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                        STATE OF MISSOURI
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                     PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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                     TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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                          Public Hearing
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                          April 23, 2004
                      Jefferson City, Missouri
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                             Volume 1
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   In the Matter of Proposed
    Amendments to Commission Rules )
    4 CSR 240-33.010, 33.020, 33.030, ) Case No. TX-2001-512
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    33.040, 33.060, 33.070, 33.080,
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    33.110, and 33.150.
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                   LEWIS MILLS, Presiding,
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                       DEPUTY CHIEF REGULATORY LAW JUDGE.
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23 REPORTED BY:
24 KELLENE K. FEDDERSEN, CSR, RPR, CCR
    MIDWEST LITIGATION SERVICES
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0002 PROCEEDINGS 1 2 JUDGE MILLS: Let's go on the record. 3 We're on the record this morning for taking comments in a rulemaking case, Case No. TX-2001-512, the matter of 5 proposed amendment to Commission Rules 4 CSR 240-33.010, 33.020, 33.030, 33.040, 33.060, 33.070, 33.080, 33.110 6 7 and 33.150. 8 As I noted before we went on the record, 9 we'll take comments from interested entities, beginning 10 with those entities that are in favor of the proposed 11 rules. And so we will start with the Staff of the 12 Commission and go through the other entities that are in 13 favor of the rule, and then we'll take comments from those 14 parties who are opposed to the rule. 15 We don't really have a formal process for 16 reply comments and surreply comments; however, I will 17 allow any party an opportunity to briefly address other parties' comments, not infinitum, but at least one round 18 of responsive comments if the party believes it's 19 20 necessary. Any questions? 21 (No response.) 22 JUDGE MILLS: Okay. Let's go ahead and 23 we'll begin with Staff. Mr. Meyer, who's going to testify

MR. MEYER: Natelle Dietrich will be

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for the Staff?

0003 1 speaking. JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. You can come forward. Why don't we have you at the witness stand, if you would, please. I was looking around to see which 4 5 camera was active. We'll do it at the podium. (Witness sworn.) JUDGE MILLS: You may go ahead, and if you 8 would begin by stating your name, who you work for and the 9 purpose of your testimony. 10 NATELLE DIETRICH testified as follows: 11 MS. DIETRICH: Okay. My name is Natelle 12 Dietrich. I'm with the telecommunications department 13 staff of the Commission. The purpose of my testimony 14 today is to give a brief summary of the purpose of the 15 rule, to support the rule and then to address some of the 16 written comments of the other parties. 17 I'd like to begin with saying that Staff 18 supports the rule in its entirety. One section of 19 Chapter 3 and Chapter 33, various sections are being 20 revised largely to bring the current rules in compliance with the FCC's truth in billing requirements. Through the 21 22 rulemaking process, a few other concerns were identified 23 and incorporated in the rulemaking, and I can address

In January 2001, Staff held a workshop to

those in more detail, if you'd like.

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discuss proposed rulemaking language with the industry. We also sought feedback on any fiscal impact that may result from the then proposed impact. In February 2001 Staff met with the Commissioners to discuss the industry concerns and fiscal impact concerns. The language was then modified to address these concerns and reduce or eliminate the fiscal impact that was estimated at that time to come up with the fiscal impact that we have before the Commission right now.

The language under consideration is largely proposed language that was reviewed and recommended by the industry. Nonetheless, Staff is amenable to most comments, because the suggestions generally provide clarification to the proposed rule language. I'd like to go into these comments a little more in detail so that you know exactly where we are supporting or disagree with the comments.

For Section 4 CSR 240-33.020, definitions, a few commenters suggest removing the word "unidentifiable" from the definition of casual calling customer and transient customer, since the customer may be identifiable but not using the company's service at that time. Staff has no objection to this change.

SBC suggests the reference to 1010-XXX dialing in 33.020 and 33.060 be changed to 101-XXXX as the

appropriate reference. Staff is not familiar with the 101-XXXX concept, only the 1010-XXX concept. 1010-XXX is a familiar way of stating the dial-around type of call and is advertised to the customer in that manner. Absent evidence from SBC as to why 101-XXXX should be used, Staff objects to this change and supports the more familiar 1010-XXX reference currently in the rule.

