could be.
6	Q. Thank you.
7	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Maulson.
8	Mr. Knowles.
9	MR. KNOWLES: No questions.
10	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Cadieux.
11	MR. CADIEUX: Just one, your Honor.
12	RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. CADIEUX:
13	Q. Mr. Bryanwell, just one area. It may take
14	a couple of questions. NTS does provide the billing option
15	of an end user using major credit cards, does it not?
16	A. Yes, we do.
17	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Cadieux, could you
18	speak just a little louder?
19	BY MR. CADIEUX:
20	Q. With respect to the situation where NTS does
21	not have a billing and collection agreement with a small
22	independent telephone company and, therefore, the end user
23	does not have the option of using the AT&TI don't know
24	what to call itAT&T/LEC calling card that was discussed,
25	does that end user have the potential option of using a

1	credit card, MasterCard or VISA, to charge the call?
2	A. Certainly. And the alternative of a bank
3	card or a financial card charge exists.
4	MR. CADIEUX: That's all I have.
5	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Cadieux.
6	Mr. Royer.
7	MR. ROYER: No questions.
8	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Ott.
9	MS. OTT: Just a couple.
10	RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. OTT:
11	Q. Is it my understanding, Mr. Bryan, that NTS
12	can only bill calls made on a local exchange calling card if
13	NTS has a billing agreement with that local exchange company
14	A. Yes. That's correct.
15	Q. And, on a totally different subject, do you
16	recall when Judge Fischer was asking you about your rate
17	structure and discussing the similarities with your rate
18	structure and AT&T's rate structure? Do you recall that?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Okay. It's not your position, is it, that
21	you are now currently charging or mirroring AT&T's rates, is
22	it?
23	A. No, it's not.
24	Q. Okay. And you're also not currently
25	mirroring the Southwestern Bell rates, are you?

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1	A. No. We're currently mirroring the
2	pre-July 1 Southwestern Bell rates.
3	Q. Okay. But those rates have since been
4	reduced, correct?
5	A. That's correct.
6	Q. And, in fact, you would be opposedif I
7	read your direct testimony correctly, you would be opposed
8	to any requirement that you mirror AT&T's rates for operator
9	services; isn't that correct?
10	A. Yes. As the primary and largest competitor,
11	the artificial requirement that a competitor's rates be
12	mirrored in structure and form we fear would be used as a
13	competitive tool against us.
14	Q. And one final line. Are the commissions
15	that you pay to the customer or subscriber to AOSI services,
16	are those commissions taken out of the rate that you charge
17	the end user on tariff or the rate that you quote the end
18	user; or are they tacked on to the final bill of the end
19	user?
20	MR. JOHNSON: Well, I object to that
21	question because it seems to assume that we're quoting rates
22	that are different from our tariff; and there's no evidence
23	of that.
24	MS. OTT: Well, you don't have a tariff on
25	file in this state now soI mean

1	MR. JOHNSON: Well, proposed tariff. I'm
2	sorry.
3	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Could you reword the
4	question?
5	MS. OTT: Yes. Okay. That wasn't real
6	clear. I'm sorry.
7	BY MS. OTT:
8	Q. Is the 15 percent commission that you state
9	that you pay, would that be included in your tariffed rate?
0	A. Yes, it would.
1	Q. Is it currently included in the rates that
2	you quote end users?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Okay.
5	A. As would bewere the user inquiring of the
6	rate from a location charging surcharge which we bill on
7	behalf of that user, the quoted rate would include all of
8	NTS' rates as well as subscriber surcharge.
9	Q. But in the event that NTS doesn't bill for
20	the surcharge that the customer itself bills, that would not
21	be included in the rate; isn't that correct?
22	A. That's correct. NTS would have no knowledge
23	of any surcharge billed directly by the subscriber.
24	MS. OTT: Okay. That's all I have. Thank
25	you.

1	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Bryan.
2	You may step down.
3	COMMISSIONER MUELLER: I have a question.
4	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Do you have a question
5	for this witness? Commissioner Mueller has a question.
6	FURTHER QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER MUELLER:
7	Q. I'm still confused on the credit cards. You
8	say you have to have an agreement with the local exchange
9	company to accept their credit card; and it may have, say,
10	an AT&T logo on it?
11	A. Yes, sir. It's
12	Q. I understand that. But is it possible for
13	you to inadvertently accept the AT&T credit card numbers and
14	bill to that number?
15	A. To the extent that AT&T uses the same
16	numbering as the local exchange company, so long as they
17	have a billing agreement within a particular area, yes, that
18	is possible. In those areas where I do not have available
19	billing, then I have no method of billing any
20	telecommunications card not issued bywell, currently I
21	have no ability to bill in that area.
22	Q. You cannot distinguish thenyour operator
23	or your computer cannot distinguish the card number, what
24	company it is, or anything like that?
25	A. Currently AT&T and the local exchange

companies issue cards with exactly the same number. And 1 AT&T can't distinguish currently their card from a local 2 exchange company card and I can't either. 3 I see. Okay. Thank you. 0. A EXAMINER O'DONNELL: You may step down. 5 Thank you, Mr. Bryan. 6 (Witness excused.) 7 8 MR. JOHNSON: Just to make sure Exhibits 2 9 and 3 have been admitted into evidence. 10 EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Yes, they have been 11 received. 12 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you. 13 EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Do you have anything 14 further, Mr. Johnson? 15 MR. JOHNSON: No. No. 16 EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Brownlee, I believe 17 you're presenting a case on behalf of both Teleconnect and 18 ITI? 19 MR. BROWNLEE: Yes. 20 EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Although in the 21 agreement of the parties as put forth in the Hearing 22 Memorandum that you were going to offer your case on behalf 23 of Teleconnect first, am I right in thinking you're offering 24 the case on behalf of ITI first? 25

1	MR. BROWNLEE: Yes. It would be more					
2	convenient if we could call Mr. Freels on behalf of ITI					
3	first.					
4	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: All right. You may					
5	call your witness.					
6	MR. BROWNLEE: At this time ITI calls					
7	Mr. Paul Freels.					
8	(Witness sworn.)					
9						
10	PAUL FREELS testified as follows: Relative to the second					
11	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BROWNLEE: The Miles and Andrews					
12	Q. By whom are you employed?					
13	A. International Telecharge, Incorporated.					
14	Q. And what is your title or position?					
15	A. Executive Vice-President, Regulatory					
16	Affairs.					
17	Q. Mr. Freels, have you caused prefiled direct					
18	testimony and rebuttal testimony to be filed in Case					
19	No. TA-88-218 before the Missouri Public Service Commission?					
20	A. I have.					
21	Q. And do you have copies of those before you					
22	which have been marked respectively Exhibits No. 6 and					
23	Exhibits No. 7?					
24	A. I do.					
25	Q. And are there any corrections or additions					
	·					

