Case No. 86,957

FILED

SID J. WHITE

MAR 18 1996 BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION CLEPK, SUPREME COURT 2 Ciffel Deputy Sterk 3 DOCKET NO. 920260-TL In the Matter of 4 Comprehensive review of the revenue requirements and 5 rate stabilization plan of SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY. 7 8 VOLUME 1 - MORNING SESSION 9 Pages 1 through 162 10 11 HEARING PROCEEDINGS: 12 CHAIRMAN SUSAN F. CLARK **BEFORE:** 13 COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER JULIA L. JOHNSON 14 COMMISSIONER DIANE K. KIESLING COMMISSIONER JOE GARCIA 15 16 Monday, July 31, 1995 DATE: 17 Commenced at 9:30 a.m. 18 TIME: Concluded at 6:20 p.m. 19 The Betty Easley Conference Center 20 PLACE: Hearing Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way 21 Tallahassee, Florida 32399 22 JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR REPORTED BY: 23 Chief, Bureau of Reporting SYDNEY C. SILVA, CSR, RPR 24 Official Commission Reporters 25

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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EXHIBITS CONTINUED: IDENTIFIED ADMITTED NUMBER (Stanley) Correct Version of Southern Bell's Answer to Interrogatory No. 12 (Stanley) (Late-Filed) Community of Interest Factors for the Remaining Routes for 7-28-95 (Stanley) (Late-Filed) Calculation of Revenue Loss for Additional Routes

PROCEEDINGS 2 (Hearing convened at 9:30 a.m.) CHAIRMAN CLARK: Call the hearing to order. 3 Mr. Elias, please read the notice. 5 MR. ELIAS: Notice issued by the Clerk of the Public 6 Service Commission advises that a hearing will be held in 7 920260-TL, that is the comprehensive review of the revenue 8 requirements and rate stabilization plan of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, today, Monday, July 31st, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in 148 of the Betty Easley Conference Center, 11 located at 4075 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida. 12 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you. We'll take appearances. 13 MR. RICHARD: Mark Richard of three CWA Locals 3121, 14 3122 and 3107. Thank you. 15 MR. CARVER: Phillip Carver on behalf of Southern 16 Bell. 150 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida. 17 MS. WHITE: Nancy White on behalf of Southern Bell 675 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30375. 18 19 MR. DICKENS: Ben Dickens on behalf of the Florida Ad Hoc Committee, 2120 L. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20 20037. 21 22

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MR. BECK: Jack Shreve, Charlie Beck, Earl Poucher,

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MS. KAUFMAN: Vicki Gordon Kaufman, McWhirter,
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MR. BOYD: I'm Everett Boyd of the Ervin law firm, 305 South Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. I'm appearing on behalf of the Florida Mobile Communications Association and on behalf of Sprint Communications Company Limited Partnership.

MR. TYE: I'm Michael W. Tye, 106 East College

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behalf of AT&T Communications of Southern States, Inc. Also
appearing with me is Robin Dunson of the AT&T Law Division in
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MR. MELSON: Richard Melson of the law firm Hopping Green Sams & Smith PA, Post Office Box 6526, Tallahassee, Florida, appearing on behalf of MCI Telecomunications Corporation.

MR. SELF: Floyd Self and Norman Horton of the Messer Vickers law firm, P. O. Box 1876, Tallahassee, Florida, appearing on behalf of McCaw Communications of Florida, Inc.

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MR. ELIAS: Robert V. Elias, and with me Donna Canzano and Tracy Hatch, Room 370 Gerald L. Gunter Building. appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.

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MR. PRUITT: Prentice Pruitt, Counsel to the Commissioners, same address.

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MR. ELIAS: I believe the first preliminary matter to be taken up is Southern Bell's motion to dismiss the proposal filed by the Communications Workers of America.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Elias, I have a motion to dismiss. I have no response to it. Was there one filed?

colleague who attended the prehearing conference that the

motion was to be argued the first thing this morning, and that

is the way the pretrial order was written. As we read it, it

was -- under "Pending Motions" it says it's filed its motion

and -- oh, I'm sorry. The only pending motion was the motion

here, and it said the motion will be addressed at the

beginning of the hearing to allow the parties to respond.

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MR. ELIAS: To the best of my knowledge there was no

MR. RICHARD: It was my understanding from my

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written response filed to the motion.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Richard.

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now, Your Honor.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: The reason we didn't argue it at the prehearing conference was to allow you time to file a

We've just received it so we're prepared to argue the motion

written pleading. MR. RICHARD: I apologize to the Commission. 2 is not the understanding that I had. I wasn't here, 3 obviously, but I take responsibility for my colleague who said 4 that she thought that it was to be argued here when we got the 5 thing, the Prehearing Order, which I'm referring to on the 6 very last page under "Pending Motions." It was our 7 understanding it was to be argued first thing here. 8 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes. But the reason it was not argued at the prehearing conference was to allow time for you 10 to file a written motion, a written response. 11 12 MR. RICHARD: I'm understanding that now. It's not 13 the way we read it. We were told it was going to be taken up 14 here for argument. CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes, that was the intent but it was 15 also put off so you could file a written response. 16 17 MR. RICHARD: I understand. 18 CHAIRMAN CLARK: If that's the case, I'm going to 19 allow Southern Bell to go ahead and take five minutes and 20 argue your motion, and then Mr. Richard, I'll allow you to --If it does help the Commission, we're 21 MR. RICHARD: relying on the same case law they are relying on. 22 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead, Mr. Carver. 23 Thank you, Chairman Clark.

The legal issue here is, of course, whether the CWA

MR. CARVER:

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has the type of interest in this proceeding that would allow them to participate. And whether they are intervening or whether -- (a telephone rings) -- whether they are intervening --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead.

MR. CARVER: Okay. Whether they are intervening or whether they are trying to participate under some other basis, the standard really comes down to the question of whether they are substantially interested.

And the legal standard for substantially interested, or what constitutes a substantial interest, was set forth in two different cases, both of which are cited in our motion, so I'll just touch briefly upon them.

The first one, and the really the most important case, is the Agrico. And it sets forth two different tests to determine if a party is substantially interested.

The first test is whether the party will suffer injury, in fact, which is of sufficient immediacy to entitle them to a Section 120.57 hearing. And the second prong of the test is whether the person had a substantial injury which is of a type or nature which the proceeding is designed to protect.

The second pertinent case that is cited in the motion is the case of Florida Society of Opthomology versus

State Board of Optometry. And in that case there's some very

useful language because the court said specifically that the type of interest that is involved is one that has to be specific and immediate. In other words, the person who wishes to participate in the hearing has to have some sort of interest that's greater than the interest that the general public at large would have.

Now, in the petition that CWA has filed, there's no factual allegation sufficient to meet that standard. Instead, CWA has argued only that under the settlement agreement interested persons may file petitions and that they are an interested person.

I have two responses to that. One, I don't think you can look at the agreement and say that there's anything that would indicate that the parties, by saying "interested person" rather than "substantially interested" intended to lower the standard. Secondly, even if that had been the intent, standing is a legal issue and it's an issue that's properly resolved by the Commission. And I don't believe that the parties can stipulate that someone who would not otherwise have standing does have standing. So again, the standard is still that the CWA must demonstrate a substantial interest.

The other point related to this that I think is very important is that it has to be a substantial interest in this particular proceeding. CWA may have had an adequate interest in some other part of the rate case but this is a discrete

issue; it's being addressed in a separate hearing and the question is whether they have a substantial interest at what is going to occur today.

Finally, if you look at their petition, which is really the test, and you look at the language, there is simply no factual determination, or there's no factual basis that would allow you to make a determination, I should say, that they have a particular specific interest that's greater than the interest of the public at large.

They have filed a proposal that would have as its beneficiary a diverse group of ratepayers, none of whom have any particular or specific connection to the CWA. And in fact, when Staff sent CWA an interrogatory to ask them what their authority was to represent these particular ratepayers, their response was simply that they care. And while that is certainly laudable, it's not enough of a connection to that group to demonstrate that they have an immediate and sufficient interest in this proceeding.

Again, the petition fails to demonstrate that they have that interest, and that the test is what is apparent on the face of the petition. So that's the basis for the motion to dismiss. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Carver.

Mr. Richard.

MR. RICHARD: Yes. I think there are three reasons

why this motion should be denied. One is we do meet the test. Secondly, there's an equitable argument to be made at the late point of which Southern Bell filed it. And third is the way this docket was set up and I'll just go in reverse order.

As this Commissions well knows, this was set up under a stipulation of settlement between the Office of Public Counsel and Southern Bell. It was approved by this Commission in an order in February '94, Order No. 940172-FOF-TL. And in that order it was stated "To the extent not limited herein, the parties or any other interested person shall submit their proposal not less than 120 days."

My clients represent nearly 5,000 telephone workers for Southern Bell in Dade County, Florida. My clients represent twice that number of retirees from Southern Bell from all over the state. My clients, employees and retirees are customers, but more important we're the workers. We're the workers.

Now, if you remember the settlement of this case came out from three dockets: The rate case itself, a typical rate case, alleged sales improprieties and alleged reporting improprieties on maintenance work. Our employees were the ones who were deposed; our employees were the ones who faced discipline and termination for the underlying docket here. In any event, your order approved the settlement which said "or any other interested person." We are sitting here, the only

other interested person. Every other person at this table -- and I stand to be corrected, Commission -- is a party.

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When the notice went out for this hearing for today, it said the purpose of the hearing was not the tariffs, the purpose of the hearing was to hear proposals from any other interested person. That's what your notice said. And we are the only other interested person. We're the only person here, of course, the state and Public Counsel represent the general public at large but everyone else here is a telephone company for the most part or big users. There are no other workers here.

So the first and foremost argument we say to you is that if an agreement was made, and if this Commission approved it in its order, it would be reneging on that agreement to change it now and say other interested persons can't come forward. They have used their language. They drafted it. It must be construed against them. The Commission didn't use the word "any other interested party." They did.

Secondly, we did submit our proposal in February.

February of '95. We were the first one to submit our proposal. Chapter 364, which has been revised as you all know, effective July 1st, indicated specifically this order would stay in effect unless modified. We're unsure of any modification that this Commission has made changing the agreement from any other interested party. Let me address the

equity issue.

I find it very strange that this motion would come up today, to be candid with you. The last unspecified rate case hearing was \$10 million. We participated, we argued in front of you, no one kicked us out and that was privately settled. And in that settlement Southern Bell asked us not to raise the same issue at the next hearing. I represent that to you all. They didn't in that settlement tell us we couldn't be back. No one threw us out last time. If you remember, we asked for a hearing. You all told me I was premature. I ran to the Florida Supreme Court. They said I was dead wrong and you were right, and the hearing went on and we settled privately with Southern Bell on that issue.

Then this hearing comes up. We filed first in February. In March, April, May, June Southern Bell says nothing. They depose our president of our local. We attend depositions, and at the time the prehearing statements were filed by all the parties to this table, including Southern Bell, there were nary a mention of that motion. We all filed our prehearing statements. We spent money, flew up and just days before, I believe, July 12th, and the prehearing conference was July 17th, Southern Bell gives us the motion. Now, we had just settled two motions with them on discovery in good faith. We've not been obstructionist; we're very professional mature players in this arena and we want to be

and continue to operate on that basis. But five days before the hearing, after the prehearing things, this comes in. Five months of discovery depos; clearly their motion is out of order.

Last, but not least, is the issue assuming you believe somehow we have to rise to the substantial interested party, we meet that test. We meet the Agrico -- if that's how it's pronounced -- test. For two reasons. One is under Chapter 120.57 -- I'm not sure and I would propose to you that this may not be proposed agency action, and we may not have risen to a 120.57 hearing where you would even need substantial interest. The reason being that this is just a hearing by virtue of a settlement for you all to hear proposals. Then from there you would decide what you do, and I believe 120.57 would kick in at that point.

Assuming that you all don't agree with that, let's go right into the definition. The definition of a party under 120.57(b) is someone who has a substantial interest, which I believe we have, but before you even get that you have a party by virtue of agency action, regulation or statute that has a right to participate.

If this Commission legally had the right to approve the settlement, which it did, then it had the right by virtue of your inherent plenary administrative and statutory powers to approve it. If you approved it using the words "and any other interested parties," then I have a right under statutory and administrative law to be here. Not because of a direct statutory reference, but because of your inherent plenary powers to approve the settlement, which you did, and you approved the language that said, quote, "any other interested person or party." So that means you set up a duality to come here. You were tasking for two groups, any party or any other interested person. Since you had that power and you did exercise it, I have a right to be here under 120.57. If I don't meet that test, then I'm last, end up where Southern Bell thinks we end up. And that is, I have to show a substantial interest.

And the cases they cited were really cases where people who weren't directly interested showed up to say, "Well, I want to know about environmental permitting." That's the Agrico case. Or I want to know about giving licenses to opthomologists, the other opthomology case.

We're quite different. We're 4,000 workers. We help set policy of this Company through quality circles.

We're shareholders to this Company. We faced constant depositions and accusations from the Attorney General's Office and the Staff here, and understandably so, for alleged sales and billing and reporting improprieties. We hold meetings.

We collect dues. We have researchers. We have lobbists. We worked with the Governor's since-retired Chief of Staff on

364. We maintained an office up here during the 364 battle. We're not just 10,000 communication citizens. We're the employees and we have as much right here as anyone else.

Now, what is our substantial interest? You're going to hear a lot about competition in this docket. Everyone's position is on file. If you rule in such a way that is injurious to Southern Bell, we're the ones laid off. And we have had over 1,000 layoffs throughout our system in the last several yers. Do I need mention any more greater impact than what happens here could directly affect pensions, employment, health insurance. The other persons are here because they think they may not have a competitive edge, and that's fair and I understand that. The damage that can be done to the workforce, I would suggest professionally and politely, would be many times morefold than MCI or Sprint might have out of this, although they have every reason to be here and we understand that.

Secondly, you cannot judge our standing by our proposal. It doesn't matter what we've put in for the \$25 million. That doesn't decide whether we have injury. It's us. We're interested in how this \$25 million is spent. We were here for the 10 million. We prepared to be here for the 48 million. We went to a Supreme Court. We've showed a greater interest and immediacy of injury than anyone else. And the ruling here on the how the 25 million is spent is the

issue. And we have a direct, immediate impact. And we have testimony through Mr. Knowles' deposition that he's been told by the Company however this ruling comes out here, among other issues, directly affects continued employment and the workforce numbers.

So we respectfully submit that one, we meet the substantial injury test. Two, this is very late and unfair to this litigant. We've filed prehearing -- we've done everything on time and in a very, very cooperative manner, and will continue to do so if participating in this hearing is allowed.

And last but not least, and perhaps the most important with this, how can we say to Citizens of the State of Florida that all parties or any other interested person can come forward with a proposal and the one and only interested person in both dockets, this one and the 10 million, is being asked to be kicked out. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you. Mr. Carver, I'll allow you to respond, briefly.

MR. CARVER: As to the standard for substantially interested, I think I've already covered that so I won't cover that again. I do have just a couple of points I'd like to make.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Could I ask you a question?

I'm sorry -- over here.

Does the settlement say "substantially interested" or does it say "interested"?

MR. CARVER: It says "interested." The precise language says "any other interested person shall submit not less than 120 days prior," et cetera, et cetera. So it says "interested" rather than "substantially interested."

I think if you look at the agreement in toto, though, there's really not a basis to reach the conclusion that the parties were intentionally trying to stipulate to some lower standard. I think in the context of the agreement "interested" and "substantially interested" really mean the same thing.

