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11	In the Matter of the Joint Application of )
12	American Communications Services, Inc., ) and Southwestern Bell Telephone Company )
13	for the Approval of Interconnection ) Agreement Under the Telecommunications ) Case No. Act of 1996. ) T0-97-487
14	ACC OF 1996. ) 10-97-487
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16	ELAINE E. BENSAVAGE, Presiding ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE.
17	SHEILA LUMPE,
18	M. DIANNE DRAINER, HAROLD CRUMPTON, CONNIE MURRAY,
19	COMMISSIONERS. AUG 44 1997
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21	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
22	REPORTED BY:
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25	OFFICIAL CASE FILE

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ALJ BENSAVAGE: On the record. We are here 1 today for a hearing in Case No. TO-97-487 in the 2 matter of the Joint Application of American 3 Communications Services, Inc., and Southwestern Bell 4 Telephone Company for Approval of an Interconnection 5 Agreement Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996. 6 At this time we'll take oral entries of 7 appearance beginning with Staff. 8 MS. MCGOWAN: Cherlyn McGowan representing 9 the Staff for Missouri Public Service Commission, 10 P.O. Box 360, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102. 11 MR. CONROY: Tony Conroy representing 12 Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 100 North Tucker, 13 14 Suite 630, St. Louis, Missouri, 63101. MR. STEWART: Charles Brent Stewart of the 15 law firm of French and Stewart, 1001 Cherry Street, 16 Suite 302, Columbia, Missouri, 65201, appearing on 17 18 behalf of joint applicant, American Communications Services, Inc. 19 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Let the record reflect that 20 there is no one here from the Office of the Public 21 22

Counsel. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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ALJ BENSAVAGE: For the record, I would like to indicate that the Commission is aware that language

similar to the language that we're going to discuss 1 2 today has been approved in prior interconnection and resale agreements including the very first one 3 involving Southwestern Bell and Dial U.S. 4 The purpose of this hearing is for 5 Commissioner questions regarding the language in 6 7 Section 6.0 of the resale appendix to the interconnection agreement. Vice Chair Drainer. 8 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Good morning. I 9 guess I need to have a clarification of who the 10 parties are representing so I know who I'm asking my 11 12 questions of. Would you identify yourself, please? MR. CONROY: I'm Tony Conroy. This is 13 14 actually Leo Bub's case from Southwestern Bell. Leo's 15 out of town today. I'm another lawyer at Southwestern 16 Bell new to the regulatory arena, but I'm representing 17 Southwestern Bell in this case today. 18 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Mr. Conroy? 19 MR. CONROY: Mr. Conroy, yes. 20 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Thank you. 21 MR. STEWART: My name is Charles Brent 22 I'm an attorney in Columbia. I'm the local Stewart. 23 counsel for American Communication Services, Inc. I

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unfortunately was not personally involved in the

discussions involving the negotiating interconnection

agreement, but my client did want to have someone here. I'm not sure I'll be very helpful, but I'll try.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: I appreciate that.

And I believe I know the other parties.

The question is with respect to the procedures for non-payment and disconnect. And the concern is, we want clarification if you could go to that section on the appendix on resale and go to page 11 of 11. It appears that the way this is written -- and I know in the original case with Southwestern Bell and Dial U.S. I had some questions on this and maybe the clarification is there and I just need to revisit it.

If the LSP does not make payment, their service then to the end-users will be provided by Southwestern Bell and Southwestern Bell will notify the customers that they have taken back the end-users according to 6.7. That -- and that the customers are going to have 30 days to select another local service provider. Now, in 6.9 it states that if the end-user fails to select another local provider, they would terminate the end-user's service.

I would like to know, does that mean that should the LSP fail to make payment to Southwestern

Bell and the short run takes back the end-user, that after 30 days they would just turn off the customer's service and they would have the right to turn off any customer's service and strand that end-user?

MR. CONROY: I'll assume that's directed to me.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Yes. Mr. Conroy, yes. We'll start with you.

MR. CONROY: Thank you. I think that's, in effect, an accurate statement. The 30-day period -- and by the way, I should also mention that I did bring a client representative with me who's an expert on the resale provisions, and if I need to turn around and talk, that's who I'm talking to. It's Mr. Tom Hughes. And he may be able to answer questions that I can't.

But I think the answer to that question is the 30-day period in which these end-users revert back to Southwestern Bell is a sort of safety net where they aren't getting service provided by the LSP any more, because we're no longer supplying service for them to resell. And it's only in the resale environment.

But in the negotiations and from our policy perspective, we didn't think it would be appropriate for those customers to be stranded by the LSP. And so

from a policy perspective we made the decision to agree in these -- in all of the interconnection agreements in all of our states to provide the service directly to the end-user for a very short period of time of 30 days to allow the end-user to make a selection as to who they want their local phone service to be provided by.

We didn't think it would be appropriate to simply default the customer back to us and then just keep them, because that has the connotation of a negative option, the customer coming directly back to us. And frankly, I'm not sure that the other LSPs would appreciate that arrangement. On the other hand, we thought from a policy perspective it wouldn't be appropriate to just cut off -- for the end-user customer to lose service because the LSP has lost the ability to provide service.

Long answer to your question, which I think is -- I think you accurately summarized what would happen in the event --

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Well, as we're moving to a competitive environment and until we're there, if Southwestern Bell is the provider of last resort, is the provider of service to these end-users, does Southwestern Bell believe then it has the right to

just strand customers?

MR. CONROY: Well --

LSP in the exchange that Southwestern Bell services and because a customer maybe made the poor choice of going with a company that then doesn't pay its bills, then is it possible for that customer -- if it was a customer of Bell's, they went to another -- they went to an LSP, the LSP goes under, then this end-user is -- after 30 days they just don't notify you they want to stay with you, you just cut them off the network, they're now stranded. And it states there's nothing herein shall be interpreted to obligate Southwestern Bell to continue to provide service to any such end-users.

And I guess I'm wondering does that mean that just because I now have labeled myself someone that went with an LSP, that I am now one of those such end-users Southwestern Bell can say I don't care how good your credit is, I don't care you were my customer before and paid your bills on time, I have no obligation to ever serve you again?

MR. CONROY: That is not our position.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: But that's what this says.

MR. CONROY: Well, it may be poorly crafted words, but what our concern is, is that if we're the only other provider, we're more than willing and obligated to provide service to those end-users, but we want to protect our rights for those -- for the same things we have for our new customer leaving all the LSP arrangements out of it.

That end-user would come to us and apply for service and we'd evaluate their credit and evaluate their application, and there's no problem from that perspective. The problem is we're getting -- these customers never applied for service from us. They didn't ask us to be their telephone company. This is only a short -- the reason this is here is so that they aren't stranded when the LSP goes under. It's not intended to strand them after 30 days.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Would your regular tariff and the rules of the Commission in disconnect apply that before you cut these customers off, you would have to give them a 24-hour notice that you were disconnecting them?

MR. CONROY: It has been our position, I believe, that the regular tariff provisions and rules would not specifically apply to these customers because they aren't -- they didn't apply for service

with us. And so they are by default, I guess, or defecto customers since we would be providing service for the safety net period of the 30 days, but they're not -- we didn't have the protection that the tariffs and the Commission's rules give us when they applied for service and so it doesn't seem like they ought to apply when they don't make an affirmative selection as to who they want their telephone company to be.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Mr. Stewart has a comment.

MR. STEWART: I'm going to go out on a limb

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Sure.

MR. STEWART: But it seems to me inherent in your question is the key to the problem we're having. There's one scenario where -- and I think what you said was where the defaulting LSP is the only other alternative for the customer?

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Right.

MR. STEWART: That's one set of facts, where it would be Southwestern Bell and LSP 1. LSP 1 defaults, then what happens? That's one set of circumstances. I think the presumption behind most of these interconnection agreements has been there will be more than one LSP available, and then in that

circumstance does it make sense to have Southwestern

Bell --

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: And they'd have an unfair advantage.

MR. STEWART: Exactly. And I think that's where maybe a lot of this language has come from with the initial assumption that there would be more than one LSP. There would be -- the customer would have a choice. And that may be where the rub is here.

MR. CONROY: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Well, would it -- to continue with that line then, if we go back to -- well, whether it's an LSP 1 or an LSP et al, that what Southwestern Bell would do is have to follow its regular tariffs and if in the 30 days they're going to be disconnecting them for a day and the customer had to call up and say, I really do want to be your end-user again, Southwestern Bell would comply with -- at that point what would rule are our rules and your tariffs that are filed with us, and you would at that moment in time treat the end-user as you would any new customer that requested service?

MR. CONROY: I believe that to be the case, yes.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: You would not because

of this be able to brand an end-user as one of those such end-users -- I mean, I'm not going to be branded forever as someone who went out and ventured forward to encourage competition, and you said oh, no, we have that in our interconnection agreement that was approved by the PSC that we have no obligation to continue to provide you service ever again. Gotcha.

MR. CONROY: It's certainly not -- I'll speak from our perspective. It's certainly not a gotcha-type situation. It's certainly not our intent to brand these customers. The problem is they're not like -- at this point in this very unfortunate circumstance --

at the day they're cut off whether there's one LSP out there or ten and they make the -- they initiate a call to Southwestern Bell as any new customer would to have service, Southwestern Bell understands that that customer then is treated as any current new customer would be treated because at that point in a competitive environment, the customer has truly made a choice to call you and ask for service back and that's assuming, as Mr. Stewart said, that there are numerous LSPs out there?

MR. CONROY: Yes. I think the answer to

that question is yes. We will treat them as any new customer who's asking us to serve them.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: I think I'm going to let your expert witness say yes too, because he keeps shaking his head so we might as well get it on the record.

MR. CONROY: Is he shaking his head yes or no?

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: He was agreeing with you, so you're okay. Would you please stand up and state your name for the record?

MR. HUGHES: My name is Tom Hughes.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: And would you please confirm, since you worked on this resale agreement, your understanding and what is Southwestern Bell's position?

MR. HUGHES: Okay. Within that 30-day period once we send the letter, we attach a list of all the providers that are certified at that time. Southwestern Bell when the end-user calls us during that 30-day period or any time thereafter we will qualify this customer as we would any new customer.

So to answer your question specifically, yes, we will go through the same process as if they were a new customer at the time they give us a call.

But it won't be just at the one instance at the end.

It would be if they call us the day after they receive the letter, we'll go through the same process.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: And if you receive no call and so that you're not doing negative balloting, you would -- at that point they would have been notified through the letter that you were just providing for the 30 days, and you don't hear anything so you'd shut it off and then they would have to initiate a choice. Mr. Micheel --

MR. MICHEEL: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: -- with the Office of the Public Counsel.

MR. MICHEEL: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Are you comfortable that this will protect the end-users as best as we can as we go into this competitive environment?

MR. MICHEEL: Well, I think -- first of all, I'm not a big phone attorney and I'm here on somewhat short notice, but I would think assuming that we're going into this competitive environment and we have competition, that Southwestern Bell is going to want to try to attempt to get all of the business or its portion of the business, so they wouldn't have any reason to turn down customers assuming they met, you

know, the requirements for service.