Moving on to Section 4 CSR 240-33.040, subsection 4, several commenters suggest adding electronic mail as an option for notification of rate increases or decreases. Staff does not object to this proposal, as long as the customer has authorized receipt of that electronic notification.

AT&T suggests the proposed requirement to notify all pre-subscribed customers of an increase in rates or any service is overly broad and unnecessarily burdensome. AT&T notes it would be required to notify all pre-subscribed customers of a rate increase for services, including services such as collect calls and third-party billed numbers regardless of whether the customer will ever use this service.

Staff acknowledges that this is a difficult situation, especially when you consider services such as operator services and directory assistance which, as AT&T states, may receive little or no use by most

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pre-subscribed customers. However, over the years Staff has had many conversations with the industry on notification for such services, and we've had conversations with the Commissioners regarding this same topic.

The proposed rule codifies the current process of requiring customer notice to all pre-subscribed customers on all pre-subscribed services. While customers may not typically use these services, Staff believes they should be informed of any rate increase and Staff supports the language and requirements as proposed. Although Staff supports the current language as providing proper notice to the customers, should the Commission decide to change the notification requirement based on AT&T's comments, Staff recommends the language only be modified as follows.

I'm going to move to the sentence about halfway through the proposed rule at 33.040(4). It immediately follows the reference to Section 392.550 RSMo which reads, written notification must be provided to the pre-subscribed customer for services available to that pre-subscribed customer but billed to another party, such as collect calls or calls billed to a third number.

We would suggest that if the Commission decides to make a change based on AT&T's comments, the language should only be changed to read as follows:

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Written notification must be provided to the pre-subscribed customer for services available to that pre-subscribed customer, except for those services billed to another party, such as collect calls or calls billed to a third number. This change would still provide clarity to the industry staff and the Office of Public Counsel as to when customer notice is expected and required for any rate increases for all services related to services that that customer pre-subscribes to.

AT&T also suggests that in that section the waiver of the notice requirement for services regularly announced prior to each time the customer uses the service be expanded to include both pre-subscribed and nonpre-subscribed services.

Staff's interpretation of the proposed rule language already implies that any service, whether pre-subscribed or not pre-subscribed, as long as the customer's provided with the rate prior to each notice the customer uses that service, the notification prior to using that service is enough and that written notification would not be required whether it is pre-subscribed or not pre-subscribed. Since the waiver is available, Staff does not find this requirement overly broad or burdensome.

Moving on to 4 CSR 240-33.060, several commenters suggested changes to this section. I'll break

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it down based on their comments. Many commenters suggested the requirements of 33.060, Section 1, and the corresponding or related language at 33.080, Section 1, are redundant and unnecessary and suggest removing these sections. Staff disagrees with these comments. The intent is to provide the customers with information as to whom they will be contacting when dialing a contact number on a bill.

Often we've heard that the local carrier bills on behalf of other -- the local carrier does the billing on behalf of other carriers, and when they receive the calls questioning, say, for instance, a long distance call, the local carrier is not the one that can answer that question. So what this rule language attempts to accomplish is providing a name and contact number for each of the proposed companies that appear on a bill so that the customer knows who to contact for the questions related to the service.

I also would suggest -- or point out that the language as proposed today in these two sections is the language that was suggested at the industry workshop. As to the redundancy of the language in the two sections, we agree the language is somewhat redundant, but the rule sections are not. One section addresses customer disputes, and the other section addresses customer

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inquiries.

The same issue was raised at the workshop, but the Commission chose to keep both references in the proposed rule. However, upon reviewing the comments and the rule, Staff did notice something that probably should be changed and so we propose to modify 33.080, Section 1, by changing the word "inquiries" to "disputes" so that the language would now read, "all bills shall clearly identify the company name associated with the toll-free number the customer will be calling for billing disputes."

In Section 3, there were comments on Section 3, which is the 900 number restriction. This section should be changed such that the requirements to restrict 900 calls applies to local telecommunications carriers, not all telecommunications carriers.