But there's an additional point I think is even more important. And that's that the issue here is "standing", and standing is a legal issue and a party either has it or they don't have it. It's not as if individuals reaching a settlement can stipulate that someone who doesn't have standing to participate in a hearing will be able to.

Ultimately that's always a question for the Commission. And that's why we couched our motion in terms of the pure legal argument because the question is again: Do they have a substantial interest?

The only other thing I want to add -- well, actually there are two other things. One, Mr. Richard makes a great deal out of this equity argument and the notion that I suppose

they should be allowed to participate simply because we filed our motion three weeks ago.

It's true that the motion does test the sufficiency of the pleading and it could have been filed sooner. But at the same time there was outstanding discovery from Staff to CWA that went precisely to this issue. And, frankly, the way we looked at it, if CWA responded to that with a good solid reason to be involved, there just wouldn't seem to be any point to file the motion. So we waited for the responses to the interrogatories and the responses that they filed, and I don't have the precise date, but I believe it was at the end of June, perhaps the 29th, or so, was that as the workers of of the industry they care. That's it. There's no more substance to their response to discovery than that. A little over --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Carver, let me ask you a question. Under 120.52(12)(c) it says "any other person" -- the definition of "party" means "any other person, including an agency staff member, allowed by the agency to intervene or participate in a proceeding as a party."

By referring to "interested persons," have we opened the door to allow them to participate in this proceeding as a party?

MR. CARVER: No, I don't believe so, because, again,
I don't think the agreement was intended to set a different

standard. I think the standard would simply be does someone qualify under 120.57. Now, I'll grant you, there is some ambiguity there. You could look at it as a situation where parties could file something under a 120.52 standard but not participate because they failed to meet a 120.57 standard, but I don't think that makes a lot of sense. And that's why I reached the conclusion that the agreement shouldn't be construed to say that interested persons can necessarily participate, even if they wouldn't meet the standard to have an evidentiary hearing. I think that those two have to be read together.

Again, on the equity argument, my only point here is that we filed this when we did because we were waiting for reponses to discovery. Those responses didn't raise any basis for CWA to be involved and it didn't respond or raise many of the matters that Mr. Richard is raising today.

The final point I want to make is that much of Mr. Richard's argument, I think, goes to the procedural stance of this. That the CWA has an interest in the rate case in general, that they were involved in some prior hearing, that they were involved in the main hearing or prehearing phase of it before the settlement. And it's true, they were involved in all of that and they may have had a substantial interest in that. But again I'll just repeat what I said earlier, which this is a discrete issue, and this is a separate hearing, and

it's a very narrow issue. And I believe the appropriate legal test is whether they are substantially interested in what is going to occur today. What they may have been interested in that took place a year or two years ago or whatever is just beside the point. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Elias.

MR. ELIAS: First of all, Mr. Richard mentioned several times during his presentation a private settlement and I wonder if you would care to share the terms of that settlement agreement with the Commission.

MR. RICHARD: That issue was not objected to at the depositions I feel exactly -- it's permissible for us to go for.

Basically, we had withdrawn our proposal on the 10 million because we wanted an educational community forum set up with that 10 million. There was an argument about whether that was legal or not. And I believe Commissioner Clark raised that. It was very interesting. You all did, actually.

And when we sat down with the Company we exchanged several things. One was we would withdraw the petition. Two, we would agree at this hearing not to raise the same issue; not to ask that the 25 million be used for a citizens information highway program and we haven't. Three, \$5,000 was exchanged in cost to us, fees and cost. Third, and one of the

most important things, we had and wanted a face-to-face meeting with Joe Lacher about 364, and we talked about workers' right and this coming-up hearing. And we were also asked unofficially to call them before we filed this proposal, which we did. I called Robert Beatty, a fine gentlemen and 6 counsel for them, and told them what our plan was. And that's the full extent of it.

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I want to add one other thing. The interrogatories that were sent to us asked us why we think we represent consumers, seniors, public schools; our proposal. That's not the test. The test is whether we will be injured by how this \$40 million is used. So you can't use our interrogatory answer. That's saying judge my interest in this by what I propose. Anybody here could propose reductions in the PBX rates or ESSX rates. It doesn't mean that's their interest.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: If I allow you to go on, I'm going to have to let Mr. Carver --

MR. RICHARD: Okay. My mute button is on.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I guess what I turned to you for was a recommendation.

MR. ELIAS: We do not believe that the Communications Workers of America meet either prong of the Agrico test. There is no injury, in fact, and I do not believe the interest of a labor union versus a regulated utility are one that is within the zone of interest designed to be protected by Chapter 364 and our regulatory responsibility.

This is a rate case. In Chapter 364 there are provided, and we have held, numerous service hearings throughout Southern Bell's service territory to consider the impact on customers and customer comments. The phrase "interested persons" in the settlement agreement is clearly an ambiguity. It could be interpreted to suggest a broader standard for participation than is normally found in Section 120.57 proceedings.

In everything we do here in the forefront is the fact that this agency is an arm of a legislature and that ratemaking is a legislative function. And I'm one of those people that hold dear the notion the right of people to petition their government for redress of grievances is something that should be afforded the broadest possible interpretation.

Not mentioned by the parties, but argued in CWA's motion -- excuse me, Southern Bell's motion, is the Commission's decision in the petition of Florida Power and Light Company and Ft. Pierce Utilities to resolve a territorial dispute where a customer of the Ft. Pierce Utility sought to intervene and was denied intervention based on the provision in our rules that provide for limited customer input in those type proceedings.

I would also cite to the Commission the recently decided -- or the order issued March 13, 1995, in Docket No. 941324, order denying intervention and approving load profile enhancement rider. And in that case Tampa Electric Company attempted to intervene in a proceeding initiated by petition filed by People's Gas System to seek approval of a conservation program. And the basis of TECO's alleged substantial interest was competitive injury. And I think that that case is most analogous to this one, and on that basis would recommend that Southern Bell's motion be granted.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: May I inquire of Mr. Shreve, since they were the main player in reaching this agreement, what their understanding and intention was by the use of the term "interested person"? Would that be appropriate?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think that would be fine.

MR. SHREVE: Commissioner, we had really envisioned allowing everyone to come in that, of course, did have a interest in this. There are specified rate reductions and unspecified rate reductions that were left out there to be determined at a later time. We left that money out there specifically so the Commission would have the ability to take care of the different interests that might come up in the future that we were not totally aware of at that time. And we

viewed it as being, I think, probably more of a widespread interest that could be available to people. We were not able to pin down who we were talking about at that time, but that was the reason for the \$25 million, that we insisted on 5 keeping an amount out there for the Commission to do what they thought was proper in the future as well as the 48 million next year. I think we would have yiewed the interested parties in the widest way, broadest way.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And not intending in any way to be argumentive, but wanting to understand, how do you square that with the case law that essentially says that parties by agreement cannot expand the authority or jurisdiction of an agency?

MR. SHREVE: Well, I don't think we were trying to expand the jurisdiction of the agency. I could see where there would be many customer groups out there that would be individual customer groups that would look for benefits from this \$25 million but that would not cover the substantial interest of the entire public. We did not try and change the jurisdiction of the Commission, but leave it open to all that would have an interest in this, whether it be one person, small run group of people or the customers in their entirety. We were not trying to limit where people were coming in here.

> COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. Thank you. MR. RICHARD: Madam Chairman, may I respond to one

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: We've heard argument. Are there any other questions from the Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: May I ask one more question of Mr. Elias?

Again, kind of playing devil's advocate, it would seem to me that that agreement was drafted by a number of attorneys and that most attorneys who practice in this forum understand the difference between the substantially affected interests standard under Agrico and a lesser standard of interested person. And it would seem to me also then that at least an argument could be made that when interpreting those words that we would have to look to, I guess, the understandings of the parties about that distinction. And my preference would be to -- if there is an ambiguity in that, to interpret it broadly so we do not exclude someone who was intended to be included by the failure of the parties to use the more narrow term of "substantially affected interests."

I guess I want to know what your thoughts are on when we narrowly construe or when we broadly construe, especially an agreement that we accepted and adopted.

MR. ELIAS: I think it's ambiguous. I think the interpretation that you've applied is permissible and acceptable. I put, as I said, considerable weight in the order that was issued concerning Tampa Electrics Company's

intervention in Peoples Gas System's petition. I didn't inquire of the parties, but in reading that agreement time after time after time after time, and knowing the framework that it was put together, I wasn't all that sure that the question was actively considered.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Would you mind if I asked Mr. Pruitt his opinion?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I was going to do that.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Great. Thank you.

MR. PRUITT: The Florida Supreme Court in 1974 says that the test for authority to intervene is whether a private person will suffer an injury differing in kind from the general public. US Steel Corporation versus Save Sand Key Incorporated, 303 So.2d Page 9.

Going maybe a little bit higher than that in the Circuit Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, 1987, said on standing that "American Legal Foundation, a nonprofit legal foundation working to promote media fairness and accountability 'Lacked standing to review FCC's refusal to investigate the Foundation's complaint against a television network.'" That's American Legal Foundation versus FCC, 808 Fed 2d Page 84, 1987.

I think the Agrico case -- I have some notes on it, but it's substantially the same as I've heard presented to you

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today and I think that's still in effect.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Thank you.

Commissioners, frankly, I'm at a loss to remember whether or not it's the presiding officer's responsibility to rule on motions or if we allow the Commission as a whole to do it. But at this point I'm going to rule on the motion and then there's always the opportunity for a motion to overturn it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say that you're presiding and you can do that. It was always my understanding that a motion to dismiss was of a substantial nature that the full Commission needed to rule.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I'm happy to do that. Let's do it that way. I accept your advice on that. In that case, if we're ready, I'm ready to entertain a motion.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Since I thought this was your decision to make I didn't ask any questions, but now that I know I have the responsibility of deciding this, too, I have a couple of questions for our legal counsel.

You started off in your argument concentrating mainly on the Agrico case. And in doing that -- and I know that the gentlemen argued that that standard doesn't necessarily have to apply. I think also in your argument you stated that the parties could not confer or settle and decide that we have standing. My question is do we have the

discretion -- as the Commission, do we have broad discretion in this area or do we have to apply the case law standard because there were some good equity arguments made? There is the ambiguity in the language. But my question is do we even have the discretion even given all of that to apply a different standard?

MR. ELIAS: I believe based on the fact that this agency is an arm of the legislature, that there is more discretion than might be afforded an agency performing strictly executive functions.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So your answer is yes.

MR. ELIAS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That we do have the discretion to apply a lesser standard than that enunciated in the decision you articulated. A different standard than the one that --

MR. ELIAS: Different standard. A broader standard.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And the reason that you did

not apply that or run us through that analysis was what?

MR. ELIAS: The opinion or, excuse me, the order that was issued with respect to Peoples Gas and Tampa Electric I think fairly narrowly construes -- and you have to remember, that was a three-to-two decision -- the standing issue with respect to economic issues before the petition.

Applying that to the facts of this case -- and again

it's a close call, but it was our belief that CWA did not in this instance meet the standard.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioners, I would point out that under 120.52(12)(c), which is the definition of a party, it says "any other person including an agency staff member allowed by the agency to intervene or participate in the proceeding, is a party." And I think -- just sort of indicate how I view this, it seems to me by approving that settlement and incorporating it in a Order we may have suggested that, for purposes of this proceeding, those people who may participate as a party is something less than required by the statute.

We may have done that inadvertently, but I certainly think that's what the wording of the settlement seemed to indicate and had we been focusing on that, we might have done something different. But at this point I think it was reasonable to rely on that phrase in the settlement.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would agree with the

Chairman there. I think that that is precisely what happened
there and I believe that Public Counsel's representation in
this issue is on behalf of all of the people, and Public
Counsel would never assume to represent all of the people of
the state of Florida all of the time. And when Public Counsel
finds itself in conflict Public Counsel steps back from that
role and allows others to participate as well as they always

can participate. And for that reason, I'm a believer that the Communication Workers of America are an affected party, especially in this type of case where we're looking at a settlement that affects so many people. And for that reason I'd like to make the motion to deny Southern Bell's motion.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me just be clear, because I think it's important in how we term them. I would term them as an interested party and one we could authorize to participate. I would not, if it were solely on the basis of substantially interested, I don't think they meet that standard.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. I would agree with you. I would agree with you there. I'm simply believing using Diane's rationale on this, and she certainly convinced me, I think, as well as your understanding, and for that reason I would -- and Mr. Shreve, of course -- for that reason I would move to deny Southern Bell's motion.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I was just going to ask a question about the motion.

motion. But I would like to make a couple of other comments.

One of them is that while the equity arguments were interesting and, you know, sounded good, we're not a court of

equity.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And standing can be raised at any time.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: That's correct. However, on the flip side of that, it would seem to me that this being a rate case, we are wearing our quasi-legislative hat and not our quasi-judicial hat. And under our quasi-legislative hat, we are not bound by the strict terms of Chapter 120, and in fact, are, and have in the past, always applied a broader interpretation of whose interest may be affected. And that's the basis for my second, that I think it is within our discretion.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioner Deason.

commissioner deason: My question basically is that if we allow participation, are we making a decision that they are or are not substantially affected, or are we saying that's not a necessary decision for this case given the unique nature of this case and the nature of the stipulation and the fact that we're in essentially a ratemaking mode, which is basically a legislative function.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: My second was based on the fact that I don't think "substantially affected" is the appropriate test in this quasi-legislative proceeding, but I do not think that they have proven that they are substantially affected. I just don't think they need to.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: We're not making a decision 1 one way or the other. We're just saying for purposes of this 2 case, this hearing, the Communication of Workers of America 3 will be allowed to participate. And we're not making any decision of whether they are or are not a substantially 5 l affected person. 6 That would be my COMMISSIONER KIESLING: 7 understanding of the motion. Perhaps Commissioner Garcia --8 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Absolutely. We're deciding in 9 this case specifically to allow them to participate. 10 we're not defining them as a substantially interested party. CHAIRMAN CLARK: There's been a motion and a second. 12 All in favor say "aye." Aye. 13 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. 14 COMMISSIONER DEASON: 15 Aye. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 16 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 17 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Opposed, "nay." The motion to 18 dismiss is denied. 19 20 Are there any other preliminary matters? MR. SELF: Yes, Chairman Clark. 21 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me start at this end. 22 MR. CARVER: Yes. One other preliminary matter. 23 Mr. Stanley is the only witness who has prefiled both direct and rebuttal testimony. So I'd like to suggest to save time 25

he take the stand one time and that the parties examine him on both sets of testimony at that time.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Any objection to that? Any problem

with the Commissioners? Then we will take his direct and

MR. CARVER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Ms. Kaufman.

rebuttal testimony up at the same time. Thank you.

MS. KAUFMAN: Yes, Chairman Clark, I wanted to let the Commissioners know that at the appropriate time FIXCA intends to make a motion to strike portions of Mr. Hendrix's testimony. I'd be happy to do that now or whenever the Commission --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll take it up when Mr. Hendrix takes the stand.

MS. KAUFMAN: I would request, though, that the Commission, perhaps, deal with the motion before Mr. Gillan takes the stand. In the event that that motion might be denied, Mr. Gillan might have the opportunity to comment on some of the issues that are going to be raised in the motion.

I think it would be clear from the nature -CHAIRMAN CLARK: That seems inappropriate to me,
frankly. I mean if the motion to strike is denied --

MS. KAUFMAN: I'd be happy to argue it now. Without getting into it, we see some procedural and due process problems in the structure of the case. And that's the nature

of the motion. I think it might have a bearing on how -- what you might allow Mr. Gillan to comment upon if the motion is denied.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: May I inquire?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Sure.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Are you suggesting that
Mr. Gillan would address something that is beyond the scope of
his prefiled direct?