And so to the extent that the notice that the customer who's been terminated by the LSP provides, as Mr. Hughes said, the list of all the LS-cother LSPs and how they can contact them and things like that and how they can get qualified and keep service and clearly states that listen, unless you do something within 30 days to get service, you're going to be disconnected, I think -- I think it gives enough protections.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Okay. Would

Southwestern Bell work with the Commission -- the

Commission Staff and give to the Commission such

notifications before they went out should this

unfortunate episode ever happen with any of the LSPs?

Because it seems to me that the critical piece of

paper here to the customer is going to be that

notification.

MR. CONROY: Yes. I would also point out I think there's at least two notifications to the customer, one prior to the LSP not getting service supplied by Southwestern Bell and one after that service to the LSP is terminated by Southwestern Bell. Is that right, Tom?

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: So would there be one

notice that basically states that because of the failure to pay, the service is going to be provided by Southwestern Bell and that would be one notice, and then second notice would be that the end-user had 30 days to select their local provider?

MR. CONROY: I'll ask Tom to address that directly.

MR. HUGHES: I think you raised two points in your question. The first point regarding the Commission, we will notify the Commission prior to any termination to the LSP or to the end-user. At that time what we would like to do is work cooperatively with the Commission to get a complete and accurate list of all the providers that are certified in the state so that we could attach that to our letter.

What Tony was referring to is under the terms of the agreement, the local service provider who the agreement is with should be providing notification to the end-user that their service, in fact, will be provided by Southwestern Bell within five days. After they come on to our network, then we will in turn send them a letter and attached to that letter is a list of all the providers that are certified in the state. So they, in fact, should receive two notifications that they have been transferred to Southwestern Bell.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: And it would be your 1 intent to work with the Commission on what that 2 notification would be should this happen? 3 MR. HUGHES: Absolutely. COMMISSIONER DRAINER: I mean, this is a new 5 environment and the notification is going to be 6 significant. 7 MR. HUGHES: We have worked on a draft 8 letter that we would propose to send to the end-user. 9 We certainly hope we never have to send the letter, 10 but we would be happy to share that with you. We'd be 11 happy to work with you on the content within that 12 13 letter to make sure it met your needs. COMMISSIONER DRAINER: You'd also share it 14 with the representative for the public, the Office of 15 Public Counsel? 16 MR. HUGHES: Absolutely. 17 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Mr. Brown with the 18 Staff --19 20 MR. BROWN: Yes. COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Is this also your 21 understanding of how this is going to have to be dealt 22 23 with should an LSP not be able to pay Southwestern Bell --24

MR. BROWN: Yes

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MR. BROWN: My understanding was like they indicated, that there would be more than one provider especially in the Bell territory. So to basically just abscond the end-user should this happen, all of them, and not give a fair shake to the rest of them wouldn't be appropriate. So the notification would work. I think their plan would work.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: And Staff would work with the company, any incumbent, that had this type of language in the interconnection agreement?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Thank you. I appreciate your answers today to my questions and coming down for them. Did you have something else, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: When you were talking about this letter, I think in and of itself, the notice that is provided where we make sure that we're notifying the customer of all of the other alternative providers that are certificated -- I think that's a very important safeguard to help this competitive marketplace move forward, and I think that's a great idea.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Is that what's it's

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going to have to be is the notification would give a list of the -- their other choices, all the choices?

MR. STEWART: It's my understanding there would -- of those certified to provide service would be in that notice.

MR. CONROY: That's right. At that time.

MR. STEWART: So the customer has the menu
in front of them.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: I just think of the significant numbers of ISCs we have now. That could be an extensive notice to send out in the future.

MR. STEWART: That may be why the procedure you're talking about, about having that notice reviewed and worked with through the Public Counsel and Staff may make a lot of sense for a lot of reasons.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Is there any way of putting in the record as we move forward with these interconnection agreements what the company -- I mean, like it would have been 6.12, what the company notice would have in it, the significant pieces that any notice would have to have in it, such as it is perceived that this notice would let them know that they had 30 days to select an end-user or a new local service provider and that that is -- that you intend

for that notice to have a list of the current other 1 2 LSPs at that time? MR. CONROY: I'll check with my client, but 3 I don't see any reason why we couldn't agree to that. 4 5 It's not happened yet, so we don't have any final version of letters or anything like that. So it's 6 7 hard to say right now exactly what that letter -- even what we propose it to say, but what you -- the point 8 9 that you've just outlined I think we agree, should be 10 in the letter. Yes. COMMISSIONER DRAINER: So should this 11 12 commission approve the interconnection agreement but 13 ask that there be a modification to that type, 14 something could be filed with that kind of a 15 clarification possibly? 16 MR. CONROY: You mean within the agreement 17 itself? 18 COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Uh-huh. 19 MR. CONROY: I don't think I see a problem 20 with that. My concern is the 20 or 30 other 21 agreements that have -- that have already been 22 approved by the Commission that has this exact same 23 scheme or frame work. 24

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: But I'm concerned about the next 150 agreements.

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COMMISSIONER DRAINER: So we can't be perfect, but we'd sure like to do good. And I -- you know, we need to think about this more too, but it just seems like there should be a basic nature of points that -- that there's an understanding that -- as Tom said, that you hope you never have to send one of these notices out, but should you, it would be nice to have it in writing that somebody could go back and say well, we know that at a minimum our notice will not only state that our company's providing your service for the next 30 days, but that this would be a list of other providers and it would be who the current LSPs are at that time in that exchange.

MR. CONROY: Could I have a moment to check with my client?

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: Sure.

MR. CONROY: I think it looks to me like we could do that very simply by modifying Section 6.7 of the agreement, but let me check.

I don't see any problem with modifying Section 6.7 to that effect.

COMMISSIONER DRAIMER: Okay. Thank you.

And Tom mentioned, just so we have a clarification,
that in 6.7 as it is now -- are there two notices in

1	6.7? Does Southwestern Bell notify the end-users that
2	the LSP because of failure to pay, that the service is
3	now going to be provided by Bell, is that one notice?
4	MR. CONROY: That is one. I'm sorry. Yes.
5	That was my misunderstanding.
6	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: And then there's a
7	second notice that Southwestern Bell would further
8	notify them of the selection?
9	MR. CONROY: I think there's only one
10	notice.
11	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: That's the one
12	notice.
13	MR. CONROY: The first notice is actually
14	provided obligated to be provided by the LSP
15	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: All right.
16	MR. CONROY: that their customer is in
17	danger of losing service because they're in danger of
18	losing service.
19	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: And that's at
20	another
21	MR. STEWART: 6.5.
22	COMMISSIONER DRAINER: I have no other
23	questions at this time.
24	ALJ BENSAVAGE: Commission Crumpton?
25	COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Yes. I'm looking at
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Section 6.4. And it states, Southwestern Bell shall notify, and it lists the people who are going to be notified and it includes in it end-users. Oh, I'm sorry. Shall be defaulted. So maybe if you could just add an earlier notice there, Section 6.4, to the end-users, they would get an early warning that

MR. CONROY: Just a minute.

something is getting ready to happen

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Okay.

MR. CONROY: Our concern with that,

Commissioner, is that if Southwestern Bell provides

some sort of notice to the customer before that

customer actually loses service from the LSP, that in

these negotiated agreements the LSPs are not going to

be interested in us contacting their customers before

they resolve -- if there's this bill that they haven't

paid.

So I think that was a negotiated point that I think both sides are comfortable with. We don't interfere with the customer relationship prior to this triggering event happening.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: I have several other questions. In Section 6.7 I'd like to compliment my colleague, Commissioner Drainer, for covering all the concerns that I had in 6.7.

Is this sort of begin a mini-balloting type 1 of operation where the customer's notified that here 2 are a group of providers that provide the same 3 services and their telephone number so that the 4 customer can make a choice? 5 MR. CONROY: I'll answer that by saying that 6 I think it's not really a ballot in the sense that 7 somebody has to fill something out and send it back, 8 but it is a notification procedure that we've agreed 9 to with the LSP. 10 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: In Section 6.9 11 you're notifying the Commission and the end-user's IXC 12 of this issue. Is it possible that the PSC could be 13 notified in Section 6.7? 14 MR. STEWART: Commissioner, I think 6.4 is 15 the first triggering event that notifies the 16 17 Commission that there's a problem. COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Well, that's an 18 early notice. But here we're getting down to where we 19 20 have to fish or cut bait. And I think the Commission 21 needs to know, you know, as this problem develops, as 22 it worsens. 23 MR. CONROY: Well, under --MS. MCGOWAN: I don't know that will address 24 25 your concerns, but in 6.6. when they actually do the

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transfer of the customers to Southwestern Bell upon termination, they provide the Commission with notice.

My copy's difficult to read because --

MR. CONROY: That's right. That's what I was going to point out. There's two other provisions that I think are also applicable, 6.5, which requires the LSP to notify the end-user and the Commission five days before service would be terminated that their service is -- that this is going to happen, that this triggering event may happen. And then in 6.6 when that transfer takes place, we're required to inform -- Southwestern Bell would be required under 6.6 to inform the Commission and the IXC of the transfer happening.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: So, Staff, you think this is adequate?

MS. MCGOWAN: Well, in 6.7 within five days of the transfer they notify the customer. Since the Commission is notified prior to that, we actually get notice before the customers even -- even given notice. So I think that we will actually know before the customer does that this -- that the transfer's taking place, so we'll know that at least that LSP has been disconnected.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: And after the

Commission is notified, at that particular moment how many days will the customer have before the service can be actually terminated?

MR. CONROY: I'll answer that. I believe it would be 30 days, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Thirty days. Okay.

MR. CONROY: From the date the service is transferred, but under the terms of this agreement, they should have known -- the customer should have known about it before, because the LSP is obligated to provide that notice to the customer.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: So they're proving that. I've had occasions to reconnect service to a customer who was in Europe. And the customer had no way of knowing that their service was going to be discontinued because the messages were going to the customer's office and the secretary had passed.

Now, I understand that this is probably like being struck by a meteor, but what happens if a customer is out of town and unreachable while all this is going on? Let's say that he even before he left sent an extra payment to the LSP to make sure that his service would be continued until he returned.

MR. CONROY: Let me check with my client.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Okay.

MR. CONROY: I think the answer to that question is that as a policy matter, various lengths of time were discussed and 30 days was agreed to internally and it was agreed to with the LSP in this agreement, because it's not a real long period of time, but it's not typical vacation-type period of time either in the sense that most vacation-type trips are one or two, maybe three weeks. This process really takes at least four, but really more than that.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: At least four weeks?

MR. CONROY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: The customer gets notice four weeks prior to his service actually being disconnected?

MR. CONROY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Would Southwestern
Bell disconnect its own customer under these
circumstances, if the customer had gone out of town
and did not respond?

MR. CONROY: If the customer was our customer --

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Uh-huh.

MR. CONROY: -- and they didn't pay, then I would agree that the regular tariff provisions and Commission rules with respect to suspension of service

would apply. And it would just depend on -- I mean, it could happen, sure. I think if somebody didn't pay for that length of time --

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: The customer's already mailed his check to the LSP and he does not know that this is getting ready to happen to him. He's out of town unreachable.

