U S WEST Communications, Inc. 1600 Bell Plaza, Room 3204 P.O. Box 21225 Seattle, Washington 98111 206 345-2628

Senior Counsel - Washington

Mark Roellig

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COMMUNICATIONS (A)

STATE OF WASH. UTIL. AND TRANSP. COMMISSION

March 19, 1992

Mr. Paul Curl Secretary Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 1300 S. Evergreen Park Drive S.W. P. O. Box 9022 Olympia, WA 98504

Re: <u>Pierce County v. U S WEST Communications, Inc.</u>
<u>Docket No. UT-920225</u>

Dear Mr. Curl:

Enclosed for filing please find an original and nineteen copies of the following documents in the above-referenced matter:

- 2. Motion to Dismiss; and
- 3. Memorandum of Authorities in Support of U S WEST Communications, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss

Very truly yours,

MARK ROELLIG

MDR00931 Enclosure

cc: C. H. MacIver - w/encl.

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

PIERCE COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Washington, DOCKET NO. UT-920225

Complainant, ANSWER OF U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

V. ON SWEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC., a Colorado corporation, Respondent.

COMES NOW U S WEST Communications, Inc. (hereinafter "USWC") and pursuant to WAC 480-09-420 submits this Answer to the formal complaint and request for adjudicated proceedings of Complainant, Pierce County.

- 1. Answering paragraph No. 1, USWC admits the same. USWC further states that although the Washington Constitution grants Pierce County certain powers, Pierce County is also subject to other constitutional provisions, statutes and regulations.
- 2. Answering paragraph No. 2, USWC states that it is a Colorado corporation with its principal place of business in Washington at 1600 7th Avenue, Seattle, Washington. This is not USWC's overall principal place of business. With respect to the remaining allegations of said paragraph, USWC admits the same.
 - 3. Answering paragraph No. 3, USWC admits the same.

- 4. Answering paragraph No. 4, USWC admits the first three sentences of said paragraph. With respect to the remaining allegations of said paragraph, USWC is unaware of the current abilities of the CPE of Pierce County and, therefore, respectfully must deny said allegations upon a failure to have information sufficient to reach a conclusion as to the truth or falsity of said sentence.
- 5. Answering paragraph No. 5, USWC states that the automatic line identification information it provides to Pierce County from its ALI database is provided through a database developed and maintained by USWC and not by Pierce County. Pierce County does assist in the resolution of any identified address error corrections.
- 6. Answering paragraph No. 6, USWC admits the same with the exception that it takes no position on whether the 1985 E-911 system was "not sufficient". In addition, USWC states that its Security Department has in place practices and procedures to insure it complies with Washington law and its tariffs.
- 7. Answering paragraph No. 7, USWC is without information sufficient to develop a belief as to the truth or falsity of said paragraph and since it does not have knowledge as to the current ability of Pierce County equipment it must, therefore, deny the same. However, USWC recognizes that the ability set forth in this paragraph has been represented to the Commission by Pierce County in the past and USWC has no reason to challenge its veracity.
- 8. Answering paragraph No. 8, USWC admits that a request for a declaratory ruling was made, and the WUTC entered a declaratory ruling on the issue of whether Pierce County's use of reverse automatic line identification was a violation of USWC's tariff relating to non-published information, the Washington Constitution and the contract between Pierce County and USWC. The Commission's Order of October 17, 1991 speaks for itself and should be considered in its entirety.

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- Answering paragraph No. 9, USWC denies the same. 9.
- Answering paragraph No. 10, USWC is unaware of the specific statutes and rules by which Pierce County desires to bring its complaint. However, USWC states that the old Washington Administrative Procedure Act, RCW 34.04.413, appears not to be applicable to this case.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

Further answering the complaint of Pierce County and by way of affirmative defenses, USWC states as follows:

- Pierce County's complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
- Pierce County's complaint should be summarily denied since it lacks the requisite signatures for filing a customer complaint in the State of Washington. See RCW 80.04.110.
- 13. Pierce County's complaint has already been ruled upon by the WUTC, and no motion for reconsideration for appeal was filed by Pierce County. Therefore, Pierce County's complaint should be barred.
- Pierce County desired use of USWC's automatic line identification database is a violation of the Washington Constitution as defined by the case of State v. Butterworth, 48 Wn. App. 152, 737 P.2d 1297 (1987).
- 15. Pierce County's desired use of USWC's automatic line identification database would result in a breach of the contract between USWC and Pierce County.