A couple commenters also suggest the language be modified to clarify that all direct-dialed calls, for instance, 1+ dialed to a 900 MPA, be restricted. Staff does not object to these suggested modifications and clarifications.

On Section 4, this section should be clarified to indicate that the carrier providing payphone service to state correctional facilities for inmate calling shall restrict toll calls. The intent was not to restrict all calls to or from correctional facilities, but

to restrict the inmate calls that a customer might receive. Those would be collect calls.

For Sections 4 and 5, several commenters suggested that the phrase "where technically feasible" be added to these sections such that the calls to correctional facilities and toll calls without a valid pass code would only be restricted where technically feasible. Staff does not object to this addition. To require the companies to become technically feasible to meet these requirements could result in fiscal impacts what were not incorporated in the fiscal analysis of the proposed rule.

AT&T suggests that customers be allowed to request the restrictions in Sections 3 through 6 verbally, as well as in writing, because it will make it easier for customers to request these restriction options. When the proposed rule was drafted and discussed with the Commissioners and the industry, the thought was to allow for electronic or written requests so that there was a record of the request.

Since customers will be requesting calls be restricted to their telephone, Staff continues to support that this request be in writing of some sort, so that the company has acknowledgement that the responsible party has requested the restriction.

SBC objects that Sections 3 and 4, which are the 900 call restriction and the correctional facilities restrictions be at no charge to the customer. SBC notes that while it currently does not charge for 900 call restriction, the Commission should not impose a new requirement upon companies without allowing for cost recovery. This issue also was discussed at the industry workshop. Contrary to SBC's position, the small ILECs expressed concerns that a charge to the customer for such restrictions could be used as a single-issue ratemaking. In response to the feedback from the industry, the Commission determined that customers could be charged for the IXC toll restrictions, but not for the strictly local carrier restriction requirements of 900 numbers and correctional facilities.

Several parties suggest that Section 7 is overly burdensome as written. Staff agrees with these comments. As written, the section could be interpreted to mean that every time a customer calls a telephone company with questions about, say, for instance, caller ID, the service representative would have to inform the customer of his or her rights to restrict 900 numbers, correctional facilities numbers, so on. Staff proposed language in its written comments and Staff supports its written comments to address these concerns.

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AT&T further suggests that if multiple companies appear in the telephone book, the information required in Section 7 need only appear once. Staff does not object to this suggestion, as long as it is clear that the customers have those rights no matter whom they choose for a telecommunications provider.

4 CSR 240-33.070, Section 10, most commenters suggest the requirements to send discontinuance notices to customers by certified mail is costly and provides unnecessary time delay, since customers may not be home to accept that certified delivery. Commenters propose various solutions. Staff does not support any of these proposed modifications. This requirement only applies when service has already been discontinued because of illegal or unauthorized use of the service under Section 9.

The original proposed rule did not include customer notification, but after feedback from the industry and discussions with the Commissioners, it was determined that some sort of immediate customer notification should be provided since the service has already been discontinued.

Finally, 4 CSR 240-33.110, most commenters suggest that the requirement to respond to Commission Staff within 24 hours of receiving inquiries related to

0013 the denial or discontinuance of service should be changed to one business day to allow for contacts on Fridays or the day before a holiday. Since 4 CSR 240-33.070 prevents a carrier from disconnecting basic local service on a day when business offices are not open to reconnect service or on the day immediately preceding such a day, the consumer services department staff fails to see the concern and supports the 24-hour requirement as proposed. 8 9 At this time I'd be glad to answer any 10 questions or clarify any of our positions further. 11 JUDGE MILLS: I have no questions. Thank 12 you. 13 MS. DIETRICH: Thank you. 14 MR. MEYER: And, your Honor, Gay Fred from 15 our consumer services department is also available for any 16 questions. 17 JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. I have no 18 questions at this time. Is there any other party who 19 wishes to testify in favor of the rule? 20 Mr. Dandino? 21 (Witness sworn.) 22 JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. If you could begin by stating your name, who you work for and the 23

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purpose of your comments.