MR. CONROY: Okay. I was addressing the situation where it was our customer.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Yeah.

MR. CONROY: Because in this situation the customer would be the customer of the LSP. But if it were our customer, the regular tariff rules, Commission's rules and our tariff would apply, but in this situation the fact that the customer, the LSP's customer sent a payment to the LSP wouldn't really impact that customer's service eventually if they didn't select some other provider.

If all these things happened, if the LSP didn't pay their bill to Southwestern Bell and the notice provisions kicked in, the initial notices and then the service was transferred to Southwestern Bell and then the 30 days happened and we didn't receive a notice, that customer's service would be terminated.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Will Southwestern

Bell provide billing and collection services for some 1 2 of these LSPs? MR. CONROY: I'm sure the answer to that 3 question is yes. I'm not sure if -- in this --4 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Well, check. 5 MR. CONROY: I'm sure the answer to that 6 question is no after discussing it with my client. 7 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: I feel much more 8 secure now that he's here. 9 MR. CONROY: Yeah. I do too. 10 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Okay. Commissioner 11 Drainer was asking questions about modifying one of 12 these sections or maybe even adding Section 6.12 to 13 cover some type of a letter. Could the letter be a 14 15 part of the agreement, a general outline of the letter? 16 MR. CONROY: I think our position, the 17 company's position, is that we would prefer to list 18 what needs to -- the basics that need to be in that 19 notification letter in the agreement, but would prefer 20 to not include it as part of the agreement. 21 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: If it's a drop dead 22 issue with me, you don't mind me voting no on that 23 24 issue?

MR. CONROY: Okay.

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1	COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: I think that the
2	letter could be a part of it, and I'm surprised that,
3	you know, you're saying that it could show the
4	contents. It also could show a basic letter. What a
5	basic letter the minimum contents would be, so I
6	MR. CONROY: I'm not sure Commissioner,
7	I'm not sure if it's a drop dead issue with us.
8	COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: I didn't think it
9	was.
10	MR. CONROY: Let me
11	COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Will you, please?
12	MR. CONROY: Yes. I'll check.
13	COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Also, can we use a
14	rule-making or a modification of our current rules to
15	address the earlier contracts? I'd like to ask all
16	the parties to respond to that.
17	MR. STEWART: My response is yes.
18	COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Mr. Micheel?
19	MR. MICHEEL: Yes.
20	MS. MCGOWAN: Yes.
21	COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: I would also like to
22	ask the other parties what they think of having a
23	minimum letter as a part of this contract so that we
24	know the minimum notification that the customers are
25	going to get.

MS. MCGOWAN: I don't see why a list of the
minimum requirements that would be contained in the
letter such as a list saying we will list all of the
LSPs available in the area, even, you know, discuss
the procedures and whatever.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: What is your answer
to my question?

MS. MCGOWAN: Yes, that we could. I mean, as a minimum letter or a list of the minimum requirements to be contained.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Mr. Micheel?

MR. MICHEEL: The answer's yes. Certainly a form letter could be attached. I don't -- I wasn't involved in negotiating this agreement, so I don't -- I don't want to step into what the parties agreed to, but I for the Office of Public Counsel see no problem putting together the skeleton paragraphs and attaching it. Now, I don't know, you know, if that was a negotiated portion of the agreement, but yes, certainly I don't see it as a huge hurdle or something rough to do.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Okay. Let's see. Since we haven't resolved to my satisfaction what happens to the customer who is out of town, Staff, would you like to respond?

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MS. MCGOWAN: Yes. I was going to try to figure out how it -- one thing -- this could raise concern for Staff. The one thing, I think, is to figure out what's the actual harm the customer would experience. And since part of the purpose of this is to prevent bias towards selecting Southwestern Bell as your local service provider in this situation, I would not assume if the customer contacts Southwestern Bell and requests to have them as their local service provider, that they would still be subject to all of the new customer charges. So no matter what happens, whether they're actually disconnected or they keep going with Southwestern Bell, they're going to be subject to the same fees from whatever company. So the only harm would be maybe if they're gone to Europe for two months and somehow they have a week or two period where they don't have phone service, the real harm would just be that period of time where they're actually out -- out the phone, you know. There's not going to be any monetary problems.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Then let's look at the real harm to Southwestern Bell. First of all, the customer is already on the network. Southwestern Bell knows who the customer is, has the customer's address and is providing the service really. Why is it in the

public interest to disconnect a customer if it's a small number of customers who for some reason can't be reached?

Now, I understand that there's a great deal of public humiliation involved in having your number turned off. And so if the number's going to be turned off, I would like to know what kind of intercept messaging we're going to attach to this. This is a very unique situation. This is a situation where a citizen of Missouri has done everything in his or her power to ensure that they avoid humiliation and they continue to receive services.

They could be picking up their messages over the phone. I mean, is there an opportunity here to call the customer and leave a message in the event that the customer has not responded? I'm concerned about those kind of things.

And while we haven't -- we have not, to my knowledge had one incident to occur in reality, it's our responsibility to prepare for the eventualities, because we can't even anticipate what kind of call it would be. It could be a very important call that is lost simply because Southwestern Bell who is incurring very minimal cost of keeping this customer on the network if the customer's not making calls -- in fact,

is saving Southwestern Bell some trouble of having to turn the customer back on.

I would -- I feel very insecure with the way this is shaping up, and I would encourage you all to look at this a little closer. The fact is -- these are facts in this case. The customer is already on the network. The customer is a third-party customer of Southwestern Bell's. And we just want to make sure that the citizens of Missouri are not punished because they decide to take the LSP's service.

Now, there is a fairness issue here for the customers who are paying their bills and who are experiencing no problems who are the incumbent telephone company's customers. They have an obligation -- I mean, they have an expectation that everyone who's using the services is paying. So I would just like for you to just look at this a little closer.

MS. MCGOWAN: Would it address the Commission's concerns if in 6.7 -- I'm not sure if this would be agreeable to the company -- if the letter of notice that they sent out to the customer that had the 30 days was, say, certified? We're assuming it's not going to happen all the time.

MR. CONROY: See, that doesn't really

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: If it's returned, Staff, what information will I have?

MS. MCGOWAN: Then you'll know that someone at that residence had to be there to get the letter, presumably they would at least know that they contacted them. It's just a judgment call on how much of a burden is going to be on Southwestern Bell to get ahold of these customers. It would be tragic to have someone miss an important call when they did everything they're legally obligated to and never intended not to pay their bill. It's just a balancing. And I know Staff will do everything we can to try to come up with some way we can sure assure that doesn't happen, if at all possible.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: In other words, we're talking about a small sample. We know the majority of the customers are going to play along and do what's required in order to maintain service. So here we're down to a very small number of customers who for some reason have not been reached.

I would think -- in the old days when I was familiar with Southwestern Bell, Southwestern Bell actually called to find out what was going on. And on

occasion would even send people to the house to knock on the door and see if anybody was there. And the example that I used earlier, the person out of town in Europe whose secretary was passed was a very wealthy citizen of the City of St. Louis, and would have been very irate had that telephone service been disconnected.

And, of course, the telephone company -because it was the telephone company's customer, it
was a valued customer, the telephone company let the
service stay on until that customer returned from
Europe and started paying the bills. So I think that
somewhere in this ought to be a call just for those
customers that we haven't been able to reach.

MR. CONROY: I understand -- I really do -those concerns. I guess without going back and
getting some more guidance from policy people, it
seems to me because of the -- I mean, the different
environment that we're going into -- not to say that
these customers have been branded, because certainly
they haven't, but what we're agreeing to do in this
interconnection agreement is really act as a safety
net, because of a problem between -- not with the
customer really. It's between the LSP and us. But if
they're not paying their bills -- and this only has to

do with an undisputed bill between the LSP.

And so that customer -- let's take the unfortunate customer who went to Europe and lost service. He lost service -- in this case he would be losing service from an LSP and would certainly have a gripe, I would say, with that LSP. Now, as a practical matter, that LSP if they didn't pay an undisputed bill, is probably out of business.

So I do understand your concerns, but we're acting during that 30-day period as a safety net to make sure that -- and we've tried to use a reasonableness approach in terms of not too short a period of time, not too long a period of time in an effort to make sure that nearly all customers would have a reasonable amount of time to make that selection as opposed to just maybe the previous environment where they would just -- they all would be our customers. And they're just not any more.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: But a customer on the resale is still a customer of the telephone network, of the owner of the network. He may be an extended customer, a customer as a third-party with a third-party relationship, but anyone who's using that telephone network is ultimately a customer of the owner of the network.

MR. CONROY: I'm not sure if I --1 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: We don't have to 2 debate. 3 MR. CONROY: -- agree with your statement. 4 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Trust me. Because 5 that person who's a third-party user has no other 6 network to go to. And anyone that uses the network is 7 a customer of the owner, whether it's through some PBX 8 9 operation or what have you. Anyway, I'm sorry. I think I'm finished. 10 Thank you very much. I appreciate an opportunity to 11 12 ask these questions. ALJ BENSAVAGE: Commissioner Murray. 13 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Thank you. I did -- I 14 have a concern that if we get too involved in 15 micro-managing, that we inhibit competition. And I 16 have a question about the modification that 17 Commissioner Drainer suggested and that the company 18 agreed to in the notification. 19 In that, the number of LSPs that are 20 certified to provide service changes sometimes on a 21 daily basis. Would that not create a burden for the 22 company at each point in which they had to send a 23 notification to go back to the Commission and 24

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determine that they had a full list at that moment in

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time of all the LSPs that were certified?

MR. CONROY: In answer to your question, it clearly does impose a burden, but wholly apart from the modification that we agreed to, that was already in the agreement. We're agreeing to send the letter. It may not be specific in the agreement, but we've agreed -- we are going to send the letter and attach a list of all other LSPs who can provide the service at that point. In other words, who are certificated and effective tariffs interconnection agreement. We had already agreed to provide that.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: So how is the company going to ensure that they have the entire list and don't get an action filed against them for omitting someone and thereby --

MR. CONROY: I understand your question.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: -- jeopardizing another provider?

MR. CONROY: There clearly is a risk that we might not -- we're going to do that the same way. I mean, we keep records, of course, of who is permitted to offer service and try and keep those as updated as accurately as possible. And so that's how we're going to do it.

MR. STEWART: I may be -- let me jump in

here a second. I think there's a provision for any of 1 the -- any of the new competitors before they can do 2 business, before they can get any numbers assigned to 3 them, before they can actually start providing 4 service, they have to go to Southwestern Bell. Bell 5 will ask them, Do you have your certificate? Do you 6 have your tariffs? 7 There is an ongoing updating as a practical 8 matter just in the engineering of this that allows 9 Southwestern Bell at any moment in time to know who's 10 out there, simply because -- I mean, it's not like 11 they have to come down to the Commission, for example, 12 and check those records. The LSPs -- as soon as they 13 have their Commission approvals in hand, that starts a 14 process with the incumbent local exchange company. 15 16 they have that information COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Their records are 17 updated --18 Should be MR. STEWART: 19 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: -- at each moment in 20 time then? There wouldn't be a problem? 21 MR. CONROY: I believe that's -- I'm sorry. 22

MR. CONROY: I believe that's -- I'm sorry.

