ĵ. BEFORE THE 2 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 3 4 In The Matter of : DOCKET NO. 891194-TL 5 Proposed Tariff Filings by 6 SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND : FIRST DAY TELEGRAPH COMPANY Clarifying : when a Non-Published Number : AFTERNOON SESSION can be Disclosed and 3 Introducing Caller ID to AOTAME LL TouchStar Service. 9 Pages 150 through 351 RECEIVED 1.0 Meision of Records & Reporting FPSC, Hearing Room 106 1.3 Fletcher Building DEC 12 1990 101 East Gaines Street 2.2 Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Florida Feblic Service Commission 1 Wednesday, November 28, 1990 Met pursuant to notice at 9:30 a.m. HEEPORE: COMMISSIONER MICHAEL McK. WILSON, Chairman COMMISSIONER GERALD L. GUNTER COMMISSIONER THOMAS M. BEARD COMMISSIONER BETTY EASILEY COMMISSIONER FRANK MESSERSMITH 2.5 1.19 養命でで展ればればればれる。 (As heretofore noted.) Hampary at some - CAROL C. CAUSSEAUX, CSF, RPR JOY VELLY, CSR, RPR SYDNWY C. BILWA, CER, RPR Citicia: Commission Reporters

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2 (Hearing commenced 12:32 p.m.)

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Let's go on the record.

I guess for the purposes of this we'll call it a

Special Hearing on the Documents and the request for -
on the Motion by Public Counsel for Production. Is

that the correct title of this procedure?

MS. GREEN: That's acceptable.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right. I have before me the one document, let's deal with that one document first. The Company?

MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner, I have spoken to Mr. Coker at noon, who tells me that his preliminary results are that AT&T may have proprietary information in that document. He was going to contact Mr. Tye, who is AT&T's counsel here in Tallahassee, try to get Mr. Tye to come over here if possible to allow AT&T to assert their proprietary interests.

AS I've stated, Southern Bell has no proprietary interests; but out of courtesy to AT&T. we wanted to protect that document for the time being until AT&T could make its own determination.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: What kind of time frame, do we have any idea at all what we're talking about?

MR. FALGOUST: Mr. Coker told me he was going

1	to try to get in touch with Mr. Tye immediately and try
2	to get Mr. Tye over here this afternoon.
3	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: How long ago was that?
4	MR. FALGOUST: That was at noon today that I
5	had that conversation.
6	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Let me understand, now.
7	On this specific document, Public Counsel, have you
8	received this document?
9	MR. BECK: No, I haven't.
10	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right. And you are
11	withholding this document on the basis of proprietary
12	claim by AT&T?
13	MR. FALGOUST: Yes, that's correct. Pursuant
14	to a Motion for Protective Order, we can make it
15	available to Public Counsel, if that's what
16	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Beck?
17	MR. BECK: That was my question. I guess
18	you're dropping your objection on relevancy, which was
19	your basis for withholding it initially
20	MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner, we have dropped
21	all of our objections to relevancy with respect to all
22	24 of these documents.
23	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Then where does that
24	put us, Mr. Beck?
25	MR. SHREVE: I think we should receive the documents.

1 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I'm going to grant the 2 Temporary Protective Order, particularly until we can get AT&T in here; and then we can make a final ruling 3 if it becomes necessary on proprietary. 4 5 MR. ANTONACCI: May I be heard? 6 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: So I will grant the 7 Temporary Protective Order on -- yes, sir? 8 MR. ANTONACCI: Very quickly. I don't see -and I apologize to you and Mr. Pruitt for not knowing local practice here -- but I don't see how this counsel 10 1.1 can assert rights on behalf of someone not before this 12 tribunal. I can't assert the Constitutional rights of 1.3 anyone else at this table and neither can you. And for him to come in here and say he can assert the rights of 1 1 someone else to defeat the rights that the parties have 16 16 is simply beyond me. 2.7 MR. FALGOUST: It's a matter of courtesy to 3.83 AT&T, Commissioner. 19 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Now, wait. Before we 20 get into this now, guys, my understanding is that this 21 document is also a joint effort document. Now, if it's 22 a joint effort document, it would seem to me that one

MR. ANTONACCI: Why haven't they?

of the parties to the joint effort could make that

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Brequest.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: They just did, this is one of the parties to --2 MR. ANTONACCI: He doesn't represent AT&T, 3 Commissioner, --COMMISSIONER EASLEY: No. Am I ---5 MR. FALGOUST: I represent --6 MR. ANTONACCI: And he's waived all 7 objections on behalf of his client. 8 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Pruitt? 9 MR. PRUITT: Madam Chairman, we're not in a 10 Court of Law trying a first degree murder case, we're 11 in a quasi judicial proceeding under the Administrative 12 Procedures Act of the State of Florida and you have a 13 broad discretion how you want to run this hearing. And 14 if somebody has represented to you through -- if they 15 sent you a note by a boy on a mule and said, "My name 26 is Mike Tye, I'm at my office and I'll be here just as 17 soon as I can get there to look into something that 38 might help the Commission," you have the authority and 19 the power to afford him that courtesy. 20MR. ANTONACCI: I don't challenge your 21 authority, Commissioner Easley. I'm enunciating what I 2.2 think is a basic principle of law. 23 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Shreve? 24 MR. SHREVE: I don't challenge your authority 25

	but that must be the slowest mule in the world because
2	it's been out there for five months and the only thing
3	(Simultaneous speaking)
\hat{Q}_{k}	they have waived whatever rights they have, they
5	have raised one objection to relevancy and they waived
б	that.
7	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Shreve, I'm going
8	to get you all a document under the protective order.
9	The only thing I've said I'm not going to do is release
10	the document, period, until AT&T gets here. Now,
1.1	you've got, this gives you the information; are you
12	damaged in any way by doing that?
3.3	MR. SHREVE: At this point, that's probably
1,4	the best that you can do. But yes, we are damaged
15	because they sat on this thing for months.
3.6	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Well, that's not at
1.7	issue here now not right here, not right now. I am
18	here only to dispose of the argument over these
19	documents.
20	Now, I have granted the Protective Order, you
21	may see the documents. Does that Protective Order
1 6 1 6	extend to any of the other parties?
23	MR. FALGOUST: I would hope so, Ms. Chairman.
23	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Good.
25	MR. BECK: I didn't get a chance to the

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one observation I would like to make is that Bell has not asserted the grounds for — they have said somebody claims it is proprietary, but that's not the basis for the claim. There must be some basis for it somewhere. They can say that the moon is made of cheese because they think it's so, but they have to show a basis; and they have not provided any basis for showing that this document is proprietary other than somebody claims it. And I submit to you that's an insufficient basis to grant it for.

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MS. GREEN: Not under our rule. There's provisions in the rule for a Notice of Intent to request confidential treatment, and during that time period the person espousing that position has 21 days to get it together.

commissioner Easley: Well, I'm going to shortcut this because we've got to get back in there at 1:00 o'clock and we still have a biggie to get through yet. I'm granting the Temporary Protective Order. It will be good until close of business today. That will give Mr. Tye the opportunity, that will give me the opportunity, it will give the parties the opportunity to look at the document under the Protective Order.

Okay. Next request?

MS. GREEN: Before we get off of the

3 Protective Order, could we clarify to whom it extends? Because under the statute, anyone who is subject to the 2 Public Records Act would be in the same shoes as Mr. 3 Beck. 4 5 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: My intent and my understanding is that that is the way it would work. 6 MS. GREEN: Okay. I'm trying to think 7 quickly if there's anyone else that's not under the 8 Public Records Act. 9 MR. SHREVE: If there's a Protective Order, 10 it covers it. 11 1.2 MS. GREEN: Okay. COMMISSIONER EASLEY: That means I -- let me 13 ask for my own benefit, then. There is one party that 14 I'm going to assume is not covered by Florida's Public 15 Records Law, and that's the group for -- I can't even 36 think of the name. 3.7 MR. RAMAGE: Cheryl Phoenix and --18 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Yes, thank you. Are 1.5 20 they covered or not? MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner Easley, the only 23 party that has requested this document is Public 2 [Counsel; therefore, the only party that ought to get it 23 is Public Counsel. MR. ANTONACCI: They're subject to the Public 25

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1 Records Law.

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COMMISSIONER EASLEY: They've got the Protective Order on that.

MS. GREEN: I can't let that statement go completely without responding because in case it has some precedential effect by being said. And that is we've had a lot of parties that are not familiar with the practice before this Commission and they have relied in believing that they would receive these things because they are on the service list rather than be overly litigious and file repetitive requests for the same information.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Well, now I heard the chairman specifically talk about -- beg your pardon?

MR. SHREVE: Why don't you make the Protective Order cover all of the parties in this case?

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Well, I'm not going to create a precedent, though, Mr. Shreve. I want no

MR. SHREVE: That's not a precedent, that's done time after time.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I'm being very cautious. This is the first time I've had to deal with this and you all are arguing among yourselves about a loc of things that don't have anything to do with this ease and I'm not going to get caught in the middle of

that. And as a result, I'm being very careful not to set any kind of precedent on either side.

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Now, I heard the Chairman talk about the prejudicial nature of any of this information in the way it is treated and that the party had to have requested the document before he can claim he was damaged by not getting the document. I remember hearing that one very clearly and I want to be sure I'm not in any way altering that by this ruling.

MR. SHREVE: I don't know what you want to do. I mean, if you want to protect the parties --

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I want to protect --

MR. SHREVE: If the counsel is worried about someone walking in under the Public Records Law and demanding the document and it going out, then the Protective Order should cover all of the parties. If you're going to just make it to us, then you have a Protective Order just over us. I'm not sure where she's going.

MS. GREEN: Well, I had assumed you were going to let everyone have the document when I made that first statement.

MR. PRUITT: At this stage of it I would recommend that the Commissioner rule that the inspection of the document be limited to the parties

1 | who have requested it.

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COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I'm going to follow the advice of the eminent counsel and I will clarify that the Temporary Protective Order extends to those parties who have requested the document.

MR. RAMAGE: I'd like to show an objection to that ruling on the part of the Department of Law Enforcement, the Statewide Prosecutor and the Department of Legal Affairs. It's been our posture throughout the discovery process that, rather than litigate and file cumulative discovery responses, to the extent that the documents were made available through and to the Office of the Public Counsel and they have made all the documents that have been turned over through the discovery process accessible to the three parties, we have not felt obliged to make formal discovery requests.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: And as soon as there is a ruling on the confidentiality or on the proprietary nature of this document, whatever remains will be made available to everybody. The Protective Order extends to 5:00 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. ANTONACCI: I'm satisfied, Your Honor.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right. Next

25 Trequest?

1.	MR. BECK: The next request, Commissioner
2	Easley, goes to the documents in the possession of
3	BellSouth Corporation, which is a parent corporation to
4.	Southern Bell. In the Motion to Compel, I have showed
£7	you a number of things that tie BellSouth to Caller ID
6	in specific.
7	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I need a copy of that.
8	I'm sorry.
9	MR. PRUITT: I didn't get mine.
10	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I don't have mine.
11	MR. FALGOUST: I will be happy to lend you
13	mine if I can have it back.
3.3	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: That would be fine.
3.4	That would be quicker. Thank you.
15	Okay, this is the Motion to Compel dated
3.43	August 7?
3.7	MR. BECK: Yes.
18	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right.
19	MR. BECK: Commissioner, first attachment,
20	Attachment No. 1, there's a number there that leads you
21	through BellSouth's involvement. Attachment 1 is a
22	memo dated November 1, 1988, dealing with Caller ID and
33	the policies that Southern Bell and BellSouth have
24	pursued. And as you'll see there Attachment 1 is a
25	Idocument Treceived in discovery it goes through

four possible different alternatives. It mentions that 1 BellSouth's policy is to deliver all numbers; and then 0 3 it states, "As before, Southern Bell has a different recommendation. We still feel strongly that private 4 listing customers be allowed to inhibit their calls on 25 a per-call basis," and then it gives you a number of 6 reasons why in the attachment. So there you have a 7 conflict of policies between BellSouth and Southern 8 Bell. 9

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Attachment 2 is a memo dated January 12, 1989, which deals with the resolution of that conflict. And the way it was resolved was that a Regional Marketing Council decided that the BellSouth position would be to deliver all numbers, essentially overruling the Southern Bell position that had been there.

For your information, the Regional Marketing Council is made up of representatives of both Southern Bell, South Central Bell, BellSouth Services, and BellSouth Corporation. So it has people from all those corporations in there. But they had the power to declar what the policy would be throughout all the BellSouth companies.

Attachment 3 put in there for your information is a memo from Linda Linn, who is the Product Manager of White Pages Product Team. And it

moot because of the decision of the BellSouth position that was adopted by the Regional Marketing Council.

Nonetheless, this shows that at least this part of Southern Bell or the people in this product team were opposed to the position that was ultimately adopted by the Regional Marketing Council.

Now, not only do we have these positions being overruled, I actually have one document from the BellSouth Vice President and Comptroller, this being the BellSouth Corporation, the parent corporation, and that's Attachment 4. And in here he goes through a number of concerns about Call Trace and people's reactions to advertisements, makes specific recommendations about Call Trace and what they should be doing.

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Again, this is showing a web of interrelationships of BellSouth Corporation, the parent corporation, getting involved in Caller ID, which is an offering of the subsidiary, Southern Bell. Again, we just happened to get this document because it happened to have been in the possession of Southern Bell and so it was captured by the document request. What Southern Bell is refusing to do is do a document search of BellSouth Corporation, the people who wrote memos like

attached here as Attachment 4, because they have not provided anything that a search of BellSouth Corporation would have produced.

In addition to these documents that we happened to be fortunate enough to get, our motion also gives you the interrelationships in a more broad sense between Southern Bell and its parent corporation. We have attached documents showing the daily transactions between Southern Bell and BellSouth Corporation, the amount of money that flows in between them. You'll see there's millions of dollars charged to Southern Bell's ratepayers in Florida to support BellSouth Corporation's services and that they interact back and forth on a continuing basis, on a daily basis.

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Based on that, we feel that they've met the standard enunciated in the Medivision case, which I cite on Page 8 of the brief, saying that if they act as one, the parent corporation is amenable to a document request, essentially. That when they act as one, the parent corporation will have to produce documents as well as the sub when requested. In fact, I have noted in the argument that we even have more in this case than we did in Medivision; because in this case, we have the parent corporation being financed by charges that flow through to the regulated ratepayers of

Southern Bell, which is not something you had in that 1 120 case. Commissioner Easley, there has been other 3 occasions recently which the Commission has ordered 4 5 BellSouth Corporation to produce documents; most 6 recently, that was in the cost allocation docket where the relief granted by the Commission was precisely what 7 we're requesting in this case. And I think this case 8 is an even stronger one than we showed in that and that 9 you should order a search of BellSouth Corporation to 10 11 produce documents responsive to our request. COMMISSIONER EASLEY: This indicates that 12 you're talking about documents responsive to your First 13 and Second Requests for Production. 1 4 MR. BECK: Right, those are dated June 21st 3.5 and June 19th of 1990. 16 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Do I have a copy of 27 that? 1.8 MR. BECK: I don't know if you have that or 3.9 20 not. MR. FALGOUST: It's in the booklet. 21 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: It's in the booklet? 22 MR. FALGOUST: Yes, ma'am. Commissioner, may 23 I respond to some of that? 1.4 25 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Sure, go right ahead.

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MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner Easley, you put your finger right on it when you said that what's being disputed here are a lot of issues that have nothing to do with this case. Mr. Beck would concede that the law in the State of Florida does not allow a nonparty to be subject to discovery. There is an exception to that law, a very narrow exception, under the case he refers to, Medivision.

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He would concede that BellSouth Corporation is not a party to this litigation. He would concede, I think, that Southern Bell indeed did produce all BellSouth Corporation documents that were in Southern Bell's possession. What we have a dispute about is whether Medivision applies to this case.

Now, the one BellSouth Corporation document that he cites is a document that was written a full nine months after the "BellSouth," quote/unquote, policy was adopted. Now, Mr. Beck didn't tell us about the depositions he took in Atlanta in mid August after he filed this Motion to Compel in which he explored the meaning of the term "BellSouth." He was told the reference to BellSouth there meant BellSouth Services and meant generally the region, the nine-state area, and not necessarily the BellSouth Corporation.

So for him to rely on that one document as

sufficient to support Medivision's exception to the general rule of law I suggest to you is inappropriate and insufficient.

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Medivision, and you have the case, but
Medivision held that the parent corporation was subject
to discovery where the subsidiary had been created for
the sole purpose of applying for a license or a permit
of some kind. And, in fact, if you look at the last
paragraph, I think, of the court's decision, the court
actually stated that the holding in that case was to be
construed narrowly, that it didn't mean that it would
apply to every case of every parent corporation. And I
suggest to you that for Public Counsel to rely on one
document from BellSouth Corporation which was written
nine months after a Southern Bell policy was adopted is
not sufficient to meet the Medivision standard.

MR. BECK: Commissioner, I think counsel has not correctly stated the results of the deposition. I did not have that deposition when filing the motion but I do have copies now. And I would encourage you to look at it -- as a matter of fact, I urge you to let me introduce that in this motion hearing to let you read the deposition of Allan Price, who is an officer, I guess, at Southern Bell now. He was at --

MR. FALCOUST: He's not an officer.

MR. BECK: He's an Assistant Vice President. 3. And I would urge you to read that deposition, it's not 2 lengthy. It would give you an even clearer idea of the 3 BellSouth connection on Caller ID. Because he explores at length those documents that I went through, showing 5 the Southern Bell position, the Regional Marketing 6 Council, and decisions that was made, he explores that 7 at length in deposition. Or I asked him about it and 8 9 his answers go into that at length. I ask you to read that. I have copies in the 10 other room, I'll be glad to go get them. 11 MR. FALGOUST: And, Commissioner, if you're 1.2 going to read that, I suggest that you also read 13 Southern Bell's responses to Public Counsel's 14 Interrogatories which asks about the composition of the 1.5 market accounts --16 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Guys, I'm going to try 17. and deal with the reason I'm in here. I'm going to 18 make that attempt, especially since we only have ten 19 20 minutes. MR. PRUITT: I think it's eight. 23. COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Eight. 22 The difficulty I'm having -- and I'll be as 23

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up-front with you as I possibly know how to do, because

I'm going to be looking for help from Mr. Pruitt. The

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two document requests appear to be almost identical in what you are requesting, Mr. Beck; that is, "Each document," and it goes through several topics, but it's "Each document in your possession, custody or control, discussing, evaluating or otherwise commenting on the effect of Caller ID or Call Trace, or whatever." it appears to be that is pretty much the language throughout.

You referred to a "document search." Is that what this is, a document search?

MR. BECK: What the Company would normally do when being presented with requests for documents, they would go through those people who would be reasonably likely to have documents responsive to the request and have them identify what documents they have. That's what Southern Bell has refused to do with respect to BellSouth Corporation.

CCMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right. The Motion to Compel is on what basis? Is it --

MR. BECK: They have, let me try and reword this. With respect to the documents that BellSouth Corporation might have that are responsive to any of these requests, they have objected in total. In other words, they said, "We're not going to provide you any documents responsive to any of these requests that are

what Z. |~. (A) ---! documents And sAssBellSouth Corporation." motion the Corporation this (A C) because have them give asked you to do and what BellSouth these O.F jo uoissessod that, possession of responsive to any have them do in the I have

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claiming these ňon need for 0 14 0 But Your COMMISSIONER EASLEY: that are you claiming

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They relate to the subject matter Southern Bell that these don/t I don't They just don't whole hearing. information. any dispute about that. that corporation. requests request irrelevant this think there's any claim by H O MR. BECK: this dispute or it it there's 0>70

and (i) methodologies Commissioner Easley, again, search for rule; where affillated companies can provide information 1 Public about separate legal entity here. And yes, there are : - - the <u>, </u> issue Medivision allocation Beck points out, ordinarily one would an exception to We're talking たわらた a t suggest to you that they have not, What's cost the test of documents in that company. specific rules concerning Medivision case, which is issue here. FALCOUST: met Coursel has not MR. 3000 2 2000

285.50 P	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Pruitt, do you need
	to see any of this? Do you need to see the motion?
	MR. PRUITT: I doubt if I'd have time to look
	4 at it.
	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Well, I'd rather be
	late going back in there if you feel the need to look
	7 dat this.
	MR. PRUITT: I don't think so.
	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Okay.
1	MR. PRUITT: I'm going to just try to tell
	you what I think the law is about it, and that is that
	neither the Federal Constitution nor the Constitution
	of the State of Florida or the statutes of the State of
	Florida or the Rules of Procedure, the Rules of
	Evidence or whatever, does not prohibit you or the
	people practicing before you from examining
	transactions between a public utility and its
	affiliates. You have the authority to do that. And
	that, I've got a case I like, IT&T v. GTE, 518 Fed.2d
	913, 1972 case. And also reported at 449 Fed.Sup. 1158.
2	MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner?
	MR. PRUITT: If the question of relevancy is
	car of the way
2 2	COMMISSIONER MASLEY: Yeah.
	MR. PRUITT: and if it falls into the
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id Vi Service on to the seminar problems (1966)	

category of a transaction between this Utility and its affiliates or the affiliate and the Utility, you can require that the document be produced.

MR. FALGOUST: We've already produced transactional documents; the documents that were in our possession, we've produced those. What he is wanting you to do is for us to go to BellSouth Corporation and ask BellSouth Corporation to inspect their own books for any of these documents that may comment on, relate to, or whatever the request is for. Not transactional. We've already produced transactional documents.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Aren't going to make it casier.

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MR. PRUITT: If there's still material out there that BellSouth and Southern Bell or whoever produced together, you can still require them to be produced.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right. That realty gets me to my question: Does the requesting party have to be able to identify those documents or may the requesting party simply say to the Company, "Go on a search and find anything that I think is in that area"?

MR. PRUITT: Wait a minute, I have something

en shul, too.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: They can do that, is

1 that what you're telling me?

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MR. PRUITT: No, it's not that broad.

(Chairman Wilson joins the hearing)

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Chairman, come on in.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: I don't know that I want to.

MR. PRUITT: Come on in. (Pause)

Commissioner, I found what I'm looking for when you're ready for it.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I'm ready.

MR. PRUITT: A request for all documents and other objects and materials that support an allegation in a pleading has been upheld. I'll give you the case if you want it. But in that case -- I'm trying to speed it up -- the request was broad but the category was limited and definite. "However, requests for all correspondence, instructions, memoranda, orders, sheets, work sheets, books, records, invoices, financial statements including audit reports, memoranda received from internal and independent auditors and employees, balance sheets, profit and loss statements, trial balances, journal and subsidiary ledgers, diaries and other papers of all witnesses, statements to all incident reports and similar broad requests are not #prober. The principle correctly stated is: A general and wellmited request is improper, while a broad

1 || request in a refined category is proper."

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If anybody wants the case citations, I'm glad for them to have them.

MR. BECK: Commissioner, I think we're getting way off point. There's no objection to our requests as being over-broad, because I think that's what Mr. Pruitt is referring to, that our requests were so broad that they thought it was a fishing expedition or whatever. There's no objection on that basis. They've not objected saying that these items are irrelevant or over-broad, they're simply saying, "We're not going to produce anything responsive by BellSouth Corporation because it's another corporation." That's the only issue that's really before you.

commissioner Easley: The only trouble that I see with that is that Mr. Pruitt tells me I can request those documents that are transactional. Now, if the request is for "every document in the possession of BellSouth having to do with," how is that transactional?

MR. BECK: It's not just transactional.

First of all, the case is not limited in that way.