MS. KAUFMAN: Yes. I'm suggesting he might have the opportunity to comment on some issues that are raised by Mr. Hendrix that we think are inappropriate in his rebuttal, and that's why we will make our motion to strike. But I thought it might be helpful if that was ruled on before Mr. Gillan took the stand.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: On what basis is -- would there be an opportunity to provide supplemental direct testimony.

MS. KAUFMAN: Well, Commissioner, we don't view it as supplemental direct testimony. We view some of the issues that have been raised in Mr. Hendrix's testimony as inappropriate rebuttal testimony; as issues that should have been raised earlier.

The way the case has turned out, Mr. Hendrix's has raised these issues. He didn't even file direct testimony. He raised them in his rebuttal testimony, and the parties have had no opportunity, which they should have had, to comment on

those issues.

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MS. WHITE: May I make a comment?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: No. Just a minute.

It seems to me that's appropriate argument for counsel to make, not for a witness to provide any sort of additional testimony. Let me go through and see if there's any other preliminary matters. Mr. Boyd?

MR. BOYD: No, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Ms. Wilson.

MS. WILSON: Yes, Madam Chairman.

I would like to request the ability to be excused during the hearing. We're basically monitoring this proceeding. We've not filed testimony. We believe our rights and positions can be adequately represented by the other parties and we'd like to reserve the ability to file a posthearing brief. We feel our resources could be better used in other proceedings.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Your request to be excused will be approved. Mr. Melson.

MR. MELSON: Nothing.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Self.

MR. SELF: Yes. Madam Chairman, at the prehearing conference we discussed having Mr. Maass perhaps taken out of order since he lives in Seattle. Subsequent to the prehearing conference, I've discussed with the parties stipulating his

41 testimony into the record, and the parties waiving cross examination of it. And if this is the appropriate time, I'd 2 3 like to request to do that, and his testimony can then be inserted at the appropriate spot. And when that does occur, I 4 5 do have one blank to fill in in his testimony. 6 CHAIRMAN CLARK: If you would, let's move his 7 testimony into the record when he would normally have taken 8 the stand. MR. SELF: That's fine. Thank you. 9 10 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioners, it's my intention to take up the motion to strike at the time Mr. Hendrix takes the 11 stand and allow you to argue at that point. I think it's 12 inappropriate to use that as a vehicle for providing any kind 13 of supplemental information through your witness. 14 MS. KAUFMAN: That would be fine, Chairman Clark. 15 16 17 I believe Mr. Stanley is the first witness. 18

CHAIRMAN CLARK: If the interest turns out different as a result of your argument, we can take it up at that time.

MR. CARVER: Southern Bell calls Joseph Stanley.

Has the witness been sworn in?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you, very much. Will all of those people who intend to provide testimony in this proceeding please stand and raise your right hand.

(Witnesses collectively sworn.)

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1	JOSEPH A. STANLEY	
2	was called as a witness on behalf of BellSouth	
3	3 Telecommunications, Inc. and, having been duly	sworn,
4	4 testified as follows:	
5	5 DIRECT EXAMINATION	
6	6 BY MR. CARVER:	
7	Q Would you state your full name and bu	siness address?
8	A Joseph A. Stanley, Jr. 3535 Colonnade	Parkway,
9	9 Birmingham, Alabama.	
10	Q By whom are you employed and in what	capacity?
11	1 A BellSouth Telecommunications. I'm a	director in the
12	2 pricing organization.	
13	Q And did you cause to be prefiled in t	his docket both
14	4 direct and rebuttal testimony?	
15	5 A Yes, sir.	
16	Q And the direct testimony consists of	12 pages and
17	7 two exhibits; is that correct?	
18	8 A That is correct.	
19	Q And the rebuttal testimony consists o	f 16 pages and
20	0 two exhibits?	
21	1 A That is correct.	
22	Q Do you have any changes or additions	to your direct
23	3 testimony?	
24	4 A Yes.	
25	Ms. Nancy Sims' letter of July 28th,	1995, to the

Commission amended our original filing to add 36 routes. We have copies of that letter available if anyone needs it.

These additional routes are being proposed at the urging of the Public Counsel and our customers. The routes --

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Stanley, hold up a minute. Is he amending his testimony, this testimony? Am I supposed to be looking at a page or line?

MR. CARVER: It's not so much an amendment to the testimony as an amendment to the plan which would be reflected in the exhibits.

Basically by agreement with Public Counsel, additional ECS routes were added to the plan that we proposed. I doesn't change the substance of his testimony or the reasons that we advocate the plan. But now, rather than there being 252 routes, there are an additional 18 to a route, so there are 36 more. That's what he's trying to communicate. It's just that we've added to the number of routes but substantively there's no change to the testimony itself.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I don't have a copy of that letter.

Are you going to be giving it to us?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: While we're at it, I'm still trying to find the exhibits because they were not attached to the testimony I have.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: There were no exhibits, were there?
WITNESS STANLEY: There were two exhibits. One was

the tariff and the second exhibit was a stipulation and agreement between BellSouth Telecommunications and FIXCA dated March 31st.

MS. KAUFMAN: Chairman, I don't want to interrupt counsel's examination of this witness, I just want to inquire if the letter that was just passed out, is that going to be an exhibit? I'm a little concerned about what has been represented as an amendment to his testimony, and I believe that FIXCA would have an objection to that, and I don't know procedurally how you want to handle it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Carver?

MR. CARVER: I think it's appropriate to handle it either way. Again, it doesn't change the substance of his testimony. It's just increasing the number of routes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let's handle it this way. Is he making any amendments to his written prefiled testimony, direct testimony?

WITNESS STANLEY: No.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. But you're indicating now there are 36 more routes and maybe we should handle this letter as an additional exhibit, which we can mark at the time after we mark the ones that are initially attached to his prefiled testimony.

MR. CARVER: That would be fine.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right.

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1	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead.
2	Q (By Mr. Carver) Mr. Stanley, do you have any other
3	changes to your direct testimony?
4	A No, I do not.
5	Q Do you have any changes or additions to your
6	rebuttal testimony?
7	A No.
8	Q If I were to ask you today the questions that appear
9	in your direct testimony and in your rebuttal testimony, would
10	your answers be the same?
11	A Yes.
12	MR. CARVER: Madam Chairman, I request that the
13	witness's prefiled testimony be inserted into the record as
14	though read, both direct and rebuttal.
15	CHAIRMAN CLARK: The prefiled direct testimony of
16	Joseph A. Stanley, Jr. and the prefile rebuttal testimony of
17	Mr. Stanley will be inserted in the record as though read.
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and the best states

1		Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company
2		Testimony of Joseph A. Stanley, Jr.
3		Before the Florida Public Service Commission
4		Docket No. 920260-TL
5		June 15, 1995
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7		
8	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
9		
10	A.	I am Joseph A. Stanley, Jr. My business address is
11		3535 Colonnade Parkway, Birmingham, Alabama 35243.
12		
13	Q.	By whom are you employed?
14		
15	A.	I am employed by BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.
16		d/b/a Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company
17		(Southern Bell).
18		
19	Q.	Please give a brief description of your background
20		and experience.
21		
22	A.	I graduated from Auburn University with a Bachelor
23		of Science degree in Industrial Engineering and from
24		the University of Alabama in Birmingham with a
25		Masters in Business Administration. I have 27 years

experience in the telephone industry and am 1 2 currently responsible for developing tariffs and 3 pricing for local exchange and toll services in the 4 nine BellSouth states. 5 6 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony? 7 8 A. The purpose of my testimony is to describe Southern 9 Bell's proposal for Extended Calling Service which 10 was filed with the Commission on May 15, 1995. 11 filing is attached as JAS-1. The filing was made to 12 achieve the \$25 million unspecified rate reduction for 1995 as required by the Stipulation and 13 14 Agreement dated January 5, 1994, and the 15 Implementation Agreement dated January 12, 1994. 16 17 0. Please briefly describe the plan that has been filed 18 with the Commission. 19 Extended Calling Service (ECS) is an enhancement to 20 A. 21 existing local exchange service offerings. 22 provides expanded area calling for customers whose 23 community of interest needs extend beyond current 24 local calling areas. ECS provides seven-digit

dialing capability to selected exchanges at rates

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1		which are significantly less than Southern Bell
2		basic toll rates. Calls to ECS exchanges are billed
3		at \$.25 per message for residence customers. For
4		business customers, each call is billed at \$.10 for
5		the initial minute and \$.06 for each additional
6		minute. There is no change in the monthly recurring
7		access line rate for existing local exchange
8		service.
9		
10	Q.	Why did Southern Bell file this plan?
11		
12	A.	The conditions imposed by the Stipulation and
13		Agreement and the Implementation Agreement require
14		an unspecified rate reduction of \$25 million during
15		1995. The rate reduction associated with the
16		implementation of ECS on the routes proposed in the
17		May 15, 1995 filing will more than satisfy this
18		requirement. Further, ECS represents a particularly
19		appropriate service for satisfying this requirement
20		because it is extremely responsive to customer
21		desires and to the economic development needs of the
22		state.
23		
24		ECS is designed to address customer desires for
25		expanded area calling. As a region or community

1	develops, economic and cultural ties expand into new
2	areas. This expansion creates a desire for more
3	widespread communications service. This desire
4	typically manifests itself through extended area
5	service (EAS) requests which come before this
6	Commission. During the last three years alone,
7	forty (40) requests for EAS have been considered by
8	this Commission.
9	
10	The consideration of an EAS request can be a lengthy
11	and costly process. It can also be controversial.
12	If approved, all customers pay the EAS surcharges
13	even though not all customers benefit.
14	
15	Extended Calling Service (ECS), on the other hand,
16	provides a uniform approach to satisfy individual
17	customers in areas where there is a desire for
18	expanded area calling. Further, because a customer
19	pays only if he uses the service, it does not impose
20	an EAS surcharge on customers who have limited or no
21	need for an expanded service area.
22	
23	Southern Bell's customers have indicated their
24	desire for expanded area calling by requesting
25	extended area service (EAS). Currently there are

1	twenty-one (21) requests for EAS service pending
2	before this Commission. As Florida continues to
3	prosper, customers in developing areas outside large
4	urban centers will likely continue to desire to
5	expand their local calling areas. ECS can satisfy
6	many of these customer needs.
7	
8 Q.	How were the ECS routes chosen for this filing?
9	
10 A.	The ECS routes were selected to satisfy customers'
11	community of interest calling needs. These needs
12	are created by such things as where customers work,
13	where they worship, where they shop, where they
14	attend school, and where they receive medical care.
15	These needs differ for different people and for
16	different communities. The following guidelines
17	were used in selecting routes for this filing:
18	
19	1) There was an obvious community of interest,
20	as in the case of the Dade-Broward
21	metropolitan area;
22	
23	2) Traffic studies revealed a significant
24	community of interest;
7 5	

1	3) The existence of local optional calling
2	plans demonstrated a community of interest;
3	
4	4) The inclusion of an exchange was necessary
5	to eliminate leap-frog local calling
6	situations caused by community of interest
7	considerations listed above; and
8	
9	5) Reciprocal routes eliminated the confusion
10	associated with one-way local service.
11	
12 Q.	What other services are affected by this filing?
13	
14 A.	In the past several years, this Commission has
15	worked with Southern Bell to identify the best way
16	to respond to customer needs and desires for
17	expanded area calling. Various solutions have been
18	used at different times and in different locations.
19	As a result, Southern Bell offers many different
20	expanded area calling services, including Optional
21	Extended Area Service, Enhanced Optional Extended
22	Area Service (with four options), Optional Calling
23	Service (Toll-Pac), and Local Calling Plus.
24	
25	ECS represents the evolution of these offerings into

1 a single service that has already been chosen by 2 this Commission several times as an alternative to 3 EAS; i.e., Docket No. 910762-TL, Order No. 4 PSC-93-0305-FOF-TL; Docket No. 911034-TL, Order No. PSC-94-0572-FOF-TL; and Docket No. 920667-TL, Order 5 6 No. PSC-93-0997-FOF-TL. 7 8 This filing introduces ECS on Bell-to-Bell routes 9 where the older services are currently available. 10 ECS should be more advantageous to customers currently subscribing to the services listed above. 11 12 Consequently, these services will be discontinued on 13 the routes where ECS is implemented. 14 15 This consolidation will have benefits beyond the 16 economic considerations for customers and for Southern Bell. Having one uniform plan for the 17 18 state will eliminate customer confusion created by 19 the availability of multiple plans. As customers 20 move from one location to another, they will already be familiar with the service offered. Southern Bell 21 22 will benefit from only having to maintain and administer one plan rather than several. 23 24

25 Q. Do you believe this tariff filing is in the public

1	interest?
2	
3 A.	Yes. ECS was designed to meet those customer and
4	economic development needs for expanded local
5	calling areas which have been expressed in petitions
6	to this Commission, in bills before the Florida
7	legislature, and in customer contacts with Southern
8	Bell employees throughout the state. The plan as
9	filed would provide reduced usage rates to customers
10	in each of the areas which are currently requesting
11	EAS service. ECS offers customers a larger
12	seven-digit calling area, as well as significant
13	reductions in the usage rate for the expanded
14	service area. The opportunities provided by ECS
15	will provide benefits to many Florida subscribers,
16	and at the same time enhance the economic
17	development positions of the more rural counties.
18	
19 Q.	How does the Southern Bell ECS proposal compare with
20	the proposal presented by the Communication Workers
21	of America (CWA) in this docket?
22	
23 A.	The proposal presented by the CWA directs most of
24	the revenue reduction to special interest groups
25	rather than making the reductions available to the

1 majority of Southern Bell customers in Florida. 2 Under the CWA proposal, only \$5 million would be 3 directed to basic residence customers, providing a 4 bill reduction of only about ten cents per month for each customer. The Southern Bell proposal on the 5 6 other hand provides broad based reductions on routes throughout the state. These reductions are 7 available to almost all Southern Bell customers. 8 9 How does the Southern Bell ECS proposal compare with 10 Q. the proposal presented by McCaw Communications in 11 12 this docket? 13 The Petition of McCaw Communications of Florida, 14 A. 15 Inc., which was adopted by the Florida Mobile 16 Communications Association, Inc., presupposes the 17 outcome of an unrelated docket before this 18 Commission. In addition, McCaw's proposal targets 19 the reduction to an even smaller special interest 20 group than the CWA proposal. McCaw's proposal 21 benefits only mobile service providers, while 22 Southern Bell's ECS proposal benefits individual 23 rate payers. Even if McCaw passed the benefits of 24 their proposal on to their individual customers 25 (which has not been suggested by McCaw), Southern

1 Bell's proposal would make benefits available to 2 many more end users. 3 If the Commission approves the Southern Bell ECS 4 0. 5 proposal, should the Commission allow competition on 6 ECS routes? 7 In the Stipulation and Agreement Between BellSouth 8 A. 9 Telecommunications, Inc., and the Florida 10 Interexchange Carriers Association, dated March 31, 1994 (attached as JAS-2), the parties agreed that 11 12 "interexchange carriers may continue to carry 13 traffic on the routes in question that they are authorized to carry." Southern Bell does not object 14 15 to expanding this agreement to include the routes in 16 this proposal, thereby allowing competition on these 17 routes. The Commission need not impose any additional conditions that were not included in the 18 19 original Agreement. 20 Would additional tariff filings be required to 21 Q. 22 implement the Southern Bell proposal? 2.3 24 A. The tariffs that were filed with the Commission No. 25 on May 15, 1995, (see JAS-1) include all the changes

necessary to implement ECS on the new routes. 2 Should this docket be closed if the Southern Bell 3 0. 4 proposal is approved? 5 6 A. This docket should remain open until the rate No. reductions required by the Settlement for October, 7 8 1996, have been approved. 9 10 0. Please summarize your testimony. 11 Southern Bell's May 15, 1995 ECS filing is 12 A. 13 responsive to customer desires for expanded local calling, and more than satisfies the requirement for 14 15 the 1995 unspecified rate reductions pursuant to the 16 Stipulation and Agreement and the Implementation 17 The benefits of Southern Bell's ECS Agreement. 18 proposal would be available to almost all of 19 Florida's Southern Bell customers, whereas the CWA 20 and the McCaw/FMCA proposals would benefit primarily 21 special interest groups. Southern Bell urges this 22 Commission to approve the proposed ECS tariff 23 filing. 24

1

25 0.