I believe that to be correct. And it's just a burden that I think we've agreed to live with all LSPs.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Does the Staff agree

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with that, that Southwestern Bell would have knowledge of every LSP on each particular day?

MS. MCGOWAN: Before they do the resale service, they have to make sure the LSP has Commission approval to offer this local service before they resell to them.

MR. CONROY: And I would also add after discussing this with my client, that we'll work with Staff to make sure we do have a complete list updated. I think we'll have a good list.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: All right. This would be a question for Mr. Brown. In the unlikely event that there was only one LSP and that LSP defaults, then wouldn't Southwestern Bell's tariffs govern the method by which Southwestern Bell could terminate service to the end-user?

MR. BROWN: Only when they become a customer of Southwestern Bell.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: If there were only one LSP though, only one competitor in the area, is there not something that provides that Southwestern Bell is the carrier of last resort?

MR. BROWN: Yes, there is. And that was one of my questions really was, according to this agreement they would terminate them at a period of

1	time being the only LSP provider. Then the customer
2	has to determine what they're going to do, and they
3	would apply for service again and then it all goes
4	credit checks and everything else from Southwestern
5	Bell would have to apply. The carrier of last
6	resort I'm not sure to be honest with you where
7	that falls in local service.
8	COMMISSIONER MURRAY: So there is no
9	safeguard that you know of that would prevent
10	Southwestern Bell from terminating without any further
11	notice after the 30 days?
12	MR. BROWN: Right. I would say they would
13	live by this agreement and terminate that service.
14	COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay.
15	MS. MCGOWAN: Commissioner, may I make a
16	comment? With that it would be just like anywhere.
17	They would be subject to the connection fees of
18	Southwestern Bell, I would assume, in that
19	jurisdiction, which had not been paid and the credit
20	checks just like any other customer.
21	COMMISSIONER MURRAY: So there
22	MS. MCGOWAN: Whether they were disconnected
23	or not, so you know, if their service continued, I
24	think

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COMMISSIONER MURRAY: To your knowledge, is

there any language about a carrier of last resort in terms of local providers?

MR. BROWN: Not to my knowledge, no, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Okay. Then --

MR. BROWN: One other aspect in that though comes to play is in that provision of service at the very end there is language in Bell's tariff that indicates that they don't provide service to someone who owes them money. So there could be a conflict in that -- that scenario.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: I'm sorry. Would you repeat that?

MR. BROWN: If they kept all these customers and they didn't terminate them, there's language in their tariff that says they can't provide -- they don't provide local service to somebody who owes them money. So if one of these end-users switched over and owed them \$5,000, then we've got a conflict in the tariff language immediately.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: The conflict being that they would have to provide them service for 30 days?

MR. BROWN: Well, that and if they didn't come off at the end of 30 days, if they continued to carry them, they would be providing service to a

customer now of Bell's which the tariff says they don't because they owe them money.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: That's a conflict in the first 30 days?

MR. BROWN: True. True.

MR. STEWART: I'm a little bit confused now here. If we have the situation where there is one certified competitive LSP in an area and Southwestern Bell, for example, is the incumbent provider and is there by virtue of its charter from 1913 and its tariffs here at the Commission, and that LSP goes belly-up and is gone and that customer has one choice if it wants basic local service, and it's Southwestern Bell.

Southwestern Bell at that time under those facts, I think, is obligated to provide as the carrier service to that customer pursuant to their existing tariffs. And those tariffs may specify that we don't have to hook you up if you have owed us money and all of these other things, but I think they do have an obligation to provide the service if they're the only game in town.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Under their tariff?

MR. STEWART: Under their certificate if you want to call it that from this Commission.

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COMMISSIONER MURRAY: Would Staff respond to that?

MS. MCGOWAN: Well, I think every company has an obligation to operate under its tariffs. And if the tariff says we will provide service unless, then any LSP with a similar tariff would have the same obligation and they can't say, we won't offer these services because we don't like you. I would assume if their tariff says we will offer you service at this rate unless you have X, Y, or Z, then unless they have X, Y, or Z, then they should offer them the service.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY: I don't want to belabor this, but I would like to understand. If you have a customer, an end-user, who does not owe Southwestern Bell any money, this end-user has defaulted back to Bell of the failure of the LSP, is there anything in Bell's existing certification or tariff where Bell would be the only remaining provider that requires Bell to continue to provide service to that end-user?

MR. BROWN: In today -- in today's competitive environment I'm not aware of anything that would allow them -- or force them to continue. They would have to provide service such as a new applicant. So at the end of the 30 days termination, they could

come back and Bell would have to provide them service. 1 MS. MCGOWAN: For example, if they have bad 2 3 credit, they could require a deposit because that's called for under their tariff. We will not provide a 5 person with this credit history service unless they provide us a deposit. And if the customer wouldn't 6 7 provide a deposit, then Southwestern Bell might not offer the service until they did. 8 9 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: But they would have to offer them service --10 MS. MCGOWAN: Subject to the --11 12 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: -- subject to the application process, subject to their meeting of the 13 14 qualifications? 15 MS. MCGOWAN: Uh-huh. 16 COMMISSIONER MURRAY: That's all my questions. Thank you. 17 18 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Commissioner Crumpton, did 19 you have additional questions? 20 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: I'll defer to the 21 Vice Chair or Commissioner Lumpe first. 22 COMMISSIONER LUMPE: May I follow-up with 23 your permission? Trying to again using -- using the 24 words so that I understand and have some comfort level 25 here, the LSP no longer is providing service, the

default end -- or the end-user does not default
automatically as a customer, they default to some
safety net status. So they only become a customer of
Southwestern Bell when they apply to be?

In other words, there's sort of an interim status of this individual, the customer here and the customer there, but there's sort of a safety net status whether they're not really customer but they're being provided service as a safety net. Is that somewhat correct?

MR. STEWART: That's my understanding.

MR. CONROY: I think I would agree with

that.

COMMISSIONER LUMPE: So this notion of the customer and how you have to treat a customer may be -- because you have a new status now, safety net status, which is not a customer status.

The only thing I'd like again for some comfort to walk through, starting 6.4, the bill is unpaid, undisputed, 29 days late. Correct? And the Commission and the end-user are notified at that point at the 29-day late period?

MR. CONROY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER LUMPE: Then it remains unpaid up to a 40-day past due. Again, that's where the LSP

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notifies again end-user and Commission. So the 1 end-user is starting to get some message that 2 something's going on here over this period of time? 3 MR. CONROY: Yes. 4 COMMISSIONER LUMPE: Then at 45 days it 5 still remains unpaid and undisputed, and that's where 6 7 the disconnect and the transfer to safety net occurs 8 and the Commission is informed again? 9 MR. CONROY: Yes. COMMISSIONER LUMPE: Okay. At the 50-day 10 11 level, this is a point at which Southwestern Bell then informs the end-users so the end-user has a notice at 12 13 50-day status? 14 MR. CONROY: Actually, between 45 and 50. 15 COMMISSIONER LUMPE: Between 45 and 50. 16 Still unpaid, still undisputed. The last is about the 17 80th day. So -- and in that period of between 50 and 18 80 the end-user has a choice that can be made. 19 there's 30 more days for that person to make some 20 decision? 21 MR. CONROY: Yes. 22 COMMISSIONER LUMPE: So technically from 23 beginning to day they've had 80 days, almost three 24 months, which to know something is going on, to start

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thinking about it. The Commission has been informed a

number of times, the end-user has been informed a 1 2 3 4

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number of times. And at that point if they have not made a decision, you can terminate them from the safety net and they can still then make a decision after that?

MR. CONROY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER LUMPE: I guess I just wanted that comfort of how many times people were informed and the total length of time that was there. If it was just you found out, 30 days later you're gone, I would very uncomfortable. But I've been receiving warnings and warnings and warnings --

MR. CONROY: Yes

COMMISSIONER LUMPE: -- is that correct?

MR. CONROY: That's correct.

MS. MCGOWAN: I would point out that the first customer notice occurs sometime within that first 40 days. If it occurs toward the end of that time, the customer may only have 40 days from their first notification until their drop deadline.

COMMISSIONER LUMPE: In 6.4 29 days after the bill is undisputed and unpaid, it's -- okay. I see. Southwestern Bell notifies the local Commission and the end-user's IXC, not the end-user. Okay. Okay.

1 MS. MCGOWAN: They should have a minimum of 40 days and two or three notices. 2 COMMISSIONER LUMPE: Okav. Thank you. 3 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Commission Crumpton? 4 5 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: I have just one 6 question to get on the record so that the 7 Commissioners can consider this issue. R I'd like to ask the parties to the case if 9 they think -- whether or not they think the Commission 10 needs to revisit its billing rules to add a section 11 for LSPs and their customers? 12 MR. STEWART: Commissioner, I think the 13 Commission should be engaging in several rule-making 14 proceedings. And I think billing and collection in 15 light of the new issues presented in the competitive 16 marketplace is ripe for that type of a proceeding. 17 And other -- other --18 COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: And quality of 19 service? 20 MR. STEWART: -- quality of service, all of 21 these other things. 22 MR. CONROY: I believe I agree with that. I 23 guess I'd have to check with -- to give you a 24 definitive answer -- with my clients back in 25 St. Louis, but I wouldn't disagree.

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COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: Because we're not doing this just for Southwestern Bell. We have other very important competitive -- I'm sorry -- incumbent local exchange companies. Staff?

MS. MCGOWAN: I believe that we should, yes. Both for consistency and to cover those cases that occurred before it was thought to be an issue.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: And Office of Public Counsel?

MR. MICHEEL: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER CRUMPTON: That's my last question.

COMMISSIONER DRAINER: My only final question's really just a clarification that I agree with Commissioner Murray emphatically. I agree that we do not need to be micro-managing. We felt this hearing was important today to go over these issues.