Second of all, the Commission as a whole has done this

In the cost allocation docket. It was just very

recently that the whole Commission ordered BellSouth

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Corporation to produce documents responsive to the request. I think the Commission has already determined that you have the authority to do that because you've done it, and it was the whole Commission that did it.

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That's really -- whether you have that authority or not I don't think is at issue, it's whether you're going to do it or not. And the new statute, Commissioner Easley, goes even further than ever before on giving you authority to order documents in the possession of an affiliate, not just transactional but in the possession of an affiliate.

MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner, I think the new statute is, A, limited to the Staff; and, B, limited also to cost allocation. There's nothing to do with cost allocation here. Medivision controls these facts in Southern Bell's opinion.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Off the record.
(Pause)

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let me ask, what is Account Match?

MR. BECK: Account Match is a service that would, when you call up a business, that Southern Bell — and they plan to offer this in 1992, as I understand it — that would call up whatever database that the business might have on customers. You know, if you

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called that company, they would say, "Hello, Mr.
Wilson, have you enjoyed the product you ordered from
us? You know, the Dominos Pizza you ordered last
week?"
CHAIRMAN WILSON: Spiegel already does that
to me.
MR. BECK: That's what Account Match is.
CHAIRMAN WILSON: The telephone company does
that?
MR. BECK: They plan to offer it in 1992. I
think that's the last thing I recall them saying, it's
a system they plan to offer like that. I think they
call it Record Retrieval Service is what Southern Bell
calls it.
Chairman Wilson, one of the things you missed
when we went through the documents linking BellSouth to
Southern Bell on Caller ID, they're all attached to the
motion, I've already argued them.
CHAIRMAN WILSON: I'm sorry?
MR. BECK: There are a number of documents
linking BellSouth specifically on the Caller ID issue.
I've gone through them, I have already argued them to
Commissioner Easley, I thought you ought to be aware
that there are some documents linking BellSouth
corporation. In particular, there's a memo from the
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1 Comptroller of BellSouth Corporation addressing it.

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MR. FALGOUST: Southern Bell has disputed the characterization of Public Counsel on that issue.

(Pause)

I'm glad I could finally be some help today,
Commissioner. (Pause)

commissioner Easley: I am prepared to give our ruling (Laughter). And I appreciate the help, believe me. This is our first one, let's make sure I say it right.

I'm going to grant in part the Motion for Production and deny in part, and put a condition on or a subsequent condition on production. I will grant the Motion for Production of everything except Account Match and the item listed in 5v, which is "Each service the Company plans to offer," that's something in the future.

The restriction then would be that each document produced would be subject to an objection to production — each individual document would be subject to an individual objection to production if they have grounds. That way, we're not dealing with the universe, we have an opportunity to deal with the documents.

MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner Easley, not

ede.	having the document in front of me, let me make sure I
2	understand it. The motion is granted with respect to
3	everything except Account Match and those services that
L.	are planned to be offered in the future?
5	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: It says, "Please
6	provide your business plan for each service, regulated
7	or unregulated, you plan to offer that will or may use
8	Caller ID." I am not granting the motion for that.
9	MR. FALGOUST: Since BellSouth Corporation is
1.0	a separate company, what time restraints is the
1.1	Commission going to impose for the conduct of that
1.2	search?
1.3	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let me ask you a question.
J. 4	Are you suggesting that if you as Southern Bell request
15	of BellSouth documents, they're not going to give them
16	to you?
17	MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner, I'm suggesting
18	that they won't give them to me happily. If the
3.9	Commission orders Southern Bell to
20	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, you won't even give
21	them to the Commission happily. We're not talking
22	about mood here, we're talking (Laughter) it's when we
53	order you to produce those with gladness.
er. A	MR. FALGOUST: We have produced transactional
en bit	documents - in other words, BellSouth documents in our

possession, transactional documents. What Mr. Beck has asked for are documents that are in BellSouth Corporation's posssession. We're going to have to ask them to conduct a search, because it's a separate company, it's a parent company.

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chairman wilson: I appreciate that. But if you're talking about implementing SS7 throughout each of the companies in your system, you are talking about generic offerings of products, regulated products, by the companies; that's an integral part of the technology that's being deployed through the system. In your own testimony that's been presented, in the testimony we've heard thus far this morning have been citing to other states and other data for examples of customer demand or customer response or reactions to this kind of service; and these studies and information have been flowing back and forth, I'm sure, between BellSouth and Southern Bell on how this is to be structured, how it is to be offered, the kind of technology available and the implementation of it—

MR. FALGOUST: I'm not sure that's a correct assumption, Commissioner. I think my first response is that services that are going to be offered are not going to be offered by BellSouth Corporation.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: I appreciate that.

MR. FALGOUST: Secondly, I'm not sure that it is a safe assumption to make that this information has been transported between BellSouth Corporation and Southern Bell. Information is exchanged between BellSouth Services and Southern Bell because it's a subsidiary of Southern Bell created for that purpose and all of those documents have been produced. In addition, documents that BellSouth Corporation did generate — and there's only one. There's one document from the security officer, and security is set up differently for specific reasons, the BellSouth Vice President in charge of security wrote a memo nine months after the policy of Southern Bell was adopted that commented on what the impact of that policy might be on security.

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commissioner Easley: The difficulty we have and I share with OPC their frustration in that, without seeing something, there it is, you know.

MR. FALGOUST: I appreciate that, commissioner. The question is really a legal question, and that is, just like the government can't compel your son or daughter to do things on your behalf, I mean, this is a separate legal entity and there are exceptions to that rule.

MR. ANTONACCI: And I would like to raise

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.A.	that point, Commissioners, since you're both in here.
2	I would like to know if Mr. Falgoust is speaking on
3	behalf of BellSouth? What he has been ordered to do as
Ą	counsel for Southern Bell, I assume, he has been
5	ordered to produce documents. As you indicated,
6	Commissioner, all he has to do is take that order up to
7	FellSouth. If they have a beef, Commissioner, you're
8	still here. He's not representing BellSouth.
9	MR. FALGOUST: That's exactly correct, I do
10	not represent BellSouth Corporation.
11	MR. ANTONACCI: Well, he's sitting here
12	raising BellSouth's objections, and along the same
13	lines of the objection that I was raising a few minutes
14	about, about him raising objections on behalf of AT&T.
1.5	Who does he represent?
16	MR. FALGOUST: That's technically correct but
17	we don't want to put you through this any more than you
1.8	have to go through it.
19	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Gentlemen, I'm through
20	it, okay? The ruling stands and we will yes?
21	MR. BECK: You didn't give them a date by
22	which to do this.
23	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: A date. Before the
24	When is the hearing scheduled?
25	Ms. GREEN: Today and tomorrow only.

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CHAIRMAN WILSON: How voluminous is the date. 4 or do you know? 2 MR. FALGOUST: I have no idea. 3 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: He has no idea, there's ą. no way to know. 13 When are the briefs going to be due? 6 MR. BERG: Briefs are due the 11th of 7 January. 8 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: 11th of January? 9 MR. ANTONACCI: If we could have them in time 10 to supplement the appendix, I think that --11 CHAIRMAN WILSON: If I could make a 12 suggestion, I would suggest a list of what is available 13 now and that can be produced be available by Friday 1.73 afternoon, and a statement of what can't be available 1.5 and could be available will be provided at that time, 16 and give an outside date for the actual production. 17 Seems to me that the sooner the parties see this stuff, 1.8 the better. 1.9 I think what, and this may be an incorrect 20 assumption, but I'm assuming that a lot of stuff that 21 you're going to see is going to be somewhat redundant 2.2 to things -- I mean, if we have studies in five 23 different states and we already have two of the states, 34 you're probably going to see a lot of overlap from one 20

to the other. It's going to be cumulative kind of evidence, it may be, but we'll have to see the documents to make that kind of determination.

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What are we, two weeks from today?

commissioner Easley: Two weeks, if you took it to December 15th, I believe, is a Saturday; so if you took it to December 14th, that would put it about midway on the briefs.

MR. FALGOUST: I would be glad to -- well, again, I don't represent BellSouth Corporation. I think what we can do is make the request; if they want to come in here and urge, as counsel suggests, their own objection, fine, they'll be back.

commissioner Easley: Tell them I want the list of documents they can produce by Friday afternoon, 5:00 o'clock. The additional list that you characterized as what?

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Of when they're going to produce the balance of it, what the balance of it is and when they're going to produce it. The thing we don't want to do is get in the position where BellSouth waits one month or 15 or 20 days and then objects and says, "We want to argue it in front of the Commission." We want to know immediately whether there's going to be that objection and whether they intend to argue it so

there's not further substantive delay. COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Yes, and then the 200 production actually by the 14th of December. Ĵ MR. FALGOUST: By when? 4 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: The 14th of December, 5 5:00 o'clock Friday afternoon, the 14th of December. 6 MR. BECK: Commissioner, I'd like to ask you 7 to set a hearing sometime after the 14th of December 8 but before the end of the year to review the prejudice 9 that we have experienced from the way you've approached 10 the documents. And that would be a couple of different 11 aspects, one is from the documents that they're going 3.2 to produce on the 14th, the other is from their late 1.3 production -- months late production of documents --14 that we were not able to incorporate into our --15 MR. FALGOUST: I object to that 16 characterization. 3.7 MR. BECK: The documents that were only 1.13 produced Wednesday at 5:00 o'clock, so we can look at 3.0 what the relief might be. A hearing to explore what 20 has happened, what relief we might yet and what kind of 23 prejudice we have experienced. 33 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Unless my boss here 2.13

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contradicts me, it would be my inclination to take that

motion under advisement for review at such time as we

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have seen the list of documents and we have heard some of the testimony, because there's no way I'm going to 2 schedule a hearing on prejudice when I doesn't know 3 whether any has occurred or not. 4 MR. BECK: Well, I've already got some, and they 5 argued that earlier, and that's the documents we were not 6 able to incorporate into our direct testimony --7 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: And I believe you ruled 8 we would not deal with prejudice until later? What was your ruling on that? 10 CHAIRMAN WILSON: I think that's what was 11 ||said. 1.2 MR. BECK: Yeah, I don't think we can do it 13 until we have all the --14 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I'll set a date so that 15 we have the time reserved since it has been requested, 16 but that's as far as I'm willing to go at this moment. 17 The motion will have to be renewed. 1.33 MR. FALGOUST: Commissioner, may I make one 19 response to that? The characterization by Public 20 Counsel of "late-filed documents" is incorrect. 21 Southern Bell timely objected to his Motion to Produce 22 and Southern Bell even now has not been ordered to 13 7

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produce anything except a list. Southern Bell on its

own volition produced the documents themselves.

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pice.	MR. RAMAGE: Mike Ramage, FDLE. In order to
2	preserve the right of FDLE, the Statewide Prosecutor
3	and the Department of Legal Affairs, we are arguing
4	prejudice, we would orally at this time make and adopt
5	the same Motion for Discovery as has been filed by the
6	Office of Public Counsel but would waive production of
7	documents that have already been produced to the Office
8	of Public Counsel because we have been made accessible
9	to those documents. But as a matter of form, if, in
10	fact, there is a requisite that there be a demand for
12	discovery in order to have the standing to argue
12	prejudice, we would make that Oral Motion and Demand
1.3	for Discovery at this point.

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MR. FALGOUST: It's a little late for that, they've never filed, Commissioner. They've never asked for any documents.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: If you want to file discovery, file discovery. If you wanted discovery, you should have filed discovery. I think at this point to make an oral motion like that is to posture yourselves for procedural argument. Am I correct?

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I agree.

MR. SHREVE: Commissioner, on your ruling as to the time of the documents, I wonder, we really don't know at this point, is counsel saying they have not

*) .å.	discussed this with BellSouth and possibly there has
lio	been already a search made by BellSouth? We don't know
3	that. If there has
4	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Shreve, I don't
Ö	remember hearing that asked or answered.
6	MR. SHREVE: Well, that's what I'm wondering.
7	If there has already been a search made and the
8	documents have been made available, it might change the
9	time frame. I'm sure they must have discussed it with
10	FellSouth.
11	MR. FALGOUST: Once again, as far as I know,
12	there has been no discussion with
13	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Shreve? Counsel,
3 4	I'm going to interrupt you.
15	Mr. Shreve, the time has been set for Friday
1.6	afternoon, 5:00 o'clock production for the list.
17	The production of documents has been set, I hope I'm
1.8	right on the date, Friday the 14th of December,
1.9	whatever that Friday is, at 5:00 o'clock. If there is
20	any I'm more concerned about delay. If there is any
el.	way that they can provide that list earlier, they are
22	urged to do so. I think that's about as far as I can go.
3 3	MR. SHREVE: Okay, I just thought you might
3.3	want that additional information if it's available.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I understand.

1	MR. FALGOUST: Are the statements that
2	Commissioner Easley made earlier concerning
3	precedential values still applicable to this order?
Ą	Because I'm not certain for purposes of appeal, for
5	example, I'm not certain of what the basis of the
6	Commission's order is. Does Medivision not apply?
7	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I don't know that I'm
8	required to rule on Medivision at this point. I'm not
9	going to.
1.0	CHAIRMAN WILSON: That's a case, right?
1.1	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Yeah.
12	CHAIRMAN WILSON: It's not a new service
13	being offered? (Laughter)
1.4	MR. PRUITT: The ruling speaks for itself.
15	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Mr. Pruitt advises me
īG	that the ruling speaks for itself.
17	MR. FALGOUST: Thank you.
L3	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Is there anything else
L9	that we have to do right now?
30	MS. GREEN: Yes. Commissioner, you gave the
3 IL	Temporary Protective Order until 5:00 p.m. today, do
7.2	you mean until the proceeding is closed today?
3.3	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: No, I mean the close of
54	business today, 5:00 o'clock today.
The second secon	MS. GREEN: We may be here beyond 5:00

1	o'clock.
2	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I don't care whether
3	we're here beyond 5:00 o'clock.
Ą.	MS. GREEN: No, I mean for having to
5	interrupt the hearing at some point.
6	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I mean for Mr. Tye to
7	get in here and deal with it. That's close of
8	business. If we have to interrupt the hearing before
9	5:00 c'clock, which I hope we will have to do, we will
10	do so. Right, Mr. Chairman?
11	CHAIRMAN WILSON: You're ruling at 5:00
13	o'clock that document becomes public absent Mr. Tye
1.3	having done something?
24	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: That's correct.
15	MS. GREEN: If that's your intent, that's
16	fine. I wasn't sure that was your intent.
17	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: No, that's my intent
2.8	loud and clear.
19	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Mr. Beck, I believe you
30	were inquiring.
21.	MR. BECK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
22	MR. FALGOUST: Mr. Chairman, Ms. Sims looked
23	into one or two of the questions she was asked by you
24	all before the break, and she has an answer to those.

May she give those now?

CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right.

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the O and the P, can you change that? The passing of the O and the P was decided upon by the industry, as an industry standard. In other words, it was a decision by the entire telecommunications industry that this is the way it will be done. In order to change that, we would have to get concurrence from, and on a nationwide basis to change this in order for it to work properly. It's kind of like saying we not having 1+ dialing any more, we're going to have 2+ dialing.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: That's a little different because that has to do with how the mechanics of the system work. It seems to me, though, if you're talking about an agreed-to protocol, that you will use P for this and you will use O for this, that you wanted to say anytime it would have otherwise shown an O or P it's going to show a M, just instruct your system through the software to say where it otherwise would have been designated O all of it is going to be designated M.

WITNESS SIMS: Well, the software can be programmed to display whatever you want to display but the CPE will not display it. The CPE is programmed to pass a sero or P. If you send a Ω to it, it's not

9 .	going to display it.
8	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Could you program it to
3	display O regardless of what the signal was?
Q,	WITNESS SIMS: It could be programmed to
5	display an O.
6	COMMISSIONER BEARD: But you're saying that
7	programming is inherent in the CPE dependent upon the
8	signal it receives.
9	WITNESS SIM: It is an industry standard
1.0	that has been developed for the CPE production and the
11	software that goes with it that passes the number.
3.2	COMMISSIONER BEARD: So if the CPE, which is
3.3	not regulated, receives signal X.1, it's going to show
14	a P to the end user or a "private" or whatever, but
2.5	that concept.
36	WITNESS SIMS: That's my understanding.
2.7	COMMISSIONER BEARD: If your central office
18	equipment sends a signal X.2, which happens to represent
19	a 0- call or whatever, it's going to show an 0, right?
30	WITNESS Out of area, right.
23	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay. So what the CPE
22	displays is based on the signal generated at your
ng m Trad	central office equipment, correct?
24	WITNESS SIMS: That's what drives it's my
25	understanding like they said that it can you

could change the P to an O and probably deceive the CFE into saying it's an O because it can accept the O and it can accept the P. But what you're doing is, you know, going against the industry standard that was developed for the -- for this particular service that's used throughout the nation.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Well, it's used throughout parts of the nation.

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WITNESS SIMS: Hopefully, will be used throughout the nation.

COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Well, it would seem the industry would be receptive to reexamine that protocol if, in fact, you could adopt something that would further mask calls and alleviate some of the concerns of law enforcement people. I mean, if — it seems that would go a long way to helping solving that problem of identifying even with those calls, with those pieces of equipment hooked on them if you get a por an O, you begin to suspect something or other about the caller. That's what one of the things reasons we were asking is if you change that, would that not help the whole situation.

WITNESS SIMS: Well, I think the better way
to approach that if the concern is the law enforcement,
which we have been dealing with, we have said we would

rig Lita	come up, you know, use other alternatives for them.
2	And we have provided a number of alternatives for them.
3	In fact, they have indicated to us they would rather
Ą.	pass a number, a valid number, rather than having an O
5	or a P. Because, from my understanding in some of
6	their investigative activities, you know, it's less
7	suspicious if a number is passed. And, therefore, we
8	have provided some alternatives for them that would
9	pass a number, and it would be a safe number.
LO	COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Okay.
. J.	WITNESS SIMS: Now, the other thing I wanted
arig Constant	to clear up was our discussion on the percent penetration
13	When I went back and reviewed the Tennessee document,
. 4	the decimal place is in the wrong place. Instead of
15	80,000 subscribers, it's 8,000 subscribers. Instead of
.6	12% penetration, it's 1.2%. So that's more in line. I
L7	wanted to clear that up for the record.
. 8	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The accountants would
.9	say that's a material difference.
o	WITNESS SIMS: Absolutely.
: (g)	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Mr. Beck.
and the second s	NANCY H. SIMS
	having been previously called and sworn as a witness on
.4	behalf of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph
	Company, resumed the stand and testified as follows:

CONTINUED CROSS EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. BECK:

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- Q Ms. Sims, Southern Bell has both services for nonpublished numbers and unlisted numbers, does it not?
 - A That's correct.

- Q I used the right acronym -- I always get confused which is "non" and which one is "un", is that correct?
- A You can use either -- well, you say "nonpub" and "unlisted" numbers.
- Q Could you describe the difference between those two services?
- A The nonpub number, that means that the number will not be listed in the directory nor will it be given out upon request if someone calls directory assistance and asks for the number.

With an unlisted number, the number will not be listed in the directory, but if somebody calls up directory assistance and asks for the number, it will be given out.

- Q What are the rates Southern Bell charges for nonpub?
 - A Wonpub is \$1.75 a month.
 - Q And what's the rate for unlisted?
- 24 A You caught me on the unlisted. Let me look 25 at my the nonlisted is 80 cents.

1	Q	And do you know how many subscribers or
2	Southern	Bell in Florida have not or subscribed to
3	nonpub?	
4	A	Well, the nonpub is about 17% of our
5	customers	•
6	Q	Do you know how many lines that is?
7	A	We provided that in a interrogatory, I
S	believe.	
9		COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Close to 700,000.
LO	Q	I think it's in excess of 800, but let me
11	identiîy	an exhibit.
12	A	Here it is.
13	Q	Let's identify that exhibit.
1.4	25	The nonpub is 834,000 rounded.
1.5	C.	And how many customers do you have with
16	unlisted:	
3.7	A	211,000.
1.8	Q	So between those two services over a million
19	of Southe	ern Bell subscribers are either nonpub or
50	unlisted?	
3 L	A	That is correct.
22		Do you know how much revenue Southern Bell
23	receives	each year on account of those services?
13 B		For nonpub we get about 14.5 million. And
2.5	for units	ted 651,000.

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1.	Q And do you know about how many residential
2	lines Southern Bell has?
3	A You mean total residential lines?
Ú,	Q Yeah, in Florida.
5	A I just have the total lines. We have a
6	little over 4 million lines, total lines.
7	Q But that would include a lot of business
8	lines, would it not?
9	A Yes, it would. I don't have it broken down
10	in front of me on residential and business. But the
LI	majority of our nonpub is residential.
1.2	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Your figure 17% can't
13	be correct. 17% of 4 million is not in excess of
1.4	800,000, at least I don't think. It would have to be
15	something over 20% to be over 800,000. So there is a
.6	difference in the figures if we're talking 4 million.
.7	I'm just going back to the percentages that you used
. 8	previously when you said 17%. 4728, that would be
.9	680,000, and you're roughly 200,000 over that. Am I
0	making myself clear? If you talked about percentage of
I.	customers that avail themselves of nonpub or unlisted,
2	I think you said 17%.
3	WITNESS SIMS: 17% is the monpub.
4	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Okay. You're just

||talking about --

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The control of the co	WITNESS SIMS: Right. And the unlisted is
S	about 1.5%.
4	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: All right. Now, what
4	were the figures for nonpub, 800 and how many thousand?
5	WITNESS SIMS: 834,000.
6	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: There is a significant
7	difference, anyway. You'd have to have something of 4
8	million access lines if they were if 4 million was
9	the figure. It would be in excess of 20% to come up
10	with your 800,000 figure. Run the math.
11	WITNESS SIMS: I know what you're saying.
12	But I've got 4 million access lines is what I have been
3.3	shown on the report.
1.4	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Okay. You're showing
1.5	it on your report. I'm just trying to get down to some
2.6	accuracy, and it was 800 and how many thousand?
2.7	WITNESS SIMS: 834.
81	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: 834.
19	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let's use the real numbers
20	instead of the percentages and move on.
23.	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That would be about 21%.
22	WITNESS SIMS: This is what we respond to in
23	the interrogatories 834,456.
24	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let's move on.
D 55	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I was trying to find
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	which one was right.
es Es	Ω (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, you said do you
3	have any idea of those 834,000 nonpub what portion
4	would be residential and business?
<u> </u>	A I only have it broken down by percentages.
6	The residential is 22.5%.
7	Q I don't understand. 22.5%.
8	A Of 834,000. In other words, well, I've got
9	of the total customer body, 22.5% of the residents
10	see, this is showing on our nonpub and nonlist that
1.1	of our total customers 17% have the nonpub, okay?
12	Q Ms. Sims, I don't think we're communicating.
13	Of the nonpub numbers, of the universe that's only
3.4	those people subscribing to nonpub, do you know how
25	many are businesses as opposed to residential
16	subscribers?
17	A Of course, this that I'm showing here doesn't
18	the vast majority are residents.
19	Q Would the same be true to unlisted as well?
30	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. But you don't know how many?
22	A I don't know the definite number.
22	Q Okay. Do you know about how many residential
24	lines there are in Southern Bell?

A No, I don't have them broken out.

Q Okay. Why do you think -- putting aside technical definitions of what your tariff says about nonpub and nonlisted, why do you think, in general, public subscribe to those services?

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是是我是转属的的是对抗的是更的对抗性性的现象。在他们也是这种的是是一种的。 A I don't know if I could give you just one reason, but there are any number of reasons that people will subscribe to them.