Does this conclude your testimony?

2 A. Yes.

-		OCCURRENT BELL INDERIONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
2		REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH A. STANLEY, JR.
3		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
4		DOCKET 920260-TL
5		JULY 10, 1995
6		
7		
8	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
9		
10	A.	I am Joseph A. Stanley Jr. My business
11		address is 3535 Colonnade Parkway,
12		Birmingham, Alabama 35243.
13		
14	Q.	By whom are you employed?
15		
16	A.	I am employed by BellSouth
17		Telecommunications, Inc. d/b/a Southern Bell
18		Telephone and Telegraph Company (Southern
19		Bell).
20		
21	Q.	Have you previously filed testimony in this
22		docket?
23		
24	A.	Yes. I filed direct testimony in support of
25		Southern Bell's proposal to achieve the

1	unspecified \$25 million rate reduction for
2	1995 through the implementation of Extended
3	Calling Service (ECS) on selected routes.
4	
5 Q.	What is the purpose of this testimony?
6	
7 A.	The purpose of this testimony is to rebut
8	certain contentions of AT&T's witness Guedel
9	FIXCA's witness Gillan and Ad Hoc's witness
10	Metcalf. Specifically, I will deal with the
11	following issues:
12	
13	1. Competition will continue to flourish
14	with the introduction of ECS. ECS
15	will not re-monopolize service on
16	routes where it is implemented.
17	2. ECS is a better use of the \$25M rate
18	reduction than the PBX trunks and DII
19	proposals suggested by witnesses
20	Guedel and Metcalf.
21	
22 Q.	Will the implementation of Southern Bell's
23	ECS service foreclose effective toll
24	competition as suggested in the testimony of
25	Mr. Metcalf on page 9 (lines 10 & 11), Mr.

1 Gillan on page 5 (lines 7-10), and Mr. Guedel 2 on page 4 (lines 1-4)? . 3 4 A. Absolutely not. With or without ECS, competition will continue to flourish in the 6 state of Florida. This will happen for two very important reasons: 7 8 9 - Southern Bell can provide only 10 intraLATA service while its 11 competitors can provide the full 12 spectrum of toll services, including 13 intraLATA, interLATA, interstate, and international services. 14 15 - Southern Bell is not the only provider 16 of access service in Florida. 17 18 Q. What is the competitive significance of 19 Southern Bell's being prohibited from 20 offering a full range of toll services? 21 22 A. This prohibition affects Southern Bell's 23 ability to compete in at least three ways. 24 First, Southern Bell's competitors have the ability to offer "one-stop shopping" for all 25

of their toll services. Customers can deal 1 2 with one vendor and have all of their toll 3 usage consolidated on one bill. This gives Interexchange Carriers (IXC) a distinct 5 advantage because of the convenience that it 6 offers to customers. Second, Southern Bell's 7 competitors can allow customers to combine 8 their intraLATA usage with their remaining 9 toll usage to increase the benefit of volume 10 discount plans. We have already seen IXC 11 initiatives which take advantage of this 12 capability. Third, intraLATA toll service in Florida today represents less than 20% of the 1.3 total toll business. Even if Southern Bell 14 could capture the entire intraLATA market, 15 16 which is certainly not realistic, the IXCs would still control over 80% of the total 17 18 market. 19 Mr. Metcalf, on page 9 (lines 13-15) of his 20 Q. testimony, argued that the IXCs cannot 21 effectively compete with ECS because Southern 22 23 Bell's BCS rates are less than switched access rates. How do you respond to this 24 25 argument?

1

The argument is invalid to the extent that it 3 considers only Southern Bell's intrastate switched access rates. The level of these rates is only one factor in an analysis of 5 6 the competitiveness of the ECS market. Other 7 access rates and providers must be considered 8 as well. For example, IXCs which provide a 9 full spectrum of toll services are able to 10 evaluate the economic validity of their 11 offerings on an aggregated basis. Therefore, 12 the combined cost to the IXC of intrastate 13 access, interstate access, and alternative access is the relevant factor that will 14 determine whether an IXC can effectively 15 16 compete for ECS traffic. Additional considerations are provided in the rebuttal 17 18 testimony of Mr. Hendrix. 19 Do IXCs in Florida have viable alternatives 20 Q. 21 for access service? 22 23 A. Today there are seventeen (17) AAVs that are certificated to operate in Florida. 24 These AAVs offer alternatives to Southern 25

1 Bell's access services. Indeed, MCI has 2 publicly stated that they intend to actively pursue alternatives to obtaining access from 3 the Regional Bell operating companies. Alternatives to Southern Bell access are 5 available today and I would expect that the б 7 choices available to an IXC will multiply as a result of the recently passed legislation. 8 10 Q. Are there reasons why re-monopolization of the ECS traffic is unlikely? 11 12 Yes, there is one in particular. The \$.25 13 A. 14 residence rate may be less attractive for customers who make a lot of calls of short 15 duration and distance, when compared to a per 16 minutes charge levied by the IXCs. My 17 exhibit JAS-3 depicts situations in which 18 calls of short duration and distance would 19 cost less than ECS calls. These examples 20 depict another reason why Southern Bell 21 simply would not be able to re-monopolize 22 23 with ECS. 24 In the testimony of Mr. Metcalf, on page 4 25 0.

(lines 13 & 14), and Mr. Guedel, on page 8 1 2 (lines 8-17), they argue that PBX is at a 3 distinct disadvantage compared to ESSXR Service and, hence, a better use of the \$25% rate reduction would be to reduce rates for 5 6 trunks and DID. Do you agree? 7 8 A. No, I do not. The assertion that pricing differences between PBX trunks and ESSX 9 10 Service cause PBX to be uncompetitive with 11 ESSX Service is without merit. My calculations show that Southern Bell's ESSX 12 Service's relative market share has increased 13 14 no more than 1% in the past three years. Given this, it appears that PBX can 15 successfully compete with ESSX Service. 16 also raises serious doubt with regard to Mr. 17 Medcalf's contention on page 4 (lines 18-19) 18 of his testimony that the PBX market has lost 19 "tremendous market share in the last few 20 21 years". 22 Has Southern Bell reduced the price of PBX 23 Q. 24 trunks in the last few years? 25

1 A. Yes. In 1994, Southern Bell reduced the price of PBX trunks and Direct Inward Dialing 2 (DID) by \$35.0M. These reductions included 3 disaggregation of hunting from PBX trunk rates. This was significant because it meant 5 6 that customers could purchase a lower rated 7 trunk for outgoing traffic. Hunting was 8 disaggregated from Network Access Registers 9 (NARs), which are used in the provisioning of 10 ESSX Service. However, the reductions to the 11 PBX trunks were greater than those to NARs, thus working to the advantage of PBX. 12 13 14 Q. Does Southern Bell offer any alternatives to 15 buying PBX trunks? 16 Yes. We offer MegaLink^R Service. MegaLink 18 Service consists of a "pipe" that contains 19 the equivalent of 24 trunks. A customer can 20 buy the pipe and then pay to activate the 21 individual trunks as they are needed. The 22 pricing advantages relative to PBX trunks can 23 be significant for a customer with higher traffic volumes. Overall demand for 24 25 MegaLink Service has been strong in Florida

with sufficient units sold to handle over 1 2 53,000 PBX trunks. 3 4 Q. Do you agree with Mr. Metcalf's assertion 5 that changing the pricing relationship between PBX trunks and ESSX Service would result in a more active and competitive 7 market? 9 10 A. This is already one of the most No. 11 competitive markets in the telecommunications 12 industry, and it has been for many years. The competition is not typically between a 13 14 single PBX proposal and an ESSX Service 15 proposal. Rather, it is between multiple PBX 16 proposals from multiple vendors and, 17 possibly, an ESSX Service proposal. With a 18 market share less than 12%, ESSX Service 19 cannot possibly be considered the leader in this market. It is simply not reasonable to 20 21 expect that changing the pricing relationship 22 between PBX trunks and ESSX Service would 23 have such a profound effect. In my opinion, nothing would happen beyond what is already 24 25 happening today.

1		
2	۵.	Will the new telecommunications legislation
3		have an impact on the relationship between
4		PBX trunks and ESSX Service pricing?
5		
6	A.	Yes. Implementation of the legislation will
7		mean that other companies will likely enter
8		the local market and offer alternatives to
9		our PBX trunks. In addition, the recent
10		filing in Georgia of MFS Intelenet of
11		Georgia, Inc. (exhibit JAS-4) indicates that
12		certain competitors are willing and able to
13		provide their version of our ESSX Service.
14		
15		We may need to make changes to the prices of
16		our services as this competition develops.
17		However, we need to carefully monitor how th
18		market is moving and then determine which
19		services, if any, need to be adjusted. For
20		example, to simply reduce PBX trunks in all
21		rate groups might not be the right answer,
22		especially since we would expect significant
23		competition to occur in larger cities.

24

25 Q. If the Commission chooses to apply the \$25M

1 reduction to trunks and DID, who would 2 benefit? £ 4 A. The main benefit would be to large customers who would see their rates reduced. vendors could also benefit in that they would be better positioned to capture a portion of 7 the ESSX Service market share. Southern Bell 8 could benefit somewhat if significant 9 10 reductions occurred in markets that AAVs are 11 likely to enter. 12 Both Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Guedel, the AT&T 13 Q. 14 witness, gave limited support to McCaw's 15 proposal to use the \$25M to reduce mobile 16 service rates. Would this be an appropriate direction for the Commission to pursue? 17 18 No. As I indicated in my direct testimony, 19 A. this issue is already being addressed in an 20 21 unrelated docket. There is no reason to also consider that proposal in this docket. In 22 addition, the McCaw proposal is simply 23 another type of access reduction. 24 25 Order issued by this Commission approving the

1	agreements between the parties sets out
2	access reductions as follows:
3	7-1-94 \$50M
4	10-1-95 \$55M
5	10-1-96 \$ <u>35M</u>
6	TOTAL \$140M
7	Given the substantial amount already targeted
8	to access reductions, I believe it is very
9	appropriate to implement the proposed
10	Expanded Local Calling reductions, which are
11	responsive to expressed customer needs.
12	
13 Q.	Let's turn now to the ECS plan itself. What
14	is your assessment of Mr. Metcalf's portrayal
15	of ECS as a form of local measured service?
16	
17 A.	The ECS plan does not change either the
18	dialing pattern or the rates for calling
19	within a customer's existing local calling
20	area. Customers with no need to make calls
21	over a new ECS route will see no change.
22	No aspect of ECS imposes local measured
23	service on any part of a customer's existing
24	bill.
25	

1 Q.	How do you respond to concerns expressed by
2	the testimony of Mr. Metcalf on page 9 (line
3	5) and Mr. Gillan on page 9 (lines 10, 11 &
4	19) regarding the fact that ECS is mandatory
5	and requires seven digit dialing?
6	
7 A.	ECS is mandatory in the sense that it is the
8	only calling plan Southern Bell will offer
9	over certain routes. However, unlike
.0	mandatory Extended Area Service (EAS),
.1	customers only pay when they make calls. ECS
.2	has already been implemented on a number of
.3	routes in Florida. It has been well accepted
	by the Commission and by customers.
.4	by the commission and of caseomers.
.5	
.6	Likewise, seven digit dialing has been
.7	utilized on all existing intra-NPA ECS
.8	routes, just as it has with EAS. Again, the
.9	plan has been very well received. We believe
0	the great majority of customers will welcome
1	seven digit dialing over the affected routes.
2	
3	There is an alternative for customers if ECS
4	simply does not meet their needs. That
:5	alternative is called competition. Our
	-

27. 13. 9E

1	competitors offer 10xxx dialing today and
2	will very soon be able to offer 1+ dialing.
3	While ECS offers a slight dialing advantage,
4	it has the disadvantage of not allowing
5	customers to aggregate their usage and take
6	advantage of the resulting discounts and
7	convenience. Seven digit dialing does not
8	give Southern Bell the insurmountable
9	competitive edge that intervenor witnesses
10	suggest.
11	
2 Q.	What is your opinion regarding the proposal
.3	of Mr. Gillan on page 3 (lines 12-13) of his
.4	testimony that the Commission should use the
.5	interim refund mechanism outlined in the
.6	stipulation rather than implementing Southern
7	Bell's ECS proposal?
.8	
9 A.	It is unnecessary for the reasons outlined
0	earlier in my testimony. In addition, over
1	the past few years Southern Bell has
2	experienced a substantial amount of customer
3	interest in EAS. ECS has already been used
4	in Florida to address EAS needs. ECS has
5	been well received by both the Commission and

_		and broatness a scandardized and
2		lasting approach. It will cut EAS requests
3		substantially if not totally eliminate them.
4		A customer refund will do nothing to satisfy
5		these demands. ECS is in the customers
6		interest and should be implemented using the
7		\$25M rate reduction.
8		
9	Q.	Would you please summarize your testimony?
10		
11	A.	Intervenor witnesses have objected to ECS as
12		a re-monopolization of the intraLATA market.
13		Southern Bell, with only the ability to serve
14		the intraLATA market, simply cannot exert
15		this kind of market power. Interexchange
16		carriers have the ability to aggregate their
17		traffic and utilize sources other than
18		Southern Bell for access. The ability to do
19		these two things, combined with the
20		additional flexibility that will be available
21		to IXCs due to the new legislation allows the
22		IXCs to fully compete with Southern Bell.
23		
24		Intervenor witnesses suggested rate
25		reductions to other services to fulfill the

*	323M rate reduction. None of the proposals
2	made by these witnesses will benefit as many
3	customers as will ECS. ECS meets customer
4	demand for expanded calling, while only
5	affecting the customers that make the calls.
6	It offers the advantage of a very attractive
7	rate, without unduly penalizing customers
8	that do not need it.
9	
10	ECS is in the interest of a great number of
11	Floridians. It offers benefits to more
12	customers than any proposals submitted by
13	other witnesses. I urge the Commission to
14	approve the ECS plan as filed by Southern
15	Bell.
16	
17 Q.	Does this conclude your testimony?
18	
19 A.	Yes, it does.
20	
21	
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23	
24	
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Q (By Mr. Carver) Mr. Stanley, could you please summarize your direct testimony?

A Yes, sir.

The purpose of my direct testimony is to describe Southern Bell's filing of extended calling service. I'll refer to that as ECS, extended calling service. This was filed to achieve the unspecified rate reduction of \$25 million for 1995 as required by the Stipulation and Agreement dated January 5, 1994, and the Implementation Agreement dated January 12, 1994.

offerings. It provides expanded area calling to customers whose community of interest needs go beyond current calling areas. It offers seven-digit dialing to selected exchanges. Residential customers pay 25 cents per message; business customers pay 10 cents for the first minute and 6 cents for each additional minute.