As you've stated, these agreements are out there. We're looking for clarification. I appreciate very much all of your answers and the clarification we walked through with Commissioner Lumpe that went through the clarification of whether or not the end-user was with Southwestern Bell or other incumbents in putting these agreements together and deciding that they must be a safety net in the short

run, but yet not get in the position of taking away 1 from the numerous LSPs we expect to be out there that 2 they can by default just take customers, and new 3 customers that have come in and picked an LSP, and Δ then it immediately becomes theirs. 5 So I appreciate the time you've given us. I 6 also very much appreciate Commissioner Crumpton's 7 insights into many of these issues so that we're not 8 micro-managing our interconnection agreement only. 9 Must be rule-makings that then give us maybe a 10 11 proactive approach to dealing with these things before they become a potential problem. Thank you very much. 12 13 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Off the record. (Discussion off the record.) 14 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Back on the record. 15 Mr. Micheel? 16 MR. MICHEEL: Yes, your Honor. 17 18 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Could you tell me what in 19 your view is the purpose of competition? 20 MR. MICHEEL: The purpose of competition. 21 Well, I would -- my personal view? ALJ BENSAVAGE: You can give me that if you 22 23 want. 24 MR. MICHEEL: That's what I'm going to have to give you. The purpose of competition, I guess, in 25

the economic frame work is when you have a competitive 1 2 environment or true competition, you are seeking lowest prices, the most efficient uses of a company's 3 resources and the most choices for consumers. 4 5 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Would you think that competition would benefit customers? 5 7 MR. MICHEEL: In theory, competition should benefit customers, yes. Customers should be bette: 8 4 off, pecause they should have more should intions and : 0 in theory if -- if you -- if it's true competitive 11 environment, prices should come down as opt-smill ... : up. So I would imagine that most consumers within : 3 appreciate lower as opposed to higher prices, your : 4 Honor. : :. ALD BENSAVAGE: Ckay, How familia: in- v . - 15 with the Telecommunications Act of 1992 - 1 ext.se : " 13967 m e: : = MR. MICHEEL: I know that it was parsed in : 1 law in 1995 and that it was a great overhaul : the telecommunications industry and that it required is a. exchange carriers to open their networks to possible ther competitors. Beyond that, I am not intimitally tamiliar with the Telecommunications Act, and I . 1 applogize, but i'm not a phine attorney. .. 4 ALJ BENSAVAGE: That's perfectly all right 25

1 There's no apology necessary. Mr. Micheel --2 3 MR. MICHEEL: Yes. ALJ BENSAVAGE: -- would you say that there 4 has been a concern within the telecommunications 5 6 industry and also among both federal and state 7 legislatures about the penetration rate for telephone 8 service? MR. MICHEEL: Yes. And I think -- on that 9 10 issue I'm a little bit more familiar in terms of -- at 11 least I've watched many hearings and read some 12 transcripts. And quite frankly, I think especially 13 under the new sections of 392, I guess which is Senate 14 bill --15 MR. STEWART: 507. 16 ALJ BENSAVAGE: 507. 17 MR. MICHEEL: -- 507, 506 -- I know it's in 18 the 500 series, that we were talking and I can only 19 come to the conclusion that they meant effective 20 competition, not there's one local provider offering 21 one line to one customer and that equals competition. 22 I think from my basic understanding of the two 23 economics courses I had as an undergraduate, that 24 wouldn't meet the definition of competition. 25

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And it's my understanding that in terms of

competition at the local exchange carrier level, we currently just have Dial U.S. here in the -- I guess it's the Springfield/Joplin exchanges. And I read in the Popular Press they have about perhaps 40 -- 40 lines -- local service lines.

And where I went to school, that wouldn't be defined competition and I think I'd fail a test if I said that word competition at least in an academic standpoint. I don't know about what it would mean in terms of Senate Bill 507 or the new law. I don't think that's competition, my view.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Actually, I guess my question was about phone penetration rates, but let me just move on.

MR. MICHEEL: Sorry if I didn't answer it.

I thought -- in terms of the lines, I thought that's what you were talking about.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Mr. Conroy, you had indicated earlier that the 30-day period -- part of the reason for the selection of that period of time was that it was more than the typical vacation time that people would take. I'd like to ask about the five-day period in which the customer would have their initial opportunity to select another provider before being defaulted back to Southwestern Bell. Is it your

opinion that five days also is more than the usual 1 2 vacation time? MR. CONROY: I don't -- I guess I'm not 3 certain what the usual vacation time is, but most people I know a week or two is -- in a row is more 5 than -- is about what you can take for vacation. 6 But in answer to your question, I don't 7 think five -- within five days is -- it could or could not be within a usual vacation time I guess is my 9 answer to that. It probably is within a usual 10 vacation time. 11 ALJ BENSAVAGE: So it would be more likely 12 13 that a customer would miss that five-day period than 14 they would miss the 30-day period? MR. CONROY: That's true, except it wouldn't 15 just be five days, because they'd been notified before 16 17 the five days. ALJ BENSAVAGE: When is that? 18 MR. CONROY: Let me find it. 19 20 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. MR. STEWART: I believe that five-day period 21 that we're speaking of in 6.5 is the notice the 22 customer receives that Southwestern Bell is about to 23 take over the account for 30 days --24 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Correct. 25

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MR. STEWART: -- but if they don't like Bell for some reason, you better tell us now because --

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Right.

MR. STEWART: -- is that what we're talking about?

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Yeah. I believe if I'm reading this language correctly, I understand that the customer would have a five-day period in which to select an alternate provider in lieu of being defaulted to Bell.

MR. STEWART: Right.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Or at least if they made that choice in that five-day period and assuming that the choice wasn't Bell, they would never get defaulted to Bell?

MR. CONROY: That is true.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I guess I'm going to jump around a little bit. Turning to 6.10, there's two sentences in that section. The second sentence says, Nothing herein shall be interpreted to limit any and all of its cash-in rates SWBT may have with regard to such end-users.

I would interpret that sentence as being a protection for Southwestern Bell in terms of if the end-user either had an outstanding balance with Bell

1 previously or hadn't paid their bill to the local service provider or for whatever other reason would be 2 3 a customer that under ordinary circumstances Bell would not have to provide service to that customer, 4 that that provision would indicate that those 5 protections are still available to the company: is 6 that correct? 7 8 MR. CONROY: I'll answer that in just a 9 moment. 10 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Sure. 11 MR. CONROY: I think your understanding --12 or your interpretation is correct 13 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. If that's correct, 14 then why do you need the first sentence that says. 15 Nothing herein shall be interpreted to obligate SWBT to continue to provide services to such end-users? 16 17 MR. CONROY: My understanding is that the 18 first sentence applies to the period after the 30 19 days. That nothing herein is going to obligate 20 Southwestern Bell to continue to provide service. 21 ALJ BENSAVAGE: So it would really apply to 22 6.97 I guess what I'm saying is, you're talking about 23 two different things in 6.10? 24 MR. CONROY: Yes. In a sense. 25 MS. MCGOWAN: I think 6.7 might -- is

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helpful in the first sentence to clarify, Any such end-users after the 30-day period. In that first sentence, after the initial 30 days.

MR. CONROY: It could, but I think the agreement is -- seems to me to be --

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I'd also like to ask -- I think we can look at the context of competition in the interexchange industry and conclude from that that it is likely that a competitor will go belly-up and perhaps not pay -- and I'm speaking specifically of IXC's who resell service from underlying carriers that an IXC that is a reseller may not pay the underlying carrier such as AT&T, MCI, Sprint. Given that it's almost certain to happen, how frequently do you think it would happen that a competitive LEC would go belly-up?

MR. CONROY: I don't know if I can answer that.

MR. STEWART: I wouldn't know how to answer that question.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. Would you think it would be a frequent occurrence?

MR. CONROY: I personally would hate to speculate, but I think it could happen, but I don't think it's going to be frequent, but --

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. Well, what I'm trying 1 to get at is, I'm trying to weigh the impact on 2 competition versus the impact on the individual 3 customers who would be affected by a termination. 4 My understanding is that the rational for 5 these provisions are to protect competition and to 6 make sure that there is not, in effect, a situation 7 where negative balloting takes place; is that correct? 8 MR. CONROY: I think that's one of the 9 fundamental purposes of these provisions, yes. 10 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Is there another purpose? 11 MR. CONROY: Well, I think the purpose 12 overall is to develop a reasonable and fair procedure 13 14 for all parties involved. ALJ BENSAVAGE: Including the end-users? 15 MR. CONROY: Absolutely. 16 17 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. MR. CONROY: Absolutely. Given --18 absolutely. I mean, that's the purpose of the 30-day 19 safety net of service is that under this agreement we 20 would provide so that the end-user is protected for 21 that period of time so that they can make a decision. 22 Now, my guess is that because we're 23 notifying -- or the notification process also includes 24 the end-users IXC, who in many situations will 25

probably also be an LSP, that there's going to be -that those people are going to be marketed too during
that 30-day period.

so the competitive marketplace, I think, in many situations -- it is speculation because it hasn't happened yet and we don't know how this is going to work, but it's my expectation that the competitive marketplace will result in those customers who we have the safety net for 30 days. There's going to be competition for those customers, I think, in the long run.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. Let's say -- oh, go ahead.

MS. MCGOWAN: One thing is, you're also getting at the dual purposes which kind of got skipped. There's two purposes for this. The first purpose is to add the safety net to the customer to provide them with every notice and the Commission with every notice possible to avoid them being stranded without service.

The second purpose is to preserve for Southwestern Bell and other LECs their tariff rights which say they have the right to do the initial credit check of their customers, get a deposit if necessary, disconnect customers if they haven't paid their bills.

The second purpose is, okay, we take them for 30 days, but they're not really our customer until they come and select us, in which case they will be subject -- not us, but Bell -- they'll be subject to Bell's standard tariff protections, you know, in signing up new customers. So that's -- there's like two purposes.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Yes. And with regard to the second purpose that you mentioned, it is my belief that that is taken care of by the second sentence in Section 6.10 which as far as I know, nobody has questioned or has any problems with.

MS. MCGOWAN: Well, the thing is, there's the connection. They don't have the credit history on those people yet. Before they hook someone up, it's my understanding that you do a credit history check. They would already have these people hooked up. If you've already hooked them up, I would assume -- I don't know. Absent credit history checks do you automatically disconnect? Do you give them warning? I'm not sure of your procedure.

MR. CONROY: I think the second sentence of 6.10 covers the disconnection rights that we have under tariff and Commission rules, but it doesn't really address customers applying to us for service as

they would have to as any new customer would have to. The application process and what we're permitted to do under tariff in terms of evaluating applications of customers for purposes of credit worthiness or whether they have a past due balance with respect to our account, those types of issues. So I would agree partially with you that that second sentence -- with respect to disconnection, but not with respect to the new applications.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Yes. And I understand what you're saying, but I guess my problem is that Bell's going to know upfront that this is coming down. It's not like this is going to be a big shock.

If it's a question of, you know, doing a credit check, you have the opportunity to do that. You may be able to do that in the 5-day period, you may be able to do that in the 30-day period, if, in fact, you're going to have a true 30-day safety net whether you ordinarily would take these customers or not if they actually apply. You're still going to serve them for that 30-day period. Therefore, if these are customers that you, but for the safety net wouldn't be serving, you would terminate them at the end of that 30-day period, as you would have a right to do under your tariffs.

MR. CONROY: Actually, but for the safety 1 net we wouldn't be serving them at all. 2 3 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Exactly. MR. STEWART: That's right. 4 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Exactly. If, in fact, this is a true safety net, that 30-day period -- the fact 6 7 that you wouldn't have accepted that customer under B ordinary circumstances is irrelevant if the 30-day 9 period is to function as a safety net. 10 MR. CONROY: It is to function as a safety 11 We just don't know whether or not we would have 12 provided service to any of those customers. 13 ALJ BENSAVAGE: I'm aware of that. 14 MS. MCGOWAN: I quess Staff sees it as those 15 customers are not really Southwestern Bell's. 16 ALJ BENSAVAGE: I'm aware of that. 17 MS. MCGOWAN: So that was my interpretation 18 of what the first sentence --19 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Yes. I mean, that came 20 clear through earlier discussions. I understand they 21 are not your customer at this point in time. 22 were the customer of the competitive LEC which has 23 apparently now gone belly-up, and there's this 30-day 24 period where Bell is serving them essentially in the

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function of something along the lines of a safety net?