MICHAEL DANDINO testified as follows:

MR. DANDINO: Thank you, your Honor. My name is Michael Dandino with the Office of Public Counsel, representing the Office of Public Counsel and the public.

Essentially the Office of the Public

Counsel supports -- with one exception supports the rules proposed in this proceeding. Also listening to the comments made by the Staff, we generally support those, and I'll make a couple of comments about which ones we -- we take a little bit of difference on.

First of all, let me address the one -- the one comment, I guess, that AT&T had suggested that -- and I believe the Staff -- I forgot exactly what the Staff's position was, but let's say it's a pre-subscribed customer but if you don't use those pre-subscribed services, such as directory assistance or operator services, you are not necessarily required to get a written notice of rate increases on those services.

Public Counsel would suggest that the pre-subscribed customers should get a notice of all services that the company offers rate changes since by pre-subscribing to those companies, that the likelihood is that they will use their brands for other telecommunications services, and I think it just makes sense that you notify them of changes.

Of course, we agree with Staff that there

should be no change, no charge for any 900 blocking or toll restrictions. I think that's an impediment to that service, and I think those type of expenses are already built into the cost recovery. In fact, I think even under certain provisions of the requirement for Life Line and for Link-Up, that I think you have to offer those toll services, toll blocking services, and I don't recall or not, but I believe that you're not able to charge for those under those circumstances.

The only comment that we have that Public Counsel is opposed to -- oh, the other point is opposed, and it's more of a, I guess, we get down to a philosophical point of view, is in Section 33.070, subsection 3, where the nonpayment of the Missouri USF is considered nonpayment for local basic services. Public Counsel, of course, believes that is opposed to any type of a surcharge, especially a surcharge for USF where it is really an obligation of the company, and we think it is very unfair for the local service to be discontinued for nonpayment of the company's obligation by the customer.

The only other comments we have is when the rules in each one of these rules that just pertain to residential service, we believe it should also be expanded to include small business customers, and we would suggest that the amendment for small business customers, it would

the rule?

probably define a small business customer as any customer subscribing to a business, a business service access line where the business has less than, let's say, 10 employees. We're flexible on that number, but I think it should be small enough to where you're not having large companies that have the ability to litigate their own billing and payment practices or -- but large enough to include some family-owned businesses and restaurants and things like that.

And that's the end of our comments.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you very much. Are there any other entities that wish to testify in favor of

(No response.)

JUDGE MILLS: Okay. Just so I know where we're going, can I have a show of hands of those people that wish to testify opposed to the rule? Looks like one, two, three, four, four or so.

Okay. Well, you know, I don't really think there's any advantage or disadvantage to any particular order. So I'm basically going to go from front to back. So the person that raised their hand closest to the front will go first, and Mr. Idoux with the foresight to sit in the back of the room gets to go last.

MS. MacDONALD: Good morning, your Honor.

0017 1 (Witness sworn.) JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. You may proceed. If can you state your name and who you work for, your 4 position and what you're testifying about, please. 5 MIMI MacDONALD testified as follows: MS. MacDONALD: My name is Mimi MacDonald, 7 and I'm senior counsel with Southwestern Bell Telephone 8 LP, doing business as SBC Missouri. My business address 9 is One SBC Center, Room 3510, St. Louis, Missouri 63101. 10 Good morning. It's SBC's position that 11 these rules that are proposed are unnecessary. There is 12 no indication that there's a problem with the current 13 rules and there's no need to implement new rules to fix 14 any problem. 15 With respect to billing, it behooves SBC 16 Missouri to have bills that are easy to read so that 17 customers pay the bills. If bills are not easy to read, 18 SBC Missouri receives more calls to the call center, which 19 increases SBC's cost of doing business and, therefore, 20 decreases profitability. Thus, it's in SBC's interest to provide as much information as -- in as easy of a format 21 22 as possible so that SBC Missouri is profitable.

