Exhibit No.:

Issue(s):

Response to the Commission's Straw

COS Proposal

Type of Exhibit:

Meisenheimer/Direct

Sponsoring Party:

Public Counsel

Case No.:

TW-97-333

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

BARBARA ANN MEISENHEIMER

Submitted on Behalf of the Office of the Public Counsel

INVESTIGATION INTO THE PROVISION OF COMMUNITY OPTIONAL CALLING SERVICE IN MISSOURI

Case No. TW-97-333

Exhibit No.___

Reporter

April 11, 1997

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of an Investigation into the Provision of Community Optional Calling Service in Missouri.	Case No. TW-97-333
AFFIDAVIT OF BARBARA A. MEISENHEIMER	
STATE OF MISSOURI)) ss	
COUNTY OF COLE)	
Barbara A. Meisenheimer, of lawful age and being first duly sworn, deposes and states:	
1. My name is Barbara A. Meisenheimer. the Public Counsel.	I am a Public Utility Economist for the Office of
2. Attached hereto and made a part hered of pages 1 through 6.	of for all purposes is my direct testimony consisting
3. I hereby swear and affirm that my state and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.	ements contained in the attached testimony are true
	Barbara A. Meisenheimer
Subscribed and sworn to me this 11th day of Apr	Bonnie S. Howard

Notary Public

My commission expires May 3, 1997.

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

BARBARA A. MEISENHEIMER

INVESTIGATION INTO THE PROVISION OF COMMUNITY

OPTIONAL CALLING SERVICE IN MISSOURI CASE NO. TW-97-333

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, TITLE, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

- A. Barbara A. Meisenheimer, Public Utility Economist, Office of the Public Counsel, P. O. Box 7800, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102. I am also employed as Adjunct Faculty at William Woods University.
- Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND.
- A. I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from the University of Missouri-Columbia (UMC) and have completed the comprehensive exams for a Ph.D. in Economics from the same institution. My two fields of study are Quantitative Economics and Industrial Organization. My outside field of study is Statistics. I have taught Economics courses for the following institutions: University of Missouri-Columbia, William Woods University, and Lincoln University. I have taught courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

- Q. HAVE YOU TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY BEFORE THIS COMMISSION?
- A. Yes.
- Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
- A. The purpose of my testimony is to address the questions proposed by the Commission in response to the straw COS proposal presented in their March 7, 1997 Order.
- Q. PLEASE PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC COUNSEL'S POSITION ON COS, ESPECIALLY REGARDING THE STRAW COS PROPOSAL CHANGING IT TO A ONE WAY CALLING WITH ONE WAY RECIPROCATING.
- A. Public Counsel views two way COS as an important service to consumers. One evidence of this is the continuing petitions to establish COS service. It appears that traditional calling scopes are croding because consumers are making greater use of the system and are calling people at distant locations on a more regular basis. This may be as result of the migration to far suburbs and to maintain a lifestyle and yet still be in contact with the urban areas. Customers are depending on wide spread and modern telecommunications network as their daily link to friends, business customers and services.

The increasing applications for COS service are a clear indication of the desirability of this service. Customers desire the convenience of selecting a flat-rate service if it serves their needs and calling patterns. Customer want the ability to have relatives, employers and other community members to telephone them without the burden, expense and inconvenience of traditional tolls. Customers would look upon a return to a system of measured toll charges for previously flat-rate calls under existing COS as an obstacle to others reaching them.

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With this in mind, COS or an equivalent service is a high consumer priority.

In Public Counsel's view, COS should have two way features or at least a return option. If any service is established which reduces the scope of the service presently available from two-way to one-way, it should be accompanied not only by a reduction in price, but also should provide those customers with a optional return call feature.

During the transition to a competitive environment, the Commission should strive to protect customer choice by maintaining, at a minimum, the existing variety of services. Furthermore, competition should not result in an increase in price for the same service, including COS.

If the current COS service is changed so that all customers only have the choice of subscribing to a system which, in the future, imposes toll charges on the calling party, the customer will view this service as "inferior" in terms of both cost and convenience compared to their previous service. They will view the change as a reduction in the economic value of their telephone system.