MR. CONROY: Yes. To afford them the opportunity to choose their local service provider and not have a break in their service.

MS. MCGOWAN: I guess what I'm thinking is that they have disconnection rights -- you have disconnection rights against customers.

MR. CONROY: Right.

MS. MCGOWAN: And if they're not really your customer, it wouldn't to me be a disconnection issue, but I may not be understanding that correctly.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. Let me approach this from a different angle. We are, I would say, in a transition phase as we're moving towards competition. I think customers, in general, are used to utility service essentially just being there without their having to make a whole lot of effort on their part. And I believe there probably needs to be a learning curve for customers.

If we look at the IXC context, for example, we can see that customers become very irate when they're slammed, but I have to note that when you're slammed, at least you still have long distance service, you just have it with a different company that may charge more.

Given that we're in this transition phase as

we're moving towards competition, that there is this learning curve that customers are going to have to learn, that it's not going to be the same any more. They're going to have to be sort of buyer beware. They're going to have more active -- proactive in making choices and stuff.

My concern is that the provision -- the last sentence of Section 6.7, the first sentence of Section 6.9 and the first sentence of Section 6.10 is likely to disproportionately effect the elderly and the less highly educated, people who get inserts, fliers in their utility bills and either don't read them or don't understand them. These customers are also the customers who are most likely to end up getting terminated because they haven't taken action.

In the case of the elderly people -- and again, I'm trying to weigh the harm to the development of competition -- no, please. Let me finish. I'm trying to weigh the harm to the development of competition against the harm to the individual end-user.

Let's say that person is elderly and sick and the phone service has now been terminated, and they have a heart attack and they can't dial 911 so they die. Now, I understand that's incredibly

unlikely to happen, but it's not impossible. I don't -- well, okay. Let me see if I can move on.

Okay. We don't have a copy of the notification that would be sent to the customers, and quite frankly, I'm not sure -- let me back up a little bit. Since we don't have a copy of the letter that would be sent to the customer, I'm reading the one sentence that says, SWBT shall also notify the end-user that they have 30 days to select a local service provider.

Now, I understand that there may be more language in the notice that's actually sent to the customer, but let's take that sentence. I see that sentence as being highly deceptive without more, because, in fact, a customer can change their local service provider at any point in time. Maybe they couldn't -- and I guess this is another question and maybe you answered this previously, but if the customer was terminated, they would have to pay a reconnection charge to whichever provider was going to be providing that service; is that correct?

MR. CONROY: I'm sorry. I'm not sure. If the customer were terminated --

ALJ BENSAVAGE: If the customer -- the customer didn't make an affirmative choice and the

customer got terminated at the end of that 30-day period, so they have no phone service, so they now have to apply to phone service with somebody, it could be Bell, could be another competitor --

MR. CONROY: Yes.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: -- would that customer then have to pay the reconnection charge?

MR. CONROY: It's my understanding they would pay -- they would be treated as any other customer applying for service under the tariffs. And if your tariffs permit a charge for reconnection or an application or a credit review -- I mean, they would be treated -- under our tariffs and hopefully under the tariffs of other LSPs, they would be treated as a new customer applying for service.

MS. MCGOWAN: And it's our understanding that that would happen whether they were terminated or not to level the playing field and not make favoritism toward Bell, because if Bell has them on now and Bell says, We'll waive the new customer fee if you stay with us -- I don't think that would happen. They would have to pay it either way.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I understand the competitive implications of these provisions. You're essentially repeating what I already know.

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MS. MCGOWAN: I mean, they pretty much pay that same money whether they get terminated or not.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: My point is, a customer through no fault of their own other than inaction has now been harmed because their service has been disconnected and they have to pay a reconnection fee because they were unwise in their choice of local service provider, that service provider has gone belly-up. I understand warnings are given. I understand letters are sent to the customers. Okay. I understand that.

MS. MCGOWAN: It's not a reconnection fee. It's a new service fee.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I'm sorry. New service fee. Whatever you want to call it, there is a fee now that that customer has to pay to get service. And the reason they have to pay that charge is simply because for whatever reason, either lack of education or they were off in Europe or whatever the reason is, they didn't make an affirmative choice in that 30-day period.

MS. MCGOWAN: Whether they confirm the choice or not, they have to pay a new customer service charge for whatever LSP they take, be it Bell or anyone else, because for whoever they transfer to,

they are effectively a new customer. 1 MR. CONROY: Because the LSP -- I'm sorry. 2 MS. MCGOWAN: Go ahead. 3 MR. CONROY: I thought you were finished. Because the service provider they previously chose is 5 6 no longer in business or no longer can provide 7 service. So she's right --ALJ BENSAVAGE: So that -- what about the 8 30-day period then? The 30 --9 10 MR. CONROY: The 30-day period is the 11 time -- I mean, whether they wait until the end of the 12 30 days, don't make an affirmative choice and then 13 lose service and then have to reapply or during the 14 30 days, hopefully they choose a new provider, they're 15 going to have to pay that charge, I think, in both situations, because they're going to be a new customer 16 17 for whoever they choose then. 18 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Let's go to Section 6.6, the 19 very last sentence which says that applicable service 20 establishment charge -- charges for switching 21 end-users from LSP to SWBT shall be assessed to LSP. 22 So as far as this 30-day safety net is concerned, Bell 23 would be assessing the charges to the local service provider who has defaulted? 24 25 MR. CONROY: Yes. As opposed -- this is

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pay it anyway.

another, I think, consumer or customer protection aspect of this, is that that initial switch is not going to cost the customer, it's going to cost the LSP, assuming that they pay it.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: So the only way it's not going to cost a customer is if the customer gets defaulted to Bell and then affirmatively chooses Bell?

MS. MCGOWAN: No. They're still going to

MR. CONROY: They're still going to be subject -- at that point we're providing service as the default provider, if you -- and I don't really --

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Well, they're already hooked to the network at that point.

MR. CONROY: They are hooked to the network because we chose in our negotiations to not just cut those -- the service wouldn't just be cut off at this time when the LSP didn't pay their bill after so many days. We are agreeing to that extra 30 days to allow the customer to choose a new provider. And during that 30 days we will continue to supply the service to them, yes.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: So what are the applicable service establishment charges that Bell would be assessing to the local service provider? What's that

1	for?
2	MR. CONROY: It would be the charge and
3	you can help me correct me if I'm wrong. I believ
4	it would be the charge to switch the service from LSF
5	over on a temporary basis to Southwestern Bell.
6	ALJ BENSAVAGE: So essentially Southwestern
7	Bell is going to get two fees, one for switching for
8	the 30-day period and then if they decide that they
9	want you as their permanent provider, you would get
10	another fee except they're already on the netwick at
: 1	that point?
: 4	MR. CONROY: I don't know how much these
: 3	fees are, first of all. I'll admit that uptrant. Fi
:4	the reason I mean, there is a fee involved that we
:5	will attempt to collect. Odds are if they're not
. 5	paying their bill
	ALJ BENSAVAGE: Right. I'm aware f that
: 8	I thought of that.
: + ;	MR. CONROY: But there will be $\alpha$ fee . Its
-	not some its tariff. It may be fariff.
1.1	MR. STEWART. It is tariff, I think
	MR. CONROY: So there's not a oneroe of an
	fullesting that fee.
4	MR. STEWART: It's similar to when you
25	change your long distance provider. There's a six :
	2.

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eight or ten dollar charge. I'm assuming this is similar to that.

MS. MCGOWAN: I was under the understanding it was generally around five.

MR. STEWART: We have GTE up where I'm from. But no, I'm assuming something similar to that. And mechanically it would be tariff, it would be whatever the charge is.

MR. CONROY: I wanted to add if I could, there is a certain amount of administrative expense that's going to go along with -- from our perspective of switching and sending the list out and sending the letter out, so there is --

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I would think there would be quite a bit of administrative expense in this whole process in terms of the number of notifications to the customers and to the Commission. Yes. I mean, I'm aware of that.

What I want to know is, specifically mechanically what is Bell doing? What is the charge -- the service establishment charge that you would be assessing to the local -- or to the competitive LEC, which I'll take as a given if they haven't paid their bills previously, it's not likely that they're going to pay this assessed fee. But what

is that for?

MR. CONROY: It's my understanding -- and anybody here can correct me if I'm wrong. But it's my understanding that fee is for -- is for the administrative processing of switching the service from an entity that no longer can provide service, because of their own default, over to us. And it's my understanding that may be -- and I don't -- I shouldn't say this, it's my understanding that's a tariff charge, but I'm subject to correction on that if anybody knows. Let me check. Let me talk to my client.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Sure.

MR. CONROY: Judge, my client advised me that that fee will most likely be covered under Section 1.11 of the agreement. And it has -- it's intended to cover all of the administrative expense that goes along with switching services.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. So that's 1.11 of the resale appendix?

MR. CONROY: Yes.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. Let's assume that the very, very unlikely happens and that the LSP actually pays the applicable service establishment charges, and let's assume that during that 30-day period the

customer affirmatively makes the choice to stay with Bell, they want Bell to be their provider. Would that customer then be charged another fee?

MR. CONROY: They would be charged a tariff fee, yes, for service initiation.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: So essentially Bell would be collecting -- in that admittedly unlikely scenario, Bell would be collecting two fees for the same thing?

MR. CONROY: No. We'd be collecting two fees for two different things.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: What's the different thing then?

MR. CONROY: The first fee is to establish the transfer of service from the LSP to the 30-day safety net frame work. The second fee would be for the -- now, I understand your point, that that customer is now on our network, but they're on our network not by our choice or by the customer's choice really. They're just there so they don't lose service during that 30 days. The next fee would be a tariff fee which would be whether they chose us or anybody else, they'd still be paying that fee. That's the fee to establish new service for that customer from us.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: What is comprised as part of that service? What does the fee cover?

MR. BROWN: Record keeping would be part.

MS. MCGOWAN: Billing information. They'd have to do the credit checks and --

MR. CONROY: It covers the same thing it covers in any new customer application situation.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: So that's different than just connecting them to your network?

MR. CONROY: Yes.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay. Could you elaborate?

MR. CONROY: It's the -- it's those things

like -- that was just discussed by Staff. It's the

evaluation of the client's credit worthiness. It's

the establishment of -- establishment of service.

Now, they are already on the network so that may be

less of an impact, but it's creating a new bill

mechanism for that customer. I mean, there's a

whole -- and I'm not really probably qualified to talk

about everything that's involved from when a customer

applies for service to -- and what's involved in the

administrative side of that to get that customer to be

a regular customer again.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: So that second fee involves more than one thing, but it also includes -- if you didn't have this prior switch because of the safety net, it would include actually establishing the

service?

MR. CONROY: It would include establishing new service for the customer, yes.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: No. I mean, it would include hooking that customer up to the network?