SBC Missouri does not believe additional rules will be beneficial to customers. Rather, it will merely increase costs for carriers. To the extent that

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the Commission is going to go forward and implement rules regarding billing, SBC Missouri will repeat a theme that we're going to be articulating a lot in the rulemaking proceeding, and that is, we need flexibility. For example, if customer notice is required by a specific rule, the Commission should allow flexibility. The customer notice should be allowed by bill insert on the bill, through a welcome letter or in the white pages.

Customer notice should also be allowed via electronic communication. Expansive methods of notice are necessary due to -- due to changing technology. For example, hotels historically provided you a bill and you went to the front desk and you paid the bill, but now when a customer stays at a hotel, many hotels allow the customer to pay their bill using the TV.

No one can predict what the future will bring, and carriers should be allowed flexibility with respect to the mode of communication they have regarding bills and billing information. Again, customer relationships help to distinguish telecommunications carriers, and it is in each carrier's best interests to provide relevant information to its customers.

I have an opening comment about one specific rule that we addressed in our pleading, and then the remainder of my comments will go to proposals that

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other people made, so as not to repeat what we filed in our pleading.

Of the utmost concern to SBC Missouri is the requirement and proposed rule 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsection 7, which provides that customers would be notified of their call blocking rights at the time of application for service. Presumably the Commission means that such notification can be by some form of initial communication, whether by bill insert on the customer's first bill, statement on the customer's first bill or via the telephone directory.

However, to the extent that this proposed rule could be read to require SBC Missouri to notify new customers of their rights in Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 during the telephone call during which the customer places service, SBC Missouri objects to such notification, as it would be unduly burdensome and oppressive.

SBC Missouri conducted a preliminary analysis of the increased costs that it would incur to orally discuss blocking options with its customers. This analysis revealed it would cost SBC Missouri \$4.8 million annually, which was not reflected in the private cost estimate of the proposed rule as currently submitted.

The vast majority of our customers are not interested in these block of features and would likely

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consider it a waste of their time to hear about them while they're on the phone establishing service. Thus, SBC Missouri suggests the Commission clarify that such notification may be through some form of initial communication, such as by bill insert in the customer's first bill, as a statement on the customer's first bill or via telephone directory.

Staff proposes alternative language should try to address these problems. We appreciate Staff's attempt. However, SBC Missouri prefers the language that it proposes, which allows carriers to notify customers of call-blocking features in the telephone directory.

SBC Missouri believes that the third sentence, which states, and I quote, each time a customer notifies a telecommunications carrier or its billing agent that the customer's bill contains charges for products or services that the customer did not order or that were not received, the customer will be informed of their rights in Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 at the time the customer notifies the telecommunications carrier or its billing agent, closed quote, should be deleted in its entirety.

Again, SBC Missouri believes that if it's required to comply with this provision, it will increase customer contact time. This could potentially lead to an expansive cost for Southwestern Bell and unnecessary

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burdens to its customer. The private cost estimate, as currently submitted, does not reflect the substantial costs that would be incurred by SBC and other telecommunications carriers if this rule were imposed.

We further believe that if a customer is calling concerning a completely unrelated product or service that the customer contends was not ordered and the rights contained in Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 have nothing to do with this service or product, we would still be required to discuss these blocking options.

For example, if a customer's spouse ordered caller ID and the requisite customer premise equipment that would go with the caller ID equipment and the customer calls in questioning that bill because they didn't know their spouse had ordered the service and the equipment, under the ruled as written, we would be required to discuss blocking options. This would be true even if the customer ultimately decided to retain the services and equipment ordered by the customer's spouse.

For these reasons, we believe the third sentence needs to be deleted in its entirety, and we note that Sprint agrees with this proposed change.

SBC Missouri, therefore, proposes the following language: Customers shall be notified of their rights in Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 above through some form

of initial communication, such as by bill insert in the customer's first bill, by statement on the customer's first bill, by welcome letter or in the telephone directory. Additional notice shall be provided annually thereafter by bill insert, statement on the customer's bill or annually in the telephone directory.

That is the highlight of our -- of our specific comments, and now I'm going to turn to other rules where we have comments about things that other people have commented on.

