



4. I serve as acting President for Native American Telecom, LLC (“NAT”).

5. I serve as acting President for NAT because of the difficult legal environment created for NAT by Sprint.

6. I do not receive a salary or any other form of payment from NAT.

7. NAT’s largest customer is Free Conferencing Corporation (“Free Conferencing”).

8. Free Conferencing has a Marketing Agreement (“Agreement”) with NAT.

9. This Agreement between NAT and Free Conferencing Corporation contains a sliding scale between 75% and 95% of gross revenues to be paid to Free Conferencing depending upon the volume of Free Conferencing traffic that is terminated by NAT.

10. Free Conferencing has never received more than 75% of collected revenues, never intended to receive more than 75% of collected revenues, and following the inception of the litigation with Sprint, agreed to never enforce the provision of the contract to receive more than 75% of revenues.

11. This clause was put in the Agreement because there was an understanding between Gene DeJordy, Tom Reiman, and Free Conferencing that Mr. DeJordy and Mr. Reiman would assemble a diverse network of no less than ten (10) tribes into a tribal telephone conglomerate whereby Free Conferencing would become a customer and direct its customers' traffic, because Free Conferencing does not wish to have too much traffic in any one location (diversification is valued).

12. The sliding percentage scale of 75%-95% was included in the Agreement as a deterrent, or negative incentive, for Mr. DeJordy and Mr. Reiman so that they would not simply help only one or two tribes. In other words, Native American Telecom Enterprise ("NATE") owns 25% of NAT, and if Mr. DeJordy and Mr. Reiman stopped with only one tribal telephone company, then they would receive a diminishing percentage of profit from their ownership.

13. If Mr. DeJordy and Mr. Reiman wanted to receive a greater reward, then they would have to continue to expand the network. This seemed like a good plan because it would help the various tribes, would expand telecommunications to some of the most underserved areas in the United States, would help Free

Conferencing diversify (reduce business risk), and would help to carry out President Obama's mandate and that of the FCC to expand telecommunications and broadband to the underserved.

14. This plan for a Tribal Telephone Network was communicated to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and to the FCC, including Commissioner Michael Copps, during the many meetings that Free Conferencing held with FCC Commissioners and their Staffs.

15. Free Conferencing typically receives between 50% and 80% of revenues collected on its traffic, depending upon the location and risk involved.

16. Free Conferencing does not receive any other remuneration from NAT.

17. NAT keeps 100% of the revenues it receives from other customers.

18. Free Conferencing is responsible for all costs associated with its customer acquisitions, including but not limited to: advertising costs; corporate facilities costs; salaries and employee costs for sixty (60) or more employees; facilities in California, Washington D.C., and Ukraine, Russia; product development costs;

software development costs; customer service costs, regulatory costs, and all other costs associated with customer acquisition.

19. NAT receives 25% of the gross revenues for traffic from Free Conferencing's customers, and bears no risk whatsoever.

20. Free Conferencing Corporation pays NAT "end-user" customer fees in accordance with NAT's tariffs.

21. NAT pays to USAC the appropriate USF tax on all customer revenues.

22. I have no ownership in NAT or Free Conferencing Corporation.

23. Wide Voice Communications, Inc. ("Wide Voice") loaned NAT money to build the telecommunications facilities on the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Reservation.

24. This loan from Wide Voice to NAT is a non-recourse loan and the physical equipment is the collateral.

25. On November 18, 2011, the FCC released its *Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Connect America Fund, WC Docket No. 10-90 et al., FCC 11-161* ("*Intercarrier Compensation Order*" or "*Order*").

26. After the FCC's *Intercarrier Compensation Order* was released, NAT was not required to revise its interstate tariff because NAT had already adopted rates and terms that complied with the *Order*.

27. In fact, NAT's interstate tariff rate is lower than that which it could charge pursuant to the *Order*.

28. NAT provides a computer training facility on the Reservation with free Internet and telephone service to tribal members.

29. The demand for NAT's Internet Library's services is so great that NAT built an additional facility on the Reservation that will serve as a full-service communications center offering free Internet, online education classes, computer classes and instruction, and free telephone access to individuals who would otherwise not have access to even these basic services. This state-of-the-art facility will open later this year.

30. This communications center would have already opened but for the very costly litigation brought by Sprint, consisting of a lawsuit in State Court, a lawsuit in Federal Court, a referral of issues to the Federal Communications Commission, and a