Mainly, that they may -- a lot of them don't want annoyance calls, a lot of them have personal reasons. There is any number of reasons. I mean I can just sit here and name off quite a few. It may be the type of work they do that they don't want calls, they don't want to be bothered. Just various reasons.

- Q Okay. And you would have to agree, would you not, that Caller ID is going to change some of those expectations that people have?
- the nonpub customer is more concerned I think with who calls them. Now, they still have control over initiating the call. If I call somebody, if I'm a nonpub customer and I call somebody, if I don't want that person to have my number, there is a way to keep that from happening. But now most of the time they are more concerned about who is going to call them.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Let me get in there.

far.	If they are concerned and the reason why they have a
2	nonpub number is because they are concerned about who
3	is going to call them, and yeah, the minute they make a
4.	phone call with Caller ID their phone number is now
5	cut, it is now published unless they use one of the
б	means that you have enumerated for blocking.
7	WITNESS SIMS: That's correct.
8	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: And if they don't
9	subscribe to any of those other services, that
10	nonpublic number is out, right?
11	WITNESS SIMS: Well
1.2	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Unless they go to
13	another phone.
7.4	CHAIRMAN WILSON: It's out to whomever they
15	have called.
16	WITNESS SIMS: Right. I mean, if the person
17	they call has Caller ID and it shows up. Now, they
1.8	don't have to subscribe to anything to perform some
19	type of blocking because they could use an 0+ call.
20	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Well, they'd have to
A.A.	WITNESS SIMS: They have to take some type of
22	action.
23	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: How do you propose they
24	are going to know about that, how to take that action,
25	if they don't subscribe to one of the other services?

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Are you going to tell them about it?

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concern about passing their number, that they possibly are cognizant of the types of services that are out there. I don't think Caller ID has been hidden from anybody. And if they have that much concern over protecting their number, they are going to ask about it. Plus, I think they've already been notified that Caller ID is -- back in March when we sent out the bill inserts.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: But in order to maintain the nonpublished character of that number, they would have to, in each instance that they called someone to whom they wished not to give their number, use a calling card or operator assisted process to block that number.

WITNESS SIMS: If they had a need to keep that number from being displayed, yes.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: I mean, they wouldn't bother doing that if they were calling their sister or somebody to whom they have already given the number, it doesn't matter to them. But every time they make a call to someone they don't want to reveal the number, they would have to use the 75 cent or dollar option.

WITNESS SIMS: Right. Or some other option.

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1	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Or some other option.
2	Q (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, I'd like to char.je
3	the topic a little bit, if I might.
Ą	In your direct testimony at Pages 2 through
5	4, you spend some time going through, I guess what I
6	would call engineering aspects of Caller ID, and
7	describing how the system works within Southern Bell's
8	network, is that right?
9	A That's correct.
10	Q Would you turn to Page 4 and in specific
1. 1.	looking at Lines 8 through 19. There you make a point
" j	that "all functions related to capturing information
1.3	needed to make Caller ID operate occur in the telephone
3.4	network", is that right?
15	A That's correct.
16	Q That CPE is just a passive device that shows
17	what's in the network. Is that generally what you're
18	doing?
19	A That's right.
20	Ω Southern Bell switches are almost entirely
21	digital now in the state of Florida, are they not?
33	Λ I don't know what the percentage is. We have
	a large proportion of digital switches.
2.6	Q could you tell me how the process you
	Margriba in your testimony, this part in your

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	testimony,	how	that w	ould/	difi	Cer	from	your	tra	ditio	nal
:	trap-and-ti	cace	device	and	how	tha	t wou	ıld w	ork	with	
	Southern Be	ell's	s netwo	ork.							

A I can't give you the specifics of how a trap-and-trace device works.

It's my understanding that if we trace a call, we're tracing it using the data that's in the end office.

Lines 8 through 11 of your testimony where you say,
"All functions related to capturing the information
needed to make Caller ID operate occur in the telephone
company network." Would not exactly that same thing be
true for the traditional trap-and-trace in a digital
office?

A I don't know if I can answer that question, because what we're trying to say here is that the number is actually residing in the end office. The device itself does not capture the number. The device displays the number. It's passive.

Q Okay. But you don't have enough knowledge to compare and contrast that with your traditional trap-and-trace device?

A No, I do not.

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Okay. Let me move on. Could you turn to

your rebuttal testimony at Page 7. What I'd like to do is compare and contrast two parts of your testimony, if I could. The bottom of Page 7 at Line 24, you contend that "The general offering of blocking could not only hamper the use of a service in emergency situations, but could devalue the long-term viability of the service." Is that right?

A That's correct.

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Q Okay. Now, with that in mind, would you turn to your direct testimony at Page 15, at the top. Where you refer to a US West trial. There you state that in a US West trial, callers activated per-call blocking a mere 143 times out of million calls, is that right?

A That's correct

Q How do you reconcile those two statements?

A How do I reconcile it? Well, there are two ways you could probably look at the results of the trial. The -- one faction could say the 143 times, which seems to be insignificant out of a million calls, would mean that per-call blocking wouldn't interfere with Caller ID.

On the other hand, you could say, "Well, if only 143 were initiated, then there is really no need to have per-call blocking because there's other alternatives out there. If somebody really has a need,

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they have something available. This was a short-term trial.

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What we're saying is that Southern Bell believes that if per-call blocking is offered to everybody, that over the long period of time when Caller ID is fully deployed and customers become educated about the use of Caller ID, they know it's out there, what it can do, and they also know they have per-call blocking, more and more are going to use per-call blocking.

If, for instance, they do harassing calls, they are going to say, "Ah, I have this per-call blocking." It might deter the harassing calls for a little while, but then they institute the per-call blocking or more people say, "Well, I'm not going -- I'm going to start using the per-call blocking" and, therefore, it erodes the value of the Caller ID service.

I don't think that you can make a determination that the service is going to be devalued just based on this one trial because it's a short-term trial. I don't know how well-educated the customers are that Caller ID is out there. I think with — when it became more of an institution that yes, this is available, that the service will be affected by the

fact that more and more people would use per-call blocking. And the wrong people.

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CHAIRMAN WILSON: That sort of assumes that technology is static, that there aren't other services that develop either CPE equipment that refuses to accept blocked calls or a service through the network that you may develop that allows a person to opt for a service that doesn't even pass the call through if it's being blocked.

WITNESS SIMS: Oh, certainly.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Everything remains static, what you say may occur. But you're going to see other technologies that are entered that, in fact, give the individual telephone subscriber the kind of control that you're advocating each subscriber, both calling and called party, ought to have over their own phone.

WITNESS SIMS: But the thing we have to take into consideration is that what will this cost? Will the customer be willing to purchase this in addition to Caller ID? Will that be beyond what he is willing to pay and will he then determine, "Well, it's not a service that I need," and disconnect it. That's a possibility. Of course, I can't say what might be coming down the line because technology is changing as rapidly as we can keep pace with it. But I do know

that based on, of course, evidence that we have gotten 3 from the New Jersey reports to the New Jersey 3 Commission that they do not offer blocking in New 3 Jersey the Caller ID appears to be working well. They haven't had a lot of disconnections on nonpub 5 customers. They haven't had an outstanding number of 6 complaints. That's factual data. I mean, that's 7 actually what is happening today.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let me ask you something: Have the numbers on nonpub and unlisted remained fairly stable over time?

WITNESS SIMS: Yes, sir. I mean, you get the growth factor there because of the influx.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Doesn't -- don't nonpublished numbers and unlisted numbers present essentially the same kind of threat that blocking of caller ID does? You've got a product. You've got -you call it a product, white pages and yellow pages, and you have a certain number of people who are refusing to let their numbers be identified in the phonebook or through directory assistance. To the extent that they decline to do that, don't you diminish the usefulness of the telephone network, use of the white and yellow pages to the extent people don't allow their numbers to be put there? Isn't it sort of the

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2	same argument? If everybody came to you and said, "I
2	want a nonpub/unlisted number." Would you consider
3	that as a deminution of the value of the telephone
4	network?
5	WITNESS SIMS: I don't know. I guess it
6	depends on how you price your telephone service. If it
7	was on a usage sensitive basis, possibly I would
3	object. I would say that it might diminish my
9	revenues. Of course, it's on a flat-rated basis, it
10	wouldn't necessarily impact but people are going to
11	call other people.
12	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: How would it diminish
13	your revenue? I've got to understand that.
14.	WITNESS SIMS: Well, that's what I'm saying,
15	lit wouldn't
15	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Oh.
27	WITNESS SIMS: in that we're pricing it on
18	a flat-rate basis. Now, if we're pricing it on a usage
19	sensitive basis, you'd want to stimulate the calling as
20	much as possible. And to that extent if people didn't
22	have access to other people's numbers
33	CHAIRMAN WILSON: They wouldn't use the
23	network.
24	WITNESS SIMS: they wouldn't use the
्र प्रद	metwork as often.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, then, am I correct in assuming that the pricing of either blocking or Caller ID is what drives your policy with respect to those services?

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WITNESS SIMS: What? I'm sorry, I didn't hear your question.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Pricing and the revenues associated with both blocking and Caller ID are what drives the desire for the service?

witness sims: Well, certainly, we feel like the service is a revenue producer. It's like other custom calling type features or TouchStar features, it's something the customer has asked for. We want to offer it in its purest form. We want to offer it in the way we feel like it's intended to be used. Certainly, there is room for abuse. It's just like anything else that you roll out that you hope will be used in the proper way. You may make some assumptions "Well, somebody might use it in the way it's not to be intended," but that's not necessarily a reason not to offer the service.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Go ahead, Mr. Beck.

Q (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, let me return to your testimony. That portion of your direct testimony where you cite the

very low incidence of blocking to support your contention that most people don't need or desire anonymity, is that right?

A Well, it just shows that it doesn't appear that the blocking was a real big factor.

Q But don't you cite that for your proposition that the majority of customers have no need or desire for anonymity? Isn't that what your testimony says at the top of the page?

A Yes.

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Q But then when opposing per-call blocking, you say that the general offering of blocking could devalue the long-term viability of this service, is that right?

A That's right. And I think I explained what I was saying there. That over the long term that the number of instances of per-call blocking could increase with customer education.

Q Would you agree that the contention about devaluing a service is based in major part on speculation by Southern Bell?

A I would say that on both sides of the fence that both Southern Bell and opposing parties are using speculation on this issue because the only thing we have to go by is a couple of trials that had been done using blocking. We have the opinion that it will

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	1	devalue the service because we believe the customer
	2	wants to see the number. In fact, we have been told
	3	that. We know that in New Jersey it's working without
	4,	call blocking. And we are speculating that it would
	5	devalue the service. But we do have some facts that
	6	show that the service works well without the blocking.
	7	Q Okay. Let me change a little bit again
	8	Ms. Sims.
	9	Southern Bell has a product manager for
	10	Caller ID, does it not?
	1.1	A Yes, they do.
	12	Q Okay. And that's not you, is it?
	13	A They work for BellSouth Services.
	14	Q Okay. Who is the project manager to Caller ID?
	1.5	A I believe it's Will Hendricks.
	16	Q Okay. And does that product team have
	17	regular meetings?
	18	A Yes, they do.
	19	Q Okay. And is it correct that you have never
	30	attended one of them?
	21	A No. But I have had some of my people attend
Section of the sectio		those meetings.
	33	Q So it's correct you have never attended any
Section in the sectio	34	of them?
X Series	25	A That's correct.

I.	g Okay. And in your testimony you also refer
<i></i>	to the Law Enforcement Committee, were you a member of
3	that?
ą.	A No, I was not. It mainly was attended by the
5	personnel in Florida.
6	Q Okay. Are you familiar with the background
7	leading up the BellSouth position to oppose per-call
8	blocking?
9	A Yes.
1.0	Q Okay. Didn't Southern Bell back in late 1988
11	have a position that against the delivery of numbers
12	in all situations and supporting per-call blocking for
13	unlisted and nonpub numbers?
1.4	A That's correct.
15	\mathbb{Q} And the Southern Bell position was overruled,
3.6	if you will, by a regional marketing council?
17	λ No. I wouldn't portray it as being overruled.
13	The regional marketing council is a council whereby
19	Southern Bell and South Central Bell along with
20	BellSouth Services discuss new products, and how these
21	products possibly will be deployed if they will be
22	deployed. It's joint decision making, joint review,
23	and there was additional information provided after the

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1988 written Southern Bell position that after looking

at that additional information Southern Bell changed

1 | their position.

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Q I didn't hear you mention BellSouth

Corporation. Aren't members of BellSouth Corporation
on the regional marketing council as well?

A I don't know that they are. I know BellSouth
Services is, I know South Central Bell and I know
Southern Bell is.

MR. BECK: I'd like to have an exhibit marked for identification.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: That would be Exhibit No. 4.

(Exhibit No. 4 marked for identification.)

CHAIRMAN WILSON: When Southern Bell had the position that call blocking would be allowed for people with nonpub or unlisted numbers, did that position go so far as to decide whether it would be included in the charge that was already being made for nonpub and unlisted, that, in fact, that would be a part of that service? Or was it to be something additional?

WITNESS SIMS: It's my opinion that that was still up in the air as to what was going to be done with that. I think that the position was that we would want to charge for the per-call blocking.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: On a per-occasion basis or you would charge just as you would with nonpub and unlisted with a monthly fee so the line would be

blocked?

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WITNESS SIMS: To charge on a per-call basis.

charrman WILSON: Was there a charge arrived at or a range of charges arrived at that would be applicable to the blocking?

WITNESS SIMS: No, because -- not that I know of because of the fact that at that point in time all of this was still speculative as to what position was really going to be taken. They were looking at different avenues, you know, what affect would it have on nonpub revenues? What affect would it have on other stakeholders? There were all types of areas being looked at by all different departments, and all this information had to flow together. And blocking was a possibility, but they had not done any extensive studies at that point because of the fact that it is expensive to do these studies. They have to do special studies. They take the time to do that and usually the -- once they decide that yes, the product will be deployed this way, then additional research is done as to what the cost would be, what the price would be and so forth afterwards.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right. Mr. Beck.

(By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims shall do you have
Exhibit 4 in front of you?

Ţ	A Yes, I do.
2	Q Okay. Could you tell me who J. C. Edwards
3	is?
Ą.	A J. C. Edwards presently works for BellSouth
5	Services, and he's the product manager for Caller ID
6	reports to him. I don't know his exact title. I
7	helieve he's a segment manager.
8	Q Okay. And back in November on November
9	lst, 1988, did Mr. Edwards work for Southern Bell?
10	A I'm not sure. I don't know exactly when he
11	went to BellSouth Services.
13	Q Would you agree that this paper or this
13	document accurately portrays the Southern Bell position
14	as it existed before the regional marketing council
15	made its decision? (Pause)
16	A Yes.
17	Q Could you tell me about when the regional
1.8	marketing council made its decision on per-call
L9	blocking?
30	A I want to say it was prior, of course, to all
21.	of our filings. It was in 1989, I want to say the
3.8	first part of 1989.
23	Q Ms. Sims, does Southern Bell have an
3 A	Annovance Call Bureau. I quess, an Annoyance Call

Canter?

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1	A Yes.
ore Last Last	Q Where is that located?
3	A I don't know exactly where it's located in
4	Florida.
5	Q Okay. Could you tell me what the function
6	served by an Annoyance Call Center are?
7	A Well, they usually take complaints from
8	customers on annoying calls. They also perform tracing
9	for customers. They are called upon to interface with
10	law enforcement for security reasons, too, is my
1.1	understanding.
1.2	Q Okay. So if you were a Scuthern Bell
1	customer that had received an obscene, harassing or
14	annoying call, is that where you would be directed?
15	A Yes.
1.6	Q Okay. Could I have an exhibit marked for
17	identification?
18	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Yes.
19	(Exhibit No. 5 marked for identification.)
50	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let me ask you about this
21	exhibit. I missed who is Jim Gadd, who was he in
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	1988?
23	WITNESS SIMS: Jim
24	CHAIRMAN WILSON: I'm sure he's the same

1	WITNESS SIMS: Jim changes jobs quite often.
2	He's a moving target, but he's basically been in
3	marketing, with BellSouth Services recently.
4	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Was he with BellSouth
5	Services in November of 1988?
6	WITNESS SIMS: I believe he was.
7	CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right. Who was
8	Mr. Edwards?
9	WITNESS SIMS: J. C. Edwards currently works
10	for BellSouth Services in the product
11	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Who did he work for in
12	1988?
3.3	WITNESS SIMS: Sometime during that time
14	period he went to BellSouth Services. Prior to that he
15	was working for Southern Bell. And I can't it would
16	be based on subject to check he worked for Southern
17	Bell at this particular time.
18	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, based on the contents
19	of the memo it sounds like he was working with Southern
20	Bell at that time.
21.	WITNESS SIMS: he was working for Southern
22	Bell at that time.
23	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Do other phone companies
34	haves the Annoyance Call Center that you all have?
25	WITNESS SIMS: It varies by company.

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1.	COMMISSIONER BEARD: In Florida.
ã	WITNESS SIMS: Do what?
3	COMMISSIONER BEARD: In Florida. Or do you
Ą	know?
5	WITNESS SIMS: I don't know in the other
6	companies. I know that it varies from company to
7	company because like, for instance, New Jersey Bell
8	does not have an Annoyance Call Bureau.
9	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Let me ask you just
10	about yours then. Maybe that's another one of these
11	generic policies we want to look at some day.
12	If my phone if I receive an obscene phone
13	call or bomb threat or whatever, and I contact that
1.4	center, okay, and you all perhaps would institute a
15	trap-and-trace?
16	WITNESS SIMS: Well, it's a pretty
ž. T	complicated process if you don't already have, if
18	you're not subscribed to Call Trace. If you're just a
29	customer out there and you haven't presubscribed to
20	Call Trace, you get an obscene phone call, you may call
21	the Call Annoyance Bureau. The Call Annoyance Bureau
3.2	will, if you feel like that you might get one of these
23	calls again, they are willing to send out a package to
24	you to keep a log on these calls.
25	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Let's back off and let's

say that Call Trace, that I had subscribed to Call 2 Trace. WITNESS SIMS: You have subscribed to Call 3 Q. Trace? COMMISSIONER BEARD: Let's just say I have. 5 WITNESS SIMS: Okay, and you get an obscene \mathfrak{S} call. After you get the obscene call, if you hang up, 7 you activate the Star 57, I believe, is what the code is. And you get a little announcement that tells you 9 it has heen activated and then it will say you need to 10 call the Call Annoyance Bureau to report this. 1.1 So you call in to the Call Annoyance Bureau; 12 We tell you that you need to, if you receive another 13 one of these calls, you need to activate your Call 1.4 Trace again. And we do not really take any action 1.5 until after at least we get two successful traces. 16 COMMISSIONER BEARD: At least two. 17 reality, how many do you normally get before you do 18 19 lanything? WITNESS SIMS: It varies. It depends on the 20 customer, or how severe the customer feels the problem 21 lis. But we will have the record there after two 22 \emptyset traces, and we will take action if the customer wants

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was to take action after the two traces. He can go to

law enforcement after the two traces if he wants to.

1	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Let's say the customer			
2	calls you up and says, "They have threatened to burn my			
3	house down and kill me." Then what do you do?			
<u>A</u>	WITNESS SIMS: We would work with that			
5	customer. We would probably advise that customer to go			
6	to the law enforcement at that time.			
7	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Do you follow up on th			
8	relationship between the customer and these phone			
9	messages and law enforcement action?			
10	WITNESS SIMS: What we do is we basically			
11	turn it over the law enforcement and law enforcement			
12	would come back to us and work with us on either			
1.0	further track and trace on it or whatever they want to			
J. 43.	do with it.			
15	COMMISSIONER BEARD: So really yours, other			
16	than a technological standpoint, yours is a very			
17	passive role. You might recommend to the customer,			
1.8	okay, go call law enforcement. And if law enforcement			
19	doesn't come to you, you take no further action?			
20	WITNESS SIMS: Not unless we're told by the			
31	customer to take further action or by law enforcement			
22	to take further action. Sometimes it can be a very			
23	long, drawn-out process because the customer most of			
24	the customers do not go to the law enforcement.			

COMMISSIONER BEARD: The only action the

customer can tell you to take is when they punch the code again and it activates again?

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WITNESS SIMS: When he activates it, the Call Annoyance Bureau does not get involved until he actually calls the Call Annoyance Bureau. The activation is really not considered an actual complaint to the Call Annoyance Bureau until he follows up with a call to the Call Annoyance Bureau.

commissioner BEARD: My point is that once he has called you two or three times, let's say, your next action is to recommend that that individual call law enforcement, right?

WITNESS SIMS: Well, no. What we will do, if the subscriber wishes, we will write a letter to the offending party, the caller, and say, "Look, you know, you've done this a few times, you have been calling this person; you need to quit." We will actually write the letter rather than -- if the law enforcement, if it's not a situation where they're going to burn your house down and threaten your a life, it's really at the whim of the caller -- I mean the called party.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I'm remembering something a little different from -- I wish I could tell you which service hearing and I wish I could tell you who the witness was. But I am certain that it was

mile .	la company attness, i just don't remember where.
Ĉ,	was my impression that the customer receiving the
3	threatening or annoying phone call who had Call Trace
4	would have to, indeed, begin any kind of action by you
5	by requesting it. And that your action then was
6	notification of law enforcement of the telephone numbe
7	at the request of the customer. But I was under the
8	very clear impression that after like the third call -
9	and three is what sticks in my mind that you did an
1.0	automatic notification of law enforcement and that all
1.1	you did was notify law enforcement.
1.2	WITNESS SIMS: No, we do not. It's my
1.3	understanding, and based on our directions, that we do
LÆ	not automatically notify law enforcement.
15	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: It is only at the
6	request of the customer, and the customer has to
.7	specifically request that law enforcement be notified?
B	WITNESS SIMS: Unless we feel that perhaps
.9	there's some pressing situation that should be turned
0	over to the law enforcement. There is some judgment
I	used, but
2	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: That's the threat of
3	murder and arson?
<i>P.</i>	WITNESS SIMS: Right. In the normal
43	situation, the customer will request it to be turned

over to the law enforcement.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: I'm just trying to understand your actions.

The problem is that since this has begun, I inadvertently had -- I keep making the mistake of going back over to rural Northeast Florida, where people know how to call you up and they don't even -- and most of them know your number anyway. I have had two situations where people have called me where they're into this problem, deeply into this problem. You're not the company that's involved, but I'm trying to generically understand what companies are doing.

WITNESS SIMS: Right. And I'm sure it's very --COMMISSIONER BEARD: And it's not being successful. Whatever is happening is not being successful.

WITNESS SIMS: It varies by company because some companies don't have Call Annoyance Bureaus.

We try to accommodate the customer. That's the reason it's very difficult for me to say we do it automatically after two, automatically after three, because it's going to vary by the situation. But very rarely does it go to law enforcement.

It sometimes goes to the point of us writing a letter to the caller and saying, "Don't do this," and

it stops. Sometimes we make suggestions to the customer that, you know, you hang up, or whatever. There's a lot of judgment used in discussions with individual customers, depending on the situation. But we do have procedures that we will follow, and depending on how the customer reacts to what is going on.

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commissioner messersmith: As a matter of fact, there's 11 pages of procedure for the Annoyance Call Center. And directing to what Commissioner Easley was talking about, actually, according to their procedures, the telephone company will not disclose the identification of this number to anyone or law enforcement unless the customer elects to pursue prosecution. And they will only release it on demand of service of a lawful subpoena; they will not release it in any circumstances to the person receiving the offending call.