Turning first to 4 CSR 240-33.020, subsection 7, in our comments, SBC Missouri noted that the correct way to identify 1010-XXX dialing pattern is 101-XXXX. While we're all familiar with the advertisements when people refer to that as 1010 dialing, that actually is 101-XXXX because the four Xs represent CIC code so that a telecommunications carrier knows where to CIC that information to another telecommunications carrier. So we would again respectfully request that the rule be changed to properly identify that dialing pattern, which is 101-XXXX.

In the same section, MCI argues that subsection 7 should be changed to read casual calling customer is a customer that accesses the telephone network by a dial-around pattern such as 1010-XXX. Again, once

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the 1010 language is substituted with 101-XXXX, we would be supportive of the change proposed by MCI. SBC Missouri notes that this change is necessary because in certain instances a casual calling customer may be identifiable. Thus the language we recommend would be a casual calling customer is a customer that accesses the telephone network by a dial-around pattern such as 101-XXXX.

Turning to 4 CSR 240-33.020, subsection 31, MCI suggests that this section be changed to read, transient customer is a user that accesses telecommunications services through the use of a traffic aggregator such as payphones or hotels. SBC Missouri agrees with MCI that in certain circumstances a transient customer may be identifiable, and thus we agree with MCI's proposed change.

Turning to 4 CSR 33.040, subsection 4, with this -- with respect to this rule, SBC Missouri notes that it intended to insert the words "electronic communication" in its written pleadings that were filed in this matter. However, in our pleadings we inadvertently reflected that that language was supposed to be deleted, which it's not. SBC Missouri proposes that this subsection read as follows: Bill inserts, bill messages, electronic communication and direct mailings are acceptable forms of customer notice.

SBC Missouri notes that AT&T also requested this proposed change. MCI offers a similar change but suggests the addition of the word electronic mailing instead of the term electronic communication. SBC Missouri believes the use of the words "electronic communication" is superior, as it encompass the terms "electronic mailing" as well as other forms of electronic communication.

AT&T argues that the proposed requirement of 4 CSR 33.040, subsection 4 to notify pre-subscribed customers of an increase in rates for any service available to the pre-subscribed customers is overly broad and unnecessarily burdensome, since it would require carriers to notify all pre-subscribed customers of a rate increase for service such as a collect call or a call billed to a third number, regardless of whether the pre-subscribed customer had ever used the service or may ever use the service.

AT&T explains that direct-mailed customer notice is not appropriate as these types of notice are available to both pre-subscribed and nonpre-subscribed customers. Further, since customers have the ability to request a rate prior to using these types of service, the ultimate responsibility to shop for the best rate resides with the customer.

SBC Missouri agrees with AT&T with respect to these comments. As an example, under the proposed rule, it would appear that carriers would have to notify all customers of an increase in the national directory assistance rate when customers can obtain rate information about such calls for placing them. That would be overly broad and unduly burdensome. And while I understand that Staff today stated something to the effect of that was not the intent of this proposed rule, intention's great, but if the rule as written implies something else, we need to clarify the rule so we're absolutely certain what our requirements are.

AT&T notes that the proposed rule waives the written customer notification for services where the applicable rate is regularly announced prior to each time a customer uses the service. AT&T suggests that this waiver shall be expanded to apply to services that are available to both pre-subscribed and nonpre-subscribed customers where the customer is able to request a rate quote prior to using the service. Again, SBC Missouri agrees with AT&T's proposal.

Turning to 4 CSR 240-33.060, this subsection is probably the subsection that had the most comments from carriers. With respect to 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsection 1, MCI and Sprint argue that this subsection

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should be deleted because it is redundant of a similar provision contained in 4 CSR 240-33.040, subsection 8K.

MCI states it's not clear what customer benefit is achieved through the requirement to provide specific company name in addition to the toll-free number. Additionally, the company name may identify a calling

center providing service to several billing carriers, in which case the customer would still have to identify the specific services in order to resolve any customer dispute.

SBC Missouri agrees with both Sprint and MCI on this issue and believes that 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsection 1 should be deleted in its entirety.