MR. CONROY: I'm not sure I can answer that

question. I assume it does however.

wouldn't -- I'm assuming when they get these customers, they're going to go into a special sub-category and establish a remote system where these 30-day people are held as a block. If they switch, then all of their records would have to -- all of the records would have to go into a standard billing form where you'd have their addresses and phone numbers, because under the current situation -- I guess you would have their addresses because you'd have a monthly bill for them, but you wouldn't have a billing --

MR. CONROY: It really would be establishing new customers if they affirmatively chose us. From a customer's perspective, they're going to pay that fee no matter who they choose as their new LSP.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I'd like to ask another question, and I'm not sure I'm going to be able to

articulate this very well. There had been some previous discussion about carrier of last resort obligations. And this I'm not sure actually effects Bell per se, but would it matter if the incumbent LEC was a recipient of universal service funds or other subsidy funds, Mr. Micheel? If you can't answer that, that's fine.

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MR. MICHEEL: I don't think it would, but let me backtrack to that and just say that as I remember the example from Commissioner Murray, it was you have one local service provider and then Bell, the LEC. And I just want to say for the record, that I agree with Mr. Stewart's answer wholeheartedly, that if you only had one local service provider and they went belly-up and therefore you have no other competitive LEC, Bell has to serve those customers, because they're by definition a provider of last resort.

MR. CONROY: And frankly, I mean, I think we would welcome those customers.

MR. MICHEEL: Certainly. But in terms of whether or not they receive the universal service funds, I don't know if that makes a service.

MS. MCGOWAN: They can provide it with a tariff. And if the tariff impacts the universal

service fund, I think -- I mean, if they came to you as a new customer and that would fit into your tariff obligation to serve --

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MR. CONROY: At the risk of sounding a little bit knowledgeable about the universal service docket, I actually am parti -- I mean, I have that assignment. And I think it would depend at what point in time -- I mean, if from a high -- from a Missouri universal service fund when it develops, at the point that that customer was our customer and they had come back to us and applied with us for service, if that customer was in a high cost exchange and -- and the triggering mechanisms under the Missouri universal service fund, whatever they may end up being, applied than we like any other provider would be entitled to universal service fund support for that customer, assuming the triggers in the frame work for the Missouri universal service fund, whatever they are called, apply. But I'm not sure if I answered your question. I'm not sure when you're asking if the universal fund would impact that customer.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I was just asking if it would make a difference to the carrier of last resort obligations if the incumbent LEC was a recipient of the universal service funds or other funds.

MR. STEWART: Judge, I would cite you to the universal service fund statute. There are provisions in there, as I recall, that talk about the Commission authorizing two providers of last resort which is -- I'm not sure how they get to that point, but the whole issue of provider of last resort, universal service, whether we should be tweaking billing, collection requirements, tariff requirements for the new competitors, all of that has yet to be determined, quite frankly.

And I think there's a lot more discussion that needs to take place. I'm not sure necessarily this is the docket or any interconnection agreement docket per se is where it can be fleshed out, although I think, you know, this has helped provide some information to the process.

But specifically on that universal service thing, it's really up to the Commission, because -- based on what the statute says. The Commission has that now in front of them and within the confines of the statute, whatever the Commission decides to do, it's up to the Commission would be my answer.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I'd like to turn now to the actual interconnection agreement itself, Section 25.2.

Do you have a copy of the interconnection agreement?

1 MR. CONROY: 2 3 4 agreement?

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I'm not sure if I do because of the order. We came prepared to address the resale --MR. STEWART: Is that the severability

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Yes. 25.2 states as follows: In the event the Commission, the FCC, or a court rejects any portion or determines that any provision of this agreement is contrary to law or is invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the parties shall continue to be bound by the terms of this agreement insofar as possible except for the portion rejected or determined to be unlawful, invalid or unenforceable.

In such event, the parties shall negotiate in good faith to replace the rejected, unlawful, invalid or unenforceable provision and shall not discontinue service to the other party during such period if to do so would disrupt existing service being provided to an end-user.

Let me ask, under this provision 25.2, would the Commission be able to disapprove the language in Section 6.0 and approve the remainder of the interconnection agreement and still allow American Communications Services to set up business, Mr. Stewart?

1 MR. STEWART: Well, I think clearly the 2 Commission -- regardless of our severability clause. 3 the Commission may accept or reject the agreement in 4 total or a portion chereof for the reasons stated in the federal act. If the Commission would do so by 5 6 rejecting a portion of this agreement, would we be 7 able to move forward? We still -- in American Communications' situation it -- we still don't have 8 our tariffs approved, so I can't say that we would be 9 10 able to move forward until those are -- those are 11 approved. Would it be sufficient -- if I think I 12 understand your question, would -- and assuming 13 tariffs are in place, would we be able to move forward and do business if that one provision has been taken 14 out of the agreement? 15 16 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Uh-huh. 17 MR. STEWART: My quess would be ves. 18 MR. CONROY: I assume you're going to ask 19 for my position. I think they could with respect --20 I'm not sure they could with respect to resale, but I 21 mean, the --22 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Why not? 23 MR. CONROY: Because --24 MR. STEWART: We don't have a provision

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regarding resale. I see your point.

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MR. CONROY: I mean, that portion of that resale agreement or appendix --

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Well, let me back up and say that language similar to this cropped up in another agreement, a resale agreement, between Sprint United --

MR. CONROY: And Dial U.S.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Yes. -- and Dial U.S. And unfortunately, in that situation the operation of law date was such that the Commission did not have a lot of time to act, they did not have the luxury of scheduling a hearing as we have done in this case.

In that situation it was a little bit different because apparently the original resale agreement did not even include a provision for what happens if the -- if Dial U.S. didn't pay its bills.

Apparently at the behest of the Staff of the Commission, the parties in that case filed an amendment to the agreement. And what we did in that case was we conditionally approved the interconnect -- or excuse me -- the resale agreement that was originally filed by the parties. We disapproved the amendment and we ordered the parties to within 30 days file different language that would address the situation of what happens if the competitive LEC

doesn't pay the incumbent LEC.

So that's pretty much the scenario that I'm putting forth right now. If we were to do something similar and conditionally approve the interconnection agreement but reject only the language in 6.0 or possibly only those particular sentences that I've brought to your attention previously and then ordered the parties to come up with new language and have that language filed within 30 days, would that prevent American Communications Services from getting into business as a reseller? With the understanding that American Communications Service has currently filed tariffs, they have not been approved yet. I believe that the operation of law date or at least the tariff effective date is August 27.

MR. STEWART: Thirty days. Well, I'm not sure how to answer that. I've read the order that you're speaking of. I would have -- I have not had a chance to nor has my client had a chance to take in everything that's gone on at this hearing. So I'm not really sure how to respond.

Clearly our first interest is to get into business and start providing service as soon as possible. We recognize to do so we need an approved interconnection agreement. To the extent we offer

resell services, we need a resell appendix in place. We also know we need the tariffs.

I would -- I'm a little confused when you say the sentences that we've discussed. We've discussed a lot of things over the course of the morning. And I would just suggest this, that if, in fact, the Commission is so inclined to follow the procedure it followed with the United Telephone, that the Commission be very clear as to what changes it wants.

I think, for example, the United Telephone order talked in terms of just general concerns. It was not specified. And I think the federal act does require if the Commission is going to reject a portion of an interconnection agreement, that it specifies the deficiencies.

And I -- for what it's worth, if that's some free legal advice or something, I mean, I think that would be a very important piece if that's, in fact, the direction the Commission is going to go, just to make sure that it's according to the act. What my client will do with that I have no idea, other than the fact that we want to be up and running as soon as possible.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: First of all, let me clarify

the record in two regards. As a practical matter,
American Communications Services would meet the
ability to be able to resell some of Bell's services
in order to start up initially. Is that correct or
not?

MR. STEWART: American does have facilities, so it is a facilities based carrier. I'm not sure from the engineering and technical perspective exactly what in terms of the services they're proposing to offer at this time, what would be required.

Generally speaking, I think most of the LSPs -- and I think there are only, in fact, two now that have been certified and are up and running. Brooks Fiber is the one that I've referenced in the tariff filing, which is in Kansas City. I think a lot of them are taking the position we'll start with resale and then transition into facilities based. I'm not sure that necessarily applies in all respects to what American Communications Services is planning to do at this point.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Judge --

ALJ BENSAVAGF: I just want to clarify the record if you could hold on for just one more moment. What I would be suggesting -- you had indicated some

1	1	concern about vagueness in terms of any order that
2	1	came out that either conditionally approved and or
j	1	rejected a portion. Just so the record is clear, at
4	!	least from my perspective, what I would be concerned
5	1	about would be the last sentence in Section 6.7, the
6	1	first sentence in Section 6.9 and the first sentence
7	1	in Section 6.10. If
8	:	MR. STEWART: May I ask you to repeat that
9	;	again, please? I'm sorry.
2.0	;	ALU BENSAVAGE: Certainly. The last
: 1	1	sentence in Section 6.7 of the resale appendix, the
		first sentence of $\epsilon$ of Dection 6.9, and the tirs:
: 3	!	sentence of Section 6.10. And these are the
: 4		provisions that could be considered inconsistent with
5	:	the purlic interest, which would be presumably the
		tinding that the Commission would need to make it they
7	•	were going to reject this language. By "this
9		language, " I mean those specific sentences "init I've
. •	1	pust referenced.
		Yes, Staff
:		Mr. BROWN: Yes. From Staff's persy wive.
-	v	the question that you posed, would a temp rary it a
		conditional rejection have any bearing in them in
·i	,	starting? From the Staff perspective, we look at the
. =		Frank to the end make time of the second frank to the

would effect the end-user such as Section 6, we would 1 be greatly concerned as to how that would or would not 2 effect any type of tariff language. I would be -- as 3 a Staff rep, be very interested in seeing the Section 6 language before I'd want to sign off on an 5 6 approved tariff for the same company. MS. MCGOWAN: Staff would probably recommend 7 not approving the tariffs --8 MR. BROWN: Or suspension --9 MS. MCGOWAN: -- until the --10 MR. BROWN: Or to extend the effective date. 11 12 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Let me ask this: Is there 13 something currently in American Communications Services' tariffs that addresses this matter? Because 14 I'm not familiar with the tariffs. 15 16 MR. STEWART: I am not -- I'm not familiar 17 if there is. It seems to me that this -- these provisions are contractual provisions between American 18 and Southwestern Bell. And as such, it would not be 19 20 appropriate for them to be, as a general rule, in the 21 tariffs. Now, the other -- and I don't know how to 22 23 phrase this correctly, but I'm going to give it a shot. If the Commission, after holding this hearing 24

today and questioning this particular resale

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agreement, which, as the Commission has already noted at the outset of this proceeding, has been approved in every other interconnection agreement that's come before them thus far with Southwestern Bell, if the Commission says in its order and goes through and specifies that these are the things we want you to go back and revise because in our view, they are inconsistent with the public interest, I don't know whether or not my client is going to have a problem with the discriminatory treatment that that has created, vis-a-vis, the other previous providers that have come forward. That will definitely have to be something that will be considered. And quite frankly, I think they'll have to weigh their legal rights under that -- under the federal law and under the Missouri law, vis-a-vis, what could they do to try to take care of the Commission's concerns as rapidly as possible to get up and running.