WITNESS SIMS: That's correct.

commissioner messersmith: I think what we -in a lot of places in this public hearing, a lot of
people we talk to, I asked the question particularly,
you might recall, about people who had Call Tracing,
bow happy they were or unhappy with it. And I think
basically they thought they were trying to tighten a

stripped screw when they used Call Tracing and it never really tightened up.

MR. BECK: Commissioner Messersmith, is that an 11-paged Call Annoyance Bureau instruction?

COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Is it a what, please?

MR. BECK: I'm just wondering what you're reading from?

COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: I'm reading from the Call Procedures that the telephone company uses for the people who run the Annoyance Call Centers.

Q (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, in addition to those functions of the Annoyance Call Center, Southern Bell has also used its Annoyance Call Center to solicit favorable testimony to this Commission on Caller ID, has it not?

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A I'm not aware of it being of favorable testimony. I do know that after the bill inserts were sent out, there were some, there were records kept, I believe, of complaints or inquiries on Caller ID, and those reports were given to the Commission. But I don't know that there was -- whether or not that was handled through the Call Annoyance Bureau, I'm not sure. Some of it may have come from the business office.

7	Q Do you have Exhibit 5 in front of you?		
Ž	A This says "Exhibit 7."		
3	Q Letter from D.A. Wallace, Manager, Call		
4,	Annoyance Center. Would you take a look at that?		
5	CHAIRMAN WILSON: I don't know whether we		
6	marked that or not, but that would be marked as		
7	Exhibit 5.		
8	WITNESS SIMS: Okay.		
9	Q (By Mr. Beck) This is a memo from the		
10	Manager of the Annoyance Call Center in Fort		
11	Lauderdale, is it not?		
12	A Yes. I'm familiar with her name.		
13	Q Okay. And does not this memo ask that the		
14	people in the Annoyance Call Center furnish to Public		
15	Affairs the name and telephone number of customers who		
26	are particularly favorable about the Company offering		
17	Caller ID?		
1.8	A Yes. It does. It looks like it's an		
19	internal memo, but I do know that we kept records of		
30	complaints, as well. And that was furnished to the		
21	Commission.		
22	Q And the memo is addressed to "all Annoyance		
23	Call Center personnel," is it not?		
24	A Right.		
25	Q Would you take a look at the attachment?		
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(Pause) The attachment asks why are they favorable about Caller ID, does it not?

A Yes.

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Q Wasn't this memo used to solicit testimony only, or only that testimony that would be favorable to Southern Bell's position and to use it before the Florida Public Service Commission?

A I don't know exactly what it was actually used for. It appears to be a way to identify those stakeholders that are favorable or in favor with Caller In.

Q Do you not know how the Company used its
Annoyance Call Center to solicit the favorable
testimony on Caller ID?

A No. I do not.

Q You don't have any personal knowledge about that?

A No. All I know is what it says in this letter. I don't know what they actually did with it.

O or how it was used?

A No. I do know there has been extensive stakeholder work. That we identify both those who are opposed and those who are in favor of Caller ID. And of course we try to get support for Caller ID and try to recognize those who are opposed to it, and find out

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ĨĹ.	why people are opposed to it and why they support it.
2	That way it makes it easier for us to work with those
3	stakeholders if we know why people are for it and why
Ą.	they are against it.
5	Q This memo doesn't seek out anybody against
6	it; it only seeks out those in favor of it, does it
7	not?
8	A No. But we certainly have plenty of
9	documentation about why people are against it.
10	Q Ms. Sims, in your direct testimony you spend
11	about three pages quoting comments made to the
12	Commission at its July 17 Agenda Conference, do you
13	not? Pages 19 through 21?
1.4	A Yes. We do.
15	Q Do you know whether Southern Bell procured
16	any of that testimony as a result of the soliciting
17	people from the Annoyance Call Center?
18	A I don't know exactly what prompted these
19	parties to participate. I know that one of the ladies
30	has testified in many agenda sessions, and she does it
21	on her own. I think that's Stacy Blalock.
22	Q Stacy Blalock?
ž	t

A I believe that was her name.

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Q Do you know whether Southern Bell has been

contacting people to get them to write letters to the

	Commission ravorable to Caller ID:
2	A Do what? I'm sorry.
3	Q Whether Southern Bell has been contacting
Ą	people to get them to write letters to the Commission
5	favorable to Caller ID?
ઈ	A I'm not aware of anything directly, no. I
7	mean, I know that there was some controversy in North
8	Carolina about letter writing.
9	MR. BECK: May I have another exhibit marked
10	for identification? Is this Exhibit 6?
11	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Will be Exhibit No. 6.
12	(Exhibit No. 6 marked for identification)
13	Q (By Mr. Beck) Could you take a minute and
14	look at all three pages of Exhibit 6, if you would.
1.5	(Pause)
16	A Okay.
1.7	Q Ms. Sims, do you know who Gary Allington is?
18	A I didn't know who he was until this morning.
19	Q Is he an Operations Manager at Southern
20	Bell's Miami office?
23	A I know he works for Southern Bell in Florida
22	I don't know exactly what his function is.
23	Q Could you turn to the third page of Exhibit
34	67 At the bottom?
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1	Q Do you see where he indicates to the chief
eng.	here that, "Please do not reflect that you have sent me
3	a copy of your letter or cc'd a copy to my attention"?
4	Do you see that?
5	A Yes.
б	Q Do you know why Mr. Allington would be asking
7	this person to write the Commission but not indicating
8	that they had copied Southern Bell?
9	A No, I sure don't.
1.0	Q Do you know to what extent Southern Bell is
11	engaged in that of activity?
12	A No. I do not. I do know that Southern Bell
2.3	has worked very closely with law enforcement throughout
11.4	this whole proceeding. And we have been in contact
15	with all types of law enforcement agencies, both in
16	group and individually, and certainly there have been
1.7	differing opinions among the law enforcement groups as
18	to how they feel about Caller ID.
19	Q Do you know why a request for production of
50	document to Southern Bell would produce tens of letter:
21	addressed to the Commission all in this same type of
33	format?
200	A No. I do not.
24	O Who would know in Southern Bell about that,
27 S.	or who do you think would be likely people that would

ulu.	ne knowleddeapie about that:
2	A I would assume you would have to ask the
3	Florida personnel.
Ą	Q Do you think Mr. Vic Beninotti might be a
5	candidate for that?
6	A I don't know. It doesn't appear to have come
7	out of I don't know. I don't know who Gary
8	Allington reports to or what actual group he works
9	with.
10	Q You don't know which people in Southern Bell
11	might be knowledgeable about activities to present
1.2	letters or testimony to the Commission?
13	MR. FALGOUST: Mr. Chairman, she's already
1.4	answered she doesn't know except for Florida personnel.
15	I object.
1.6	Q (By Mr. Beck) You don't know, Ms. Sims?
17	CHAIRMAN WILSON: I think she has already
13	answered.
19	You do not know, is that
20	WITNESS SIMS: I do not know particularly who
22	would be the right person to go to, who specifically.
3 % c5 %	MR. BECK: Let me change topics.
23	\mathbb{Q} (By Mr. Beck) On Call Trace, Ms. Sims, am \mathbb{R}
24	correct that Southern Bell is opposed to offering Call
25	trace on a per-call basis? In other words, charging

for Call Trace on a per-call basis? 2 Α Yes. That's correct. And I gather you have based that upon some 3 4 comparison of the trial of Call Trace in Orlando compared to Natchez, Mississippi, is that right? 5 A That's correct. That was one of the factors, 6 7 yes. 8 Q And you describe that, starting at Page 22, Line 4, of your direct testimony? Is that right? 9 A Page what? I'm sorry. 10 11 Ω Page 22 of your testimony. 1.2 A Yes. 3.3 In making that decision, did Southern Bell do 0 a cash flow analysis, deciding whether a flat rate or a 1.4 25 usage-based rate would produce higher cash flows for the Company? 3.6 3.7 Yes. They looked at the revenues and made a determination that the flat rate pricing was a better 18 19 revenue producer. And is that the sole basis for deciding to 20 offer Call Trace on a flat rate as opposed to a 21 and the per-call basis? It's one of the major factors. The other 23 Ü. factor. there are also other factors involved in that 33

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you have to look at what the cost would be to put it on

an activation-type basis. And we don't know exactly
what that cost would be, because that is going to take
more investigation. Because you do have to make the
memory available in all the switches because you don't
know exactly what the activation level would be.

There are also some billing concerns because it is a usage-based billing arrangement which requires additional lines on the bill and so forth. So we would have to set -- determine what the appropriate price would be for that type of a service.

- Q In making the comparison between the Orlando trial and the Natchez, Mississippi, trial, what was the flat rate that was used in Natchez, Mississippi, for that comparison?
- A I believe it was \$4. Let me double check here. I'm sorry, it was \$5.
- Q And what was the usage charge charged by Southern Bell in the Orlando trial to compare that to?
 - A \$5.

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- Q So you compared your revenues under charging people \$5 a month in Natchez, Mississippi, compared to \$5 per use in Orlando, is that right?
 - A That's correct.
- 24 Q Were there any other prices that were tried in making this comparison?

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1	A No. We just used the number of activations
2	that we had experienced in Natchez and applied the rate
3	that we would have received in Orlando and it turned
4	out to be a significant drop in revenue, even at the \$5
5	rate per activation.
6	Q Do you think that comparison shows that
7	people were willing to pay \$5 a month simply to be able
8	to use Call Trace, even though they may or may not use
9	it?
10	A Yes. I think it's very similar to an alarm
11	service to a certain extent. It's a security measure
12	for some people. Some people have absolutely no need
1.3	to presubscribe to Call Trace, they don't get that many
14	harassing or obscene calls or calls that they would
15	deem to be one that they would want to report.
16	With an alarm service, you buy an alarm
17	service and you pay a monthly fee for it in hopes that
11.88	you never have to use it, but you pay that monthly fee.
19	Now, if you had to do it on a per-activation basis, I
20	doubt there would be very many alarm companies in
21	business.
22	CHAIRMAN WILSON: But those are the only two

CHAIRMAN WILSON: But those are the only two pricing structure comparisons you have is \$5 a month ||and \$5 a call?

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WITNESS SIMS: Yes. Now, you could do any

number of calculations to determine, you know, you 1 could do all type of revenue analysis. We did this Ĉ, because this was actual experience we had had to 3 compare activations on a flat-rate basis versus 4 activations on a per-call basis. 5 CHAIRMAN WILSON: Are there any states or any 6 companies in the Bell system that you're aware of that 7 use any other pricing scheme other than a monthly flat 8 rate or a per-activation charge? 9 WITNESS SIMS: That use anything other than 10 that? 11 Those are the only two I've heard of that 12 they use -- I've heard some using a flat fee per month. 3.3 In other words, you would subscribe to it but you also 3 4 -- you pay the flat fee but you also pay an activation 15 charge, too. So some combine the two. 16 CHAIRMAN WILSON: Do you know who that is 1.7 that does that? 18 WITNESS SIMS: Not right offhand. 19 (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, how is a person Q20 going to know ahead of time that they're going to need 21 Call Trace? 22

A Well, they don't in most cases, if it's just an occasional call that is a problem or annoying call. But you do have those that maybe have teenaged

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Part of the second	daughters or have situations where perhaps they get
2	quite a few calls that they deem to be annoying. Maybe
3	they're not annoying to the point that it really
Az	requires law enforcement involvement or actual calls
5	into the Call Annoyance Bureau, but they feel more
6	comfortable having Call Trace.
7	MR. BECK: I wonder if I might have a minute,
8	Commissioner? This would be a good opportunity for a
9	short break.
10	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let's take a short break.
11.	(Brief recess.)
12	
19	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Go ahead.
3.4	Q (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, you mentioned
15	earlier that New Jersey Bell charges \$1 per call for
16	Call Trace, does it not?
3.7	A Yes.
28	Q And, do you know, was Call Trace implemented
19	in New Jersey at the same time that Caller ID was put
30	into effect?
21	\mathbb{A} I'm not sure. I think it was put in prior to
22	that. I'm not sure.
33	o Okay. You don't know by how much?
24	No, because I've been following the New
25	Jersey studies mainly for the Caller ID issue and

that's been, you know, since October of '88, I believe. - 9 Call Trace is a deterrent to harassing and 2 obscene phone calls, is it not? .3 A Yes. 4 Does Southern Bell also promote Call Trace as 5 a way of dealing with annoying or nuisance calls? 6 Well, it's been advertised, as I believe, in 7 certain publications for annoying calls, nuisance calls. 8 I have made suggestions that perhaps that advertising in 9 that publicity should be tightened up to a certain extent 10 to reduce the number of calls that are really not 11 necessary, that it really should be proposed as a service 12 that is used when a call is like, for instance, an obscene 1.3 call or a threatening call, a serious situation rather 14 than just calling in because it's a solicitation call or 15 annoying call that you just want to get rid of. I think 1.6 that's kind of an abuse of the service. It also causes 1.7 additional cost, additional manpower in the Call Annoyance 1.8 Bureau where that manpower could be better utilized for 3.9 more serious situations. 20 MR. BECK: Could I have an exhibit marked for lidentification. 22 COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yes. 33.3 WR. BECK: Be No. 7. 24

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(Exhibit No. 7 marked for identification.)

(By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, I'd like to go Ĩ. \bigcirc 4 through these ads of Southern Bell and see if you think 3 those are proper uses of Call Trace or not. 4 See the first one where somebody gets a call 5 at 3:00 in the morning and it's a crank call? 6 A Yes. 7 And Southern Bell advertises it says, or 8 advertises Call Trace as a way of dealing with this type of crank call, does it not? 9 1.0 A Yes, it does. 11 Okay. And would you say that's a proper use of Call Trace? 12 The -- like I said before, I believe Call 1.3 Α Trace is more appropriately used for the more offensive 10 calls, the more threatening call. To the extent that 15 the customer feels that these type of calls are such a 16 bother that they want action taken, at least the Call 17 Tracing offers them the ability if they activate it to 28 have it captured in case they call back again. 19 30 I really don't think it's necessarily the proper way to use it because I think it's made some 21 unnecessary calls to our Call Annoyance Bureau. 2. 2 COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Mr. Beck, may I ask a 23 question, please? 2. 1

MR. BECK: Yes.

, and	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Is Call Trace a
2	tariffed item?
33	WITNESS SIMS: Yes, it is.
4	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Does the tariff and
5	I don't have the tariff before me, but does the tariff
6	call out for, you know, there's a specific action on
7	the part of the customer to sign up and to pay the
8	bill, is that right?
9	WITNESS SIMS: Yes.
10	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: All right. For that
11	service, does the tariff spell out the responsibilities
13	of the company under that offering?
2.3	WITNESS SIMS: Yes. We will provide the
14	service. If he activates it and he calls us
<u> </u>	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: No. See, you're
16	talking about what you prefer and what you prefer.
1.7	WITNESS SIMS: Right.
18	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: But what does the
19	tariff say?
30	WITNESS SIMS: The tariff
	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: If the tariff doesn't say
23	anything
23	WITNESS SIMS: the tariff really doesn't
24	say what type of a call Call Trace is to be used for.
25	In other words, the tariff spells out the service

1 | that's provided and --

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commissioner Gunter: Well, then maybe that's an incomplete tariff and we need to revisit it because there has to be --

WITNESS SIMS: That's a possibility.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: -- has to be a circumstance on where the responsibility is with the company. Because just saying you're going to have Call Trace, you know, that doesn't really mean anything. But what are you going to do for that service? What is that service, how does it work and what does the customer get for it? Does that make sense?

WITNESS SIMS: Yes, absolutely. And we have recognized that perhaps the advertising has not been the best. It could have been tightened somewhat, to be more specific.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Could this statement perhaps be characterized as perhaps being misleading?

withess sims: I wouldn't say it's misleading. Customers, believe it or not, use Call Trace for this type of call. I mean, they subscribe to it and they use it. They use it for solicitation calls, and that was -- it's a service, the customers use it for that and that's their option. If they purchase it to use it for that and they elect to use it

for that, but it would be more appropriate if they were using it for -- in the way really it should be intended

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: The tariff does not say the purposes for which the customer should use Call Trace. Does the tariff say what will happen -- what the company will do after the Call Trace is initiated

WITNESS SIMS: I don't think it details exactly what will happen because that would go into the call annoyance procedures, you know, and that varies by

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Does it even talk about the call annoyance procedures in the tariff?

WITNESS SIMS: Let me double check, I don't

for that, but it would be more appropriate using it for -- in the way really it should to be used.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: The tariff the purposes for which the customer should Trace. Does the tariff say what will happe the company will do after the Call Trace is or activated?

WITNESS SIMS: I don't think it company will happen because that would sail annoyance procedures, you know, and the customer.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Does it even the call annoyance procedures in the tariff witness SIMS: Let me double check believe it does.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: I'm kind of curtish customer, I'm looking at this first example the customer, I'm looking at this first example the company make to the customer that' the the consequence of them activating Call cunder this kind of circumstance?

WITNESS SIMS: What representation CHAIRMAN WILSON: Does the Company Deblic Service Commissions. CHAIRMAN WILSON: I'm kind of curious because the customer, I'm looking at this first example of a copy from the ad, it's Draft No. 3. It's a nuisance phone call at 3:00 in the morning. What representation does the Company make to the customer that's going to be the consequence of them activating Call Tracing

WITNESS SIMS: What representation --CHAIRMAN WILSON: Does the Company make to a

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customer. "Okay, customer, you get a call at 3:00 in 7 the morning, you activate Call Tracing and we're going 2 to -- " 3 WITNESS SIMS: Well, when they activate the 4 call Tracing it will indicate by reporting the call to 5 the Call Annoyance Bureau, to follow up with a call to 6 the Call Annoyance Bureau, and oftentimes the customer 7 either does it or they don't do it. The majority of 8 the times they do not even follow up with a call to the 9 call Annoyance Bureau. They activate the Call Trace 10 and nothing ever comes of it. 11 CHAIRMAN WILSON: They activate Call Trace 12 upon the --13 WITNESS SIMS: Right after they receive the 14 call. 15 CHAIRMAN WILSON: -- after they receive the 16 After they activate the Call Trace, they get a 17 recording back from the Company --3.8 WITNESS SIMS: Right. 19 CHAIRMAN WILSON: -- that says, "If you wish 20 to proceed further, please contact the Call Annoyance 21 Bureau." 22 WITNESS SIMS: Right. 23 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Do they know what's 24 going to happen if they contact the Annoyance Bureau? 25

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1.	Does the Company tell them here's what happens from
2	then on?
3	CHAIRMAN WILSON: If I understand what you've
Q.	said, it can be different for many customers.
5	WITNESS SIMS: It can be different
6	CHAIRMAN WILSON: They can ask you to write a
7	letter to whoever this is that says "Please stop
8	calling this other number at 3:00 in the morning."
9	WITNESS SIMS: Right, right. It can vary.
10	What they do know is that Southern Bell will
11	have a record of this call and that they that we
12	will take action if they want action to be taken.
0.3	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Well, in fact, once I
1.4	purchase this service on a monthly basis, I make the
15	determination of what's an annoyance to me and I activate
16	the service based on my threshold. If it's an aluminum
3.7	siding salesman at 6:00 in the evening when I'm eating
1.8	dinner, that's an annoyance and I'm going to punch the
19	thing in and decide later, after I've digested my meal,
20	whether I want to do something about that or not.
31	WITNESS SIMS: That's correct.
22	COMMISSIONER BEARD: And that's the risk you
23	take on selling it on a flat-rate basis.
24	WITNESS SIMS: That's right.
**************************************	Q (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, I guess the first
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two ads here are both crank calls, but you disagree with the Company's promotion of it in that way?

M I think that the Company, and it's not just my thinking, it's been talked about because of the increase in calls to the Call Annoyance Bureau that rather than — if you want to decrease these calls into the Call Annoyance Bureau so that we can keep the expense down, then you need to tighten up the advertising and try to reduce these number of calls that are being produced. And one way to do that is to limit your advertising, and to promote it as a true Call Trace service.

- A To that it is as a true Call Trace service.
- Q Could you turn to the third ad, the one that is has Call Tracing on the bottom and the person by the bed, where it says, "You're fast asleep and the phone rings, it's an annoying or abusive call." Do you see that one?
 - A Uh-huh.

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- Q To the right of that word it describes the action, it says, "Ask us to take appropriate action."

 And the action we take varies, so ask for details."
 - A Un-huh.
- Q What do you tell customers when they call up and ask for the details?
 - A Well, we tell them basically what I have been

1	saying to you at this point, that, you know, the		
2	customer has a choice of asking us to write a letter.		
3	You know, if there's two or more successful traces of		
4	the number, if it's a repeat situation, then we will		
5	write a letter to the customer, whoever the caller,		
6	we will write a letter to the caller, asking him to		
7	stop. If it persists, we may even disconnect the		
8	service, the caller service. We can go that far if		
9	customer still doesn't want to involve law enforcement		
30	Now, we also tell the customer that he can g		
11	to the law enforcement. If it's a threatening		
12	situation, an abusive situation, we will be glad to		
3.3	work with them.		
1,4	COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Mr. Back, if I		
25	might?		
16	Why won't the Company release that number to		
17	the citizen?		
18	WITNESS SIMS: Because we have taken the		
1.9	position that we would rather have the customer deal		
30	with the law enforcement if it's an abusive,		
21	threatening situation.		
22	COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Well, then, that		
23	would be, that would bring me to a good question then		
28	on Caller ID.		

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I've asked the question one time, in fact at

1	the conference, I asked the questions with the states
2	where they had a Caller ID and asked them if there were
3	a situation that you could find brewing when the Caller
4	ID was implemented where you had the vigilante-type
3	action of people who had Caller ID. You're saying that
6	you don't release the name from caller trace because
7	you fear that type of action?

withess sims: Because we have chosen not to get involved between the law enforcement and the customer. In other words, if the law enforcement comes to us with the proper directives and so forth, the number to be turned over, we would go to court with the law enforcement, you know, with the customer, to testify.

COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: But you have no fear of letting the caller have the number on the caller ID?

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WITNESS SIMS: Well, the caller has asked to have the number on the Caller ID. Of course, they want it on the Call Trace, too. And that's one of the drawbacks that they have told us on Call Trace, that they want the number. They want to know who is calling them; they want to be able to have access to that number.