With respect to 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsection 3, SBC Missouri proposed to change the language contained in this rule to limit the rule to directly dialed customers and to delete the reference which would require carriers to provide 900 blocking at no charge to the customer. In addition to these changes contained in SBC Missouri's written comments, SBC Missouri believes this rule should be limited to circumstances where it is technically feasible. Further, AT&T suggests that verbal change orders should be acceptable. SBC Missouri agrees with this proposed change.

MCI and Sprint believe this rule should be

limited to local exchange carriers. SBC Missouri also agrees with this proposed change. Thus, SBC Missouri proposes the following language: Upon request of a customer by verbal communication, electronic communication or by writing, where technically feasible all local exchange telecommunications carriers shall restrict all directly dialed calls, in paren, i.e. 1+ dialed, closed paren, to a 900 MPA from that customer's number.

Turning to 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsection 4, SBC Missouri proposed to change the language pertaining to this proposed rule to limit the rule to directly dialed customers and to delete the reference -- strike that.

SBC Missouri proposed language to require carriers to provide inmate call blocking at no charge to the customer. SBC Missouri also proposed language to clarify that this rule applies to telecommunications carriers that is providing inmate calling services and applies only to calls from inmates themselves. Again, AT&T proposes that verbal change orders be acceptable to order inmate call block, and SBC Missouri agrees with AT&T's proposed change.

SBC Missouri objects to Sprint's proposal that this rule be limited to payphone calling services, as we believe the rule may be technically incorrect in certain circumstances. Thus, SBC Missouri proposes the

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following language: Upon request of a customer by verbal communication, electronic communication or by writing, and where technically feasible, the telecommunications carrier providing inmate calling services to state correctional facilities shall restrict calls from inmates on non-administrative lines from state correctional facilities to that customer's number.

Turning to 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsection 5, in addition to those changes contained in SBC Missouri's written comments, SBC Missouri believes this rule should be limited to circumstances where it's technically feasible. MCI also proposes to limit this rule to circumstances where it's technically feasible. Again, AT&T proposes that verbal change orders be acceptable to order toll call blocking. SBC Missouri agrees with this proposed change.

Thus, SBC Missouri proposes the following language: Upon request of a customer by verbal communication, electronic communication or by writing, and where technically feasible, all interexchange carriers shall restrict all toll calls without a valid pass code from that customer's number.

Turning to 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsection 6, SBC Missouri proposed a change to this rule to directly identify the dial-around pattern. AT&T proposed that verbal change orders be acceptable to order dialing around

call blocking. SBC Missouri again agrees. Thus SBC
Missouri suggests the following language: Upon request of
a customer by verbal communication, electronic
communication or by writing, and where technically
feasible, local telecommunications carriers shall restrict
all calls using a 101-XXXX dialing pattern from that
customer's number.

Turning to 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsection 7, I already discussed this proposed ruling in my opening comments. However, I note that AT&T and MCI comment that they provide this information in a fulfillment package or a welcome kit. AT&T also objects to discussing call-blocking options at the time service is ordered. SBC Missouri believes that the language that it proposed covers both AT&T's and MCI's concerns.

AT&T objects to providing annual written notice by bill insert or statement on the customer bills. AT&T believes it would be more effective to include information in a local directory rather than having multiple carriers provide this information to their customers. AT&T proposes the following language: If Multiple telecommunications companies are represented in a telephone directory, the information need only appear once. SBC Missouri objects to this proposed change.

Each telecommunications carrier has to find

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the best way of communicating and meeting the needs of its subscribers. That is the essence of competition.

Mandates from the Commission that it only appear once in the telephone directory blur the distinction between companies by making the message from all local service providers the same.

Further, companies may have different ideas regarding how they would like their customers to contact them regarding these call-blocking features. Some may want only verbal orders, some way want only written orders and some may offer electronic change orders. Publishing the information once would not reflect the different types of change order methods a telecommunications carrier may offer.

Finally, AT&T's proposed language does not indicate who would pay for the entry in the telephone directory. It does not -- neither -- because it was not part of the proposed rule, that was not considered in the fiscal impact to a telecommunications carrier, and this impact may be substantial if this rule were implemented as AT&T proposes. AT&T's proposed language in this respect should, therefore, be rejected in its entirety.