DATED this ______ day of March, 1992.

EDWARD T. SHAW

MARK ROELLIG, Of Attorneys for U S WEST Communications, Inc.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE File No. UT-920225

I hereby certify that I have this day caused to be served one copy of the foregoing document upon the following parties of record by person or by mailing a copy thereof, properly addressed with postage prepaid:

Clyde H. MacIver Miller, Nash, Wiener, Hager & Carlson 4400 Two Union Square Seattle, WA 98101

DATED this $/9^{4}$ day of March, 1992.

LEE ANNETTE FORTIER

EDWARD T. SHAW
MARK ROELLIG, Of Attorneys for
U S WEST Communications, Inc.

U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
1600 Bell Plaza, Suite 3204

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I. RELEVANT FACTS

On or about July 5, 1991, U S WEST Communications, Inc. (hereinafter "USWC") filed a Petition for a Declaratory Order pursuant to RCW 34.05.240 and WAC 480-09-230 with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (hereinafter "WUTC") under Docket No. UT-910785. In this petition, USWC alleged that Pierce County had no right to access USWC's E-911 database for purposes other than identifying, during an emergency E-911 call, the number and address of the instrument from which the call is being placed. In particular, USWC stated that it had become aware that Pierce County was employing its customer premise equipment (hereinafter "CPE") to randomly access USWC's E-911 database in order to obtain names, addresses and telephone numbers contained in the database. USWC contended that this random access was a violation of the

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 Washington Constitution, the tariffs of USWC, and the contracts entered into between Pierce County and USWC.

Due to the potential great injury to citizens of Pierce County, USWC advised the WUTC in its pleadings that it did not desire to totally disconnect Pierce County's service as a result of what it believed to be a violation of the Washington Constitution, USWC's tariffs and the contract. Therefore, USWC requested a declaratory ruling of the WUTC outlining the responsibilities of Pierce County under applicable law, tariffs and the agreement. In particular, in conclusion, USWC stated that it:

. . . requests a declaratory ruling that the policy and practice of Pierce County to "reverse search" USWC's 911 database without a concurrent, live call to the Pierce County E-911 service is in violation of applicable law, USWC's tariffs, and the Agreement between Pierce County and USWC.

Petition of U S WEST Communications, Inc. for a Declaratory Order, Docket No. UT-910785 at 4.

Due to the important issues involved, pursuant to RCW 34.05.240, the WUTC gave notice of the petition and in accordance with WAC 480-09-230(3) called for the submission of a statement of facts upon the matter from Pierce County. In addition, the WUTC authorized Pierce County to submit a memorandum of law in response to USWC's petition. See, Notice of Petition for Declaratory Order; Call for Statement of Fact, Docket No. UT-910785 (July 11, 1991).

On August 12, 1991 the WUTC submitted questions to USWC raised by the response of Pierce County. On or about September 3, 1991 USWC responded to these questions and responded to the Statement of Facts and Memorandum of Law submitted by Pierce County. See, Reply of U S WEST Communications, Inc. and Request for Oral Argument, Docket No. UT-910785. In this pleading, USWC unequivocally stated that it

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was USWC's position that the reverse searches by Pierce County in fact do violate USWC's non-published information tariffs and were a E-911 service not involved, USWC would proceed with disconnection without filing a declaratory order to resolve beforehand the validity of Pierce County's arguments. <u>Id</u>. at 4. In addition, among other things, USWC pointed out how it appeared that Pierce County was employing its reverse search capability to violate the constitutional protections which the Court of Appeals discussed in the case of <u>State v. Butterworth</u>, 48 Wn. App. 152, 737 P.2d 1297 (1987). <u>Id</u>. at 7-8. Finally, USWC identified that the numerous reverse searches conducted by Pierce County appeared to violate its own rules. USWC concluded:

USWC is acutely aware of the WUTC's conservative stance regarding the supposed privacy interests of non-published subscribers. The WUTC has ordered USWC, over USWC's objections, to file a tariff which very narrowly limits the circumstances under which third parties can obtain non-published information. This tariff in relevant part allows non-published information to be provided to a public safety agency only "where calls are placed to an emergency 911 or similar service". There is no rational basis for reading the 911 privacy exception to encompass reverse searches of the database by counties where there has been no contemporaneous call by the subscriber to 911, since there has been no subscriber action on which to base an implied waiver of rights. The tariff forbids Pierce County's conduct.