I can't say that there would never be some

1.	Type or vigitance accivity. Certainly that could
2	happen. From reading quote after quote in the New
3	Jersey studies, the majority of them say, "I called the
4	number back, told them I had their number and asked
5	them to not call me back and the calls stopped." Time
6	after time after time, they said, "I called the number
7	back, told them I had their number."
8	The surveys indicate that most of them just
9	want to have the number and they'll call them back and
10	say, "Look, I gct your number," and the calls stop.
11	CHAIRMAN WILSON: So tell me again why you
1.2	wouldn't give somebody the number under Call Trace?
13	WITNESS SIMS: In Call Trace, our position
Ą	has been that we will not get involved between the
.5	customer. I mean
:6	CHAIRMAN WILSON: I know that's your position
. 7	but tell me why that's your position.
.8.	WITNESS SIMS: That's the Company's position.
.9	COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Particularly if
:0	you will provide it through Caller ID, I don't
1	understand. I mean, if you're willing to let it happen
ery Ge	one way, why not the other?
3	WITNESS SIMS: I think that with the call
ë,	of course, I can't give you a real definitive response
g:	on that In fact, there's been some discussion about

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	wanting to give out the number on the Call Trace.
2	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Could I ask?
5)	Could it possibly be because with Caller ID
4	ostensibly you know ahead of time your phone number has
5	the potential for going out but with Call Trace you
6	don't know one way or the other? Does that have
7	something to do with it? It's the only thing I can
8	think of.
9	WITNESS SIMS: I don't know whether that
10	would be a factor. Because customers certainly know
11	that the Call Trace is out there and that they're
12	liable to be tracked down that way.
13	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Well, you just
1.4	triggered another possibility, that word "liable"
15	triggered another possibility.
16	WITNESS SIMS: Yes, the liability can play a
17	part into it.
1.8	Q (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, isn't the real
19	reason you want to sell the number? You don't want to
20	give it away with Call Trace?
21	A No, I don't think I'll agree with that.
2.2	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Is that the same thing
23	as a liability?
24	WITNESS SIMS: I don't think I'll agree with
	that.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 16 17 20 21 22 23 23 24 25	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

	Q (By Mr. Beck) You certainly have no
2	objection to selling the number in the form of Caller
6	ID, do you?
Q_{i}	A I'm selling a service with that. I'm not
5	really selling the number itself; I'm selling a
6	service.
7	COMMISSIONER BEARD: I want to take up
8	something just a minute. I'm not sure I understand the
9	last little dialogue.
10	In effect, if I buy Call Trace, I'm buying
11	the number anyway; the charges are perhaps a little
12	different unless one has more market value, I'm not
23	real good at market value, I guess.
3.4	There is just plain an inconsistency between
15	a company, whomever the company at this level is,
J. 6	position between divulging the number through Call
17	Trace and through Caller ID. And I have to
18	simplistically assume there is some liability
19	representation there, and I'm curious as to how that
20	liability goes away when you migrate from the service
21	call Trace to the service Caller ID?
22	WITNESS SIMS: I can't answer that.
23	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay.
78.75 38.75	WITNESS SIMS: I'm not an attorney to respond
25	to the liability issue.

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1.	Q (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, isn't one of the
2	problems that if you provided the number on Call Trace,
3	those people might not purchase Caller ID?
ą.	A That could be a factor, kut I don't believe
5	that's even been discussed. Because Caller ID I
6	know the issue on display and the number with Call
7	Trace at least s urfaced after Caller ID was a
8	well-developed product.
9	CHAIRMAN WILSON: How much do you charge for
10	Call Trace?
- Paris	WITNESS SIMS: Call Trace is \$4.
12	CHAIRMAN WILSON: And how much are you going
1.3	to charge for Caller ID?
LA	WITNESS SIMS: Caller ID is \$7.50. This is
15	for residential customers.
16	COMMISSIONER BEARD: And in the case of
2.7	Caller ID, I have to purchase the CPE as well?
1.8	WITNESS SIMS: That's correct. And that runs
19	anywhere from \$40 on up, depending on how many numbers
20	you want to store in your box and what bells and
21	whistles you want on the CPE.
el ele	arrho (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, Caller ID for
23	residential is \$7.50 a month?
22/4	3 That's correct.
25	Q And for a single line business it's \$10 per
,	

1	month?
2	A That's correct.
3	Q What is for multiline business?
J.	A We do not offer it to multiline business.
S	Q You have a tariff called "Bulk Coin Line
6	Identification" filed with the Commission, do you not?
7	A That's correct.
8	Q And isn't that essentially Caller ID for
9	multiline business users?
10	A If you want to portray it like that. It's
11	got more features to it because it not only tells you
12	the number that's calling but it also tells the called
3.3	number. It displays, I believe, whether it was in a,
L4	whether the phone, whether the number was call
3.5	forwarded or whether it was in a multiline hunt group.
16	There are several different things that it tells you
17	over and above what a multiline Caller ID would do.
11.8	Just a basic multiline Caller ID will just display the
19	number and perhaps the date and the time of the call.
20	Q That old coin line tariff is being held in
21	abeyance pending the outcome of this case, is it not?
22	A Well, it's certainly probably connected with
33	this but it's part of the O&A filing that we made in
24	Auguot.
28	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Is that terminology you

Prof.	ust used, is that another terminology for SMDI?
2	WITNESS SIMS: No, sir. They're two separate
3	services.
Å,	They can be used very much by large
in and	businesses for managing and controlling the calling
6	within a system or intersystem. SMDI is data driven;
7	it's more for like telephone answering-type services.
8	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Is there some form of
9	Caller ID implication in SMDI as well?
10	WITNESS SIMS: It will display calling
Ĩ. I.	number, yes, sir. Because that's part of the functions
12	of SMDI is to display the called number, the calling
23	number, whether it was forward on a busy condition.
%. A.	COMMISSIONER BEARD: So we can take this and
9 E	leapirog it into the bulk issue and then SMDI and
16	potentially into ANI as well?
27	WITNESS SIMS: ANI passes, of course, the
i E	billing number and it's usually used with billing
19	services at this point in time. It's related.
20	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: When you get to my shoe
23.	size, I'm going to object. (Laughter)
ள்து கழ் பிசு முக்	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: They probably have
(3) (3) ex. (3)	already got it.
#9 A	WITNESS SIMS: Somebody probably has it.
25	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: The people at the house
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have been confused over it, when trying to buy Christmas presents.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: He's gotten the wrong sized shoes every Christmas for the last five years. So whoever has that information, please convey it to his family.

- Q (By Mr. Beck) Ms. Sims, your bulk coin line tariff, that's usage-sensitive tariff as opposed to a flat rate for a single line business, is it not?
 - A That's correct.

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- Q Can you tell me what the rate levels are for the bulk coin line?
 - A I believe it's 3 cents per message.
- Q Why is that tariff usage sensitive while single line business is flat-rated?

bulk line calling identification is offered for large business application. It has market value to these businesses. We have done surveys on it. It's very much like, even though it's passing calling line identification, it's very much akin to what AT&T is offering today, the Info 2 services, which they charge for on a usage sensitive basis. And they've been very successful with it. There is a customer willingness to pay.

	In fact, on Info 2, they even have to pay for
2	additional charges like for Megacom services in
3	addition to the per-message charge, so we feel like the
4	3 cents is very marketable.
5	Q Okay. And one of the reasons is that
6	Southern Bell feels it will maximize its cash flow from
7	the service?
8	A That's right. It will be a high usage.
9	There would be much more usage there on a large
10	business than there would be with a small residence or
11	small business.
1.2	Q Does Southern Bell plan to offer a Caller ID
2.3	for multiline business without the customer having to
	take the bulk calling line identification?
7. (f)	A Yes.
16	Q What is the rate structure you're going to
1.7	propose for that?
7.8	A I haven't seen the rate structure, but it
(a)	will probably be usage based.
20	Q Do you know when the Company plans to propose
2.7	that?
22	A I think they're looking at filing it sometime
23	during '91. But I don't know the exact date, because I
24	haven't e ven seen any drafts yet.
25	Q And, again, the reason why that would be
19 20 21 22 23 24	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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1	usage sensitive as opposed to the flat rate for single
2	line is value of service and maximized cash flow?
3	A And the usage, the concentrated usage that
4	goes over a business line, multiline business line.
5	MR. BECK: Commissioner, I think that's all
6	the questions I have for Ms. Sims. I know the Staff
7	intends to offer a deposition of another person and
8	have Ms. Sims sponsor it. I wish to do the same.
9	These are both depositions that were taken in Atlanta.
10	I guess the right thing to do would be to just pass it
11	around and then move it in later, even though
12	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Are all parties have
13	they seen this, are they aware of that?
14	MR. BECK: No, no. I wanted to get it in
15	with Alan Price.
16	MS. GREEN: They have seen the Staff exhibit
17	that Mr. Beck is referring to.
18	MR. BECK: Let me pass it around.
19	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Why don't you pass that
20	around and we'll take that up after others have
21	examined Ms. Sims and we'll have an opportunity to look
3.2	at it.
23	MR. BECK: This is the deposition of Alan
34	Price. (Pause) If I could have a number for it for

||identification?

	CHAIRMAN WILSON: That would be No. 8.
2	(Exhibit No. 8 marked for identification)
3	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Ms. Sims is sponsoring
4	this?
5	MR. BECK: Well, I'm going to ask that she
6	sponsor it.
7	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay. (Pause)
8	MR. FALGOUST: Mr. Chairman, it wouldn't be
9	the first time but I may be confused.
10	I'm wondering how Ms. Sims is going to
11	sponsor the deposition of Mr. Price. This deposition
12	certainly wasn't listed in Public Counsel's Prehearing
13	Order, and Ms. Sims has not been cross examined on it.
ì4	I don't know that it is properly a cross examination
15	exhibit.
L6	MR. BECK: I think counsel for Southern Bell
17	has an excellent point. But I think the same would be
La	true for what the Staff intends to do, offering Mr.
1.9	Whitehead's deposition with Ms. Sims. So I'm going to
0 :	do it on the same basis, whatever it is. (Laughter)
P.A.	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Uh-huh, et tu, Brutus.
	MR. FALGOUST: Far be it for me to object to
3	the Staff.
	MS. GREEN: Thank you. The Staff did not
5	intend to have Ms. Sims sponsor the exhibit in the way

that lawyers use that terminology. It was listed under her name because she was the only Bell witness on the Prehearing Order.

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This was the subject of the earlier discussions about stipulations, and I had been under the mistaken impression that we had reached an agreement about offering this into evidence without the need to establish the foundation. So I believe Mr. Beck wants to make a package deal of some kind.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: I would suggest, Mr. Beck, that after the Company has had an opportunity to look at this, if you would discuss with them whether they're willing to stipulate that into the record without a formal basis for doing so. And if they don't, we'll charge on from there.

MR. BECK: I'll do that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: And see what happens.

Let me ask you a question about Exhibit

No. 4, before we go on to others' cross examination.

This has to do with the prior Southern Bell position, which was that blocking should be offered.

Could I correct -- from reading this memo, would it be correct to characterize what happened is that you were overruled by BellSouth, Southern Bell's position was overruled by BellSouth?

WITNESS SIMS: No. I wouldn't characterize it in that way.

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CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right, how?

WITNESS SIMS: There was a lot of additional information that was offered that -- one of the biggest concerns, as mentioned in this letter -- and by other documents -- that was a nonpub revenue stream.

It is a stable revenue stream. I mean, there's no ignoring that. There was concern that that revenue stream possibly would be eroded. But based on some studies that were done and based on, for instance, the New Jersey experience, those fears were pushed aside; and at that point that information, plus some further stakeholder contacts and reviews basically changed the position of Southern Bell. But BellSouth, to my knowledge, did not overrule Southern Bell.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, as I read this memo, I see language like "Southern Bell feels a commitment to the private listing customer and wants to continue to deliver a service to them for their money. We are committed to our customer base and to our own integrity; therefore, the Southern Bell position should remain the same."

I don't -- unless you're telling me that the only concern that I should -- the concern that I should

glean from those words is merely a revenue stream from --

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witness sims: Well, I mean, we do furnish a service to the nonpub customer. And if the nonpub customer has a perception that that service — that number is protected in all instances, then certainly it would compromise the nonpub customer. And that was a concern and it had to be investigated fully.

That's one reason for filing, of course, the tariff change where we, just as we had done with 911, we filed a tariff change to say that, you know, your number could be displayed with Caller ID, so there would be no deception there.

And we also, like I said, studied the research that was done and the actual experience. And using that information, came to the conclusion that it probably would not impact the nonpub revenue stream or the nonpub customer, because in a lot of instances, the majority of takers to Caller ID were nonpub customers.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: That response to the Chairman sounds like the attitude was, you know, the first memo came out in '88 and the decision was, "Let them eat cake."

WITNESS SIMS: Well, we looked at whether or not it really would --

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Did you notify every

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customer or did you just change your tariff? Did you notify every customer of that service and say, "Whoa, wait a minute, your service is going to change."

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witness sims: We wouldn't do that until the service, until we actually had a tariff approval.

though, is that I think you're correct, people do assume — in fact, we had a lot of witnesses. The public does assume that when they have that nonpub, nonlist service that you're not going to give their number out. And then you come up and there is a service that all of a sudden you say, "Whoops, we filed and the Commission bought off on it so that now the ability and the probability is there that it is going to be exposed" —

WITNESS SIMS: That's correct, if you make a call, it is a possibility it will be displayed.

commissioner Gunter: If you make a call. So if you want to keep your telephone -- well, if we do that, we might want to review the notice that goes out to make sure that Staff understands and that we understand the language and that the options are spelled out completely. That since their number is going to be out -- and I'm not after anybody's revenue stream, or what have you, just concerned about those

customers that are under a perception; and if their number is going to be out anyway, they might want to change from a nonpub to an unlisted situation.

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WITNESS SIMS: That's a possibility. And that was our concern, too. That's the reason for writing the letters and for being concerned about those constoners.

absolutely sure that I understand what you're saying, now. Because this letter says, "BellSouth's policy," according to the position paper, "is to deliver all numbers. As before, Southern Bell has a different recommendation, we still feel strongly private listing customers be allowed to inhibit their calls on a per-call basis."

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Let me ask a simple question.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: And you're saying to me that that concern arises out of the revenue stream from nonpub or unlisted numbers? That's your concern?

withess sims: Well, the concern comes from the revenue stream, of course. But it also comes from the fact that there is -- that we would be concerned about the customers, too. Just as it says in there, that if the customer has this one perception, as

.	Commissioner Gunter was saying, we want to make sure
2	that that customer is not going to be totally
3	dissatisfied and just
4	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, your response to that
5	piece of the concern, the nonrevenue piece of the
6	concern, is basically to tell your nonpub and unlisted
7	numbers, "tough cookies."
8	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: "Let them eat cake."
9	CHAIRMAN WILSON: I mean, the way you address
LO	their concern is tell them "Your service doesn't cover
11	this and your number is going to be revealed if you
12	call somebody who has Caller ID."
13	WITNESS SIMS: If someone has Caller ID, your
1.4	number will be displayed.
15	CHAIRMAN WILSON: You would be required to do
6	that anyway?
.7	WITNESS SIMS: Yes.
.8	CHAIRMAN WILSON: I don't see how that allays
.9	the concern that was addressed in this memo, which says
:0	that, "Southern Bell feels strongly that private
1	listing customers be allowed to inhibit their calls on
2	a per-call basis."
(3)	I'm just having trouble reconciling that with
4	the flavor of this memo, which seems to be concerned
S. S.	with a little more than just revenues. (Pause)

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If you can't help me, you can't help me.

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witness sims: Well, the revenue stream has certainly been a big piece of this decision. That if a customer is dissatisfied, if he doesn't feel like he is getting the service that he thinks or perceives he should have, that he would disconnect the service.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, I have to tell you as I read that, I read that as an interest in preserving a privacy element to customers who seek that kind of service either with a nonpub or an unlisted number and that your concern was to address the underlying concerns that those customers had, which was the reason they subscribed to that service.

And now you're saying that the way you address that concern is to tell them that they can't have that expectation anymore, that the number will be revealed under Caller ID?

WITNESS SIMS: We would tell them that. But also, as I said previously, when we were making this analysis, when we were looking at this privacy issue, the issue of the nonpub customer and whether or not his privacy is being compromised, that on the other side of the fence the Caller ID actually provided them with additional privacy and that --

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, if privacy --

witness sims: -- would be an option.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: -- privacy as a called

3 party.

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witness sims: Right. And that's where the nonpub customer comes out, because he does not want the calls coming in. He is concerned about who is calling him or he wouldn't have a nonpub number. That's the reason more than half of your subscribers to Caller ID have nonpub numbers.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: So you viewed this as an incremental addition to that protective shield that a nonpub number --

WITNESS SIMS: There were two sides to the issues. And, of course, as we have heard here, there are the people who are advocating the calling party rights and the called party rights, and you have to weigh those. And we looked at both sides in this particular position. And we said, "Well, they are not going to be listed in the directory, so every Tom, Dick and Harry cannot get their number."

We are not going to give out their number.

If somebody knows their name and calls and says, "Do

you have a number for so-and-so?" We're not going to

give out their number. But if they make a call to

someone who possibly has Caller ID, yes, the number may

be displayed.

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But you also have the ability now to take Caller ID if you would like it, and it might give you some additional privacy. We had to weigh both sides and Southern Bell came out on no blocking.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Does the Company tell people who subscribe to nonpub or unlisted numbers that if they call an 800 number they've just given out -- in many cases, have just begin out their telephone number?

WITNESS SIMS: I don't believe the majority

other of customers know that, Commissioner Easley.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Shouldn't it be --

witness sims: It doesn't -- I don't know if it happens. Well, it's -- of course, it's ANI that's going. It's a billing function and I think in most cases of 800 it doesn't go -- it goes to whoever is going to bill for the 800 service, which is usually a carrier, of course. But there are 800-type services that allow the customer, like the Info 2 service, actually allows the customer to see the number --

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Do you think -WITNESS SIMS: And that -- I'm not so sure
Customers know that is happening today. We don't
provide that service.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Philosophically, based

1	on this whole discussion, do you chim that any soul
2	that provides that service ought to notify the
3	customer? And particularly a nonpub or an unlisted
4	customer? We're talking about privacy rights here; how
5	far do we want to go with it? How far should we go?
6	WITNESS SIMS: That could be a possibility.
7	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Does the same carrier,
8	some of who have been accused of slamming other
9	carriers?
1.0	WITNESS SIMS: I don't know about that.
11	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Oh, I do.
32	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Come back on Tuesday,
13	you'll hear plenty of that.
14	COMMISSIONER BEARD: They have that information
15	about billing and all of those things.
16	WITNESS SIMS: Well, I mean, the ANI we
17	have to be realistic on ANI, I mean, the interexchange
18	carriers have to have the ability to bill their
19	customers. And it just so happens with these
20	advancements in technologies, they are using that to
21.	offer new services to customers that display numbers,
22	and it happens to display the ANI. And they are doing
23	it today under the guise of an interstate offering.
5 A	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Let me ask you the real
D 01	question I wanted to ask: In the first page of the

	1 ≥ 269
I.	Gadd/Edwards document we have just been talking about,
2	Exhibit 4, the third line, the term "BellSouth Services,
Const.	I assume that refers to BellSouth Services.
Ą	WITNESS SIMS: Where are you? I'm sorry.
5	Oh, the third line?
6	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Yes.
7	WITNESS SIMS: BellSouth Services, right.
8	It's not BellSouth Corp.
9	COMMISSIONER BEARD: What is you go down a
1.0	couple of paragraphs and "it's BellSouth's policy" who
11	is the BellSouth referred to there?
12	WITNESS SIMS: That's BellSouth Services
1.3	because Services makes the recommendations.
1.4	COMMISSIONER BEARD: I thought that was it.
1.5	I kept hearing about BellSouth. Does BellSouth
1.6	Services is Southern Bell a subsidiary of BellSouth
1.7	Services?
18	WITNESS SIMS: No, sir.
19	COMMISSIONER BEARD: So it would be hard for
20	them to overrule them, perhaps?
22	WETNESS SIMS: It would be hard for BellSouth
en seg Es da	Services to overrule Southern Bell.
en en Op sel	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Okay. All right, who is
24	going next on cross examination? All right.
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	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CROSS EXAMINATION

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Q Ms. Sims, I'm Michael Ramage with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Could you indicate what approximate percentage of Florida Bell customers are currently subscribing to Call Trace?

- A Yes. Let me dig that piece of paper out in all my numerous papers here. I think it was right at
- Q I believe in one of the interrogatories, it was projected for fiscal year 1991 to be at about 2.2%.

 I don't want to hold you the exact number, but is that --
- A This is -- the report I'm looking at is a September '90 report for Florida. And on Call Trace we have -- of course, it depends on if you are looking at residence or business.
 - Q Let's limit it to the residential costs.
- A Well, if you look at residences, the Call Trace is coming out 2.07 and that's percent customer penetration of the lines that were available.
- Q Okay. Do you have any projection as to the projected penetration of Caller ID -- of Caller ID as proposed by Bell is implemented on the residential level?

1.	A I believe that I was trying to see if we
3	actually had a I know when we did the surveys, the
3	if you looked at if you combined those who were
4.	definitely interested in taking the service and those
5	who were, you know, kind of boarder line, you could
6	approach, you know, 15% take. But on a realistic-type
7	approach, it would be more in line of approaching, you
8	know, 5 to 7% over a three to five-year period.

- Q Did you not state earlier that the New Jersey experience and the Tennessee experience converted to, roughly I think, Tennessee 1.2% penetration and about 2% penetration in New Jersey on residential Caller ID?
 - A That's correct.

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- Now, you frequently in your direct testimony that's been prefiled today have been indicating that you believe and Bell believes that a person has a right to know who that person is talking to on the phone, is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
- Q But displaying a phone number on a Caller ID display box doesn't necessarily convert to knowing who that person is that's placed the telephone call, does
- A That would be the interpretation of the person who is subscribing to Caller ID. You know, if

they feel like that having the number is identifying the person who's calling, then it's all in the eyes of the beholder as to whether or not that is an adequate means by which to identify the caller. If he knows numbers, like the discussion with Commissioner Gunter, if he knows numbers, he can equate the number to a caller. He may be able to equate the NXX, the three-digit prefix of a number, to an area because a lot of people are familiar with the three-digit NXX calls within their area. They could possibly pinpoint the location the call is coming from. Some people might perceive that doesn't identify who the caller is.

Q Well, let's break the responses on a Caller

ID box down to their basics. You're either going to

get a phone number displayed or some sort of an

indication other than a phone number displayed, is that

correct?

A That's correct.

Q All right. Taking the display of the phone number it would appear to me you have two options: you either identify and know the phone number that's displayed or you don't know the number that's displayed for whatever reason. Would that be correct?

A Yes.

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Q If you know the number that is being

displayed, you could then determine whether that known displayed number is from a friendly caller or an unfriendly caller based on track record, is that correct?

A Yes.

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Q If it's an unknown phone number, how would you be able to determine whether that's from a friendly caller?

A You wouldn't be able to I wouldn't think.

Q Well, in fact, if your spouse, for example, was broken down on the side of the road, and went to the Sing Store and used a pay phone to call you to come and pick her up or pick him up as the case may be, the number displayed on the Caller ID unit would more than likely be an unknown number displayed on the unit, wouldn't it?

A That's correct. And the person who subscribes to Caller ID has the option of picking up the phone or not picking up the phone, and he may or may not leave his wife stranded. (Laughter)

Q That's true, too.

The same would hold true if a known party calls from a phone that has access to several different people. Prepares the phone at an office complex where it could be a known friend or perhaps someone else, but

1	the	number	disp	played	would	be	the	CENTREX	number	or	the
2	offi	ice com	plex	number	c, is	that	coa	rect?			

A That's correct.

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- Q Or for example, that same spouse borrows a cellular phone on the side of the interstate and is trying to call home for help. The display box, as I understand it under present technology, would display no number, so that would be basically an unknown source of a call, that correct?
- A That's correct. It would display an out of area.
- Q Okay. And the possibilities are endless.
 But what about at home if you have a Caller ID box on your downstairs phone and you're upstairs and the phone is ringing and there is no box there. You have the option of picking up the phone or running downstairs and looking for the display, don't you?
- A Yes. Or you can let it ring and then look at it later.
- Q Okay. The same would hold true if you are out by the pool and you have your poolside portable phone that doesn't have a display box.
 - A Yes.