1	that you would care to make at this time regarding
2	Exhibit No. 6, which is your direct testimony?
3	A. There are a few changes, yes.
4	Q. And if you would make reference to that, in
5	reference to the page number and the line number, please.
6	A. All right. Page 3, on Line 16, between
7	"Iowa" and the word "and," insert "Nebraska," "Nevada,"
8	"West Virginia."
9	On Line 17 after the word "Wisconsin,"
10	approximately halfway through the sentence, insert the words
11	"and Ohio have." Strike the word "has."
12	Back up in Line 15, last word, remove
13	"Ohio."
14	Line 23, remove the word "Nevada."
15	Next page, Page 4, Line 1, remove the states
16	"Nebraska" and "West Virginia."
17	Q. Are there any other corrections or additions
18	on Exhibit No. 6?
19	A. Yes, there are. Page 7, in the last line
20	31, there is a numeral "7" there that some way got in. It
21	should not be there. Strike it.
22	On Page 17
23	Q. Would you repeat that, please. Someone is
24	confused on the last correction.
25	A. On Page 7, Line 31, approximately halfway

1	through the sentence there's a numeral "7." Strike it.
2	Page 17, Line 16, strike the words "In the
3	near future." Leave "ITI." Strike the words "will be" and
4	replace with "is presently."
5	On Page 23, the same textural type change
6	that we just made. You should strike the word "future" and
7	put "recent" on Line 19.
8	Strike the words in Line 20 "In the near
9	future." The word "will," change it to "has." And the word
10	"enhance," "enhanced."
11	Q. So Line 20 would read in full, "ITI has
12	further enhanced its "?
13	A. Correct. Line 24I'm sorry. Page 24,
14	Line 3, approximately three-quarters over there's "15
15	minutes," change it to "30 minutes." The last word in the
16	line is "several," change it to "eight."
17	And the last change on Page 25, Line 10,
18	between the wordapproximately three-fourths of the way
19	overthe words "pages" and the word "and," insert "hearing
20	enhanced program."
21	I apologize to the Commission, but there's
22	been quite a few things happen since we filed this
23	testimony.
24	Q. Sir, are there any changes on Exhibit No. 7,
25	which would be your rebuttal testimony?

- A. No, there are not.
- Q. At this time, Mr. Freels, if I ask you the same questions, would your responses be the same as corrected on the record here today?
  - A. They would.

MR. BROWNLEE: At this time, your Honor, I'm going to go ahead and offer Exhibit No. 6 and 7 and further at this time ask leave to show a 4 1/2 minute tape that describes the ITI emergency services that have been of such grave concern and discussion.

I did mention at the prehearing conference my intention to show this today. We have previously supplied it to Staff. And at the prehearing conference, no one at that time expressed any objection or desire to see the tape. And with that, I'd ask leave to show it here today and ask that it be part of the record.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Brownlee, first of all, let's address your Exhibit 6 and 7. Hearing no objection to Exhibits 6 and 7, they will be received.

(EXHIBIT NOS. 6 AND 7 WERE RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: As to the video, which I understand addresses your emergency procedures, we set a schedule for prefiled testimony in this case and at that time you did not prefile the videotape. It appears to me

that the prefiled testimony addresses the emergency procedures of ITI and that this particular evidence would be cumulative.

There are problems in preserving for the record the videotape in that there is the difficulty of providing that with the record on appeal, for example.

Therefore, I do not want to receive that in the record because it seems to me that it's cumulative and that it does not—that because of the problems with preserving it for the record, that it's simply not worth receiving for its cumulative effect.

MR. BROWNLEE: If I could respond. First of all, there is a rule of civil procedure in the Missouri Rules of Practice that allows for videotapes in the preservation of testimony--presenting testimony. So I can't envision that would create any problem on appeal or for purposes of preserving the record.

Secondly, with no objection coming from any party here, I find the action of the Commission in excluding the evidence to be rather extraordinary.

Third, I'd like to make an offer of proof and have it incorporated in the record; and the only way I can do it is ask that it be played and incorporate it into the record. Short of that, the Commission is refusing me to make an allowance of an offer of proof.

procedure, it seems to me that what we're dealing with here is a matter of prefiled testimony. You had your opportunity during the prefiling of the testimony to make the videotape known at that time. Is there some reason for supplementing your testimony since the time of the prefiling?

MR. BROWNLEE: Just supplements the record.

And the purpose of--the objection in prefiled testimony is so that the element of surprise is removed from the case.

And with hearing no objection from anyone here and considering it is a matter of extreme importance to this position, I think the Commission should have the availability of at least hearing the matter; and then if the Commission chooses to exclude it, after they've had a chance to understand its contents and absorb the contents, at that time the Commission can make a ruling. But to not allow it to be heard in the first place, to me, is an improper ruling. And it does prevent me, essentially, from making a proper offer of proof.

And I'm at this time again renewing my request to have it played and made a part of the record as an offer of proof.

be denied on the basis of whether the presiding person feels that the matter is cumulative; and, therefore, your offer of

proof is denied.

COMMISSIONER MUSGRAVE: Madam Hearing Examiner, how would this have been--what are you saying, that Mr. Brownlee should have provided 15 copies of this tape when he filed his prefiled testimony?

necessarily saying that. I think that he should have filed it during the prefiled period unless there is some reason that he's supplementing his testimony that something has-some changes have occurred that he was unable to really anticipate that he would need to supplement his testimony at that time. At that time he could have asked that the rules be waived in regard to the filing of the 15 copies. And then at that time we could have addressed the needs of how to incorporate this kind of testimony in this form.

MR. BROWNLEE: Well, I want the record clear then that the Commission is disallowing me to make an offer of proof on this substantive evidentiary issue. You're just disallowing me the right to make that offer of proof?

MR. BROWNLEE: Let the record be clear on it then. And you're refusing to accept even the offer then of that evidence; is that correct?

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: That's correct.

Are you tendering the witness for cross-

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Yes. On the basis--

examination?

MR. BROWNLEE: Yes. I've already done that.

If anybody wants to see it, can we play it

(Laughter.)

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Madam Hearing

Examiner.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JOHNSON:

after we go off the record?

- Q. Mr. Freels, literally, one question. In telling us about some changes in your testimony this afternoon, in your direct testimony on Page 25, you mentioned something about the hearing enhanced program.
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Could you tell us what that is?
- A. Yes, sir. In several states--I'm sorry.

  I'm not familiar with this state specifically--there is services offered for the deaf, and I think it's called TDD type service. ITI in various states have offered that discount which has been the general policy of various commissions to request interexchange carriers to offer discounts to the hearing impaired.

In essence, as I understand the TDD service, is it's a teletype machine which is connected up to the phone line and two deaf people or hearing impaired people

talk to each other.