ECS was filed in an attempt to be responsive to EAS calling needs and desires of our Florida calling. The level of EAS calling activity in Florida has been very significant for some time. The Commission has considered 40 requests for EAS in the last three years alone. My testimony indicates that there are 21 requests currently pending. There have been three more since my testimony was filed, so actually there are 24 pending right now.

Over the years a number of different types of calling plans have been put in place in Florida in an attempt to be responsive to EAS calling needs. The result is that we have now a lot of varying types of plans and we have no single standardized approach for all of Southern Bell territory in Florida.

ECS really represents the evolution of these various plans that have been filed. It's already been chosen several times by the Commission as an alternative for EAS. The most notable example is the implementation earlier this year of ECS on several Dade/Broward County routes.

The Commission approved ECS for these routes after the Florida Interexchange Carriers Association and Southern Bell agreed to a stipulation wherein ECS would be implemented on the routes in question as a local seven-digit calling plan. The current ECS proposal is identical to the one approved for the Dade/Broward County routes.

Customers have expressed their desires for EAS
through petitions to this Commission, contacts with the Public
Counsel and contacts with Southern Bell. If approved, ECS
will do much to satisfy these EAS desires. It will benefit
residential and small business customers alike across the
state. It will meet those needs with a convenient seven-digit
calling plan that offers attractive rates but does not, as
does flat rate EAS, charge customers that do not really need

the expanded calling.

5 |

If not approved, there will be a lot of disappointed customers. I believe it will be particularly hard for our residential customers to understand that the 25 million is used to benefit strictly large business customers. Southern Bell believes ECS is the right plan for utilization of the \$25 million, and we're hopeful that the Commission will approve it as filed.

- Q Does that conclude the summary of your direct testimony?
 - A Yes, it does.
- Q Mr. Stanley, could you please summarize your rebuttal testimony?
 - A Certainly.

The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to deal with proposals of other witnesses in this proceeding. In particular, I deal with two issues. First, ECS will not foreclose effective toll competition for two reasons.

Southern Bell can only provide intraLATA service, whereas our competitors can provide the full spectrum of toll products, including intraLATA, interLATA, interstate and international. This gives our competitors the ability to offer the convenience of dealing with one carrier. Equally, if not more important, it lets them combine all usage and give volume discounts based on the total toll usage that a customer has.

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ΤO

The second reason that ECS will not, in my opinion, foreclose toll competition relates to the contentions of other witnesses that their companies simply cannot compete with ECS because ECS rates are less than switched access.

Jerry Hendrix deals with whether ECS rates are, in fact, less than switched access. However, I point out in my rebuttal that the cost of our access to an IXC is a function of much more than an LEC's intrastate access rates. Just as an IXC can bundle its toll offerings and base its volume discounts on a customer's total usage, it can also bundle intrastate and interstate access and evaluate a product based on its total profitability.

In addition, there are currently 17 alternate access venders certificated to offer service in Florida. These AAVs offer alternatives to purchasing access from Southern Bell.

As a result of the recently passed legislation, these options are likely to increase significantly.

A second major issue I deal with relates to the question of what is the best use of the \$25 million? Other witnesses argued that a better use of the 25 million would be to reduce PBX trunk rates.

I consider ECS to be a better choice than trunk reductions for the following reasons. PBX trunk reductions would only benefit large users and large companies. They would do nothing for residential and small business customers.

Secondly, trunk NARs and hunting just received a \$35 million decrease in 1994.

Third, PBX customers can buy MegaLink as a substitute for flat rate trunks. Not only can they, but they are buying it. As of May 1995, 53,000 PBX trunks are provisioned to be a MegaLink. There are only 80,000 provisioned to be flat rate trunks. So one can easily see that MegaLink is apparently a viable alternative.

Fourthly, ESSX, by my calculations, has less than a 12% market share. That market share has increased no more than 1% in the last three years. In other words, it's gone from about 11 to about 12. That's market share. With this low of a market share, it's unreasonable to argue, for whatever reason, that PBX can't compete with ESSX.

Fifth, with the new legislation an alternative local exchange company can itself offer ESSX or CENTREX. MFS and TeleNet has filed for CENTREX service in Georgia. The offering appears to be a central-office based offering like ESSX. If ESSX truly has the advantage that other witnesses argue, then we can expect a rush of ALECs to provide ESSX service.

Lastly, I repeat and remphasize my first point and and it's this, I think very important: PBX trunk reductions will only benefit large users, and they just received a \$35 million decrease in 1994.

Florida PBX trunk rates in comparison of those in other BellSouth states are already some of the lowest in the region. A reduction at some point as competition develops may very well be appropriate, but it's not currently the best use of the \$25 million. ECS, on the other hand, benefits residents and business customers. It is responsive to EAS calling needs. It will, I believe, go a long way toward resolving the numerous requests for EAS that this Commission continues to receive.

- Q Does this conclude your summary?
- A Yes, it does.

13 l

MR. CARVER: Chairman Clark, I'd like to request that the witness's exhibits be marked for identification.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll mark the exhibits now.

MR. CARVER: We have two exhibits to his direct testimony, JAS-1, that's the ECS tariff filing; JAS-2 which is is the stipulation and agreement between BellSouth Telecommunications and FIXCA.

There are also two exhibits to his rebuttal testimony. The first one, JAS-3 is a document entitled "Residence Calls Cheaper with IXC Toll," and the second exhibit to his rebuttal testimony is JAS-4, which is "Tariff of MFS InteleNet of Georgia, Inc." And then as the fifth exhibit I would like to have the supplemental filing along with the letter dated July 28th, 1995.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. JAS-1 will be identified as Exhibit 1. JAS-2 will be identified as Exhibit 2. 3 be identified Exhibit 3, and JAS-4 will be identified as Exhibit 4. And JAS -- the letter to the Commission Clerk from Nancy Sims, with additional ECS routes attached will be Exhibit 5.

(Exhibit Nos. 1 through 5 marked for identification.)

The witness is available for cross MR. CARVER: examination.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Beck. Oh, excuse me. Mr. Richard.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICHARD:

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Mr. Stanley, under your proposal isn't it true that for three-minute calls in the extended calling service area that businesses will pay less than residential users?

Yes, that's true. I think a business customer would A 19 pay 10 cents for the first minute, 6 cents for each additional minute. So for a three-minute call a business customer would pay 22 cents. They would continue after the 23 minutes to pay 6 cents a minute. A residential customer will pay 25 cents for unlimited calling.

So for three-minute calls the business customer Q would have a better break than the residential?

1	A For a three-minute call, that's correct.
2	Q Do you have any data that indicates what the average
3	length of call would be for businesses besides what we've
4	seen?
5	A The average length of call for a business customer,
6	I believe, is about 2.2 minutes, and I think it's 4.2 for a
7	residential. I believe that's correct.
8	Q Now, isn't it true that the original settlement that
9	caused rise for this hearing came about in part because of
10	alleged sales improprieties and maintenance reporting
11	improprieties?
12	MR. CARVER: I'm going to object. What's the
13	relevance of that?
14	MR. RICHARD: I'm going to connect it up in a
15	minute. They are using this to enhance themselves and not the
16	very people that were injured. I think I can ask the
17	question.
18	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Would you repeat the question,
19	please?
20	Q (By Mr. Richard) My question is isn't it true that
21	the settlement that gave rise to this hearing today came about
22	in part because of Southern Bell settling accusations of
23	alleged sales improprieties and maintenance reporting
24	improprieties?
25	A I was not a party to that settlement. I can't

really get into --

3 |

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Your attorney has objected and I have not yet ruled on that. Go ahead, Mr. Carver.

MR. CARVER: Whatever was at issue in that prior proceeding has been settled. It's not an issue here. The purpose of this hearing is simply look at the \$25 million reduction that has been agreed to and determine how to apply it. I believe that counsel is trying to inject irrelevant matters into this apparently to prejudice the Commission. It's just not an issue.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Richard.

MR. RICHARD: Your Honor, the public was told that part of the settlement caused an Attorney General's investigation to go away, Public Counsel, Public Service Commission investigation; and they threw \$25 million into the pot. We don't think that money should be used in a way that in the end helps the Company get a leg up on other competitors necessarily. I just want to explore that. And I think I have a right. He raised --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: You need to tie up for me why it is relevant.

MR. RICHARD: Why is it relevant? Because you all approved a settlement, called off investigations when they put money on the table called \$25 million. It would at least imply to the public at large, as reported in the newspapers

and Commission issuances, that part of the settlement was to let these investigations be dropped in exchange for the money. We think that implies that maybe that would be a consideration for you that these monies should be used in a way to carry on that good faith effort to end everything. The public didn't walk away from all of these allegations and everything to sit there and have the Company use the money in ways -- well, they can use it any way you all approve. But I think one of your considerations has to be does this serve the purpose of the settlement. There had to be a purpose to it or you all wouldn't have approved it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I'll allow the question.

MR. RICHARD: I'll be brief on this topic.

Mr. Stanley --

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MR. CARVER: There's a question pending, is there not?

MR. RICHARD: But I think he answered it. And then -- he said he wasn't aware of the settlement.

MR. CARVER: Were you through with your answer, Mr. Stanley?

witness stanley: I'm not really -- was not a party to all of the issues that you were talking about. I can't really address that directly.

Q (By Mr. Richard) Okay. My question is when comparing yourselves to a competitor on intraLATA telephone

1 calls that will be made if this tariff is adopted, will there 2 be any dialing differences between your customers and the 3 customer of a competitor if this is adopted? 4 Customers would dial on a seven-digit basis for ECS. 5 Right -- I'm sorry. 6 Α If someone chooses to use a competitor's offering 7 they would dial, I would think, on a 1+ basis. 8 Do you have any studies to indicate whether that 9 will cause customers to stay or leave the company, meaning Southern Bell? 10 11 A No. 12 Because -- do you have a position on whether or not 13 having to do 1+ versus seven-digit impacts customer loyalty in 14 switching to other carriers? 15 I think it's going to be an individual thing. 16 customer-by-customer thing. It depends on whether or not they **17**| are getting the benefits from the volume discounts that the other carriers can offer. 18 l From a personal standpoint, if that offsets -- if I 19 can get a better deal doing that, I'd probably go with them. 20 21 Q Let me ask you this, sir. Don't you think that if 22 the Commission adopts this plan as proposed with the ECS, that, in fact, that will give Southern Bell a competitive 23 advantage over others in the same area? 24

I think the rate is a very attractive rate.

25

A

filing it in response to expressed EAS needs. You know, whether we had 1+ -- a 1+ order or not, I think it would be the appropriate thing to do. As far as whether or not it gives us an advantage, I think it really depends on what the carriers offer in response to that.

2 |

Q And you're telling us that Southern Bell has never done a study to indicate whether customers will switch if they have to dial more digits?

A I don't know that I have seen a conclusive study on that. There's been speculation one way or the other on it.

Q Do you understand that this \$25 million is to be used in any way to enhance Southern Bell's position or was it from the perspective of the consumers?

A I think we derive some benefits from it. I think certainly customers derive benefits from it because of the EAS requests we've seen. As I pointed out in my testimony, there's been a lot of EAS activity in Florida for some time. I think this responds to it. I think it's very much in the customers' interest as far as what they want. We get some things out of it, too. Namely, it's a better plan to administer. It's much easier to administer from a billing standpoint. It's much easier for our service representatives to deal with a more consistent plan across the state instead of having to deal with the multiplicity of plans that they have to deal with today. Quite frankly, I don't know how they

keep up with all of them.

Q Now, in your direct testimony you indicated there were two reasons why you thought this plan was beneficial.

One was it would help the economic development of the state of Florida. Sir, do you have any studies that indicate that your plan would help with the economic development of the state of Florida?

A I don't have any studies, but apparently the people out there think it will judging from the amount of interest that we have.

Q You also said this plan was designed in response to customers' desires. Do you have any studies that definitively show the customers' desires on your particular ECS proposal?

A With the number of filings that we have had for EAS calling needs, and the amount of interest that we have had in that, I don't know what better study do you need than that kind of data.

- Q But you don't have a scientific study?
- A Well, I don't have a scientific study?
- Q Uh-huh.

A Again, with the amount of interest we've had -- it's inconceivable that anyone would argue there's not an interest in expanded calling in this state. It's inconceivable to me that anyone would argue that.

You didn't conduct a study among the --

over the next year on a monthly basis under your plan? 1 I haven't calculated that. 2 How much would the average business consumer save on 3 a monthly basis over the next year of your plan? 4 The average business. You know, that kind of 5 A information you could calculate, I suppose, but I haven't 6 calculated it. 7 You talked about the new Bill 364 and the 8 0 competitive environment in your summary before. Do you 9 remember that? 10 A 11 Yes. Do you know if the new bill is even applicable to 12 this proceeding under the savings clause language? 13 I really don't know. 14 A Okay. On Page 7 of your direct testimony you 15 Q indicate that the ESC plan on Bell-to-Bell routes will 16 generate savings because of consolidation of different 17 methodologies. Do you remember that? 18 MR. CARVER: Could we have a line reference? 19 MR. RICHARD: Line 15, Page 7, Mr. Stanley. 20 21 WITNESS STANLEY: Okay. You indicate at Line 21 that "Southern Bell will 22 Q benefit by having to maintain and administer one plan rather 23 than several," correct? 24 25 That's correct.

1	Q Isn't there a savings associated with this
2	consolidation?
3	A I think there very well could be, yes.
4	Q And have you quantified how much that savings is?
5	A No.
6	Q And would you be willing to pass that savings on to
7	the ratepayers?
8	A Well, our proposal is to put this plan in, and
9	there's a certain amount of revenue give-up. We're giving the
LO	revenue up we're meeting the revenue give-up requirements,
11	the \$25 million, and I think that we're more than meeting
L2	those, as it turns out.
13	Q But you have to give up the 25 million no matter
L4	what. It's just a question of how?
L5	A That's correct.
۱6	Q Does the Company have a position of whatever savings
L7	are associated with the consolidation as whether that will be
18	passed on in addition to the \$25 million.
19	A That additional amount there has not been
50	specifically quantified. I think the give-up that we're
21	proposing beyond the 25 million would more than offset that.
22	Q Now, on the letter that just got put in as a
23	late-filed exhibit, I think, you indicate that you're adding
24	an additional \$6 million worth of revenue refunds?
≥5	A That's approximately correct, yes.

1	Q	Is the Company pledging that \$6 million regardless
2	of the Co	mmission's outcome on the \$25 million proposal?
3	A	No.
4	Q	So that only goes into effect if the 25 million is
5	adopted?	
6	A	That would go into effect if the ECS proposal is
7	adopted fo	or the routes that we have proposed.
8	Q	Is it not true that the Company has plans to
9	implement	this ECS regardless of the outcome of this docket?
10	A	Do we have plans to implement it regardless of the
11	outcome?	
12	Q	Yes.
13	A	No. No.
14		MR. RICHARD: I have no further questions.
15		CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Richard. Mr. Beck.
16		MR. BECK: Thank you, Chairman Clark.
17		CROSS EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. BEG	CK:
19	Q	Mr. Stanley, I'd like to start by asking you some
20	questions	about Exhibit 5, which is last Friday's letter
21	A	Certainly.
22	Q	which was sent to the Commission.
23		Do the additional routes that Southern Bell is
24	proposing	affect, first of all, Palm Beach County, do they
25	not?	