So, again, the use of Caller ID does not
 necessarily mean that at the moment the call is

n.	received, the recepient or the Call Will know who s
2	calling, is that correct?
3	A That's correct. Not in all cases will they
4	know exactly who is calling, but they will have some
5	identification there possibly if it does show a number
6	Q Well, isn't it a fact that there is a good
7	possibility that friendly calls could be coming from
8	numbers that are displayed and are unknown numbers to
9	the reci pient?
10	A Sure.
11	Q So, in fact, residential users of Caller ID
12	may be frequently receiving displays of information or
1.3	Caller ID boxes that have absolutely no relevance
L4	whatsoever to identifying who the person is that's
1.5	calling.
16	A That's correct.
.7	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Couldn't you also
L8	receive an unfriendly call from a friendly number?
LO	(Laughter)
20	WITNESS SIMS: I'm sure you could. Anybody
: 1.	could be calling from that, but you can
2	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: You can also have one
:3	that started out friendly and turned out unfriendly.
4	(Laughter)
5	COMMISSIONER BEARD: God bless America.

WITNESS SIM	S: But	you	have	the	number.
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- Q (By Mr. Ramage) You indicated early on in your testimony that the calling party is able to chose who, when and where to call from. But that's not always true, is it? For example, if you're a law enforcement officer conducting an undercover investigation, and you receive a beeper indication to call a doper, you may not be at a position where you can choose where to make that call from, is that correct?
- A Well, you may have to use a pay phone that's handy. I'm sure the law enforcement agents use judgment as to what things they use today. I mean even without the existence of Caller ID, I'm sure that they think about where they are calling from.
- Q Or perhaps the law enforcement officer could be in his vehicle and try to make a patch-through using the duty desk phone to respond to a call when he's out in the middle of the interstate. Is that a possibility?
- A I would think so, if the, you know, the cellular call or whatever he's using his radio dispatch will work through the office.
- Q Okay. Similarly that stranded spouse out there on the side of Interstate 95 may not be able to particularly make a choice of where to call from; there

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may only be one phone that's usable?

A Absolutely.

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Q You've indicated that Caller ID has value to Florida law enforcement agencies in the context other than the 911 or the E911 emergency services. Are you aware of the Florida America Civil Liberty Union's position regarding government use of Caller ID in context other than emergency calls?

- A Not specifically, no.
- Q Would you turn to Page 24 of your prefiled testimony.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Direct or --

Q Direct. Direct prefiled.

Before I ask that question let me ask you, would it surprise you to know that the ACLU has indicated they feel a court order or a warrant will be required for government use of Caller ID in any context other than emergency calls?

- A That wouldn't surprise me, no. (Laughter)
- Q Turning to Page 24, criteria that you were listing in terms of determining whether optional blocking would be made available by Bell, looking at the third criteria there that reads, "The entity should establish that no reasonable offering by the telephone company other than blocking will protect its desired

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anonymity."

Doesn't this, in effect, give Bell virtually an unlimited discretion to veto or block a request for selective blocking by an entity if Bell takes the position that quote, "Another reasonable offering" unquote by the telephone company would protect the desired anonymity?

A No. I think that decision still lies with this Commission. Anybody who comes to us and if we deem that "well, there is some reasonable alternative for this person to use," and if he disagree with us, he or she disagrees with us, the Commission would be the ultimate decider on that factor.

Q The whole purpose of this criteria that's listed here fits into Bell's position that there should be some sort of a prequalifying of recipients of the blocking option, is that correct?

A Yes. And I think that these particular criteria, I think were discussed, you know, with the Commission, and with the Staff. And we were trying to limit what — the application so that everybody couldn't come in and just have blocking, because we don't want the abusers and so forth to have the ability to just readily use blocking whenever they want free of charge. But we do recognize that law enforcement and

for blocking. And we're going to work with these agencies in the law enforcement.

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Now, to the extent that there are going to be gray areas, there is no doubt. There are going to be an agency or a group or maybe an individual that's in a gray area, and when that comes up, we'll have to address it at that time.

- Q Well, it's part of the concern of Bell as has been expressed earlier that, for example, Bell would be concerned about universal blocking because of the possibility of a blocked call being placed as a bomb threat to a school, is that one of the examples that's been given?
 - A That's one of the examples, yes.
- Q And similar examples of where for policy reasons, public policy reasons, it would be inappropriate for entities or agencies to be receiving blocked calls have been given as examples by Bell frequently, is that correct? Fire threats, perhaps crisis hot line receiving blocked calls to crisis hot line, these are examples of where Bell has indicated it's inappropriate to allow blocking to occur?
- A I think we've said that we have been told by certain hot lines and so forth that they would not want

to see the blocking so we're responding to the customers who have said that they -- that could be an instance where blocking would not be appropriate.

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- Q I recognize you're not the technical expert, and believe me neither am I, but as I understand if you were to make blocking available, let's say, to identified classes of entities such as law enforcement et cetara, that this would be done through the programming of the Bell switching computers or the computer system so that those identified entities would have the blocking option. Is that how you understand the method by which they would be given blocking?
- A Yes. The programming is done in the switch, the particular switch. It would be on a individual case basis as far as whatever the law enforcement needs were. Depending on what offices served the particular law enforcement agency and so forth.
- Well, assuming universal per-call blocking were made available, couldn't those same computers be programmed to pass through blocked calls to schools, crisis centers and places like that. In other words, basically, computer programming the computer to say these preidentified entities will not be allowed to receive a blocked call?
 - A We have not addressed that particular avenue,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 15	281
3	and, of course, I'm not an attorney, but I have been
S	given some indication
3	MR. FALGOUST: If I might interrupt, is that
4 <u>i</u>	limited to technologically or with respect to policy or
5	legal criteria?
6	MR. RAMAGE: Right now it would just be in
7	terms as she understands the technological capacity.
8	WITNESS SIMS: I'm not sure whether that
9	capability exists today.
10	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Isn't that block the
1.1.	blocker that we were talking about earlier.
12	WITNESS SIMS: It's a little different. It's
2.3	unblocking the blocker. It's allowing the like, for
<u>. 4</u>	instance in the school, if somebody blocks a call,
15	purposely, you know, sends a P with a call to the
16	school, it would be unblocked. In other words, the
27	number would come through regardless of whether the
18	person activated the blocking.
19	COMMISSIONER BEARD: That's not what I just
20	heard you say.
23	WITNESS SIMS: I think that's what he's
22	saying. That's my interpretation.
23	MR. RAMAGE: She probably did a better job of
24	ежрlaining my question than I did. That is exactly
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what I was trying to get across.

At least from a matter of programming the L computer, it could be possible to identify certain 2 entities such as a school, et cetera, that the 3 displayed number would always be displayed whether the caller tried to block or not. 5 WITNESS SIMS: I'm saying I don't know if 5 that can be done today or whether there is a problem 7 with that. I would have to look into that further. 8 But I mean it may be a possibility. 9 CHAIRMAN WILSON: Where does blocking occur 10 in the originating? 11 WITNESS SIMS: The block being actually 12 occurs -- I mean, it stops the number from being 13 delivered at the terminating end office. We're talking 1 4 about the per-call blocking, that attaches the P. P 15 indicator to the number, and the number goes from one 3.6 end office, the originating caller's end office to 17 perhaps the terminating caller's end office. 18 number stops at that end office, and the P stops it 19 from being displayed. I mean, that's my simplistic 20 nontechnical explanation. 21 COMMISSIONER BEARD: Or the Z or the R. 22 WITNESS SIMS: Or the Z or the Q. Yes. 23

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COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay.

(By Mr. Ramage) You indicated that some of \bigcirc

the comments in the New Jersey study that you'd reviewed, indicated customers were saying, "Well, I called the number back and told them I have your number." And that the track record was indicating that frequently the calls were stopping after that contact, is that correct?

A Yes.

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Q I mean -- all right.

Then it would appear that it would be correct that Caller ID is promoting self-help reponse to annoying calls?

A Yes.

Q And, in fact, of all the TouchStar services that are being offered by Bell, Caller ID is the only one that provides the calling number to the recipient of the call, is that correct?

A Yes, that's correct at this point in time.

Q So given of the present technology, Caller ID is the only offering that would allow that self help direct contact by the annoyed customer calling the annoying caller.

A With perhaps the exception of Call Return but that's only on the immediate call that has just called you, you can return that call. You won't know the number but you can return the call.

1	Q Are you familiar with Bell's general position
2	as published in the, say, like the Miami phone book and
3	different phone books regarding what the customer
G;	response should be when receiving an annoying or
5	obscene call?
б	A I haven't read it lately, but I know,
7	basically, what it says.
8	Q What's the first instruction as you remember
9	it that is given to customers when they receive
10	arnoying or obscene call?
1.1	A Hang up. Don't listen to him or her. I
13	don't want to be sexist here. I want to be fair.
23	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Go ahead. (Laughter)
3.4	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yean. But I said a
15	while ago, you know, you were talking about folks had
16	young girls and they in the home today, in today's
17	liberated world, young guys get a whole lot of phone
18	calls and I think the only difference is the guys sit
19	there and say, "Yeah". (Laughter)
20	Q Focusing for a moment on what the phone
	company could do in response to an annoying call that's
22	intercepted through the Caller ID unit, there's really
23	not much that the phone company can do for a customer
24	who's received an annoying call solely and exclusively

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based upon the Caller ID unit, is there?

- A I'm not sure I follow your question.
- Q Well, isn't it Bell's position that if a subscriber seeks legal remedies or asks that the phone company take help, that the phone company then refers it back over to this Annoyance Call Bureau?
 - A Yes. Yes. That's on the call tracing, yeah.
- Q Okay. And, in fact, the options available to the Call Annoyance Bureau right now would be the old fashioned trap and trace option, which is basically getting the orders and setting up the trap and trace type of scenario and not to be confused with call tracing, that's one option, is that correct?

A That's correct. The old fashioned trap-and-trace procedures are lengthy, involved. The call tracing streamlines that to a certain degree. There is still quite a bit of involvement if we have to go through a letter writing campaign, but yes, it streamlines it to a certain extent.

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Q I think, in fact, earlier you said the old trap-and-trace type of system was pretty complicated and explained you have to keep the log and there's a certain level of activity that has to be documented, et cetera, before law enforcement is brought in, is that correct?

A In most cases, yes. I mean, like I was

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saying before, if there is an extreme threatening
situation, it certainly can be accelerated.

- Q Okay. So that is one option that even a customer with Caller ID could pursue is contact the Call Annoyance Bureau?
 - A Yes.

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- Q Now, in Florida currently Bell customers must subscribe to Call Tracing as an option ahead of time or must presubscribe to the option, is that correct?
- A Yes.
- Q And you indicated at the beginning of my questioning that approximately 2 or so percent of your residential customers have subscribed to Call Tracing at this time?
- A That's correct. I do want to clarify one thing, though, that Call Trace, the -- we will provide the service -- we will go through this lengthy procedure for anyone who just calls in and says, "I'm having annoying calls." They don't have to subscribe to Call Tracing to get us to help them take action.

 But, certainly, Call Tracing is a more convenient form, more readily active form of service.
- Q But you did indicate a few minutes ago that your experience has been that Call Trace is frequently activated and there is not even a follow-up call to the

1 | Annoyance Call Bureau the next day.

- A That's correct.
- Q All right. Now, you've got about 2% of your residential customers subscribing to Call Trace.
 - A Right.

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- Q That means 98% of your customers do not have the option of Call Trace available to them because they haven't subscribed to it.
- A They have it available to them if they want it. They have to subscribe to it or they can go through the other lengthy procedure if they start getting annoying calls.
- Q But if they have not presubscribed to Call Trace and they receive an annoying phone call, there is nothing they can do to institute Call Tracing, at least in the Bell System.
 - A Immediately, absolutely.

this really lengthy hard process of trap and trace and his much more simplified procedure of Call Trace. I've got to tell you there's people out there that don't see any appreciable difference at all, okay, and that's two for two that I have talked to see no difference between those two because they are two potential bottlenecks there.

One is the phone company's ability to get the information and do something with it. And the second is law enforcement's desire, ability, or whatever to do something with it. Okay? And I'm telling you there is some people not meeting with success out there. You can say that it's much simpler, but there's certainly -- two people that I know of, and the only two that I've talked to because they called me, I they don't think it's so simple.

WITNESS SIMS: Is this Southern Bell?

COMMISSIONER BEARD: No. But it's Call

Trace, it's an activation system.

working properly, it should be a more immediate type action. Because of the fact that when they activate it, and they use a follow-up call, that number is already captured. There is none of this having to do the log, and there is none of this putting the trap and trace on after the fact, after the first call, or after the second call.

commissioner BEARD: What I'm telling you is they are not able to get action taken on numbers by entities. One of two entities. In some cases both, there is problems and I'm sure there's extenuating circumstances. But I'm telling you, they are not

seeing it as an easy process at all.

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numerical direction on this with regard to how many people were using Call Trace have, in fact, activated Call Trace, followed up with the Company, and then resulted in some kind of prosecution or some type of successful action?

WITNESS SIMS: We have that information. I don't have it here with me. I do have what we responded to in the interrogatories, in that, of course, on average, on a per-monthly basis, we're seeing about 30,000 activations. Now, these are just the activations, not the calls into the Annoyance Bureau. And approximately -- well rot even 20% are being followed up with calls into the Call Annoyance Bureau. An insignificant number of that is actually reported to law enforcement, from what I understand, but I don't have that particular figure with me at this point in time. But those numbers are available.

COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: I guess the last question to follow up on that would be: Does it end more as a result of the user, the customer not pursuing it any further or it just dwindles there somewhere in never-never land, between the law enforcement agency, the telephone company and the customer?

3_	WITNESS SIMS: I'm being told that in the
2	majority of the cases, it ends with the customer. The
3	customer just doesn't take any further action.
4	CHAIRMAN WILSON: How long do you retain a
5	number that's recorded as a result of Call Trace?
6	WITNESS SIMS: Commissioner Wilson, I don't
7	know that.
8	Q (By Mr. Ramage) To just reconstruct the last
9	couple of questions of your response, you did indicate
10	basically with the Caller ID unit you have the old
11	complicated trap and trace; I think you used the phrase
12	"pretty complicated" versus Call Trace, the new option,
13	as far as phone company interventions, is that correct?
14	A That's correct.
1.5	Q And 98, 97, 98% of your customers do not
16	presubscribe to your new option, Call Trace?
1.7	A Call Tracing, yes, that's correct.
18	Q So for the 97 or 98%, their real options are
19	either self-help intervention or the cumbersome,
20	complicated, old trap-and-trace involvement of the
31	phone company?
22	A Yes. Or call in law enforcement directly, I
23	guess they could do that.
24	Q You indicated, correct me if I'm wrong. I
10.00	think you said realistically that you could expect

about a 5 to 7% penetration of Caller ID into the residential market?

- A Over about three to five years, yes.
- Q Nonpublished callers or any other person who is about to place a call really has no way of knowing if the person he or she is calling is utilizing Caller ID based under the present system, is that correct?

A That's correct. And I had time to think a little bit about Commissioner Easley's suggestion or inquiry about the little signal, you know, on the line, if you call the line and the signal comes on indicating that the person has Caller ID before you answer the phone — before you complete the call? The delay certainly is one of the biggest factors in that.

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But it's kind of like putting an indicator in the telephone directory that a person has Caller ID. A harassing person is going to go down and pick out the numbers that don't have Caller ID and call. And that could happen if -- you know, he may randomly be making phone calls and certainly hang up when he hears that dong.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: In other words, you're following the philosophy -- I always have to put it in a farming sense. But there was a big field of very delicious looking watermelons with a sign on there that

"One of these watermelons has been poisoned." And the farmer came out the next morning and the "one" had been struck out and it said "two of these watermelons had been poisoned." (Laughter)

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So that's the philosophy you all are operating on? You just don't know which watermelon might be poisoned?

WITNESS SIMS: Well, could be.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Okay.

Q (By Mr. Ramage) Regardless of whether or not a caller might be inclined to try to seek out those calls that don't have a carrier tone or whatever, if a caller is interested in preserving the privacy of his or her originating phone number under the projected penetration that Bell is anticipating here, the caller would have to assume 100% of the customers out there are using Caller ID, when, in fact, only 5 to 15% of the customers may be using it, is that correct?

A He would have to think a little bit before making the call if he wants to preserve the number, because he's not going to know who has Caller ID.

Q But Bell's suggestion for people such as that is that they can go out and make a phone call from a pay phone or operator-assisted call or calling card ID number, or something to that effect, if they're

concerned about that?

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A That's right. If they only have an occasional need possibly to block a number, that they could use these alternatives. Perhaps if it's someone who has a real desire, there are services they can purchase like RingMaster or the out-dial line that will also assist.

- Q Is it possible with RingMaster for there to be a computer failure and result in the display of the original number that you did not want displayed?
- A I would hate to say that that would ever happen. But with technology, you know, with machinery, computers, I would think that if anything would happen, it would just not display anything, rather than display the wrong number.
- Q You've indicated that, in Bell's opinion, universal block would reduce or erode the value of Caller ID, is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Are you familiar with the experience of Pacific Bell in California as far as what the California Legislature mandated regarding Caller ID?
 - ·A Yes, I am.
- Q In fact, did not the Legislature mandate per-call blocking available to all the Citizens of

california?

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A That's correct. And, of course, Pacific had originally advocated Caller ID without any blocking.

And, in fact, they actually had support of one of the Commissioners who indicated, you know, was in opposition to the bill, to the law.

And Pacific did some analysis and said that yes, it would devalue their service by some 30%; but 70% was better than nothing, basically, and they have no choice but to offer per-call blocking. It is my understanding the service is not in and working at this point in time.

I will take note, though, that Info 2 service was exempted.

- Q Does Pacific Bell, to your understanding, still plan to implement Caller ID despite the Legislative restriction?
 - A Does what? I'm sorry.
- Q Does Pacific Bell, to your knowledge, still plan to implement Caller ID in California despite the California Legislative restriction?
 - A I believe they do.
- Q Are you familiar with the Centel tariff that is filed here in Florida where they basically plan to offer per-call blocking, too, is that correct?

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I believe that's their That's correct. A 1 position nationwide. 2 All right. Well, then, wouldn't it be fair 3 to assume that at least with regard to some Bell ß, Companies and one of Bell's Florida competitors that 5 Caller ID with universal blocking still remains, to 6 some extent, financially sound and profitable? 7 Evidently, that's the decision that some of 8 those companies have made. I guess the proof is in the 9 pudding if the service goes out that way as to whether 10 or not it will be a valid service. Because right now, 11 the experience that's out there has been Caller ID with 12 no blocking as a successful service. 13 MR. RAMAGE: No further questions. 14 COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Let me follow up 15 just on one. 16 And the question a while ago with regard to 17 computer delivering the wrong number and you said it 18 probably would deliver no number? I'm curious, because 19 I know if I'm on line, on the telephone line with my 20 computer, I can pull up an unbelievable string of 21 numbers from some sort of a noise spike or power surge. 22 And when you believe that it would be no number at all? 23 WITNESS SIMS: Well, I'm just saying that we 34 have -- for instance, we have run across some billing

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1	problems sometimes where the data has dumped or has	
2	been disappeared. And in more instances than not, it's	
3	usually a disappearance of a number versus some type of	
4j.	interference in the number.	
5	I'm not saying that it can't happen because	
б	that would be ridiculous on my part to say that nothing	
7	could ever happen like that. But I would say it would	
8	be just a very isolated instance that it would happen	
9	that way.	
10	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let's take about five	
11	minutes. Let's take a five-minute break and then we'll	
12	come back.	
13	(Brief recess.)	
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15	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Next?	
16	CROSS EXAMINATION	
17	BY MR. MATHUES:	
13	Q Ms. Sims, my name is Steve Mathues. I	
19	represent the Department of General Services. I would	
20	like you to look on Page 24 of your direct filed	
23.	testimony, please, and refer to	
22	COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Which page?	
23	MR. MATHUES: Excuse me, Page 24.	
24	(By Mr. Mathues) Referring to those three	
25	criteria that are listed there, could you explain to me	

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how you envision an application coming in and it being
handled in your company?

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case of a law enforcement or one of the HRS agencies which we've already been dealing with, that they would already know that the request for blocking would come in to our Customer Assistance Group and we would have a special personnel to handle; they will have methods and procedures in order to process the blocking request. And ther that, of course, would be passed on to the appropriate people to implement it.

Q Do you have one Customer Assistance Group or are they regional?

A Well, we would -- it's my understanding we have a centralized Florida group. It would go to the Florida group.

Q And how long would it take to process such a request?

A It would depend on what type of blocking a particular agency was requesting. You know, in the case of law enforcement, we have different types of alternatives from the very basic, which is just issuing a specific credit card or per-line blocking, which could be implemented quickly. When I say "quickly," probably less than 30 days.

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To the extent that a particular entity could demonstrate that for purposes of security and safety that they needed this specialized treatment over and above what reasonable alternatives there are.

Security and safety are the only two considerations that would be worthwhile in Southern

|Bell's mind?

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A Those are the major reasons. Certainly, we would probably look at perhaps health-type concerns, too.

Q Do you think that there are any governmental communications at the state level which are not within the bounds of law enforcement which would merit this type of consideration if they did not involve safety?

A I think it's a possibility, and I think that those should be looked at on an individual-case basis.

Q You say this process would take approximately 30 days or longer. How would you envision a resolution of a dispute if the applying agency wasn't happy with your answer?

A Then, I guess at the customer's option, he could appeal it to the Commission.

Q Would that entail a formal hearing before the Commission?

A Possibly or just maybe a discussion with the Commission. Or go through the complaint procedure process which doesn't always result in a hearing. It can be mediated without a hearing.

O Is it true that the capacity to allow per-line and per-call blocking currently resides in a number of switches in Southern Bell's Florida installations?

2.	A Yes, that is true.	
2	Q Has that capability already been bought and	
3	paid for by Southern Bell?	
4	A In some switches, yes.	
5	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Did you say per-line?	
6	MR. MATHUES: My question was per-call and	
7	per-line.	
8	CHAIRMAN WILSON: And you said that the	
9	software	
1.0	WITHESS SIMS: I said in some switches	
11	per-line the per-line is there today, per-line	
12	blocking, with the exception, I think, of a couple of	
13	switches, it's an insignificant number of switches that	
14	the per-line blocking is not available. The per-call	
15	blocking is a different matter. It is available in	
16	some of the switches but would have to be implemented	
3.7	on some of the other switches on a job basis which	
18	could take, you know, 18, 24 months if it was done on a	
19	regular routine basis.	
20	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Is that a software upgrade?	
21.	WITNESS SIMS: Yes. That's software, yes, sir	
22	CHAIRMAN WILSON: And it's already in some	
29	switches?	
34	WITNESS SIMS: Yes, sir.	
25	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Why is it already in some	
7		

||switches?

WITNESS SIMS: It depends on how the manufacturer provides us with the software packages as to whether or not it's prepackaged with the service.

That's my understanding of the way. In other words, the function is already there. It's prepackaged.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Would that be present in later purchased switches or generics for switches as opposed to earlier purchased ones?

WITNESS SIMS: No, sir. It depends on the manufacturer, either AT&T or Northern Telecom.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Which one does it come packaged in?

witness sims: Well, let me get my -- we responded in the interrogatory on the -- where it was available. Like I said, the per-line blocking is in place.

In our response to Staff's Interrogatory Item No. 7, we said that, "In both the 5-ESS and the 1-AESS switches the per-call blocking feature is a part of the Caller ID feature, and as such is automatically purchased and installed with the Caller ID feature itself. In the DMS-100, the DMS-100, 200, which are the Northern Telcom switches, the per-call blocking feature is a separate feature package and is purchased

and installed independently of the Caller ID feature.

And then we have a couple of Seimen switches, which at this time, they are separate software items, and they are installed independently of one another.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: The switches that you have the per-call capability in are the AT&T's; I mean you haven't purchased it for the Northern Telecom DMS?

WITNESS SIMS: That's correct.