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29th of this month is to announce the program to the public--will be in swing. It's in a test type program right now. It's being developed. --which will offer translation services to the deaf, meaning that if a person with one of these machines wants to communicate with a hearing person, our operators will act like--well, we've got multilingual languages. I call it a translation service.

We'll translate a teletype service to an English-speaking or a foreign-speaking-because people are not always English speaking that are deaf. --but to foreign speaking or translate to any one of the 18 languages that we serve. We'll translate it from teletype to the human ear, and then we'll do it in reverse back to the deaf people. And that will be at no premium price. And right now we're working--I can't announce it, but there may be a very unique service here in the pricing structure.

- Q. That's great. Thanks very much.
- A. You're welcome.

MR. JOHNSON: That's all I have.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Stewart.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. STEWART:

Q. Mr. Freels, does ITI utilize a billing

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1	agent?	
2	A. No, sir, not in the context of OAN that	· .
3	we heard about this morning.	
4	Q. Is it the position of ITI that your and against the position of ITI that your and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also and the position of ITI that you are also are also and the position of ITI that you are also are also and the position of ITI that you are also	\$
5	company's name should appear on the local exchange phone	d
6	bill for end users?	
7	A. That is ITI's position, yes, sir. Medwe	
8	spent a lot of time and resources and money to develop our	1 6
9	own image.	: 6
10	Q. Do you do any advertising to promote your	- ()
11	company's name?	\$ #
12	A. Yes, we do.	
13	Q. What kind of advertising? In to gridsome	
14	A. Traditionally, and I think the Publices as	A Landanian Co.
15	Counsel has talked about it earlier this morning, we've	30
16	advertised to the trade publications, hospitals, hotels, pa	<b>y</b> .
17	phones, and what have you. But we're now embarking on a	A the there is an ex-
18	program to the general public. And I picked up the first	Sold Section
19	magazine I've seen on it yesterday on the way up here. And	12/8
20	we're on a program that will offer our advertising to the	turn arm
21	general public in other than trade magazines.	Andrew merchanis
22	Q. In looking over your testimony, I see that	
23	you would propose eventually that 0- calls be processed	
24	through ITI?	
25	A. That's correct, sir.	

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1	Q. You wouldn't have any idea mechanically how
2	long it would take a 0- call to reach the ITI network, would
3	you?
4	A. Mr. Stewart, that's something that you
5	really need to do in various parts of the country and Locan
6	give you what I know currently. In Dallas we done tests to
7	reach our live operators, before we implemented a new
8	program, to 13 to 18 seconds. To reach an AT&T live
9	operator, it took 13 to 18 seconds in Dallas. We put some
10	new programming in that Northern Telecom developed at our
11	request, and it tookwell, on some various tests, it took
12	about 4 to 6 seconds in a recent test that we did in Dallas.
13	We've had it as low as 9 seconds from Chicago, an actual
14	test that we've done, up to a high of 21 seconds.
15	Q. Are you aware thator maybe you
16	participated in these discussions. Staff has proposed
17	several requirements or guidelines to be placed in your
18	tariffs and has recommended that if you do so, your tariffs
19	would be approved. Do you intend to abide by those
20	guidelines?
21	A. I think you alreadyare supposed to already
22	have a tariff modified in that direction, yes, sir.
23	MR. STEWART: No further questions. Thank
24	you.
25	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Stewart.

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Mr. Newmark.

MR. NEWMARK: No questions.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Kiddoo.

MS. KIDDOO: Thank you, your Honor.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. KIDDOO:

- O. Good afternoon, Mr. Freels. And the part of the
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. I just have one area of questions for you and that concerns testimony that you filed as part of your rebuttal testimony which has been received as Exhibit 7. My copy of your rebuttal is not page numbered, but I think it's the fourth page from the beginning; and it specifically is the answer to Question 9.
  - A. That would be on Page 6, ma'am.
- Q. Six. Okay. I'll number it. In your response to Question 9, Mr. Freels, you state that some local exchange carriers do not have the capability to identify ITI on their bill. Is that your testimony?
  - A. That's correct.
  - O. In what situations does that occur?
- A. It's primarily the small independent telephone companies which do not--there's probably several categories there. --do not have the resources to change the programming necessary to do it; don't want to do it; the expenses are such that they don't want to incur them. But

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1	one reason or another, it's generally the small independent
2	telephone companies which would have a small amount of
3	business that we might have billed through them.
4	Q. So even though you don't bill through an
5	agent to get to those LECs, they still can't put your name
6	on the bill?
7	A. There must be other reasons we don't
8	understand because, at least in a few of them, the
9	individual it deals directly with them we've offered to
10	pay that cost; and we've been declined without any reason
11	being given.
12	Q. In a situation like that where ITI's name is
13	not on the local exchange carrier's bill, what measures, if
14	any, does ITI take to avoid customer confusion when they
15	don't see ITI's name on the bill but they may have an
16	inquiry?
17	A. I don't think you could answer that in a
18	generic nature because it would depend on the question that
19	was asked. So I offerI don't believe I can answer that.
20	Q. Well, is there, for example, a number on the
21	bill where a caller can direct an inquiry
22	A. That depends onexcuse me.
23	Qif they have a question about a particular
24	charge?
25	A. That depends on the billing and collection
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agreement that was discussed this morning. If the billing and collection agreement -- we, as ITI, purchased inquiry services, normally our number is not shown on the bill. And we do normally purchase billing inquiries. That's for a couple reasons. It's been strongly encouraged by the local exchange companies that they handle billing inquiry. And some of them--and I'm not prepared today to tell you which ones--but some of them want to offer a discounted rate if you don't purchase it. So you're paying for it anyway. Where ITI contracts for billing inquiry Q. service, is the telephone company -- the local exchange 11 carrier's number on the bill that they can call if they have a question?

- Generally ours is not; so I assume theirs Α. is, yes.
- Q. Theirs would be. And for your inquiry fee with the local exchange carrier, they do answer any questions. Would they refer--sorry. Let me make that two questions.

They do answer questions if a caller calls about an ITI charge?

- Not trying to be sarcastic, but they're paid to, yes, ma'am.
- Would they, if they had a call that they Q. can't -- or charge that they can't answer a question about,

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refer that caller to ITI?

A. Yes, ma'am. Let me explain how it works.

If there is a question they can't explain, they naturally do refer it to ITI's 1-800 number which they have.

If it's an inquiry as to who ITI is, and you do get several of those, they answer the question and refer it to us depending on how much detail the individual wanted.

If it was a complaint on the quality of service, they take discretion in how they'll handle that, is the way we understand it, from whatever they would do if it was their own call.