1	A Yes, a number of them do; that's correct.
2	Q Prior to last Friday's filing there were some
3	exchanges in Palm Beach County that could not call all other
4	exchanges in Palm Beach County; is that correct?
5	A That's correct.
6	Q With your filing on Friday, this will allow all
7	exchanges in Palm Beach County to call all other exchanges in
8	the county? Is that right?
9	A Yes. That's my understanding.
10	Q In addition to that, you have some routes for Delra
11	Beach and Boynton Beach, do you not?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Could you tell the Commission where Boynton Beach
14	and Delray Beach are located?
15	A I'm not sure if I can. I'll try. (Pause)
16	Q Let me ask it this way: Are those two exchanges in
17	the southernmost portion of Palm Beach County?
18	A I believe they are, yes.
19	Q With your filing on Friday, this will allow, first
20	of all, Boynton Beach to call into Broward, all of Broward
21	County, will it not?
22	A I believe that's right.
23	Q Prior to Friday's filing, how far could Boynton
24	Beach call?
25	A I'm not sure.

1 Q Did they have Fort Lauderdale, for example, before 2 Friday's filing? 3 Α I don't think they did. I don't think they had calling into the southern county there. 5 Q This will also allow Delray Beach to call down 6 through all of Broward County, will it not? 7 I believe that's right. Those -- yeah, I believe 8 that's right. 9 0 Southern Bell implemented ECS calling between a 10 large portion of Dade and Broward Counties in January of '95, did it not? 11 A 12 Yes. 13 Do you know whether the proposal for ECS calling was 14 originally ordered as in a PAA order by this Commission? 15 you know the history behind the ECS calling on those routes? I know some of the history of the ECS calling in 16 Α 17 general, how it came about, I think, because we had routes in 18 prior to that. I'm not sure of all of the history. I know a little bit about the history of the Dade/Broward. 19 20 Do you know whether that was originally issued as a 21 PAA order by the Commission? 22 Α Help me with PAA order. 23 0 Proposed agency action. 24 A I don't know. 25 But in any event, that was part of the agreement Q

Southern Bell entered into to settle the rate case, was to implement calling on those routes, was it not? 2 That's my understanding, yes. 3 But that didn't include all of Dade and all of 4 0 5 Broward, did it? That's correct. Α 6 7 With your filing in this -- for this rate reduction you'll complete the calling between Dade and Broward County, 8 will you not? 9 10 That's correct. 11 What has been the customer's response to the ECS plan you put into effect between most of the parts of those 12 counties? 13 14 Α Customer response as far as I can see has been very good. I'm not aware of -- I'm not aware of any negative comments on it whatsoever. I've seen -- I quess I have -- did 17 see some articles talking about some -- what I would consider minor aspects of the offering but I have seen no major criticism of it. 19 20 You mentioned you're familiar with some of the background to ECS in general in Florida? 22 Α Yes. 23 Would you describe that? Q 24 I know it started -- we started putting some ECS Α

routes in. The Commission ordered those routes back in, oh, I

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quess the last one to two years. My recollection is that the initial one was put in for GTE, and for some time there we would have situations where a particular exchange might ask for flat rate EAS. That particular exchange might not meet the calling requirements for flat rate EAS and the Commission, on several occasions, went ahead and ordered ECS on those routes where they did not meet the criteria for flat rate EAS. And the ECS for GTE, was that primarily between

- Tampa and St. Petersburg?
 - I'm not sure. Α

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- Do you know whether GTE proposed 25-cent calling on those routes?
- It was my understanding that they did. Now, I could A be wrong but I thought they proposed -- I thought they proposed 25 cents, at least for residential customers. don't know --
- Would it surprise you to learn that the Commission changed GTE's plan to have 25-cent calling for residential customers?
 - Let me back up and say what I do know about that.
- I know that 25 cents went in for GTE. Now, exactly how it came about in terms of what GTE proposed versus what the Commission ordered, I'm really not sure of.
- What effect, in your opinion, would ECS calling have on economic development between the affected routes?

I think it will have a positive influence. What we 1 see is we see EAS calling requested because customers want to 2 be in a position to expand their calling. As communities 3 grow, they want to be able to call their doctors, their 4 I hear this in other states as well as Florida. 5 do tend to see more EAS requests out of Florida and perhaps 6 one other state than I do anywhere else in the region. 7 a lot of demand for that where customers simply want to have 8 9 the expanded calling. I think EAS satisfies that and I think the beauty of 10 it is it does it without flat rate. If you put flat rate in, 11 everybody gets an increase and everybody doesn't necessarily need the expanded calling. This puts a very attractive rate 13

everybody gets an increase and everybody doesn't necessarily need the expanded calling. This puts a very attractive rate in, in a situation where those customers that need it can take advantage of it without imposing the same flat rate charge on everyone else.

MR. BECK: Thank you, Mr. Stanley. That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Ms. Kaufman.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. KAUFMAN:

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Q I want to go back to some questions that I think Mr. Richard asked you.

Currently, is it true that on the routes that you've selected for inclusion in the ECS proposal, many of these are

currently toll routes, MTS routes? 1 Yes, many of them are, that's correct. 2 And we could get an idea of how many of them are by 3 turning to your tariff, which I think is Attachment C to 4 JAS-1, and that's six pages, am I right? 5 A Yes. 6 And if we glanced through those six pages, the 7 column at way to the right that says "MTS", those are toll 8 routes today; is that correct? 9 That's correct. 10 And today consumers who want to place calls on those 11 routes do it using the 1+ dialing pattern, right? A Yes. 13 Now, you're aware, are you not, of the Commission's 14 1+ presubscription order? 15 A Yes. 16 17 Now, as things stand today, before ECS but after Q presubscription is implemented, a consumer would be able to 18 make calls on these routes using the 1+ dialing pattern and 19 they could chose either Southern Bell or an IXC; is that 20 right? 21 22 A On these routes today. After 1+ is implemented? 23 Q After 1+ is implemented, that's correct. 24 A

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Q

Now, if ECS is implemented as Southern Bell has

suggested, then these same calls are going to be made by 2 someone that chooses Southern Bell on a seven-digit basis? 3 These calls would be made on seven-digit basis. That's correct. Well, let me stop with that. They can be 4 5 made on a seven-digit basis or they could be made on a 1+ 6 basis, either one, assuming that the Commission allows 7 competition on those routes. 8 Q I'm talking about ECS goes in, a consumer chooses to 9 use Southern Bell to carry the ECS calls rather than an IXC, 10 if they chose Southern Bell, they'll get to make those calls 11 on a seven-digit basis? 12 Α That's correct. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Can I ask a question? Aren't 13 we going through different zip codes here in this, area codes? 14 WITNESS STANLEY: If it's an area code -- if it's 15 16 within an area code it would be --17 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioner Garcia is asking the 18 question. 19 MS. KAUFMAN: I'm sorry, Commissioner. looking down that way. I'm sorry. I apologize. 20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It's all right. 21 22 MS. KAUFMAN: I haven't gotten accustomed to this hearing room yet. 23 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: He's a good looking guy over 24 25 there.

MS. KAUFMAN: I thought it was coming from down 1 2 there and I was --3 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It's a good confusion. I wanted to ask if it's a different area code then 4 5 clearly --6 WITNESS STANLEY: Would have to dial ten digits. Ιf 7 a different area code, instead of dialing seven digits, it 8 would be ten digits; it wouldn't be 1+, though. 9 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: However, if there was an overlay plan, let's say that this Commission adopted an 10 11 overlay, then it would obviously be ten digits unless it was 12 something -- it would only be local calls that would be seven 13 digits. WITNESS STANLEY: The local calls would be 14 15 seven digits and if you get into an overlay. 16 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Then everything would be ten digits. 17 WITNESS STANLEY: You could get into a ten-digit, 18 19 yes, but there would still be a distinction between 1+ ten and 20 ten. 21 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. 22 Q (By Ms. Kaufman) To go back to the situation as it 23 l exists today, I think we have established a consumer using 24 Southern Bell would do seven digits within the same area code? That's correct. 25 Α

Would you turn to your Exhibit JAS-2 and look at

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Q

1	Paragraph 6.
2	A Certainly.
3	Q It's on Page 4 at the bottom.
4	A What was your question?
5	Q It's true, isn't it, that this agreement that
6	Southern Bell and FIXCA entered into simply was a vehicle to
7	put off to another day their disagreements over how these
8	routes might be treated pending the outcome of the
9	Commission's EAS rule proceeding?
10	A I assume that's a reading of it, I guess, Ms.
11	Kaufman, I'm not sure.
12	Q Well, would you agree with me, Mr. Stanley, that it
13	certainly wasn't intended to be any sort of a settlement or
14	statement of FIXCA's position in this docket?
15	A I really don't know.
16	Q Well, we hadn't entered into this docket, had we, at
17	the time that that agreement was signed?
18	A Hadn't entered into this docket?
19	Q We had not begun the settlement wasn't signed and
20	we hadn't begun this process to decide how to deal with the
21	\$25 million refund?
22	A The \$25 million refund was identified when you
23	said this docket, I assume you mean the ECS docket.
24	Q No. What I'm talking about is FIXCA's settlement
25	that you have attached to your testimony

1	A Right. March of '94.
2	Q occurred earlier in time than the issues we're
3	dealing with today?
4	A This settlement has to do with ECS routes between
5	Dade and Broward. It's the same calling plan we're dealing
6	with today.
7	Q It doesn't have anything to do with Southern Bell's
8	obligation to refund the \$25 million that we're discussing
9	today?
10	A No. I mean the \$25 million is a separate issue,
11	certainly. That's not what I was referring to. I was simply
12	pointing out in this document that there had been prior
13	agreement that ECS would be a local calling plan seven-digit
14	dial.
15	Q I guess all I'm asking you, I think it's true, is it
16	not, that certainly it wasn't the parties intent that that
17	agreement would have application here
18	A I have no idea what the intent was.
19	Q in this docket?
20	A I was not a party to it.
21	Q So you don't know.
22	A No, I don't know what the intent was. All I can do
23	is take the document and read what it says.
24	Q You weren't involved in that agreement, were you?
25	A No, I was not.

Q I want to turn to your rebuttal now. I just have a few questions about that.

Have you read the other parties' testimony in this docket?

- A I have. I haven't read it recently.
- Q You're familiar, though, are you not, with the contention that many of the parties have set forth that if this plan is implemented, it will have an adverse effect on competition on the routes that are in question?
 - A Yes.
- Q And I think that, if I'm stating it correctly, you say in your rebuttal testimony that that's not the case.
 - A That's correct. That's my opinion.
- Q And one reason that you think that that's not the case is because you think that there's going to be some competition on these routes, and that customers will have a choice and they will look at their options. Is that right?
- A Yes. I think customers will look at their total calling. And I think we've already seen instances where carriers are offering discounts based on total calling. I've certainly seen those; not just intraLATA.
- Q And you have an exhibit that you've attached to your rebuttal, and it's JAS-3 which is Exhibit 3; is that right?
 - A Yes. That's correct.
 - Q And that exhibit is an attempt to illustrate the

fact that consumers will take a look at their options, and at least in some circumstances pick the more economic one.

A Yeah. This exhibit simply shows that for a customer that makes short duration calls and short duration and short distance, then ECS is not necessarily the best choice. The IXC offerings could be a better choice than those just on a -- looking purely a per-call basis, I tend to think customers will tend to look at their total usage, their total calling, not just per call, but this demonstrates they don't -- purely a per-call basis.

Q To follow through with your -- to take a look at your exhibit here, if I understand it correctly, over there on the right, the very right-hand column, it says "Maximum Billed Minutes," what you're trying to show there is ECS is going to cost less than an IXC alternative when a call is longer than the minutes that are all the way in the right-hand column; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q I just want to the walk you through one of the mileage bands so we can see how a consumer would have to analyze their calls in order to figure out what their best choice might be.

Let's look at the third mileage band down, that's the 23 to 55 mileage band, and you've got two listings there, one for evening and one for nights and weekends; is that

right?

- A You said 23 to 55.
- Q Right, third one down?
- A Yes. Uh-huh.
- Q Now, if a customer wanted to figure out which would be more economical, the ECS plan or a competitor, an IXC, and I see you've listed three different ones there, they would have to have some information to do that, wouldn't they?
- A That's true of any calling they do. Certainly no more confusing than the current situation they have with interLATA.
- Q The first thing they'd have to know and I guess they wouldn't necessarily have to know these in the order that I'm going to present them, but they'd have to know how long their call is going to last; if it's going to be less than a minute or more than a minute; is that right?
- A I guess they would -- they would have to know in advance how long their call is going to last and the distance and the time of day they are going to call.
- Q You've anticipated my question. You'd have to know how far away the call is and how long you're going to talk and you'd have to know that before you place a call, right?
- A That's one way to do it. I know the way I do my calling, and I make a fair amount of interLATA calls, I will tend to call in the off-peak period. I don't know exactly how

long I'm going to call because I'm calling relatives and we may talk for a while. And sometimes my wife may choose to call a relative during the day period and we wind up paying 3 the peak rate and she will not be as sensitive to that as I will just as many consumers may not be as sensitive to peak/off-peak calling times and distances and this sort of I think ECS makes it much easier. It says 25 cents. 7 You pay 25 cents and you talk. There's nothing to keep up 8 with or no comparisons to be made. 9

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Now, if you're a customer, though, that is sensitive to having a need for a lot of short duration calls, then certainly you'd probably get into more of an analysis like this. Or if you're a customer that does a lot of calling on routes beyond these routes, because this is a route-specific offering; this is not for every route out of an exchange. is certain routes. And you would tend, I would think, to look at your total calling. And then you would look at what's the more convenient thing for me in terms of who I want to deal with and what's the best deal for me.

I guess what I'm trying to explore with you is what you're trying to illustrate in this exhibit. And I thought we had agreed you were trying to illustrate that there will be choices that will be competitive with your ECS product.

This is from my perspective -- it's not intended to be a complicated exhibit. All it shows is that there are

situations where customers would be better off on a per-call basis to place a call with a carrier. Let's say MCI for example, has a 19-cent rate and the first minute -- I don't know exactly what it is, but say 23 to 55 is 19 cents for the first minute, then that's cheaper than a quarter and they'd be better off. That's one of the things that you get when you charge a quarter. There are going to be some calls where you can make them cheaper using another carrier. That's all that's depicting. It just shows the breakevens.

Q And the customer would have to do that analysis in order to figure out who was cheaper; is that right?

A Well, I mean just like you'd have to do an analysis on all of your calling. If you really want to get down and do a hard analysis, you have to do that analysis with every call you make, whether it's with us or with somebody else.

Q Now, let's say we have a customer that did that, they wanted to go through that analysis and they knew how long they were going to call and they knew how far away the call was and they knew if it was evening, nights or weekends, or whatever, then I guess this exhibit shows they'd save some money on the short calls with some of the other IXCs; is that right? Short duration calls.

A The IXC rates tend to be less on short distance and certainly on short duration.

Q Can you tell me -- let's just stay in the same

mileage band that we looked at. If the customer did that analysis, for example, for AT&T, do you know how much they 2 would save on that call? 3 Just a minute. I'm looking for my AT&T rates. Just A 4 a moment. (Pause) 23 to 55 miles? 5 Yes? 6 Q Which period? 7 Α Let's look at evening. 8 Evening period the initial minute is .2025, that is 9 A 20 and a quarter cents for the first minute. So if they 10 11 placed the call with AT&T they would pay 20 and a quarter 12 cents and I assume there's some rounding in there somewhere. 13 Q So, how much are they going to save after going through this analysis on that call? 15 On that one call they would save 4.75 cents by using 16l AT&T. 17 If they were going to use MCI and they did that 18 analysis, how much would they save on that call? 19 MCI's basic rates are a penny less than AT&T's, so in that case they would save 5.75 cents. Sprint's, I think, are identical to AT&T so it's 4.75 cents. 21 22 Do you know, Mr. Stanley, how many residential calls Q on average are -- take less than a minute? 23 No, I don't. The real key issue there I think is 24 A 25 you almost have to come back to the individual. We could say

well, 20% of all calls are less than a minute. But that doesn't mean anything. The key thing is what does it mean to you as a consumer? If you have a need to make calls like 3 that, a lot of them, or if you have a need to make a lot of 4 long calls, then that will affect what you choose. 5 have a need to call a particular location, it affects what you 6 7 choose. There are a lot of different things going into the 8 mix of your decision making here. ECS, again, is not on all routes. It is on 9 particular routes. So if you are in an exchange, ECS gives 10 11 you benefit in calling a particular location. Some of the Dade/Broward you might pick up all of the locations in that 12 13 county, but you get ready to call other places and it won't necessarily benefit you. 14 So customers are going to look at their total 15 calling needs, any of us will do that, I think, and look at 16 17

what is the best deal based on those total calling needs.