Public Counsel believes that use of an 800 number as the return COS may be workable since customers are generally familiar with the use of 800 numbers. However, once again, the ease of return calling is defeated with a 800 number, thus reducing the economic value of the COS service.

- Q. WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE PROPOSED PRICING MECHANISM SUGGESTED BY STAFF IN CASE NO. TT-96-398?
- A. Public Counsel does not believe that a simple 50% reduction of the current COS charge is the most appropriate pricing mechanism. To determine the appropriate pricing

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mechanism, the Commission must consider issues related to both costing and pricing. Even though COS is considered a premium service, the price cannot be set so high as to discourage most customers who could benefit from subscribing. As effective competition develops, it is hoped that competing companies will offer attractive prices for this service to acquire customers and will offer services which functionally substitute for COS at reasonable prices. Additionally, the Commission should not set the price without consideration of cost. Public Counsel suggests that the Commission analyze available cost and traffic data before adopting a particular price.

Q. Should all competitive LECs be required to offer COS?

- A. Yes. Until sufficient competition develops (as evidenced by the development of reasonable substitutes for COS), all local exchange companies should be required to offer COS service. It is reasonable to assume that competitive LECs would want to provide a service which has a record of popularity with consumers, and will do so, if priced appropriately. Until such competition has developed, the scope of the COS service and the price considerations of the service should be mandated.
- Q. WHAT CHANGES ARE NEEDED IN THE PRIMARY TOLL CARRIER (PTC) PLAN TO ACCOMPLISH THE COS PLAN?
- A. Public Counsel does not offer a proposal on this issue at this time. It is difficult to address this issue without the detailed proposal for COS and its operation and a review of its affect on intercompany revenues.

Q. SHOULD THE COMMISSION STAY ALL PENDING AND FUTURE COS APPLICATIONS?

- A. No. Until such time as the COS question is resolved, the status quo should continue. Public Counsel in Case No. TO-97-15, et al, asked the Commission not to stay COS applications and the Commission declined to stay them. If communities qualify for COS under present rules and policies, then the customers should obtain that benefit and savings. At present, it is unknown how long a stay would be in effect. The consumers should not be denied COS awaiting resolution of all issues.
- Q. PLEASE SUGGEST A PROGRAM TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT REVISIONS TO THE COS PLAN.
- A. Public Counsel would propose press releases and conferences to inform the media and answer questions. Also, the PSC should order an approved bill insert be distributed by the LECs to advise the customers of any changes. But prior to the adoption of any changes, there should be public hearings so the PSC can hear public comments, especially if drastic changes are proposed in the scope of service or price. The hearings should be held in areas where the greatest customer impact will occur.
- Q. PLEASE GIVE YOUR COMMENTS ON THE POTENTIAL FOR FLAT-RATE INTRALATA AND FLAT-RATE STATEWIDE CALLING SCOPE PROGRAMS.
- A. Flat-rate LATAwide or statewide COS plans would no doubt be popular with the public, especially those who incur significant intraLATA or state-wide toll bills. Customers should still have the choice of measured toll service since flat-rate service does not serve the needs, interests or pocketbooks of all consumers. A properly structured flat-rate

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service at a reasonable price would be attractive to consumers and would, therefore, be supported by our office.

Public Counsel would caution, however, that with such a fundamental change in the structure and relationship of the pricing and costing of telecommunications services, there needs to be a close examination of the effect this would have on the industry in Missouri, especially the emerging competition, the viability of new and existing local exchange companies and the intrastate toll market.

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY.

A. In a competitive environment, consumers benefit from improved service, more choice in services and reduced costs. Until such time as effective competition secures these benefits for Missourians, the Commission should safeguard consumer's interests by insuring the availability of reasonable substitutes, at reasonable prices for the variety of toll and local services consumers currently enjoy. If after careful consideration, the Commission determines that maintaining two-way COS is impractical during the transition to competition, the Commission should adopt an interim method for return calling. Public Counsel supports further investigation of LATAwide or state-wide flat-rate calling plan and applauds the Commission's consideration of such a creative and innovative service.

Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?

A. Yes, it does.