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It strikes me, quite frankly, as a bit unfair that -- I mean, I think a rule-making proceeding would be wonderful. And if everybody wants to come in and revise their agreement, I think that's probably the preferable approach. If we're talking about modifications to this with understandings made on the record by Southwestern Bell pending a

rule-making proceeding, I think that's clear.

I think when we go down the other road though, we're running a serious risk on the Commission's treatment of ACSI, vis-a-vis, the previous Southwestern Bell contractual -- whatever you call it -- the applicants.

Now, having said that, my advice to my client will be to try to work with the Staff and the Commission to try to move this along as quickly as we can, but I mean we've been -- you know, this agreement is from what I can tell just lock, stock and barrel what's been approved before. And I don't know why ACSI, why it couldn't have been some other client or some other attorney.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Bad luck.

MR. STEWART: And it's a serious concern of my client that they're up and running now that Brooks Fiber has, in fact -- with their interconnection agreement they are, in fact, up and running. They are, in fact, in our proposed service area in Kansas City. They are, in fact, offering the same blasted services that we're trying to provide here. They're up and running. The Commission has allowed them to actually operate. They've taken care of everything they need to take care of with Southwestern Bell, but

we can't do that. And sum and substance, that's the problem.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Let me ask you a question.

MR. STEWART: I'll get off my soap box.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Are you suggesting that if the Commission finds a provision in an interconnection agreement that they determine to be inconsistent with the public interest, that they cannot at that point in time reject that particular provision regardless of whether they caught it in other agreements or not?

MR. STEWART: Whether they caught it in other agreements or not?

ALJ BENSAVAGE: In other words, the fact that agreement No. 1, okay, is approved and at a later point in time it comes to the Commission's attention that whoops, there's some language in here that we have great concerns about, we think it's inconsistent with the public interests, could they not at that point make that determination?

MR. STEWART: All of the Commission's rules -- or rulings cannot be arbitrary and capricious. And you can get into what that means and treating one carrier different than another, is that arbitrary and capricious.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Well, wait a minute. We're

talking about two separate things. There's nothing we can do about the prior agreements at this point in time short of the rule-making that you're talking about.

MR. STEWART: Right.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I guess what I'm saying is, if we have the language here and if the Commission would determine that it's inconsistent with the public interest, would they not have an obligation to make that finding regardless of the fact that they didn't make it previously because for whatever reason it didn't hit them?

MR. STEWART: The Commission can do whatever it wants, I suppose, or attempt to do whatever it wants. The problem is that by -- to the extent that this creates a delay or has the effect of prohibiting entry into a marketplace, you're going to have a federal act problem --

ALJ BENSAVAGE: Right.

MR. STEWART: -- generically speaking. I'm not saying we're going to file a 253. I'm not saying we're going to do anything like that. I'm just saying it creates a problem, and therefore, my suggestion would be engage in a rule-making, call everyone back in if we need to resolve this. And on the

going-forward basis, Southwestern Bell can know this.

But I mean, it just -- and I'm not saying we're not going to try to work with the Commission to resolve this. Please understand that. But I'm just saying as the Commission is struggling to manage the transition from the full-blown regulation process that it's used to into these new areas -- I mean, I think I heard Commissioner Drainer earlier mention -- I mean, are we going to, with each one of these, go through and have a fine tooth comb with each new agreement and find something new?

I mean, you're going to find something in each agreement down the road, but it -- the Commission's going to have to be very careful in making its decision as to the impact of its decision on the timing. And I couldn't agree more with your question about what will this do to get up and running? I guess my thing is, my guess is, it's going to slow it down if we have to make these changes.

Maybe not, but that would be my guess.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: That is one of the questions that I'm trying to ask and to make that determination, is what the effect of that would be. We did not have the luxury again in the Sprint United case, and maybe that was a little bit different because we had the

agreement that was originally put forth by the parties versus the amendment that was essentially required of them by our Staff. So factually, there may be a little bit of a difference there.

I understand your concerns about discrimination. As I indicated earlier, it's not like anybody's trying to, you know, specifically point the finger at American Communications Services. The fact that this problem is arising at this point in time is -- it could have happened to any other competitive LEC. It didn't have to be American Communications Services.

MR. STEWART: I'm not so concerned about the intent. I'm concerned about the effect. And the effect -- and again, Tony can -- he was closer to the negotiation process here. It was my understanding that people from American Communications Services met with Southwestern Bell probably in St. Louis, maybe Texas, I'm not sure, and negotiated these on a five-state Southwestern Bell region. I think the Missouri -- Southwestern Bell may have had Missouri specific language as opposed to something in Texas. But to go back in now after these negotiations, after these contracts have Deen -- have been negotiated and will it create a problem to pull everybody back

together or at least open up the negotiations again
and reach agreement on a pending subcontract? I don't
know. It very easily could. And it's -- what I'm
saying is yes, it could -- just for the mechanics of
it, it could have the ability to further delay ACSI's

Now, are -- would the changes necessarily be impossible to get quickly? I don't know. Would we be willing to do it? I don't know. It depends on what specifically in your order you direct us to do. I'm just saying -- and again, for the record, I really -- I'm not sure this method is appropriate at this point, your hypothetical proposal in terms of the order is appropriate -- is most appropriate at this point.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I'm --

ability to provide service in Missouri.

MR. CONROY: I'm sorry. Would it be acceptable for me to -- I want to clarify something that I think I may have heard that I'm not sure I agree with. To the extent anybody believes that this issue wasn't addressed or that it was quote, unquote missed or anything like that in previous cases, I think the record in the other cases is pretty clear.

ALJ BENSAVAGE: I've read it. I am aware of the record.

MR. CONROY: I mean, the --

I have read the ALLI BENSAVAGE: No. 1 transcripts of the Southwestern Bell, Dial U.S. where 2 Commissioner Drainer asked a series of questions --3 MR. CONROY: Yes 4 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Yes. I'm aware of that. 5 MR. CONROY: Okay. I just wanted to make 6 7 sure the record was clear on that point. ALJ BENSAVAGE: I think the record's been 8 very clear about that. 9 MR. CONROY: It also, to my knowledge, came 10 up in both Dial U.S. and the MFS Communications 11 Company hearings on their interconnection agreements. 12 Again, both --13 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Different Dial U.S.? 14 MR. STEWART: Sorry. A different --15 ALJ BENSAVAGE: I'm aware of the very first 16 interconnection agreement between Southwestern Bell 17 18 and Dial U.S. MR. CONROY: I can -- I'll just tell you 19 that it came up starting at page 105. 20 ALJ BENSAVAGE: It was Case No. TO-96-440? 21 22 MR. CONROY: That's Dial U.S. ALJ BENSAVAGE: And it started on page 105. 23 MR. CONROY: Yes. 24 ALJ BENSAVAGE: And ended on page 112. 25 96

MR. CONROY: And then also in TO-97-27, 1 which was --2 The MFS? ALJ BENSAVAGE: 3 MR. CONROY: Yeah. It was approximately two 4 months later. It came up again by Commissioner 5 Drainer and it starts on page 73 of the transcript. 6 MR. STEWART: I appreciate the record 7 reflecting that. Thank you. 8 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Staff, could you explain 9 what your problem would be with the tariffs if this 10 language is rejected? 11 MR. BROWN: Having not seen the tariff, it's 12 difficult to talk about. What we're interested in the 13 tariff is the end-user and how it applies to the 14 end-user. Off the top of my head, I would have to 15 assume there would be no conflict, no concern. But 16 because the Commission raises concerns on how you 17 treat the end-user, I would be concerned and want to 18 look carefully then at their tariff to make sure the 19 20 end-user is covered tariff-wise also ALJ BENSAVAGE: So in other words, to the 21 extent that the Commission wanted a modification of 22 the language addressing this issue, you would want to 23 see that also reflected in the tariff? 24 MR. BROWN: No. No. That's not what I'm 25

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trying to convey. I'm trying to convey that if 1 there's a modification in the language effecting the 2 end-user, we want to make sure the tariff is 3 appropriate to the end-user also. It doesn't mean --4 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Can you give me an example? 5 MR. BROWN: How are they going to handle the 6 disconnect for the end-user? 7 8 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Meaning? MS. MCGOWAN: How it would read in the 9 10 tariff. MR. BROWN: Yeah. How it reads in the 11 12 tariff. 13 MS. MCGOWAN: Six as finally approved by the 14 Commission -- they want to make sure that that actual 15 language in -- I assume you're going to put in something like 6, maybe you want to change the way 16 17 section --18 ALJ BENSAVAGE: In the interconnection 19 agreement? 20 MS. MCGOWAN: Yeah. You have to make sure 21 that the tariff mirrors that, but since you don't know 22 what it is yet, you can't look at the tariff and see 23 if the tariff covers Section 6. ALJ BENSAVAGE: So you are anticipating that 24 25 there would be something specifically in the tariff

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1 that would essentially mirror the provisions of 6.0 which is in the interconnection agreement? 2 MS. MCGOWAN: The end-user, in theory, can 3 go to the tariffs and see --4 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Mr. Stewart, you said 5 earlier that you didn't think that --6 MR. STEWART: I'm trying to -- I'm having 7 trouble now following what you're talking about, 8 because unless -- all the tariffs I've seen for an LSP 9 or anyone else will have a section on when they can 10 and cannot disconnect, what they can do for new 11 customers, etc., etc. Those will be and have to be 12 consistent with the Commission's rules. 13 14 I'm not sure that that is necessarily in and 15 of itself -- for purposes of LSP under this 16 interconnection agreement, I'm not sure that 17 procedures for payment and disconnection would be in 18 the LSP's tariff under these provisions. This only 19 governs the contractual arrangement between 20 Southwestern Bell and the LSP. I suppose maybe there 21 could be something in here about the notice 22 requirement. MS. MCGOWAN: The effect of the end-user --23 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Let me just --24 MR. STEWART: It wouldn't be in the LSP 25 99

tariff. 1 2 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Let me just ask a couple 3 final questions. To the best of your knowledge, 4 Mr. Stewart, there is not currently any provision in the tariff that has been filed that would mirror the language of 6.0 in the resale appendix? 6 7 MR. STEWART: That would mirror the 8 language. The language in -- oh, gosh. 9 ALJ BENSAVAGE: If you don't know, that's 10 fine. 11 MR. STEWART: I'm going to say I don't know. 12 I think that would be the safest way to do that. 13 ALJ BENSAVAGE: That's fine. That's fine. 14 Mr. Micheel? 15 MR. MICHEEL: Yes, your Honor. 16 ALJ BENSAVAGE: Now that we're at the end 17 and having heard everything that's gone on before and 18 since, is Public Counsel still comfortable that the 19 language of Section 6.0 in the resale appendix is not 20 inconsistent with the public interest? 21 MR. MICHEEL: I would say we are comfortable 22 that it's not inconsistent with the public interest as 23 long -- I mean, with this caveat: I'm assuming that 24 Mr. Dandino participated in the Dial U.S. hearings and 25 the MFS hearings and that was consistent with his

position. I think the notice and perhaps getting the letter together and attaching it is a good idea, but no, we are not opposed and it's not inconsistent with the public interest. ALJ BENSAVAGE: Thank you. I have no further questions. This hearing is adjourned. (HEARING ADJOURNED.)