- But you don't know how many residential calls last Q less than a minute, do you?
 - A No, I don't know that.

That's all I have. Thank you, Mr. MS. KAUFMAN: Stanley.

> CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll take a break until 11:30 (Brief recess.)

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1 2 3 CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll reconvene the hearing. 4 Boyd. 5 MR. BOYD: Thank you, Chairman Clark. 6 Chairman, I have distributed, placed in front of you 7 and each of the Commissioners, and I think all of the parties, a proposed exhibit that I would like to be assigned an exhibit 8 9 number. CHAIRMAN CLARK: Which one is it? 10 MR. BOYD: It's responses to McCaw's Second Request 11 for Production of Documents, Item No. 23. 12 CHAIRMAN CLARK: That will be labeled as Exhibit 6. 13 (Exhibit No. 6 marked for identification.) 14 CROSS EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. BOYD: 16 Mr. Stanley, do you have Exhibit 6 in front of you 17 Q there? 18 19 Yes. Α If you'll turn to the second page, can you identify 20 Q that document as a document produced by Southern Bell in the 21 course of the discovery in this docket? 22 Yes, sir. 23 And do you have the responses of Southern Bell to 24 Q

McCaw's Second Set of Interrogatories before you?

1	A	I don't have it in front of me, no.
2	Q	Okay. Thank you. I'll move on to another subject,
3	then.	
4		Can you tell me, Mr. Stanley, what the composite
5	originati	ng and terminating access charge will be on October 1
6	of '95 fo	r Southern Bell?
7	A	I think that would be better addressed to Mr.
8	Hendrix.	I don't really know that. Excuse me, Mr. Boyd. Who
9	are you r	epresenting?
10	Q	I'm sorry. I represent Sprint and the Florida
11	Mobile Co	mmunications Association.
12	A	Thank you.
13	Q	I have, Mr. Stanley, an interrogatory answer. Would
14	you accep	t, subject to check, the figures for that rate, the
15	composite	rate?
16	A	What is the figure?
17	Q	For October 1 of '95 and this is, Counsel, Southern
18	Bell's re	sponse to McCaw's Second Set of Interrogatories, Item
19	No. 28.	For October 1, '95 the rate is 7.152 cents per
20	minute.	
21		MR. CARVER: Could we show him a copy of the
22	document?	
23		MR. BOYD: Sure. I'll be happy to. If I may
24	approach	the witness. (Hands document to witness.)
25	A	Okay.

1	Q And the October 1, '96, composite access charge is
2	6.017 cents. Will you accept that number, subject to check,
3	as well?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And even if you round the October '95 rate to
6	7 cents, I believe you said the average residential call on
7	these routes was 4.2 minutes?
8	A That's correct.
9	Q If you round the October '95 rate to an even 7 cents
LO	that's 29.4 cents, isn't it, for that average call?
1	A That looks about right.
.2	Q And that compares to the proposed ECS rate of
.3	25 cents for that call?
4	A The same call on a ECS route would be 25 cents.
5.	That's correct. What you're doing here is you're looking at a
۱6	per-call basis instead of looking at everything. On a
L7	per-call basis
18	Q I'm just asking you if you agree with my math.
19	A Pardon me?
20	Q I'm just asking if you agree with the math.
21	A I don't have a calculator. I'm taking your word for
22	it.
23	Q And in October of '96, if you round the access
24	charge down to 6 cents for that same average call that you

25 spoke of, 4.2 minutes times 6 cents is about 25.2 cents?

1 Α That's about right. 2 And, again, that compares to the 25-cent ECS charge Q 3 to the residential customer for that call? 4 Α The charge for the ECS call would be 25 cents. 5 Q Thank you. Now, the proposal is for the ECS plan to 6 take effect on October 1 of '95; is that correct? 7 The ECS plan, I think what we've said is Phase I 8 would cut 60 days after the final order is effective. II would cut 120 days after the final order is effective. And the proposed plan is nonvoluntary. 10 Q person dials, makes the call, they will be charged the 11 Southern Bell ECS rate? A Depends on your definition of voluntary. 13 would call that voluntary. 14 We will offer only one rate on a particular route if 15 we implement ECS. So if a customer uses Southern Bell on that 16 route they pay 25 cents. If a customer chooses to use someone 17 else or to not make the call, then obviously they'd pay 18 19 something else or nothing at all. And I think Ms. Kaufman looked at the attachment to 20 the filing that listed the routes and seen that many of them 21 had the MTS designation beside them; is that correct? 22 23 Α I believe she did. Do you agree that more than the majority of those 24

calls are MTS routes?

25

1	A Oh, yes. That's what you get into with expanded
2	calling and EAS pressure is typically to convert that to local
3	calling.
4	Q And today for Southern Bell customers to make those
5	calls, the MTS calls, how are those dialed?
6	A They would be dialed either 1 plus seven or 1 plus
7	ten digit. The ones that are MTS today.
8	Q And when your Phase I plan starts, those would be
9	dialed with just a seven digit; is that right?
10	A Again, if you select our service it's dialed on a
11	seven-digit basis, that's correct. If you select your
12	service, then it's dialed on a different basis.
13	Q If the customer dials the ECS call under your plan
14	it's seven digits.
15	A That's correct.
16	Q Does Southern Bell propose to have some form of
17	promotion or educational activities to explain the change in
18	dialing pattern?
19	A I'm sure we will. We would typically do bill
20	inserts. We might do some type of mail out. I don't know
21	specifically what is planned for that but I'm certainly
22	certain that we would, yes.
23	Q And until the let me back up.
24	The 1+ intraLATA calling arrangement for IXCs is set
25	to take place January of 1996, isn't it?

1	A I was thinking some of that started to cut earlier
2	than that. I don't remember the dates you're talking about
3	the 1+ order?
4	Q Yes, sir. And let me back up. Today for a customer
5	to choose an IXC to carry these routes that you've shown as
6	MTS, it has to be dialed on either a 10XXX or an 800
7	dial-around call?
8	A I would say yes.
9	Q You would agree that that's a dialing advantage to
10	Southern Bell today?
11	A I think it's obviously more difficult to dial 10XXX
12	where you have to do that. There are certainly ways around
13	that through dialing mechanisms and all, but generally it
14	would be easier to dial certainly 1+ than it would be 10XXX.
15	Q Once the 1+ intraLATA dialing takes place, then the
16	difference in calling will be seven digit for your ECS calls
17	and 1 plus ten digits for the IXC calls, will it not?
18	A The calling would be seven digit as long as it's
19	intra-NPA. It would be ten digit if it's inter-NPA. And in
20	the case of the carrier dialed calls it would be a 1+ I
21	assume a 1 plus seven or a 1 plus ten.
22	Q And you would agree, would you not, that the
23	seven-digit dialing arrangement would constitute a dialing
24	advantage for Southern Bell?
25	A That's back to what I said earlier. I think what

you're doing when you say that your --

2

1

MR. BOYD: Chairman Clark?

3

WITNESS STANLEY: I would not disagree.

4

5

MR. BOYD: May I ask the witness answer the question yes or no and then be permitted to explain.

6

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Would you do that, please,

I don't think it's necessarily a dialing

7

Mr. Stanley?

Α

8

9

advantage -- an overall advantage. Now, if you focus purely on the dialing aspects of it, is it easier to dial one digit

11

10

less or perhaps three digits less, then certainly that's

12

easier. But I think you have to look at the total service and

that gets back to what I said earlier. If it's worth my while

13

to dial more digits in order to save money, I'll do that. So

15

when a customer is making a decision about which carrier he or

16

she will use, and I think they'll look at the total service,

17

18 l

don't think that's the total thing that causes a customer to

and I think your dialing pattern is one piece of that.

19

choose one way or the other.

for customers to use, yes.

20

21

Q And is that dialing arrangement what you meant in your summary when you described your ECS plan as having a convenient seven-digit calling plan?

22

A It is convenient in the sense that it will be easy

23

25

Q That's the terminology you used in your summary,

wasn't it?

3 |

20 l

A Yes. One of the advantages when we start talking about ECS, we talk about the rate, the 25-cent rate; we talk about the dialing advantage that it offers in terms of other plans and it's a seven digit.

What I was responding to, though, was I think you don't focus just on that particular plan when a customer is making a decision. I think the customer will look at all aspects of their calling when they make a decision. That's only one of them.

Q Does Southern Bell have any studies that project or estimate the percentage of traffic on these routes that will -- that the ECS plan will attract?

A I'm not aware of any. You know, what you're talking about is, you're talking about converting the traffic that are there to ECS, so certainly there will be a volume of traffic there.

Q Now, you refer, I believe, in response to

Ms. Kaufman I think in your summary to a bundling of access
between interstate and intrastate. Do you recall that?

A Yes. I believe I mentioned that in summary.

Q Yes, sir. If an IXC carries one of these -- a call over one of these routes, they will pay the intrastate access charge for that call, won't they?

A It depends really. It depends on whether or not --

yes or no.

- Q Yes, sir.
- A Yes if they use Southern Bell, that's correct.
- Q Thank you. Ms. Kaufman asked you about the exhibit JAS-3, which I think is Exhibit 3. They had the analysis of the different rate plans and the mileage bands and so forth. You're familiar with your exhibit?
 - A Yes.
- Q Do I understand it correctly then that a customer who doesn't understand all of those rate comparisons and simply dials a short haul call on a seven-digit basis because it's more convenient will pay more than it would with one of the IXCs.
- A The answer is yes. If a customer dials -- wants to use this particular plan, it's conceivable they could pay more than they would with one of the IXCs. I would still submit to you that it's a whole lot easier for a customer to understand a 25-cent rate like this than it would be the multiplicity of other calling plans that are out there. Certainly, if anything, this is less complicated than what we see today.
- Q And for that short haul call, short duration, it's more expensive.
- A For that one call, short duration and/or short distance, it could be more expensive with ECS than it is with Sprint, MCI, AT&T, any other caller that might provide that

service for that particular call, yes. MR. BOYD: Thank you. 2 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Tye. 3 CROSS EXAMINATION 4 MR. TYE: Good morning, Mr. Stanley. 5 Chairman Clark, could I make an inquiry of Staff 6 7 through the Chair if all of these exhibits are going to be introduced, because if they are it's going to shorten what 8 I've got to say considerably. 10 MR. ELIAS: We intend to offer them, yes. BY MR. TYE: 11 | Mr. Stanley, you indicated that the new filing that 12 you made added about 18 routes to your present filing; is that 13 correct? 14 It's actually 36 routes, two reciprocals, yes. 15 Yes, sir, I understand. So instead of proposing ECS 16 on 252 routes, you're now proposing it on 288; is that 17] correct? 18 That's correct. 19 Α Now, when did you agree with Public Counsel to add 20 these new routes? 21 22 The agreement was last week, I think just shortly before Ms. Sims wrote the letter, which it was -- I believe it 23 | 24 was written on the 28th. 25 Q Which is last Friday; is that correct?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Do you know what day the agreement was reached?
3	A	I'm not sure. I'm not sure.
4	Q	When did you enter into discussions with Public
5	Counsel w	ith respect to these routes?
6	A	It would have been since the deposition. I don't
7	know the	specific dates.
8	Q	The deposition was on June the 17th, was it not?
9	A	Two weeks ago, that's correct.
10	Q	And at the time of your deposition Public Counsel
11	asked you	about some of these very same routes; is that
12	correct?	
13	A	That is correct.
14	Q	And you indicated that these routes did not meet the
15	criteria	that you had set up for ECS service; is that correct?
۱6	A	That's correct.
17	Q	Now, prior to Friday afternoon when this filing was
18	made, did	somebody notify any of the other parties to this
19	case of t	he intent to expand this filing?
20	A	I'm not aware that we have. I'm not aware of any
21	notificat	ion other than Ms. Sims' letter and the additional 36
22	routes be	ing considered.
23	Q	And the letter was dated July 28th, which was
24	Friday?	
25	A	That's correct.

1	Q Mr. Stanley, what does ECS stand for?
2	A Extended calling service.
3	Q And I think you indicated in your deposition that
4	you consider it to be a local service; is that correct?
5	A That's correct.
6	Q Has Southern Bell Southern Bell has done customer
7	surveys in the past on various issues; is that correct?
8	A Yes, different types of focus groups and things like
9	that, yes.
10	Q You haven't conducted any customer surveys of that
11	nature with respect to this particular service, though, have
12	You?
13	A No.
14	Q So when you say in your summary that if this filing
15	isn't approved, there would be a lot of disappointed customers
16	out there, that's a supposition on your part, is it not?
17	A What I'm looking at is the number of EAS requests
18	that the Commission has.
19	This will go a long way towards addressing those
20	requests. There are 24 outstanding right now. No reason to
21	expect that they would not see more. In my opinion, ECS will
22	go a long way toward resolving those EAS issues.
23	Q Mr. Stanley, one of the routes that you're proposing
24	ECS on in this case is Key West to Miami; is that correct?
25	A That's correct.

1	Q	And am I correct in understanding that that route is
2	135 miles	?
3	A	Yes, that's correct.
4	Q	Do you know of any EAS case where EAS has been
5	ordered o	ver a distance of 135 miles?
6	A	No, I don't believe so.
7	Q	Mr. Stanley, you indicated in response to some
8	questions	asked earlier about use of PBX trunks that PBX users
9	could use	MegaLink in lieu of PBX trunks; is that correct?
10	A	That's correct.
11	Q	MegaLink is a high capacity access service, is it
12	not?	
13	A	That's right.
14	Q	And to use MegaLink you have to commit to use 24
15	channels;	is that correct?
16	A	That's correct.
17	Q	So the only PBX customer that it would be
18	economical	lly feasible to use MegaLink for would be one that
19	has at lea	ast 24 PBX trunks; is that correct?
20	A	No, it's not really. Let me clarify that a little
21	bit, my p	cevious answer.
22		MegaLink is a pipe. It will handle 24 circuits, but
23	you can ac	ctivate the circuits as you need them. You buy the
24	pipe and t	then you pay an additional charge as each circuit is

25 activated.

Since the deposition I took a look at the high rate group and it looked to me like we could have a breakeven down as low as eight or ten trunks. So you could have a customer that has much fewer than 24 trunks that could still buy and use MegaLink.

And the other thing that I pointed out in my testimony that was very interesting was that MegaLink today, we've got the equivalent of 53,000 trunks on MegaLink. We've only got 80,000 flat rates; that's a 130,000 something trunks and 53,000 of them over MegaLink. That has grown from roughly 15,000 in 1990 to about 28,000 in 1992, up to 53,000, which says to me that there's a lot of PBX customers using this alternative.

- Q Does that complete your answer?
- A Yes.

Q Okay. Thank you.