If it's a dispute in rates or denies knowledge of the call or fraud or something of that nature, here again, up to what we call a floor limit, they respond in the same nature they would respond to any one of their own calls.

If it's beyond that floor limit, which is typically anywhere between \$5 and \$10, then they have—there's a couple things that can happen. Below the floor limit, we have no recourse. If it's \$4.50, it's credited 4.50 and we have no recourse. It is trued-up against what we—the accounts receivable program at the end of either one month, three months, six months, or a year. It depends on the telephone company. If it's beyond that floor limit, typically they refer it to us to handle. Some of them will

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handle it subject to us working out what happened with the money later.

- Q. Mr. Freels, are you aware that Staff Witness Van Eschen has suggested that the Commission should adopt a requirement that in order to bill on a local exchange carrier's bill, the operator service provider's name must be provided on that bill?
  - A. I understand that, yes, ma'am.
- Q. If the Commission adopted that requirement, what would happen to ITI's billing carriers who can't currently include your name on their bills?
- A. I would hope that the Commission would understand it's not a limitation by ITI because we seek to have it put there, willing to pay them to put it there, and would allow waiver in those particular cases.

MS. KIDDOO: Thank you. I have no further questions.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Ms. Kiddoo.
Mr. Boudreau.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BOUDREAU:

Q. Mr. Freels, in response, I believe, to some testimony filed by Mr. Clark of Missouri Telephone Company and Mr. Schmersahl for Contel of Missouri, you have in your rebuttal testimony indicated that ITI is capable of transferring a call to another carrier in such a way that

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1	Q. Are there any other contexts in which ITI
2	might hand off a call to another carrier other than a
3	splashing back of a call to an AT&T operator?
4	A. I'm not aware of us ever doing it in any
5	other manner.
6	Q. In your direct testimony, you've indicated
7	that you are a nonfacilities based reseller of interexchange
8	services; is that correct?
9	A. That's correct.
10	Q. And I take it in that capacity you lease
11	facilities from other companies to establish your network;
12	is that correct?
13	A. We lease both switch services and private
14	line services, yes, sir.
15	Q. Have you ever run into a situation where
16	your leased facilities have been used to capacity such that
17	you had to complete a call over another carrier's network?
18	A. I literally can answer that one yes, but
19	there's many ramifications of it. Not to the point of
20	blocking, we have not completed a call on another carrier.
21	We, like most people who put together a network, have
22	various route choices: first choice, second choice, third
23	choice. And from that context, yes, it's routed over
24	alternate carriers when your prime choice or your first

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choice is busy.

Q. Would the same concern arise in that sort of
situation; that is, would the call records correctly reflect
the pointthe correct point of origin of that call?
A. That's correct. When it's redirect is what
we call it. When we redirect that call, it's redirected
from the local phone to the local exchange company or to
AT&T. It is redirected from the instrument itself.
Q. From the calling party's instrument?
A. The originating calling party's instrument,
yes, sir.
Q. So when it's placed on the switch network,
it will take place where the calling party is located; is
that what you're saying?
A. That's correct.
MR. BOUDREAU: I have no further questions.
EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you,
Mr. Boudreau.
Mr. Horn.
MR. HORN: Thank you, your Honor.
CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HORN:
Q. Mr. Freels, I'm looking at Page 30 of your
direct testimony where you state that "ITI has revised its
rates, to be equal to or less than the fees charged by the
dominant operator service provider, AT&T " And you
stated that position as well on Page 13 of the Hearing

1	Memorandum. "The rates charged by ITI are intended to
2	mirror rates charged by AT&T and SWB." Is that still your
3	position?
4	A. That is our position, our proposed tariff.
5	That's our corporate position by the way, sir.
6	Q. All right. And do you understand that
7	presently under the tariffs you've filed that those are-
8	the rates that you've filed are something identical to or
9	less than AT&T's rates?
10	A. That's correct. Unless there's been a rate
11	reduction since the filing of those, they should mirror them
12	100 percent.
13	Q. Well, for the record, I'm going to refer you
14	to Mr. Van Eschen's testimony. And he has a schedule
15	attached, Schedule No. 2.
16	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Is that to his direct?
17	MR. HORN: To his direct. He has only filed
18	direct.
19	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Exhibit 11.
20	BY MR. HORN:
21	Q. Do you have that schedule?
22	A. No, I do not have a copy.
23	(The witness was handed a document.)
24	Q. ITI's charges, do you see them listed there
25	on the schedule, as well as AT&T's and Southwestern Bell's

1	charges?
2	A. Okay. International Telecharge is the
3	middle.
4	Q. I circled them on my copy.
5	A. Okay. And AT&T should be the right-hand
6	column? I don't see Southwestern Bell, is what I'm looking
7	for.
8	Q. The exhibit shows an interLATA mileage
9	charge for ITI; is that correct?
10	A. That's correct. It does.
11	Q. And it shows an intraLATA mileage charge for
12	ITI?
13	A. It does.
14	Q. Okay. And then if you go over toward the
15	left, there is a Southwestern Bell intraLATA mileage charge;
16	is that correct?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. Okay. And an AT&T interLATA mileage charge?
19	A. That's correct. Thank you for helping me
20	find them.
21	Q. Okay. Comparing AT&T's interLATA mileage
22	charge with ITI's interLATA mileage charge, do you detect
23	any difference; and, if so, what do you see?
24	A. All right. The first band they're the same;
25	the second band they're the same; third band, AT&T is the

same, Southwestern Bell's is one penny less.

- Q. At this point, I ask you to compare ITI's interLATA with AT&T's interLATA rates.
- A. Okay. The next band, AT&T's rates is one cent under ours, and the Southwestern Bell rate is one cent under there. So I assume there's been a rate reduction since we filed this. We will amend our tariff; and it may be in the amendments we're working with right now, that we've already filed with the Staff. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. So it continues to be your intention to have the same or less than rates of AT&T or Southwestern Bell?
- A. It is our corporate policy to mirror the rates of AT&T and Southwestern Bell on an interLATA and intraLATA basis respectively. If there has been--since the filing of a rate reduction--we get our information from CCMI, which gets it from Bellcore. And sometimes there's a little bit of lag, as all of you that deal with those two organizations know. As soon as we get it, we will amend our tariff to mirror those rates.
- Q. Nevertheless, there is a difference in charge between interLATA and intraLATA even where the same mileage distance is involved; isn't that right?
- A. Between AT&T and Southwestern Bell, yes, there is.