I have two more comments. Turning to 4 CSR 240-33.070, MCI proposes language that in circumstances of illegal or unauthorized use would require

0031 1 telecommunications carriers to notify customers of discontinued service not only by written mail, but also accompanied by three attempts per day for three days to reach the customer by telephone. SBC Missouri objects to 5 this proposed language. Presumably the very number for its services discontinued would be the number the carrier 7 would be attempting to contact the customer at; thus, the 8 language should be rejected in its entirety. 9 Finally, turning to 4 CSR 240-33.080, 10 subsection 1, MCI and Sprint propose to delete this 11 section as it is duplicative of 4 CSR 240-33.040, 12 subsection 8K. SBC Missouri agrees that this section 13

should be deleted in its entirety. Those are all of the comments that SBC Missouri has at this time. I'm more than happy to answer any questions anybody may have.

JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. I have no

18 questions. Next?

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(Witness sworn.)

JUDGE MILLS: If you'd begin by introducing 21 yourself and stating your position.

22 RICK TELTHORST testified as follows:

23 MR. TELTHORST: My name is Rick Telthorst.

2.4 I'm the president of the Missouri Telecommunications 25 Industry Association. MTIA is a trade association that

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     represents the industry in the state. I'm here this
    morning to merely respond to any questions or
     clarifications you may need regarding our written comments
    that we filed on March 30th. Also I've been informed that
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    Mr. Kohly with AT&T is appearing this morning for the same
    purpose, to only respond to questions you may have, and
    doesn't need to be called unless you find you need to.
8
                    JUDGE MILLS: Both your comments and the
9
     comments of AT&T are relatively straightforward and clear.
10
    I don't have any questions for either of you.
11
                   MR. TELTHORST: Thank you.
12
                    JUDGE MILLS: You're welcome.
13
                    (Witness sworn.)
14
                    JUDGE MILLS: Thank you.
15
     JOHN IDOUX testified as follows:
16
                   MR. IDOUX: My name is John Idoux,
17
    I-d-o-u-x, appearing today on behalf of Sprint. My
18
    business address is 6450 Sprint Parkway, Overland Park,
19
    Kansas 66251. Sprint has also filed comments in this
20
    particular case, and I don't mean to reiterate anything
    that we filed in our written correspondence on March 30th.
21
22
     I think one of the benefits of going last is you can
23
    respond to everybody that went before you.
2.4
                    The only additional comments I have relate
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to 4 CSR 240-33.060, subsections 3, 4, 5 and 6, the verbal

25

communications in addition to electronic communications or communications in writing. Sprint would strongly support adding the ability for customers to communicate via verbal request.

Sprint also notes that its practices are probably similar to all in the industry that when a customer calls in to a center to request such blocking, customer verification is requested before any type of activity is made with that customer account. So if a customer calls in, they're going to have to verify who they are with either a Social Security number or a password.

Also at that time whenever any type of account activity is done, probably by all companies, documentation is made in the comment sections on that customer's account. So there is date, time, who the rep was and who the cus-- or the -- who the customer was, if it's a spouse or something is all documented. So that should provide adequate protections against unauthorized additions of blocking.

Right now Sprint and, I imagine, the industry is not set up to handle the onslaught of paper requests. There's no rules as far as how long those should be maintained. We don't have a paper file system capable of handling all those requests. So we would

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     strongly support the additional use of verbal
     communications in addition to electronic and in writing.
                   And that's all I have. But I am open for
4
    any questions, Judge, you may have on comments.
5
                   JUDGE MILLS: Thank you. I have no
6
    questions.
7
                   MR. IDOUX: Thank you.
                   JUDGE MILLS: Does anyone have any further
8
9
    comments?
10
                   (No response.)
11
                   JUDGE MILLS: Okay. Seeing none, that
12
   concludes the comment period on this rulemaking. We're
13
   off the record.
14
                   WHEREUPON, the public hearing was
15
   concluded.
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