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CHAIRMAN WILSON: Do you know how much that generic upgrade cost -- or that package costs?

do it on like a next-job basis, which is -- if you just fold it into the work that's being done in the switch in the prearranged schedule, which is your usual 18 to 24-month schedule, it runs like almost \$4,000 a switch. But if you do it on a expedited interval, which is like a three-week type interval, it runs about \$35,000 a switch. Now, that is just software. It does not include the cost for any hardware that has to go along with it. And I do not have any estimates of what that would be.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Does that mean that if you have switches that are on a regular 18 month to 2-year upgrade schedule, if one falls -- if one is in that schedule and falls in January of this next year, that

1	you would be able to install the software package at
2	the \$3000 rate?
3	WITNESS SIMS: They would have to have a
Ą	little bit of lead time. And I can't
5	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, whatever.
6	WITNESS SIMS: Right.
7	CHAIRMAN WILSON: It's not an 18-month lead
8	time.
9	WITNESS SIMS: That's right. It wouldn't be
10	a 18-month lead time. You should be able to fold it
11	into the process as you're going along if there is a
12	planned work job for that particular office. And
13	usually you're doing some kind of work on all those
14	offices within a 18 to 24-month schedule.
15	CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right.
16	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: The switches you
17	currently have, do they need the additional software?
1.8	WITNESS SIMS: Yes, we have quite a few
19	DMS-100s, 200s that need the additional software.
20	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: The AT&T switches.
21.	WITNESS SIMS: Yes, ma'am. I mean the
22	Northern Telcom switches, yes, ma'am.
23	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Did you pay \$3000 more
24	for the ATAT switches or was that all the same?
25	WITNESS SIMS: It's I can't tell you what

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1	the cost of all that generic was. That's done on a
2	contractural vendor relationship basis.
3	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: If you replace a non
4	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Northern Telecom.
5	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: No. Do you have any
6	AT&T switches that don't have that capability?
7	WITNESS SIMS: They are being provisioned,
8	the deployment is being you know, we have a
9	deployment schedule. And where we're deploying the
10	TouchStar features in those offices, that feature is
1.1	there.
13	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right.
13	WITNESS SIMS: That function is there.
14	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right. Got it.
15	Q (By Mr. Mathues) Ms. Sims, do you envision
16	having your existing Staff process these requests or
17	would you have to hire additional personal personnel?
18	A It's my understanding that we would use our
19	existing Staff, because I think what we would see would
20	be an initial influx, you know, when the service is
21	first offered. Of course, it would be an ongoing
i i	monitoring process, but I would think that once the
23	initial plus the fact that you would only be getting
24	requests from those areas where the deployment is, and
25	so there would be some it would be spread out

1	somewhat, but once you handle the initial request where
2	it's being deployed, it shouldn't require a tremendous
3	number of additional people. We don't envision that.
Ą	Q I'm unclear on another issue. Is it your
5	current position that you would offer these special
б	considerations if you saw fit to give them at no
7	charge, at cost or at some other figure?
8	A I would think if it was special consideration,
9	which it's handled under the criteria that this would
10	be the no charge-type situation. Because if it's decided
11	there's a reasonable alternative, then it would be using
1.2	the existing services, it would have a charge. (Pause)
3.3	Q Would you make those special considerations
14	available to nongovernmental entities? At no charge?
15	A I don't know. I mean, we've got some I'm
16	sure there would probably be an instance where there is
3.7	a nongovernment related, you know, intervention agency
18	possibly that would require that type of blocking. But
19	like I said, we'd just have to approach it on a
20	individual case basis.
21	COMMISSIONER BEARD: The correct answer is, I
22	think, we'll be the judge of that.
23	WITNESS SIMS: That's correct.
24	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Just kidding.
25	(Laughter)

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(By Mr. Mathues) Changing gears for a Ĺ 0 moment, do you know what would appear on a Caller ID 2 box for a subscriber ir your area who received a call 3 that had been blocked in another area where call â, 5 blocking was allowed? 6 CHAIRMAN WILSON: You mean in the state or 7 interstate call? 8 MR. MATHUES: Out of Southern Bell's area. 9 WITNESS SIMS: It's my understanding a P 10 would still show up. That's one of the reasons for having these standards, and I know there have been 11 discussions as to what would happen, and it's my 12 13 understanding that the P would be displayed, that that 10 blocking would be honored. 15 COMMISSIONER GUNTER: In most circumstances would it not -- I realize there are some unusual ones, 16 but in most circumstances if you had a call from 17 another company or another area, wouldn't it show as an 1.8 19 out of area? 20 WITNESS SIMS: Yes, sir. I was assuming -he was assuming -- maybe I shouldn't have done that. 21 They say that's not good witness preparation, I'm sure. But I was assuming that if Signaling System 7

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is there and everything is working and we have the

agreements with the independent telephone companies to

have the Signaling System 7 and the numbers are passed 7 2 from one area to another, which we hope ultimately will be done, that, for instance, if it was coming from 3 Centel's area, Centel has per-call blocking. Coming 4 into Southern Bell's territory, where we do not have 5 per-call blocking, the per-call blocking would be 6 honored because it is being passed to us with that P 7 indicator. 8

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Okay.

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commissioner BEARD: Let's carry this just one step further, though, from a technical standpoint.

We're in Orlando and I'm in Southern Bell's territory, and I'm calling Chairman Wilson in United's territory. And I don't want him to know it's a blocked call, and, fortunately, the Commission has mandated that that signal is going always look like an O and we're never going to see a P in the state of Florida. And that's generic. Then, in fact, a P wouldn't so but an O would show?

WITNESS SIMS: An O would show. I mean, if he places it through -- well, I don't know about that now. I'll have to call this off.

If the standards were in place, an O should show where an O would normally show, which would be on the operator-handled call, any out-of-area call. A P

3.	should show if it was being blocked.
2	Now, if something other than that is used
3	like a Q or R or somebody changes the generic, I don't
ą	know what would happen when it enters the other
5	person's territory.
6	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Well, as long as we
7	assume that the territory is inside Florida, and that
8	there is one standard in Florida, whatever that
9	standard might be, then it should be consistent from
ıo	one telephone company to another, correct?
11	WITNESS SIMS: It could be as long as, of
12	course, the CPE honors it also.
L3	COMMISSIONER BEARD: As long as the central
14	switch honors whatever that standard is that's sent out
15	in central switch, you're not charged a CPE.
16	WITNESS SIMS: I'm not charged a CPE. That's
17	correct.
L8	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Not a thing you can do
L9	about that.
20	WITNESS SIMS: That's correct. Now, I guess
31.	the question I have when it's expanded to interstate?
:2	What happens? I don't know.
23	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Well, one, that's not a
:4	problem today, I guess, but two, it would appear since
15	you have indicated that the signal is programmed at the

terminating switch, that if it terminated in Florida, 2 it's going to be whatever the standard in Florida is. If it happens to be the same as the United states, 3 that's fine. If it terminates in Georgia, or Mississippi or South Carolina, it's going to be 5 whatever is at that terminating switch, correct? 6 WITNESS SIMS: But probably -- well, I'm not 7 so sure what will actually show up on the CPE. If 8 9 there were different standards from one state to another, I just cannot tell you what would show up, if 10 11 anything. COMMISSIONER BEARD: Then perhaps it's not 12 all done then at the terminating switch then. 1.3 WITNESS SIMS: The CPE has to meet certain 14 standards in order to work, and it displays, I mean, if 15 it gets a signal for a P, it should display a P. I 16 mean --17 COMMISSIONER BEARD: That's correct. If it 18 gets a signal for an O, it will display an O. So it's 19 whatever the signal that's sent from the terminating 20 switch to protect the number that's going to determine 21 what shows up on the passive CPE. 22 WITNESS SIMS: But, what I'm saying is if 23

WITNESS SIMS: But, what I'm saying is if

Florida has configured all Ps to be Os, and I'm not so

sure what would happen if it came from like, for

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1	instance, Georgia, being sent with a P, we're not going
2	to change that P. I don't believe our switch would
3	change that P coming to us and I'm not so sure what
Ą.	would happen to us when it hits us. I can't answer
5	that question.
6	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay.
7	Q (By Mr. Mathues) One more step down this
8	rabbit trail, if I might. If you know, which number is
9	displayed if X calls Y, Y transfers the call to Z, and
i. O	z has a Caller ID box. Do you see X's number or Y's
L1	number?
rs	A Oh, boy. X calls Y. And then Y calls Z. Y
1.3	transfers to Z. It's on my understanding that Y's
1.4	number shows up.
L 15	MR. FALGOUST: That's assuming a call
L6	forwarding situation, Mr. Chairman, I
1.7	CHAIRMAN WILSON: What do you mean by a
l8	transfer?
.9	WITNESS SIMS: Call transferring situation.
0 :	MR. MATHUES: The question, as handed to me,
	says "transfer". (Laughter)
:2	WITNESS SIMS: It's a call transfer
:3	situation.
4.	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Why don't you hand the
3	question back and see if it can be revised.

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MR. MATHUES: Well, I might could rephrase ** the question. What I'm getting at is if an individual 2 outside of a blocking area called to another individual 3 inside a blocking area, could that individual within

the blocking area transfer the call blocked? 5

> I would think so, yes. A

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Changing gears once again, in your rebuttal testimony on Page 7 you made a statement to the effect that a general offering of blocking could hamper the use in emergency situations. Do you recall what you were referring to there?

Well, when I say emergency situation, that's a broad category. Of course, there are two sides of the fence here. If someone had per-line blocking, for instance, then all their calls are being blocked. they had an emergency situation whereby perhaps they didn't call 911, where the number would be displayed regardless of the blocking, but they maybe called another -- maybe a law enforcement number or maybe their neighbor calling for help or their son-in-law who has Caller ID, and it doesn't display the number, the person can't maybe speak, for instance, there is no help there. It could deter that emergency situation. It might hamper a bomb threat call. Somebody calls from home, activates the blocking, could hamper that.

1	And that to me is an emergency situation. False fire
2	alarms is an emergency situation. There could be any
3	number of
Ų.	Q It's not your position though that someone
5	seeking emergency help would deliberately block their
6	number is it?
7	A I would hope they would not.
8	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Unless the kind of
9	emergency help they needed was psychiatric.
10	WITNESS SIMS: That's a possibility.
11	Q (By Mr. Mathues) One last question, I
12	believe, unless some begin to rain down around me from
13	someplace.
14	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Did you ever see the
15	Commission do a wave? (Laughter)
16	Q (By Mr. Mathues) In the event that an entity
17	made an application for your special consideration and
18	was unsuccessful, you said they would be stuck with
19	paying the cost of whatever the other reasonable
20	alternatives are, is that correct?
21	A I didn't portray it as being stuck. I just
22	said yes, they would have other alternatives available
23	to them.
24	Q Well, let's say they would have the
25	opportunity to pay for those alternatives? Is that

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2	A Yes, that's correct.
3	Q If they were forced to use those alternatives
4	as a result of you having implemented Caller ID without
5	blocking, aren't you really the cost causer in that
6	situation?
7	A I don't know. I guess you could portray it
8	that way if you wanted to, but the person has the
9	ability to decide whether or not to make the call, and
10	in that particular case, the caller is still the cost
1.1.	causer. Now, yes, things have changed. There is a
12	different outlook. There is more control on the called
13	party's side. But there is still control on the
14	calling party's side also.
15	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Be careful, counselor,
16	you're playing right into Southern Bell's local
17	measured service hands here. So
18	MR. MATHUES: Don't tell me I need to
19	intervene in that one, too.
30	COMMISSIONER BEARD: No. (Laughter)
21	MR. MATHUES: Thank you, ma'am. I don't have
2.2	any more questions.
23	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Any one else.
24	Ms. PHOENIX: Yeah.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. PHOENIX:

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Q Ms. Sims, my name is Cheryl Phoenix and I'm Director of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, which is a member program of 29 battered women directors. I just wanted to ask you a few questions.

First of all, I wanted to clarify to the Commission and to the intervening parties the FCADV and battered women shelters are not HRS agencies as has been — it seems like some misinformation that I've read. Although battered women shelters receive money that is administered by HRS, they are not an HRS agency.

One of the things I wanted to ask you about is a statement that I've read on a few occasions is "That we've worked closely with several different agencies about this." And I was real confused because we had never gotten any information from Southern Bell on any of this, on any of our concerns until last week.

Do you know of any other information or anything that has been done or exchanged with battered women shelters or about battered women's issues in this state?

Mell, I know that we have reported to the

Commission, you know, our contacts with agencies, and, of course, we have asked for the agencies to tell us what their blocking needs are.

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agencies there were not contacted, I don't know which ones those were, but we certainly — I think there were in one of the reports we gave to the Commission that there had been contacts with over 32 different agencies. Now, whether or not those were all HRS agencies, I don't know. But it's certainly not our intention to overlook the battered women shelters. We have certainly said those are part of the agencies that we would provide the offerings to.

- Q Okay. Let me clarify what -- your offering at this point is that battered women shelters, volunteer staff and certified clients will receive free per-line blocking?
- A That's correct. We have also offered, in some instances, the credit card, I know, to some of the HRS agencies if they needed that. But the per-line call blocking appears to be what the crisis intervention-type agencies desire.
- Q Is that being offered to the domestic violence shelters, the calling card option?
 - A I'll have to double-check with that but I

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I.	don't think there is a limitation there.
2	Q Okay. Do you know what the stipulations
3	would be on that?
4	A What do you mean by stipulations?
5	Q Well, if I were you, I'd be scared to give
б	calling cards out to a bunch of people I don't know.
7	A Oh, well, we would have to have some kind of
8	certification from the agency as to, you know, who
9	would have these cards.
1.0	Q Okay. Well, that gets me to the next issue
11	is: what if FCADV or the battered women shelters decide
12	that legally we cannot accept the responsibility and
13	liability to, quote/unquote, "certify" a battered woman
14	and who is in need of safety and who is not in need of
15	safety, and what would be the direction you that you
16	would take if we did not and were not able to accept
1.7	that responsibility?
1.8	A I don't know. I guess
19	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Just a moment. I'm not
20	sure I understand the question. You said certify a
21	battered woman. Are you saying that as opposed to

MS. PHOENIX: What I understand is being offered is that if we provide a list -- FCADV or buttered woman shelter provides a list of people who

certify an agency or an agency's phone?

that blocking free. And what I'm asking is if we don't think that we have the liability or want to accept the liability to make that list, then how is that going to be determined? Does that make sense?

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CHAIRMAN WILSON: I understand your question now.

WITNESS SIMS: Yeah. I understand the question, and I'm sorry, I can't answer exactly what we would have to do at that point.

We were hoping that the agencies could give us a list knowing that the women do come to the agencies and seek shelter and we do know that the volunteers often work from their homes. And we would want those volunteers to feel free to make those calls from their home, and, therefore — but we wouldn't want to just give it to just anybody. We would want the agency to say, "Yes, this volunteer does — she is currently a volunteer, and she needs per-call blocking." We would also hope that perhaps there would be some type of an update to that list periodically, so that if somebody did decide they were no longer wanting to be a volunteer, you could drop that person off the list.

I understand your concern, but I guess we

would have to discuss that with Legal, and come up with some other alternative. 1 COMMISSIONER BEARD: You're going to be a 3 witness later on. 4. MS. PHOENIX: Yes, tomorrow. 5 COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay. Because there are 6 some questions I'd like to understand. It would 7 probably be more appropriate to wait until then so I 8 can understand where you are coming from. 9 MS. PHOENIX: Okay. Just stop me if this is 10 getting too incongruent. But --3.1 (By Ms. Phoenix) Well, what you said is 12 partly true, that battered women do come into our 1.3 agencies. But the latest statistics that were out for 14 the '89/90 fiscal year was that 11,000 women and 15 children came to our shelters but that 80,000 called 15 and needed information and referrals. And, unfortunately, 17 nonprofits don't have the personnel or the Staff to be 18 able to --19 MR. FALGOUST: Mr. Chairman, is the lady 20 21

MR. FALGOUST: Mr. Chairman, is the lady testifying now or cross examining? I'm not sure and I certainly defer to the Commission's wishes on this but she will take the stand tomorrow and will be given an opportunity to testify.

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MS. PHOENIX: Okay. Could I finish my

1	question and I'll cut through this stuff
2	CHAIRMAN WILSON: I think he was asking
3	whether you were asking a question or testifying. And
4	I'm taking it you're laying a vast predicate for your -
5	(Laughter)
6	MS. PHOENIX: Trying. You have to get all of
7	the information. (Laughter)
8	Q (By Ms. Phoenix) What I'm wondering is for
9	the other 75,000 or 65,000 people who don't come to the
10	shelter, and we don't oftentimes, don't get
1.1.	information about their names and numbers. How are
12	those people going to be protected? And oftentimes, I
13	mean, we don't shelter men who are battered, and there
3.4	are a lot of other factors
15	MR. FALGOUST: Mr. Chairman, may I object to
16	this line of questioning?
17	CHAIRMAN WILSON: In order to testify, we're
3.8	going to wait until you get on the stand. If you have
1.9	some questions that would aid you of the technical
20	requirements of Caller ID or what their proposal is, go
21	ahead and ask them at this point.
22	Ω (By Ms. Phoenix) Do you have a plan for
23	people who do not contact agencies, that they might
24	also be protected?
25	A What we have said is that if someone comes to
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

us, if an individual comes to us and has a need, we will certainly look at them in the context of these criteria first.

- Q The criteria of safety and security?
- A Right. Right.

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- Q And that, like I said previously, there are certainly going to be some gray areas. There are going to be some people that ride the line, and, certainly, we would be concerned with the liability too. And we would just have to address these on an individual case basis, and that's the only answer that I can give at this point.
 - Q Okay.
- A Because we don't have the experience with who is going to actually come in and ask for this blocking to a great degree.
 - o okay.
- A I would not think that perhaps, you know, all 80,000 of the callers would necessarily even need per-line blocking. Perhaps they could use some other alternative. But certainly if there was somebody in a real desperate situation, we would have to address that at that time.
- O okay. Another question that I had, and I've heard two different things you said today, is that you

didn't plan on having any excessive education -- public
education awareness or marketing about blocking. Or
about the blocking issues or what might can happen with
Caller ID. Is that correct?

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I don't think I said that. I said that No. I think it was in a conversation with one of the Commissioners, about should there be or perhaps there could be -- the Commission can certainly tell us to notify customers or give special notice or whatever, especially, I think on the nonpublic issue was what he was referring to. Because our position has been that we don't want to offer per-call blocking just to everyone, and it certainly -- we don't want to necessarily tell everybody that, "Look you can use all these other technologies to block," because that devalues the service to a certain extent, too. But if it's necessary to give the information to the nonpub customers or to give them special notice, we'll work with the Commission on that.

Q Okay. Another question is that you have said on several occasions today. At this time this is true. And is it possible that Southern Bell may change their position and ask that battered women or domestic violence intervention programs start paying for the blocking, the free blocking or to be reconnected at any

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	time?
2	A No.
3	Q Okay.
4	MS. PHOENIX: That concludes my questions
5	today.
6	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Anyone else? Let me tell
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	you what our intentions are, is to go for a few more
8	hours, several hours, and give the parties an
9	opportunity to send out for food, and we'll break about
10	5:30 so you can make arrangements. Do you want to eat
11	here? And we'll probably go to 8:00 or 9:00 tonight.
1.2	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Why don't you tell them
1.3	we went to 10:00 the other night just to make them feel
1.4	good.
1.5	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Yeah. We went to 10:00 the
16	other night. I could be off by a hour.
2.7	CROSS EXAMINATION
18	BY MS. GREEN:
1.9	O Good afternoon, Ms. Sims.
20	A Good evening.
21	MS. GREEN: Commissioners, if I could direct
## CF	you to the stack of Staff exhibits that have been
	furnished for you, we will be referring to those that
	have been identified as Staff 2 and Staff 7.
50	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Staff what and 7?

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1	MS. GREEN: 2 and 7.
2	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Okay.
3	MS. GREEN: Staff 2 and 7. And if we could
Ą.	get those numbered, please.
5	CHAIRMAN WILSON: We'll give Exhibit 2 the
6	Number 9, that will be Exhibit 9. And Staff Exhibit 7
7	will be Exhibit 10.
8	MS. GREEN: Thank you.
9	(Exhibits Nos. 9 and 10 marked for
10	identification.)
11	Q (By Ms. Green) Ms. Sims, do you have before
12	you copies of these two exhibits that I referred to?
13	A No. I do not. I don't believe I do, I don't
14	see them. They could be lost.
15	Q I hope you have had an opportunity to peruse
16	them at some time prior to this moment.
17	A Yes. I have seen these, I didn't have them
18	appropriately marked in front of me.
19	Q If I could direct your attention first to the
S 0	one that's been identified as Exhibit 9, which is the
21	Staff No. 2. This consists of excerpts from your
22	August 15, 1990, deposition, as well as two exhibits
23	thereto. If you were to be asked the same questions as
24	you were asked at that deposition today, would your
25	answers be the same as what is represented in this

1 | text? (Pause)

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- A Yes, I believe they would be.
- Q And I have not yet received an errata sheet for this deposition. Have you prepared one yet?
 - A Yes. I was delinquent in doing the errata sheet. I don't have it --
 - Q Well, what I was going to say --
 - A They were very minor type changes. I did do one, but it has not been notarized.
 - Q Okay. Well, what I was going to say was, subject to any of those minor changes that you would have on that -- and Staff would file that, for the record, once we receive it -- then you would have no corrections to this?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q And if I could refer you to the other Exhibit 0, which consists of some interrogatories that were sent to Southern Bell by the Commission Staff? These are numbered 1 through 21, I believe. Were the responses to these interrogatories either provided by you personally or under your direction and control, or are you in the position to attest to the veracity of those responses?
 - A Yes.
- MS. GREEN: Commissioners, what has been

1	placed before you is a confidential exhibit that is a
2	part of this packet, this Staff 10, that's numbered 10.
3	And that is the response to one interrogatory, I
4.	believe it is Interrogatory No. 14, which is also on
5	Page 14.
6	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Are all the parties
7	getting a redacted copy of that?
8	MS. GREEN: All the parties have a redacted
9	copy, yes, sir. And that's on Page 15 of the exhibit
10	packet.
11	MR. RAMAGE: Excuse me, Angela, are you
12	referring to Exhibit 10?
13	MS. GREEN: Yes.
) 4	MR. RAMAGE: Okay.
15	Q (By Ms. Green) On Page 14 is the question itself
16	and on Page 15 is the response, the redacted response.
17	There's a pending request for confidentiality on that, and
18	I just wanted to call your attention that you have the
19	data there available to you.
50	Okay. Now, I only have a few questions for
21	you, Ms. Sims, on behalf of the Staff. If you could
22	refer to Page 14 of your prefiled testimony, please,
23	Lines 10 through 17?
24	A The direct?
25	Q Yes, I'm sorry, the direct, please.

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A Page 14?

Q Yes. And this is Mr. Ramage as well as some

of the other attorneys were asking you quite a bit

4 about this area. In Lines 10 through 17 is a

5 | discussion that Southern Bell would propose "that any

6 agency which establishes the fact that divulgence of

7 | identities could cause serious personal or physical

8 | harm should be provided the blocking service."

When Southern Bell made that determination,
to your knowledge has Southern Bell someidered its
potential liability for that type of determination?

A I think it's been discussed, but I can't respond as to what the determination has been.

Q If you could turn to Page 16 of your direct testimony, in Lines 15 through 21 is a discussion of Bell's position that both the called and a calling party should be able to choose options to tailor their telephone service to suit their own needs. Wouldn't universal per-sall blocking be just the thing to do that?