1	Q. Okay. Between the charges you charge for
2	interLATA and intraLATA?
3	A. Yes, there is.
4	Q. Okay. Do you understand the Missouri
5	statute requires that some showing be made to file a rate
6	where the same distance is involved for interLATA or
7	intraLATA?
8	A. We have filed that with the Commission
9	Staff. It was filed this week, I think. Latter part of
10	last week, first of this week. It's been recent though.
11	Q. Okay. That's an amendment to your tariff
12	filing?
13	MR. BROWNLEE: Cost justification was filed.
14	And I think I want to say September the 9th. But it's
15	THE WITNESS: It's been filed. And that's
16	been the whole holdup for our tariff for sometime anyway is
17	that competitive issue there.
18	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Brownlee, perhaps
19	you want to elicit that testimony from this witness on
20	redirect.
21	MR. BROWNLEE: Okay.
22	BY MR. HORN:
23	Q. So, as far as you know, you are attempting
24	to comply with that Missouri statute requirement as well?
25	A. Yes, we are.

- Q. Well, if it were based on cost, would it be your understanding that your intraLATA charges would be less than your interLATA charges?
- A. I'd have to review the data we filed. I mean, I do not recall it. I didn't prepare that data by the way.
- Q. Well, do you understand that the access charges that you pay for intraLATA access are lower than interLATA and, therefore, you have lower costs intraLATA?
  - A. I'm not aware of that, no, sir.
- Q. Okay. But if that were the fact, then we would expect to see a lower rate intraLATA than interLATA?
- A. We will comply with the statutes. That's all I can say right now. I mean, it's our intent to comply with the state statute, whatever they are.
- Q. You've stated in your tariff filing that no charge will be imposed for incomplete calls. Is it more accurate to state that there will not intentionally be any charges for incomplete calls?
  - A. I think it would be more in--
  - Q. And the reason I ask that--sorry.
  - A. Go ahead.
- Q. All right. On Page 2 of your rebuttal, you specifically did state there that you would not knowingly bill for any incomplete calls or emergency calls.

A. We don't bill for emergency calls anyway.

The incomplete calls is an industry problem, as I think you're well aware of. The Staff's witness, as I said in my rebuttal, seems to imply it, even though he didn't come right out and say it. ITI has no intent of charging or even billing for incompleted calls.

Unfortunately, due to the fact that hardware supervision doesn't come through on some of the connections that we use, that does happen. It is one of the reasons in

my testimony I say we are converting to Feature Group D, because you do get hardware supervision on Feature Group D. There's a lot of other reasons, but that is certainly one of

But, I think, as you are probably well aware, as most industry people are, answer supervision for incompleted calls has been a problem with the interexchange carriers for some time. For the last five or ten years, there's been class action suits against those interexchange carriers for that. I think it's now recognized by most commissions and commission staffs what causes that. And it's certainly not ITI's intent to bill for an incompleted call.

Q. On Page 32 of your direct testimony, you have a listing there from A through F of a suggested registration statement for an operator service provider who

the reasons.

would want to register in the state of Missouri.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you understand that for certification in Missouri presently for an IXC that the two requirements are that they be registered to operate in the state of Missouri and that they be a financially viable business?
  - A. I think that's--
  - Q. You don't have any difficulties with that?
- A. I have no difficulty with that at all.

  These are guidelines or suggestions similar to the NARUC suggestions. Pick and choose as you like between these and the NARUC and your own. We're just trying to help the process along.
- Q. That's all I'm curious about is, are you now suggesting a new standard specifically for OSPs as different than IXCs in terms of certification?
- A. I don't think we generically would recommend that. I think what's happened here is several commissions have said that they want to--they want different regulations, or they want some way to regulate or certify interexchange carriers. And just like NARUC, we've given you our suggestions.

I mean, it certainly would be up to this Commission to make whatever decision they wanted to. If they want different standards, they can establish different

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standards. We believe that it would be better for them if the less standards they had, the less things they would have to contend with. But these are guidelines for them to use, just as NARUC had guidelines.

- Q. You're not challenging your present concertification status if these guidelines had not already been filed?
- A. I don't think I would want to challenge my own certification.
- Q. Okay. Fine. On Page 34 of your direct testimony, you referenced a suggestion of an informational piece that would be inserted in local exchange company bills at least twice a year?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. To alert the public with regard to operator service providers?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. Do you think it would be helpful to have the Commission's Staff involved with the wording of that?
- A. I think that's what we've implied here already that it would be worthy. I might add, too, we that the Public Counsel's witness seemed to think we wanted this free of charge. That never was our intent at all.
  - Q. Okay. You were willing to absorb-

1	A. Pay our share of it, yes, sir.
2	Q. Oh, pay your share. What share would that
3	be?
4	A. The Commission may have to decide that. But
5	if several AOSs had sent it out aboutto the extent that
6	you get revenue and billing and collections, maybe the
7	telephone company would share in that. But we certainly
8	would be willing to pay our share of it, no questions asked.
9	Q. But you're not suggesting how that share
10	should be determined or shared?
11	A. I don't think I can right now not knowing
12	when it would go out, who the participants would be, what
13	information is going to be in it, what it is intended to
14	cover. I don't think I would be able to do that right now.
15	Q. Well, at least you're suggesting that it not
16	be promotional for operator, service providers but only
17	informational; is that correct?
18	A. Not promotional for sure; educational for
19	sure.
20	Q. On Page 37 and 38 of your direct testimony,
21	you reference a suggestion in there with regard to the local
22	exchange company submitting a filing within 30 days of
23	adoption of rules to reduce access charges. Certainly that
24	wasn't one of the issues addressed by the Commission in its
25	order for this hearing; is that right? That hasn't been

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1	addressed in anyone else's testimony.
2	A. You're correct, counselor. As I said,
3	there's been many issues that we've heard in several states.
4	And we've tried to issue a set of guidelines, as NARUC did,
5	that covers a lot of territory. And if intraLATA
6	contribution or even intrastate contribution is an issue,
7	then we've offered a suggestion in a way that the Commission
8	could address that.
9	Q. Okay. You're aware that none of the LECs in
10	this case are suggesting an access charge?
11	A. I would have to admit with you, counselor,
12	it might be rather cumbersome. I think that's where you're
13	headed.
14	Q. So you're willing to eliminate that from
15	your suggestions for the Commission's
16	A. No, sir, I'm not willing to eliminate it.
17	What I'm trying to say is, if the Commission is concerned
18	about it, here's a way to address it. If they're not
19	concerned about it, throw it out.
20	MR. HORN: Okay. I don't have any other
21	questions. Thank you.
22	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Horn.
23	Mr. Maulson.
24	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MAULSON:
25	Q. Mr. Freels, did you hear Mr. Bryan's