Id. at 9.

After a review of all of the pleadings submitted, on October 18, 1991, the WUTC granted USWC's request for a declaratory judgment. In so doing, the WUTC stated that:

The Commission grants the petition and declares that the company's tariff does not allow reverse line inquiry access (R-ALI) in the absence of an emergency call imminently

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placed from the subject number. The County is free to challenge the tariff in a complaint before the Commission in a full proceeding in which a complete record can be built and affected parties can participate.

Commission Declaratory Order Interpreting Tariff, Docket No. UT-910785 at 1.

The WUTC went on to enter an Order stating that:

IT IS ORDERED that reverse line inquiry access to information about non-published numbers in U S WEST's E9-1-1 data base, as practiced by Pierce County under its protocol of record, violates the provisions of Item III(B)(2) of U S WEST's Rule and Regulation No. 11 on Original Sheet No. R11-3 of its tariff WN U-24. Under the tariff, the county may use R-ALI to secure information about lines from which 9-1-1 calls have been placed, but the connection has been lost. protocol allowing only that use would comply with the tariff.

Id. at 5.

II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

The Complaint of Pierce County Should be Dismissed Based Upon Its Failure to Comply with RCW 80.04.110.

The laws of the state of Washington prescribe the circumstances under which a complaint can be filed against a These statutes provide in part that: public service company.

> Complaint may be made by the commission of its own motion or by any person or corporation, chamber of commerce, board of trade, or any commercial, mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society, or any body politic or municipal corporation, or by the public counsel section of the office of the attorney general, or its successor, by petition or complaint in writing, setting forth any act or thing done or omitted to be done by any public service corporation in violation, or claimed to be in violation, of any provision of law or of any order or rule of the commission: PROVIDED, That no

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complaint shall be entertained by the commission except upon its own motion, as to the reasonableness of the schedule of rates or charges of any gas company, electric company, water company, or telecommunications company, unless the same be signed by the mayor, council or commission of the city or town in which the company complained of is engaged in business, or not less than twentyfive consumers or purchasers of such gas, electricity, water or telecommunications service, or at least twenty-five percent of the consumers or purchasers of the company's service: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That when two or more public service corporations, (meaning to exclude municipal and other public corporations) are engaged in competition in any locality or localities in the state, either may make complaint against the other or others that the rates, charges, rules, regulations or practices of such other or others with or in respect to which the complainant is in competition, are unreasonable, unremunerative, discriminatory, illegal, unfair or intending or tending to oppress the complainant, to stifle competition, or to create or encourage the creation of monopoly . . .

RCW 80.04.110 (emphasis added).

The undisputed facts in this case are that Pierce County has never registered as a telecommunications company within the state of Washington. In fact, in the declaratory ruling proceeding, Pierce County vigorously denied that the WUTC had any jurisdiction over it. Pierce County's Statement of Facts and Memorandum of Law, Docket No. UT-910285 at 6-7. Therefore, with respect to the complaint filed by Pierce County against USWC's tariff (i.e., "schedule of rates and charges," See, WAC 480-05-040), Pierce County is filing the complaint simply as any other customer of a telecommunications company. Such a complaint must be accompanied by the signature of twenty-four other consumers. As is clear from the complaint of Pierce County, it is not a complaint of twenty-five consumers.

USWC'S MEMORANDUM OF AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS - 5 -MDR00926 U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

In a similar case brought by CTSI of Washington, Inc. against U S WEST Communications, an Administrative Law Judge held that:

The complainant is not a registered telecommunications company. It purchases services from respondent and, in its complaint, argues that the respondent's tariffs are unjust and unreasonable. It urges the Commission to require respondent to amend its tariffs. Such a complaint without the required twenty-five signatures is properly subject to dismissal.