A I think that universal per-call blocking, you could say, well, you could offer that as a service, you could charge for it on a per-call basis. I think that, of course, our position is that it's a service that devalues the Caller ID service; that the calling party

1	has other alternatives available without offering
2	per-call blocking. It's Southern Bell's position that,
3	because the per-call blocking does devalue Caller ID,
4	that we have decided that it's not the appropriate
5	service to offer.
6	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Can I ask a question
7	here, if you would. Haven't we got now to those three
8	crucial issues that we always deal with: price, price
9	and price? If you charge \$1,000 per call for per-call
10	blocking, do you think that would devalue Caller ID
11	very much?
12	WITNESS SIMS: Probably not.
13	COMMISSIONER BEARD: \$500 probably still
14	would not be very devalued?
15	WITNESS SIMS: Probably not.
16	COMMISSIONER BEARD: But as we come down,
17	there's a greater potential of devaluation all the way
18	down to your greatest potential for devaluation is give
19	it away universally?
20	WITNESS SIMS: That's a factor, yes.
21	COMMISSIONER BEARD: Okay. I thought we were
22	back to the price, again.
23	WITNESS SIMS: It's not a total factor but it
24	is a factor; because we're trying to put some control

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into the hands of the called party, and if he perceives

****	and it does not work, then you
2	don't sell Caller ID.
3	Q (By Ms. Green) How high, then, would you rank
4	the customer's ability to tailor his scrvice to suit
5	his needs?
6	A I think I would rank it pretty high. I think
7	that a customer there are some customers who really
8	don't care about their telecommunication service. In
9	fact, we have one Commissioner in Georgia who hates
10	Touch-Tone. I mean, he wouldn't have Touch-Tone if
11	you, you know, gave it to him. He doesn't want it.
12	There are other customers who subscribe to everything.
13	They like the options, they like the technology oh,
TV	is there a Commissioner here who doesn't like Touch-Tone?
15	CHAIRMAN WILSON: No. We were just thinking
1.6	we wouldn't mind having one of these Commissioners in
17	Georgia, either. (Laughter)
18	CHAIRMAN WILSON: We did have a Commissioner
19	in Georgia about three weeks ago, didn't we, or was
20	that Alabama?
21	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Do you read lips?
2.5	(Laughter)
23	WITNESS SIMS: But some customers are just
24	not that concerned with the telecommunication service,
25	you know. They've got service, they have it to use.

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others like the options, they have need for it, they may have a special need for it such as I was telling about they may have a lot of teenagers in the house, they need call waiting, they need these. These services are perceived as a necessary function to their everyday life. I mean, they wouldn't be able to get along without it, you know. As soon as they get it, they say, "Gosh, this is a great service, how did I do without it?"

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Yes, I think that the customers have a great deal of knowledge about their service. Certainly, a lot of it depends on how much promotion is done on the service, how much "publicity" the service gets as to whether or not a lot of customers take it. But I believe we underestimate the customer in a lot of ways of his understanding of what the service is and what it can do for him.

Q (By Ms. Green) If I could get you to turn to Page 21 of your direct testimony, please, at Lines 21 through 23, you state, "In the minds of the public, caller ID meets a specific customer need that is not satisfied by other TouchStar features."

How do you believe the public has come to that conclusion?

 Λ I think that a lot of this has come about

through, of course, publicity, but a lot of it has come about by the fact that we have rolled out other services that are providing the customer with more control over their service.

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For instance, with the Call Trace, when we did a survey on the customers who currently have Call Tracing, we asked them questions about, you know, how they liked Call Tracing? One of the biggest complaints they had was, here we go back to the number, but they wanted the number. A lot of them said, "We don't really want to prosecute these people, we want the number. We'd like to be able to call them back and say, 'Don't harass me any more.' We don't really need this third party intervention."

That's telling us that there is a need for the service, that there are customers out there who are not particularly enamored with Call Tracing. They're using Call Tracing but it's not necessarily doing what they envisioned it to do. Perhaps they don't need that indepth involvement, you know, they don't need the law enforcement involvement. They just want to know is that Lisa's, little Lisa's boyfriend calling in the middle of the night? I'm going to call him back and say, "I've got your number, don't call me back."

Det's talk about that need. If you could

turn to Page 14 of your rebuttal testimony, in that first full paragraph, the version I have does not have line numbers on it but the first full paragraph, the second sentence states, "In most cases, unless the call is truly obscene or threatening, the recipient of the call just wants the calling to cease."

A That's correct. And in that case, Call Trace really doesn't necessarily serve that function. The Caller ID will do it for them. Call Return necessarily doesn't do it for them; they can use it, but there's other reasons for it, too.

Bell be trying to narrowly tailor a medicine to fix the condition? In other words, some expanded form of blocking, for instance, or a way to intercept to program something into your phone so that you wouldn't get a repetitive call from that same person if they just want the calls to cease?

A Well, there's a call blocking function now, you can block the call that you just received if you don't want that call to call back. You can use these services in a similar way, but they're not complete substitutes for each other.

The Caller ID, there are people who say, "Gosh, I use it for when I'm out of the house, I come

back in and see who has called me, you know, see the numbers that have called me." You can't do that with Call Return. You can't do that with Call Tracing. I mean, call blocking doesn't serve that function. Call Tracing serves a different function.

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Yes, it is a deterrent to nuisance calls, that's been proved in the state of New Jersey, it does deter nuisance calls. It not only works with people who have Caller ID, but it also is applicable to those who do not have Caller ID; because of the fact that it's out there, nuisance calls can be reduced. But there are other reasons for having Caller ID other than just deterring nuisance calls.

Q I feel like we're having a parallel conversation, two separate ones. I think also a couple of Commissioners want to ask you something.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, you just ought to be listening.

COMMISSIONER BEARD: Commissioner Gunter thinks call blocking is good for nuisance calls as well because his son called home for money and he's blocking that from now on. (Laughter)

WITNESS SIMS: I guess the point is that customers can use these services for their own needs, their own personal needs. What's good for one person

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may not be useful for another person. You have a menu of items to choose from, and you pick and choose from those items.

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I may not have need for the Caller ID because I'm at work all the time and I have an answering machine. I don't have any children and I don't get that many nuisance calls. I love repeat dialing, I've got repeat dialing because I like — if I call somebody and the line is busy, I activate my repeat dialing and it continues to poll the line until the line is not busy and calls me back. So it's different services for different needs.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Yeah. You've got some folks that threaten to fine the telephone company \$2,000 if they even took an application for a telephone at hunting camp.

COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You know, threaten the Telephone company with a \$2,000 fine if they even accepted an application for a place called the Booger Bay Hilton, which is a hunting camp. So everybody has different things. You know, we don't need communications devices at that kind of place. So it runs the full spectrum. Every has gongs and whistles like you until there are times and extended periods that you don't want

1	any of that service.
2	WITNESS SIMS: That's right.
3	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Just out of curiosity,
4	let me, before we totally leave this, to be sure I
5	remember correctly, the penetration on Caller ID in New
6	Jersey and Tennessee is 2% or less, right?
7	WITNESS SIMS: I think New Jersey is a little
8	more than 2% and in Tennessee it's a little over 1%.
9	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: All right. Was that
10	total residential and commercial or was that broken
11	down?
12	WITNESS SIMS: I think it's total.
1.3	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I think it's total,
14	too. Did we know you didn't have the information
15	broken down as to whether it was commercial or what
16	part of that was commercial, did you?
17	WITNESS SIMS: No, I didn't. From
18	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Can I make an educated
19	guess that probably 50% of that, better than 50% of
20	that 2% is commercial?
21	WITNESS SIMS: No.
22	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: No?
23	WITNESS SIMS: No. I believe I think from
24	the indications in the study that like 90% is
25	residential.

1.	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Is residential?
2	WITNESS SIMS: Uh-huh.
3	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: So the customer that
ů,	you're talking about is probably the residential
5	customer, by and large?
6	WITNESS SIMS: Yes, ma'am.
7	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Okay. How will Caller
8	ID stop you said the primary concern usually in a
9	nuisance call is you don't want any more calls?
1.0	WITNESS SIMS: That's correct.
11	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Tell me how Caller ID
12	will guarantee or deliver no more calls better than
13	Call Trace? Or could it?
14	WITNESS SIMS: What happens is and this is
15	just from reading the quotes from the customers who
16	have Caller ID in New Jersey. They say that, "I was
17	receiving the calls, several calls late at night. I
18	got the number, I called the number back, I said, 'I've
19	got your number, quit calling me, and the call
20	stopped."
31	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: So it takes the direct
22	intervention in most cases?
23	WITNESS SIMS: In most cases. But it also
24	says that there are some customers who actually have
25	there has been a reduction in trap and trace overall in

the state of New Jersey since -- of course, now, that's since the advent of Caller ID and Call Trace. But if you talk specifically to the Caller ID customers, they say that Caller ID has been an effective deterrent to the calls.

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commissioner Easley: Without them having to talk to the individual that they don't wish to talk to?

WITNESS SIMS: Yes. Yes, both. They've had to make some calls, the calls stopped. We had -- there were a couple of people who said that since they got caller ID since it was introduced, the calls have gone away.

Now, I'm not going to say that every single call is going to go away because of Caller ID, but, certainly, in effect, it appears to be an effective deterrent.

COMMISSIONER EASLEY: I had a four- or five-year-old calling my house, my number is an easy one to dial. He's been calling and I answer the phone. He says, "Who is this?" I always know it's him because he's the only one who says, "Who is this?" I keep telling him he's got a wrong number, not to call anymore. And the last time I talked to him I told him I was going to call his mother and tell his mother to make him guit using the phone.

He hasn't called me in about a month-and-a-half. 1 And I don't know whether he thinks I've got his phone 2 number or not, but I ran a bluff on a five-year-old, it 3 worked. (Laughter) WITNESS SIMS: There is a cite in here on a 5 bluff where a woman said, "I don't have Caller ID, but 6 I got a harassing call, I told them, 'I have Caller ID, 7 I got your number, don't call me back.'" And she never 8 called back. COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Commissioner, I know 1.0 some folks you've threatened that are a whole lot older 11 than five years old and they do exactly what they're 12 supposed to do. 13 COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Make a list, please. 14 (By Ms. Green) Ms. Sims, do you have any 15 statistics on what has happened with the nuisance 16 calling in Tennessee since the introduction of Caller 1.7 ID? 18 I don't think I've got anything on that. Α 19 Do you have statistics on any other state in 20 that regard other than the New Jersey study? 21 I was looking to see if I had any Tennessee 22 information. (Pause) I don't have the Tennessee data, 23 the data that I have available is just New Jersey. 24 Okay. I wanted to clarify one thing about 25 0

TouchStar feature, Call Block, not blocking of Caller ID. Earlier you were describing that in response to someone's question. And if I understand, when the call comes in and I don't like this call for whatever reason, after I hang up, I can press star, a two-digit code, and that number will not be able to call me any more. How long does that stay in?

- A It stays in until you deactivate it.
- Q Now, what happens if I get another annoying call after that and I assume now it's not coming from the same number because if I program that in, will that delete the first one?
 - A No. You can do up to six numbers.
- Q Oh, now, because when I saw "up to six numbers," I thought that was a preprogram option. Ir other words, my mother-in-law and --
- A You're right. Well, no, I think you can do up to six numbers, whether or not you actually input those numbers unless I'm misinterpreting the way it works. And I'm getting a yes, I'm saying right.
- Q That it's six altogether, regardless of whether you put the number in yourself ahead of time, or if you do it in response?
 - a Yes.

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.l.	O 20 by the time the betson reached the sevents
2	pay phone, that would be it?
3	A That would be it, that's correct.
4.	Q Okay. Public Counsel had asked you some
5	questions earlier about Southern Bell's soliciting
6	favorable comments from its customers for presentation
7	to this Commission. Are you aware of any pressure by
8	Southern Bell put on these customers to provide such
9	comments?
10	A No. I'm not.
11	Q Are you aware of any other parties in this
12	docket soliciting comments to the Commission?
13	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: You mean from either
14	point of view?
15	MS. GREEN: Yes, ma'am.
16	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Or all five points of
17	view, whichever is appropriate?
18	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: You are aware, are you
19	not, that some professions had had a chain letter kind
20	of thing that you
21	COMMISSIONER EASLEY: Form letter.
22	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Form letter, I want to
23	call it chain letter.
24	WITNESS SIMS: No, sir, I don't know about
25	that.

1	O (By Ms. Green) You we not even measu any
2	rumors in that direction that that has been done?
3	A Not about a chain letter, no, I haven't.
4	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Form letter?
5	WITNESS SIMS: Or form letter.
6	Q (By Ms. Green) How about advertisements in
7	professional magazines directing people with certain
8	viewpoints to write to the Commission?
9	A I haven't seen those. If they're there, I
LO	haven't seen them.
11	Q Would that surprise you if something like
12	that had, in fact, occurred?
13	A No. I would think that someone who was
14	opposing or even supporting a service might solicit
15	support to back them up. I really don't see a whole
16	lot of anything wrong with getting somebody to if
17	they feel, personally, that it's the right thing to do,
18	to support someone.
19	COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: I have a question
20	about that, is that against the rules?
21	MS. GREEN: No. I don't see that it is
22	against the rules per se, but it has been given a
23	somewhat sleazy connotation here today.
24	COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Okay. I was just
25	curious because I was just wondering about that

soliciting people --3 CHAIRMAN WILSON: You said you don't see 2 anything wrong in doing that? 3 WITNESS SIMS: Right. CHAIRMAN WILSON: Let me ask you a different 5 question. Do you see any point in doing that? 6 WITNESS SIMS: I think that it gives more support. In other words, it -- naturally, you know, if 8 you come in here and support in numbers, it has a 9 little more impact. You know, if a --1.0 CHAIRMAN WILSON: Does it? 11 WITNESS SIMS: Possibly. Possibly, there's a 1.2 perception that it has an impact. 13 34 I disagree with strong-arm tactics. I think 1.5 a person should come in here firmly believing that that's a position, whether in support or in opposition. 1.6 I think they should do that on their own free will. 17 Whether or not somebody has suggested to them, "Oh, 18 look, we're having a hearing, come on in," I really 19 20 don't see a whole lot wrong with that, but I do see something wrong with the strong-arm tactics where 21 22 someone is being pressured to do something. 23 CHAIRMAN WILSON: Go ahead. (By Ms. Green) Earlier, Commissioner Wilson 24 had asked you some questions about the capability for 25

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1	an automatic intercept for blocked calls, do you
2	remember that?
3	A Yes.
\mathcal{L}_{k}^{0}	Q And I believe you said that US West was
5	running a trial at this time? Maybe I'm mistaken,
6	someone was running a trial.
7	A No. I didn't say anything about a trial. I
8	said that the technology was being looked at. You're
9	talking about the unidentified call projection?
10	Q Yes, something like
11	A The blocking?
1.2	Q Yes. Something like, "The number you have
13	reached does not accept blocked calls"?
14	A No. I don't know that it's being trialed
15	anywhere. We answered in our interrogatory, to Staff's
16	interrogatory, that, you know, the technology is being
17	looked at but I don't know that it's being trialed
18	anywhere.
19	Q Oh, I think that clears up my misconception,
20	I misunderstood what you said.
21	A Perhaps that was in regard to the name and
22	address function, where US West is doing some trials on
23	passing the name and address.
24	MS. GREEN: I remember that now that you have
25	refreshed me. That concludes Staff's questions of this
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1 | witness. Thank you.

2 CHAIRMAN WILSON: Redirect?

3 MR. FALGOUST: Two or three questions,

Mr. Chairman.

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understand at this point.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. FALGOUST:

Q Ms. Sims, you were asked today about the fact that New Jersey Bell offers Call Tracing at a dollar per call. Could you explain the differences, if any, between what New Jersey Bell offers and what Southern Bell offers? Are they the same service?

been a lot of talk of offering a service, as New Jersey
Bell does, at a dollar a call. The problem with that
is that New Jersey does not offer the same Call Tracing
service that we do. What New Jersey Bell does, basically,
is when you activate your Call Tracing function, New
Jersey Bell puts a recording on there and says, "Call your
law enforcement department." So they refer -- it is a
passive function, it is referred to the law enforcement
and, in fact, law enforcement right now is complaining
that they are being inundated with calls because of Call
Tracing. Now, they can call the business office -CHAIRMAN WILSON: Wait a minute, I don't

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	COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: What does that
;	have to do
:	CHAIRMAN WILSON: What happens is the central
4	office functionality is the same?
8	WITNESS SIMS: That's right, we will capture
é	the they. They capture the number, the number is
7	captured but they take a passive-type response to it.
8	Or in other words, they say, "If this is a threatening,"
č	I don't know exactly what the words are, but, "If it's a
10	threatening situation, contact your law enforcement
J. I	agency." Now, the other alternative
12	CHAIRMAN WILSON: That's different, your
13	recording says what?
1.4	WITNESS SIMS: We say, "Call the Call
15	Annoyance Bureau." They do not have a Call Annoyance
16	Bureau.
17	CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right.
18	WITNESS SIMS: If you call, it has to be a
19	call to the business office. And the business office,
20	more than likely, is going to tell you, again, refer
21	you to the law enforcement.
22	Q You were also asked some tough questions by
23	the Commission concerning the logic of releasing the
24	calling number in a Call Trace situation as opposed to
25	a Caller ID situation. I'd ask you, Ms. Sims, to refer
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	to Page 9 and 10 of your rebuttal testimony, and
	comment, if you would, on the context in which the
	release of those numbers must be considered.
	commissioner Gunter: Is that a question,
	5 counselor?
	6 MR. FALGOUST: I think I asked her to
	7 comment, yes, sir.
	8 COMMISSIONER GUNTER: I thought you wanted an
	g answer. But, whatever.
1	O COMMISSIONER EASLEY: His comment would be
1	the answer.
1	COMMISSIONER GUNTER: Well, okay.
Ĵ	CHAIRMAN WILSON: What page was that?
1	MR. FALGOUST: Pages 9 and 10 of the rebuttal
I	testimony. You've testified, Ms. Sims, that
Ţ	approximately 75 million calls are made in Southern
1	Bell's territory within Florida each day.
1.	A Yes, I did.
1.	Q Now, do you know what percentage of those
2	would be annoyance calls?
2	A A very small fraction. If you look at what
2	the Call Annoyance Bureau handles, and if you also look
2	at maybe the number of activations per month, it is a
2	very small, small, small percentage. And, I think that
2	in the cases of calls that come to that actually go
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through Call Annoyance Bureau, it is a small percentage of calls. More than likely, these calls are to the point of being obscene, harassing or threatening. And, in this situation, we prefer not to give out the number. It is a small percentage of calls. We work with law enforcement in those cases where it goes to prosecution.

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Before it goes to prosecution, we will send out a letter, we possibly will suspend service, we'll possibly even disconnect service. But we make it clear with the customer right up front what do you want to do? Do you want to prosecute? Do you want to just have us monitor the situation, or let us take action?

It is a small percentage of calls, and what we're saying is that we are not revealing that number on those small percentage of calls. Yet if there's 75 million calls made a day approximately, that includes intraLATA calls as well as local calls, then what about those other 75 million, those other 74.5 million calls? Caller ID would be useful in this situation because they are not ever reported to the Call Trace center. You've got a volume of calls right there that are going to be revealed through Caller ID. You put it in perspective, the Call Trace situation is more of a protective type approach.

1.	Q Ms. Sims, you were also asked about Pacific
2	Bell's position on per-call blocking and the
3	legislation adopted by the state of California. Do you
4.	know whether Pacific Bell supported or opposed that
5	legislation?
6	A They opposed that legislation.
7	Q Now, Mr. Mathues, I believe, was asking you
8	about what he termed special considerations, and who
9	they might be offered to and under what circumstances.
10	I just want to clarify the record with respect to
11	special considerations. Was it your understanding that
12	special considerations meant credit card and per-line
13	blocking or did you understand that to mean something
14	else?
15	A Now, as far as law enforcement is concerned?
16	Q I guess that's the point. Has law
17	enforcement been offered some things that the
18	intervention agencies may not have been offered?
19	A Yes.
20	Q And it's your understanding the intervention
21	agencies, the nonlaw enforcement people have been offered
22	credit card and per-line blocking essentially.
23	A That's correct.
24	MR. FALGOUST: That's all I have, Mr.
25	Chairman.

COMMISSIONER MESSERSMITH: Just to follow up,

extended conversation you had with regard to how a

2 II was curious looking at your testimony and the

4 small percentage of the 75 million are harassing and

5 annoying calls, that there's a greater utilization of

6 the Caller ID by customers who like to see the number

7 of the person calling them just so they can identify

8 | before answering.

I looked through all of the -- I recorded all of the testimony of our public hearings around the state that I attended, and except for the Domino Pizza guy, I haven't found any of them that really said they'd like to know who's going to pick it up so much, but 90 plus percent of them are interested in Caller ID because of harassing phone calls. I mean, I don't think that percentage reflects much upon the service. I mean, the people who really are motivated for the service are motivated more for the harassment and obscene phone calls I think than --

WITNESS SIMS: Well, it is an important feature in having Caller ID, but based on our surveys and some of the responses we've got in the surveys, the actual quotes from the customers who say they've expressed an interest in Caller ID and the actual quotes from the customers who have Caller ID in New

Jersey, there are other reasons for having the service.

In New Jersey, I think it was over 50% said that it was helpful in annoyance call situations, but they had a large percentage that also said it was useful in other situations also, such as the answering machine situation, emergency situations. Certainly we have had some testimony from — such as fire departments and so forth; the schools that say that it would be useful in emergency situations, also.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Any other questions,
Commissioners? All right. Thank you very much.

(Witness Sims excused.)

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CHAIRMAN WILSON: Move exhibits.

MR. BECK: Citizens move exhibits 4 through 8. With respect to exhibit 8 which is the deposition, we discussed earlier, we made an agreement, I think Southern Bell and I have reached an agreement in that it will not object to the deposition if we enter into a stipulation that the regional marketing council has been dissolved this year, which I'm happy to stipulate to.

MR. FALGOUST: I don't know when it was dissolved, but sometime since the deposition in August that council has been dissolved and if counsel, as he has indicated --

· · ·	CHAIRMAN WILSON: That must have been a
2	pretty effective deposition then. There's no cause and
3	effect. Oh, I see.
4	MR. FALGOUST: If he's willing to stipulate
5	to that, I will not object, although it's a little bit
6	unconventional, I will no object to his moving Mr.
7	Price's deposition.
8	CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right. And without
9	objection 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are admitted into evidence.
10	MS. GREEN: Staff would ask to move Exhibits
11	9 and 10.
12	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Without objection
13	MS. GREEN: Staff would also
14	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Exhibits 9 and 10 are
1.5	admitted into evidence.
16	MS. GREEN: ask if we could get labeled
17	and moved in one other Staff exhibit, and that is Staff
18	3. That is the deposition of he is titled James
19	Whitehead, and as he states in his erratta sheet, his
30	name is actually Ennis Whitehead.
21	CHAIRMAN WILSON: Is this likewise subject of
22	agreement with
23	MR. FALGOUST: No objection.
24	CHAIRMAN WILSON: no objection. All
25	right. We'll mark that as Exhibit No. 11. And,

1	without objection, we'll admit that into evidence.
2	MS. GREEN: Thank you, Commissioner.
3	CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right, anything further
Ą	at this point?
5	(Exhibit No. 11 marked for identification.)
6	(Exhibit Nos. 4 through 11 received into
7	evidence.)
8	CHAIRMAN WILSON: All right, we're going to
9	take about a 10-minute break. Folks can send out for
10	dinner, supper if they would care to, and we will
11	resume at 10 minutes 'til.
12	(Brief recess.)
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