1	description of how AOSI would make use of GTE calling cards
2	and other LEC calling cards?
3	A. I think I was in the room for part of that.
4	Maybe you better refresh my memory.
5	Q. Okay. Does ITI make use of GTE and other
6	local exchange carrier calling cards?
7	A. Yes, we do.
8	Q. Looking at Page 27, at Line 7-17 has Alama
9	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Of his direct?
10	MR. MAULSON: Yes, of the direct.
11	BY MR. MAULSON:
12	Q. It says, " ITI has a low uncollectible
13	rate " Would a factor in that low uncollectible rate
14	be that the LECs are providing billing for you?
15	A. I imagine that's a factor, yes.
16	Q. Is it a significant factor in your mind?
17	A. That would be speculation, and I'm not
18	willing to do that; but I will agree it's probably a factor.
19	Q. Thank you. You made referenceand this is
20	for clarificationthat ITI would be willing to pay the
21	LEC's cost to be able to put the ITI name on the customer
22	bill; is that right?
23	A. In the billing and collection agreements
4	that we have entered intoand I can't get specific right
_	now because that would require research. But there has been

a charge to ITI from virtually all of them to change their 1 programming, to provide a -- whatever you call it -- print-ready 2 logo to put into the billing silk screening, or whatever you 3 do to do that. There's been a charge from virtually every one of them already. So that is the reason we were willing 5 to pay for it for the independents. 6 So you're talking about what may already 0. 7 exist, not any additional contribution that a LEC might feel R it would incur; is that right? 9 I think you're putting words in my mouth. 10 Well, I'm just trying to understand what 0. 11 you're saying. I thought you indicated that certain LECs 12 did not have the ITI name on the bill, that you offered to 13 pay them the costs in order to put the ITI name on the bill 14 but that they refused. I think that was your testimony. Is 15 that right? 16 À. 17

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A. That's correct. But you've got to take it into context, when I answered the lady's question, that was the small--you and I both know there's roughly 1,400 small independents. There's 6 or 7 large guys like GTE, United, and what have you.

When we entered into the agreement with those people, there were like Bell South and U.S. West and what have you. There was a charge to enter into the agreement. Part of that charge was the cost of changing

their programs, getting ready for the logo, submitting screen-ready or duplicating-ready devices and all of that, in other words.

So we paid that--for example, I can remember in U.S. West it was quite a significant figure; but I don't remember any specific detail.

when we went to U.S. and Telco and to NECA to talk to them about getting agreements with the real small guys, what we typically call a mom and pop type independents, answers came back that they did not want to do this because it cost them a lot of money to get ready to bill for a small number of calls. And we said we will assist; we will pay for that. Tell us about it. And we got very little response back is my understanding.

- Q. Okay. Do you have any specific detail with respect to GTE?
- A. I can refer you to Mr. Ron McClenan,
  Vice President, Telco Relations, who carries on those and negotiations with each company. He could answer any specific question you had, sir.
  - Q. Thank you.
  - A. And he will be happy to.

    MR. MAULSON: Thank you. That's all.

    EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Maulson.

    Mr. Knowles.

1	MR. KNOWLES: I have no questions of this
2	witness.
3	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Cadieux.
4	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. CADIEUX:
5	Q. Mr. Freels, it's my understanding thatI
6	don't know if it was your testimony or Mr. Thomas'
7	testimony. But it's my understanding that ITI is moving
8	towards Feature Group D origination I think as quickly as
9	possible was the testimony; is that correct?
10	A. That's correct. And it's probably in both
11	of ours.
12	Q. With Feature Group D origination at an ITI
13	served location, when a dialer dials, I assume, 8+0 plus an
14	intraLATA number, who handles that call?
15	A. It would be handled by a local exchange
16	company. Typically, it would. There might be an extreme
17	circumstance, but typically it would be.
18	Q. As a result of that, would it be correct to
19	say that most of the intraLATA traffic generated at ITI
20	served locations across the country is carried by an LEC?
21	A. Today or the future?
22	Q. Well, let's do both.
23	A. TodayI can't remember how many states
24	actually preclude it. Only those states where it is
25	actually precluded, like Californiathat's the only one

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1	that comes to mind right nowit is diverted to the local	ê
2	exchange company. In states which do not preclude it, we	
3	carry it.	
4	Q. In states I'm not sure I understand?	
5	A. Texas, for example.	
6	Q. In states that do not preclude what?	ð
7	A. That allowI can't think of a better way to	) 3
8	say itallow intraLATA competition, we would carry it	35
9	Q. Even under a Feature Group D origination?	£.
10	A. We're talking about today now.	S
11	Q. Okay.	# m275 cr
12	A. We have, today, very little Feature Group D.	
13	By the end of this month and the beginning of next month,	Ċ.
14	we'll have a lot. So that's the reason I asked you to	400
15	classify today versus the future.	Č
16	Q. So when you say "moving fast," you really	- 2
17	mean moving fast?	ŕ
18	A. I really mean moving fast. Of course, this	3
19	program has been under way for about three months; and it's	E
20	going to start coming into fruition at the end of this see	0
21	month.	-
22	Q. Okay. So with that conversion to Feature	
23	Group D, would it be correct to say that the substantial	
24	majority of intraLATA traffic generated at ITI served	į
25	locations would be carried by the LEC?	Ž

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1	A. I think that's a fair assessment, sir.
2	Q. Okay. I'm a little bit confused about the
3	0- of traffic with ITI. Assuming the conversion to Feature
4	Group D origination, what will then happen at an ITI served
5	location with an 8+ 0- dialed call? Will ITI handle that or
6	will the LEC?
7	A. I'm not trying to be argumentative again;
8	but we have no record of ever receiving an emergency call
9	from a hotel, only from pay phones.
10	Q. What would explain that?
11	A. Because when someone wants an emergency in
12	a hotel, they touch "0" and they get the switchboard
13	operator downstairs. They don't usually dial 8+0. We have
14	no record of receiving one of those calls.
15	Q. From a pay phone then?
16	A. Different story.
17	Q. Okay. What's the situation here?
18	A. Pay phones are where you getI'd like to
19	say all of them. I'm sure there's an exception to that
20	someplace. But virtually all of the emergency calls come
21	from pay phones where someone goes up and instead of hitting
22	911, which we all wanted to do, they hit "0." And in
23	services where we're serving it with Feature Group B today,
24	we handle that call.
25	Q. Feature Group B as in

Q. Okay.

- A. I want to make that clear right now.
- Q. Okay. Then moving over to 0-, when you go to Feature Group D origination, you will not get 0-emergency calls either; is that correct?
- A. Not from Feature Group D equal access offices, no, sir. We still get them, though, from locations where Feature Group D is not available or where we might be accessing out in the real remote area, like a truck stop out in the middle of nowhere on 1-800.
- Q. Okay. I guess what I'm concluding from that is that, given that you're converting as quickly as you can to Feature Group D, given that 911 under all circumstances goes to the local exchange company, and given that 0- under Feature Group D goes to the local exchange company, that there is a very--a relatively small--there will be, after this conversion, a relatively small percentage of ITI's traffic that will have the potential of going to ITI as emergency traffic?
- A. That's correct, counselor. Let me see if I can cut through some of the stuff here. ITI developed its emergency service capability as a part of its--what it felt it's obligation to the public. And we wanted to be--I think the word that is used typically is "ubiquitous," or what have you--to look just as much like the other people as

possible and provide the same services and greater services, which we think we've done.