CTSI of Washington, Inc. v. U S WEST Communications, Inc.,
Initial Order Dismissing Complaint, Docket No. UT-910090 at 2
(July 23, 1991), aff'd CTSI of Washington, Inc. v. U S WEST
Communications, Inc., Commission Decision and Order Affirming
and Adopting Initial Order Dismissing Complaint, Docket No. UT910090 (Aug. 28, 1991). Based upon the foregoing, the WUTC
should summarily dismiss the complaint of Pierce County for its
failure to comply with RCW 80.04.110.

B. <u>Pierce County has Failed to Present any Additional</u>
Facts in Its Complaint Which Could be Established in a
Hearing That Would Affect the WUTC's Prior Order.

The Washington Administrative Procedure Act provides for the entering of a declaratory order by an Administrative Agency. This statute provides in part that:

Any person may petition an agency for a declaratory order with respect to the applicability to specified circumstances of a rule, order, or statute enforceable by the agency. . . .

A declaratory order has the same status as any other order entered in an agency adjudicative proceeding. Each declaratory order shall contain the names of all parties to the proceeding in which is it based, the

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 particular facts on which it is based, and the reasons for its conclusions.

RCW 34.05.240(1)(8) (emphasis added).

Pierce County never requested an appeal of the adjudicative decision entered by the WUTC. At this point, it apparently has requested a re-hearing through the process of filing a complaint. The Washington statute relating to re-hearings do not give the authority to the WUTC to allow a re-hearing based upon a petition of an individual customer. RCW 80.04.200 allows for a re-hearing only upon request of "any public service company". Likewise, the WUTC's procedural rules relating to re-hearings specifically indicate that they can only be brought pursuant to RCW 80.04.200 and RCW 81.04.200.

See, WAC 480-09-820(1). Therefore, Pierce County is without statutory authority to request a re-hearing or re-opening of the declaratory ruling entered by the WUTC since it, as a non-public service company, has no standing pursuant to RCW 80.04.200.

Pierce County has also failed to comply with the requirements of WAC 480-09-820 relating to re-hearing which provides that the WUTC will only grant a petition for rehearing:

- (a) If there are changed circumstances injurious to the petitioner since the entry of the final order which were not considered by the commission; or
- (b) To correct defects in the order; or

¹Re-openings apply to situations where the record is closed and the final order has not been entered. These circumstances are not applicable to the dockets <u>sub judice</u>. WAC 480-09-820(2).

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(c) For any good and sufficient cause which, for any reason, was not considered and determined in the original order.

WAC 480-09-820(1)(a)-(c).

Pierce County has not outlined in its complaint, even in the most basic form, any additional or changed facts that in any way would alter the prior decision of the WUTC. Without such allegations, the WUTC should not waste its time to review a decision which has already been adjudicated. See, State v. Dupard, 93 Wn.2d 268, 609 P.2d 961 (1980) (discussing res judicata effect of agency orders).

Under the statutory scheme in the state of Washington, Pierce County should have filed an appeal pursuant to RCW 34.05.514 if it desired judicial review of the decision of the WUTC. However, Pierce County failed to timely perfect its appeal pursuant to RCW 34.05.542. Therefore, any appeal of the declaratory order of the WUTC by Pierce County would now be time barred.

III. CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing, USWC respectfully submits that the WUTC should summarily dismiss the complaint of Pierce County. USWC further notes that Pierce County is not left without a remedy for its complaint under the statutes and rules relating to the WUTC. If Pierce County desires that the WUTC change the current practices of a telecommunications company, it may start the process through a request for a rulemaking pursuant to RCW 34.05.330. Such a rulemaking proceeding, if approved by the WUTC, would allow for comments by all interested and affected parties and would not limit its

application to only the parties involved in an adjudicative proceeding.

DATED this 1911 day of March, 1992.

DWARD T. SHAW

MARK ROELLIG, Of Attorneys for U S WEST Communications, Inc.

USWC'S MEMORANDUM OF AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS - 9 -MDR00926 U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE File No. UT-920225

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LEE ANNETTE FORTIER