Some people, and even in our company, believe that we've spent all this money for nothing, and we shouldn't give up the 0-. That's not the company policy though. It's a part of the price of getting into the industry, developing the program. And we will always need it from places where we can't get Feature Group D and where we're serving the remote areas that I talked about earlier. So we still have to maintain that emergency service capability.

MR. CADIEUX: That's all I have. Thank you. EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you, Mr. Cadieux.

Mr. Royer.

MR. ROYER: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Ms. Ott.

MS. OTT: Mr. Wheatley will be handling the

ITI witnesses.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Wheatley.

MR. WHEATLEY: Thank you.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. WHEATLEY:

Q. Mr. Freels, at the beginning of your testimony, you spent some time correcting your prefiled direct and rebuttal testimony. I assume that was bringing your testimony up to date; is that correct?

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1	A. That's correct, sir.
2	Q. Let me direct your attention to Page 3 of
3	your prefiled direct testimony. In Line No. 23, you asked
4	to cross out "Nevada"; is that right?
5	A. That's correct.
6	Q. And those are a listing of states where ITI
7	has applications pending?
8	A. That's correct.
9	Q. Are there any other states there that should
10	be deleted?
11	A. Not from my perspective, no, sir.
12	Q. For example, Kentucky? Hasn't ITI been
13	denied an application for a certification in Kentucky
14	recently?
15	A. That is absolutely correct. We are in the
16	appeal process, rehearing process. That application is
17	still very active.
18	Q. As far as the Kentucky Commission is
19	concerned at this time, though, they have denied your
20	application for a certificate; isn't that correct?
21	A. At this particular time that is correct.
22	There were some stipulations. You've probably read that
23	order which indicates that if we'll correct those, we'll be
24	finecertification will be subsequently granted. And I
25	think if you'll check the records, you'll find that not

knowing the legal term--the resubmission was done last Wednesday or Thursday.

- Q. Well, since you brought it up, one of the requirements in that—concerns by the Commission in that case was your ability to verify calling card numbers; isn't that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in that case, the Commission felt that since you weren't able to verify calling card numbers that perhaps there was some possibility for fraud on the holders of those credit cards because their call--or their home phone bills might inadvertently be billed for calls made by someone else; is that right?
- A. You're correct, counselor. That was our perception, just as you explained what they meant by it.

  But since the hearing, and prior to the order of release, I believe the record was set with those people that--no, it wasn't. I'm sorry. That was another state.

From the time of the hearing until the time the order came out, we gained access to the validation from Bell South; and we're now utilizing Bell South validation as we are--we purchased the validation from all seven of the regional Bell operating companies.

At the time of that hearing, there was only one of them that offered it. As you will recall, it would

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1	have been U.S. West. And we're the first people and, for
2	several months, the only ones on line with U.S. West.
3	Q. Does that include AT&T?
4	A. No, sir. AT&T has not made their data hase
5	available.
6	Q. So you still have no way to verify AT&T
7	calling cards?
8	A. We have our own internally-developed program
9	which has been fairly successful. But technically I think
10	it's already been testified virtually all of those
11	cardsI didn't say all of thembut virtually all of
12	them are duplicates of the local exchange company. So you
13	have access to the preponderance of the validations anyway,
14	even whether you've got AT&T or not.
15	Q. Now, your internally-developed method of
16	verification, is that where someone calls and gives you a
17	number for a credit call and then youwhile you have them
18	on the line there, turn around and dial the number through
19	the AT&T network to see if it checks out? Is that your
20	in-house verification?
21	A. No, sir, that's not the way it's done.
22	Q. What is your in-house verification?
23	A. That's proprietary information.
24	MR. WHEATLEY: What would be the best
25	procedure for getting to these areas? Would you like to

save those until the end of the cross-examination?

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: On the record.

Mr. Wheatley, you asked the witness some information which he indicated was proprietary. While we were off the record, I believe that counsel for ITI was able to discover from this witness that he doesn't know the answer to this question.

Perhaps you could just go ahead and ask whether or not this witness knows the answer to this question, and then we can deal with whether or not we--how we would handle it if he does know the answer.

MR. BROWNLEE: For the record, too, I do want to object on behalf of the client that the matter requested is proprietary. Thank you.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Go ahead, Mr. Wheatley.

MR. WHEATLEY: So that I understand the record to this point, he plans to indicate that he doesn't know the answer, but he knows it's proprietary? Is that what you're saying?

MR. BROWNLEE: I think that would be a fair statement. He knows that there are methodologies, but he does not know the specifics that your question addressed.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: For the record, I think

1	it would be important if you would ask this witnessor I
2	can ask the witness.
3	Mr. Freels, the question as to the
4	proprietary information, do you know the answer to this
5	question?
6	THE WITNESS: No, ma'am, I do not. I'm not
7	responsible for that. I do not know how it's actually done
8	in detail.
9	EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Thank you.
10	Mr. Wheatley, you may proceed.
11	BY MR. WHEATLEY:
12	Q. Mr. Freels, is ITI operating in the state of
13	Missouri at this time?
14	A. Yes, we are.
15	Q. And how long has ITI been operating within
16	Missouri?
17	A. I believe in your request for information
18	answers, we indicated it was an August-September time frame
19	of 1987 when we first detected calls coming from this state
20	or going within the state.
21	Q. And you also provide intrastate service?
22	A. Yes. That's correct.
23	Q. And have you been providing intrastate
24	service since September or October of 1987?
25	A. Yes, we have.

MR. WHEATLEY: I wanted to ask him whether he knows the volume of calls which they are handling both at the time--at the present time and when they started, and I don't want to get into another proprietary matter. Do you want to argue whether that is proprietary so that he doesn't jump in and answer?

MR. BROWNLEE: If I can, again, approach the witness for a minute.

(Mr. Brownlee conferred with the witness.)

MR. BROWNLEE: I believe we've supplied that already in a data request; so you should have that, counsel. But it was proprietary. And I believe, if I'm not correct, Ms. Drainer, who is absent herself from the hearing room, I think may have utilized some of that in the proprietary filing that she made.

MR. WHEATLEY: Well, as I understand what-what you might have to do is, at some point, handle the
proprietary matter in the hearing. And if I could save my
questions until that time, at the end or something like
that, if that would be the best way to handle it.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: I don't know if Mr. Brownlee wants to address this, but it seems to me that if there might be other proprietary questions that would be cumulative, it would be more effective and efficient for us to save them up at some point and then go in-camera and

1	address the proprietary information.
2	BY MR. WHEATLEY:
3	Q. Mr. Freels, do you have subscriber locations
4	within the state of Missouri at the present time?
5	A. We do.
6	Q. When did you first obtain a subscriber
7	location within the state of Missouri?
8	A. I don't know. I would assume when calls
9	started coming from the state.
10	Q. Would that have been in September or October
11	of 1987?
12	A. August, September, October, somewhere in
13	that time frame, yes.
14	Q. Does ITI have the capability of blocking
15	intrastate traffic if desired?
16	A. Yes, we do.
17	Q. But since you first started to receive
18	intrastate traffic, you did not block those calls; is that
19	right?
20	A. When we first detected calls, intrastate
21	calls, we filed for certification and received certification
22	in October of 1987.
23	Q. And were you aware that you also were
24	required to have tariffs on file?
25	A. We were aware of that and had been working
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with the Commission, the Commission Staff rather, for some time. I can't give you the absolute details. But from the people that had been working with the Commission, several had been submitted. And there's issues with--and I'm not a lawyer. --the competitive issues, the competitive docket, and trying to comply with those and requesting tariffs. They have been subsequently delayed even to the point where they were made a part of this hearing. But we've been working with the Commission from the outset to file a tariff with this state.

- Q. Now, were you aware that your tariff had to be approved by the Commission prior to operation?
  - A. Yes, sir. I think we are aware of that.
- Q. And so you've been operating to this point illegally in the state of Missouri?

MR. BROWNLEE: I'm going to object to his characterization that it's illegal.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Wheatley, do you want to address the objection?

MR. WHEATLEY: The witness' testimony was that the law requires that he have approved tariffs, approved by the Commission, on file before operating within the state. He also testified that they had been operating in the state, providing intrastate service, since the fall of last year. So I think it's just a natural follow-up

question from his testimony. 1 MR. BROWNLEE: It's your conclusion that 2 it's illegal. 3 EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Perhaps you could 4 rephrase the question, Mr. Wheatley. 5 BY MR. WHEATLEY: 6 I believe it was your testimony that you 0. 7 understand that the Commission requires that you have 8 approved tariffs on file with the Commission; is that 9 correct? 10 That's correct, counselor. But we have been 11 working with the Commission and the people here to get one. 12 At no time that I'm aware of was it even suggested that we 13 cease and desist operations. It was the intent that we were 14 going forward with that was perceived by the Staff. And 15 when I say I don't have -- I wasn't the person dealing with 16 them, I certainly was, to a certain extent, involved with 17 it, especially in the last six months. 18 So I don't -- my characterization is we're not 19 illegal. It was our intent. And we were even told to wait 20 until certain procedures happen, I guess, the competitive 21 22

until certain procedures happen, I guess, the competitive aspects of it. So I don't perceive that we were illegal at all. We sought certification; we received it. We filed a tariff. And for one reason or another, it's been delayed through implementation.

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- Q. Do you believe that the provision of competitive service?
- A. I think at least in the state of Missouri competitive has some legal context. But from my perception of competitive, yes, sir, it's competitive. I'm fighting with several other competitors out there to get the wear business, so I call it competitive.
- Q. When you compete, you're competing for the subscribers; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the subscribers are the hotels and motels and the pay phones that you want to serve; is that right?
- A. That's correct. I've previously testified, while that might be Customer No. 1, I have Customer No. 2 to worry about. And that's the reason I've developed many of the services that my company has. It's not for Customer No. 1; they're for Customer No. 2, the man who's paying -- the person who is paying the bill.
- Q. Do you enter into contracts with your subscribers?
  - A. Yes, we do.
- Q. And what is the normal length of time for those contracts?
  - A. Typically three to five years.

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Q. When you're marketing these contracts to the hotels or subscribers, what is the benefit that you show to the hotel for your service?

- A. I'm glad you asked that question.
- O. I might not be then. Go ahead. I'm sorry.
- A. I am too. There are many. And we bandied today and beat the devil out of a word called "surcharges" to the point that we've made it confusing.

But there are several reasons that a hotel subscribes to ITI. Notwithstanding the fact that the user has more billing options. Notwithstanding the fact that the user has more multilingual capability. And there are countries, Japan, for example, some trade or what have you, that tells hotels--tells their travel--their tourists what hotel they can go to to get Japanese services or operators that speak Japanese. Not counting the message forwarding service that we have which allows you to leave a message if the call is not answered or is busy.

But the benefits that the general manager sees to the hotel patron, to the guest, the person he has to satisfy--because he's in the business of selling rooms and if we mess up one of his guests--I've been dressed down by a general manager. That ain't fun.

But we take, for example, the surcharge issue. Today, if the hotel is using AT&T, we all know that

hotels levy a usage charge, a surcharge charge, a service charge, whatever you want to call it, for the use of their telephone system. It's usually a different amount for local service, one for long distance, 1 pluses. They have different things, and 0+ has different things. But there is some kind of charge levied by that hotel, and you pay it upon checkout.

If you dial 8+0 to reach an AT&T operator or a local exchange company operator or MCI, if they're the ones providing it, there's a peg count that goes up against your room. And let's say the hotel—we've used today 75 cents. The hotel levies a 75-cent surcharge. Well, for every peg, every time you dial 8-0 and the operator answers, there's a peg against your room. And let's say you're like myself and a lot of other business people that make a lot of calls. Typically, an operator service—40 to 50 percent of operator service calls are not completed. So when you get ready to check out, you have to audit your bill for those calls that are incompleted.

So let's go on. That's 40 percent of them. You made 10 calls. That's 4 times 75 cents that's been levied against your room that you don't owe because you didn't complete those calls. If you go to the front desk, the front desk will credit those calls to you, usually no question asked. I've never had a question asked and not

#### Missouri Public Lemire Commission

aware of anyone. But you had to go to the front desk and stand in line. You've been inconvenienced. You can't take advantage of the express checkout. And the person standing behind you is having to wait on you to get your credit, so he's been inconvenienced. The hotel general manager has got to have people on the front desk to handle those credits, whether it's half a person, a quarter of a person, or a full person. It depends on the size of the hotel. But there is a certain amount of manpower or labor he has to have there. With my service, I bill those surcharges on behalf of the hotel. The 75 cents is billed through me instead of being billed at the front desk. I can take

advantage of express checkout. I don't have to stand in line. The general manager can have that labor that's handling that address something else. So there's plenty of benefits to a hotel general manager and to the hotel patron.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Mr. Wheatley, do you have very many more questions?

MR. WHEATLEY: Yes. I do.

EXAMINER O'DONNELL: Then we'll be in recess until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

WHEREUPON, the hearing of this case was adjourned until 9 a.m., Wednesday, September 21, 1988.

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