So the break-even point, according to your analysis then, is eight trunks; is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q If you have fewer than eight trunks, it's not economical for you to use MegaLink; is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Okay. Mr. Boyd asked you a question about studies with respect to the amount of market share that Southern Bell would have on these routes if ECS is implemented. Do you

recall those questions?

A I think he asked about minutes or something. I didn't hear that market share question.

Q The market share of the total minutes, I believe was his question.

A I think he asked how many minutes would convert, or something.

Q Well, let me ask you this: How did you determine the revenue impact of this filing when you put it together?

A What we did, we took the routes that were being converted and we actually took those routes, the toll minutes on those routes, and converted them to the ECS pricing structure. So simply priced — instead of pricing them out under toll rates, we priced them out at the 25 cent rate for res and the ten and six for bis. So, you know, in doing that you have to price out the total usuage that's involved.

Q What kind of a stimulation factor did you use?

A We looked at a stimulation, our best estimate would be about 50%.

Q Did you assume that you would capture any traffic from IXCs that might otherwise be providing service on those routes?

A No.

Q Now, at your deposition I think you indicated that you were part of a team that put this filing together; is that

correct?

3 |

A This was -- a filing was looked at and I participated. Yes, you can say I was part of a team of people.

Q And I think you indicated that primarily it was put together at the direction of Mr. Lombardo and Ms. Sims here in Florida; is that correct?

A You can look at it that way, yes. We put recommendations together to them, and they had the final call on what exactly we would file.

Q And I think you indicated that you were asked to put this filing together, or that the team began to meet the first quarter of this year; is that correct.

A We did some work on it the first quarter of this year. I think I indicated also there was some work going back to the fourth quarter of last year. I did some subsequent checking and we did, indeed, put some recommendations together around October and there was some work done on actually looking at ECS, the expansion of ECS back well before then.

Q But you didn't remember any of that in your deposition; is that correct?

A The deposition, I think you asked me and I did not remember specific dates. I believe I did mention to you that we started discussions on this in the fourth quarter.

MR. TYE: Thank you. I have no further questions of

Mr. Stanley. Mr. Melson. CHAIRMAN CLARK: 2 3 CROSS EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. MELSON: 5 I'm Rick Melson representing MCI. I've got just a 6 few questions. Could you turn to your Exhibit No. 3, JAS-3? 7 I didn't know this exhibit was going to be so 8 popular when I put it together. 9 Well, it's the label on it, "Residence Calls Cheaper 10 Q with IXC Toll" that grabbed my interest. 11 12 A Okay. Is it true that this exhibit shows that an IXC is 13 Q never cheaper in the daytime in any call of 11 miles or 15 greater? For a day call, a residence day call 11 miles and 16 greater that's what it would show given the current rates. 17 And all I did was I simply took your existing rates, I didn't 18 take any type of volume discounts or anything you might offer. 19 I've got about half a dozen questions and if we get 20 them answered yes and no, it will move things along. If you 21 need to explain, that's fine. 22 I believe you've testified the average call duration 23 is 4.2 minutes for a residence call; is that correct? 24 That's correct. 25 A

And, again, on your JAS-3, the only place where a 1 Q residence call might be cheaper -- residence call of average 2 duration might be cheaper using an IXC would be in the 3 night/weekend period in the 10 mile or less band; is that 4 5 correct? For this particular -- ask me that again. Let me be 6 sure I understood what you said. 7 With an average call duration of just over four 8 minutes, the only place that a night/weekend residence call 9 might be cheaper over an IXC, if it was an average duration 10 call, would be in that one to ten mile band; is that correct? 11 That's correct. I think if I understand you 12 correctly, let me just say it back to be sure I did. 13 What you're asking -- this exhibit shows the number 14 of minutes that one could use to the point where you get up to 15 l 25 cents. I think what you're saying is that looking at a 16 four-minute call the only place you see a four-minute call is 17 night/weekend, one to ten miles. That's the only place you 18 could get that high, that's correct. 19 Do you know how many of the proposed ECS routes are 20 ten miles or less? 21 Not offhand, no. 22 A Could you turn to your answer to Staff's 23 Q 24 Interrogatory No. 12.

I don't have it.

I can't turn to it.

25

A

1	Q Do you have the package of materials the Staff has
2	handed out.
3	MR. ELIAS: Mr. Stanley, the white loose-leaf
4	notebook contains
5	Q (By Mr. Melson) If you could turn to Page 12 of
6	that book.
7	A Okay.
8	Q If I understand correctly, Pages 12 through 19 show
9	the mileage bands for the ECS routes; is that correct?
10	A Yes.
11	Q And would you accept, subject to check, if you look
12	through the mileage bands as they are given here, you only
13	find ten routes, actually five routes two-way on which the
14	mileage is ten miles or less?
15	A Subject to check, I'll take that.
16	Q And would you take a look at the first one of those,
17	which is on Page 13, it's Big Pine Key to Miami which shows
18	six miles. Should that be 106?
19	A I'm not sure. I don't know of the geography of
20	Florida as well. It could very well be, I'm not sure.
21	Q On the second page, Homestead to Key West shows five
22	miles? Should that be 105?
23	CHAIRMAN CLARK: I can tell you that's not right.
24	WITNESS STANLEY: I'll take Ms. Clark's opinion on
25	that wes I'll accent 105.

1	CHAIRMAN CLARK: There are a number of errors in
2	this it seems to me. Looking at Key Largo to Key West or Key
3	Largo to Homestead, one is one mile and one is 22. I don't
4	think those are right at all.
5	Q (By Mr. Melson) So if this exhibit shows only ten
6	routes that are less than 10 miles, the actual number would
7	appear to be somewhat less than 10 routes that would fall into
8	that category once the corrections are made?
9	A Given these corrections, I would have to agree with
10	that, yes.
11	MR. MELSON: That's all I had. Thank you.
12	MR. SELF: No questions.
13	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Self.
14	MR. DICKENS: If Staff wants to go last I have a few
15	questions.
16	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead Mr. Dickens.
17	CROSS EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. DICKENS:
19	Q Mr. Stanley, I'm Ben Dickens representing Florida
20	Ad Hoc Telecommunications Users Committee.
21	I wanted to ask you a follow up on a question that
22	Mr. Tye discussed with you about MegaLink.
23	A Yes.
24	Q In your prefiled testimony you have mentioned the
25	fact that 53,000 Page 8, carrying over a Page 9, beginning

at Line 24, you say "Overall demand for MegaLink service has been strong in Florida with sufficient units sold to handle 2 over 53,000 PBX trunks." 3 Excuse me, which page are you on? 4 I'm sorry. I'm asking questions about your rebuttal 5 0 testimony. I should have made that clear. All of my 6 7 questions will be directed to your rebuttal. 8 Α Page 9. Beginning at the bottom of Page 8, Lines 24 to 25, 9 Q carrying over to the top of 9. 10 11 Α Okay. Do you see that statement about MegaLink service? 12. Yes. 13 A Is it your testimony that there are 53,000 14 Q Okay. PBX trunks being provisioned now over MegaLink? 15 In effect that's the case, yes. There are the 16 Α 17 equivalent of 53,000 units over MegaLink today, yes. Okay. So this is not a capacity --18 Q 19 A No. -- not merely capacity to handle 53,000 PBX trunks? 20 Q 21 That's correct. 22 Okay. On Page 5 of your testimony you're talking 23 about a statement Mr. Metcalf made about ECS rates being lower than switched access, than the switched access rates that Southern Bell's competitors pay. 25

1	A	You say on Page 5?
2	Q	Yes.
3		COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Of prefiled or
4		MR. DICKENS: Yes, Page 5 of prefiled
5		COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Rebuttal?
6		MR. DICKENS: Prefiled rebuttal testimony.
7	A	Okay.
8	Q	(By Mr. Dickens) Actually, it begins on Line 20 at
9	the botto	m of Page 4, and carries over to 5. Do you see that?
10	A	Yes, I see it.
11	Q	I believe that your statement is that the argument
12	is invali	d because it considers only Southern Bell's
13	intrastat	e switched access rates, and you go on to point out
14	between L	ines 11 and 16 that the combined cost to the IXC
15	intrastat	e access, interstate access and alternative access is
16	a relevan	t factor as to whether an IXC can effectively compete
17	for ECS t	raffic. Do you see that?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Okay. It's a true statement, isn't it, however,
20	Mr. Stanl	ey, that the IXCs cannot lower their intrastate
21	access co	sts on calls going over ECS routes by using
22	interstat	e access rates?
23	A	Yes. That's not what I meant by that. I didn't
24	mean that	they could necessarily lower the cost on the
26		a moute What I comment What comit do that What

I'm saying, though, is if you look at the total cost and the total access for a particular product, be it interstate, intrastate, alternate access, the use of that, then in looking at all of those things, what I'm pointing out, is that they can lower their overall cost of access.

Q But at least some of those IXC operations and the costs that they pay are beyond the jurisdiction of this Commission, aren't they?

A Yes.

Q And you would not, as a general principle, want to suggest that this Commission or any state regulatory Commission should look at nonjurisdictional operations to, for instance, set the revenue requirements for Southern Bell's operating companies?

A No, that's not what I'm talking about at all. What I'm simply saying is that regardless of where it's done and how it's done, the reality of it is, that interstate is less than intrastate and there are alternatives and will be more alternatives to getting your access from the LEC. And I'm simply pointing out that if you're really going to look at whether or not an IXC can compete, I think that's the relevant thing to look at, not just what the particular approved LEC rates are in a state.

Q Well, if interstate access rates were much higher, would you be making the argument that they couldn't compete

very effectively?

A If interstate rates were higher than -- no, you couldn't make that portion of the argument. You could still make it with regard to alternate access, though.

Q But you wouldn't suggest that we look beyond Florida jurisdictional operations for Southern Bell to see how Southern Bell is doing?

A No.

O Revenuewise.

On Page 3, backing up a little bit in your rebuttal testimony, you say that with or without ECS, competition will continue to flourish in Florida. And one reason you give is because Southern Bell can only provide intraLATA service while competitors can provide intraLATA and interLATA service. And going on over to Page 4, you say that even if Southern Bell captured the entire intraLATA market, the IXCs would still control over 80% of the total market. Do you see that statement? That's on Lines 14 to 18, Page 4.

A Yes.

Q You're suggesting that because Southern Bell currently only has authority to operate intraLATA that the market is more competitive?

A Which market is more competitive?

Q Well, the intraLATA market I presume is what you're talking about.

1 Am I suggesting that the intraLATA market is more A 2 competitive. 3 Q Well, let me ask you what market you're referring to in your answer on Page 4, that begins on Line 4 and ends on 4 Line 14? 5 6 A Begins on Line -- let me be sure I'm following you, 7 now. Page 4, beginning on line --8 Line 3. 0 9 A 3? 10 Excuse me. Page 3, Line 4 is where your answer is. Q 11 Α Page 3, Line 4. Yes. The answer begins, "Absolutely not." 12 Q Okay. Now what is your question? 13 A What market are you referring to there? You say, 14 Q "Absolutely not. With or without ECS, competition will 15 continue to flourish in Florida for two reasons. 16 Bell can provide only intraLATA service while its competitors 17 can provide the full spectrum of toll services, including 18 intraLATA, interLATA interstate and international." Now, what 19 market were you referring to when you made that statement 20 21 about --I'm really talking about the toll market in the 22 A state of Florida. I'm saying that --23 24 Q T-O-T-A-L? 25 Α Toll, T-O-L-L.

Q Toll market.

Florida will continue to flourish is what I'm saying. And what I go on to point out on the next page, when I talk about the 20% versus the 80%, what I'm saying is that roughly 20% of the market is intraLATA. 80% is everything else, interLATA, international, interstate, whatever. The significance of that is that it gives, I think, an IXC a significant advantage in terms of being able to offer volume discounts on total traffic. They can come in and add the additional 20% and add that to their volume discounts, if you will, and offer discounts and I think compete. And I think a lot of times we get so focused on the intraLATA market, we don't stop and realize that relative to the total toll market, it's not a big piece of it; it's a smaller piece of it.

- Q Well, again, though, your statement says that competition will flourish because Southern Bell can only provide intraLATA service. Now, did you mean to say that --
 - A Well, it didn't say that, did it?
- Q Well, it says, Lines 9 through 14, that's what it says.
 - A Which page are we on now?
 - Q Page 3.
- A And you're reading 9 through 14, "Southern Bell can provide only intraLATA service, while its competitors can

provide the full range of toll services, including intraLATA, interstate and international?

Q That's right.

- A I'm sorry. So what is your question?
- Q Well, I'm trying to figure out what -- you said in your testimony that competition will continue to flourish because Southern Bell can only provide intraLATA service, while its competitors can compete in other arenas. Does that mean that --

A Let me explain it this way: Competition will continue to flourish. In other words, even if we put in this ECS, it's not going to foreclose competition is what that is saying. And it's not going to foreclose competition for two reasons: One is that the other carriers can offer the volume discounts, they can offer the one-stop shopping, the convenience, all of the advantages of being able to lump total toll usage that we don't have. That is a distinct advantage in my mind in the marketplace, and I think consumers will be responsive to that. Because of that, it's not likely, even if we put this ECS in, we're going to capture all of the traffic, in my opinion.

- Q Well, in fact, there's a bill pending in Congress, isn't there, to give you interLATA authority?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q And it ought to be voted on this week or next week.

1 Do you know anything about that? 2 I don't know a lot about it. I know that the bill is moving through Congress that will open up a lot of 3 4 different markets, not just this one. 5 Q In any event, Mr. Stanley, I take it you're not complaining in this testimony about Southern Bell's inability 6 7 to compete outside the LATA, are you? 8 A No. Okay. Let me refer you to Page 9 of your testimony. 9 Q MR. CARVER: Rebuttal still? 10 MR. DICKENS: Yes, rebuttal. 11 MR. CARVER: Okay. 12 (By Mr. Dickens) And you indicate some disagreement 13 Q with Mr. Metcalf's assertion that changing the pricing relationship between PBX and ESSX is going to result in a more 15 competitive market. And one of the things you cite there in 16 your answer at Lines 17 and 18 is the fact that ESSX has a 17 18 less than 12% market share. There are really two interesting --19 Let me ask you a question before you make a speech. 20 21 A Certainly. Assuming for the sake of argument your market share 22 calculation is correct of less than 12%. 23

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

That doesn't necessarily mean that the market is as

24

25

A

Q

Okay.

competitive as it could or should be, does it? Market share by itself doesn't necessarily tell you that competition is occurring fairly or at its most efficient level, does it?

A I don't think you can look only at that, but I've got to make a speech on that.

When you're looking at market share, certainly there's more than market share, but we're talking about a terminal PBX equipment market that has been competitive for about 20 years. This is not like this is a new market that just crept up. We have had competition in it since the late '70s. I say "we," from an overall industry standpoint.

There's been competition in a lot of that for a long time.

And to say after that long a period of time, with as much competition and as many other providers that we have providing PBX equipment, that we're sitting here with a 12% share, and we look at that over of the past three years and it's grown 1% or less, and I think your witness indicated that we were taking substantial parts of that market, I just don't see it based on the numbers I'm looking at. I don't see how we have captured gobs of that market.

Q How precise would you say your definition of the market share or your study of the market share is?

A I would not say it's real precise. The difficulty that I get into is ESSX is defined a certain way and you get into the issue of what is PBX, and what's key, and those kinds

of things. And it's as good as I could get my hands around 2 it. I'm sorry, could you repeat the last part of that 3 answer? It's as good as I could get in terms of trying to 5 Α look at the PBX market and the ESSX market in trying to get 6 some idea of market share. It's not a precise science. I 7 8 fully admit that. 9 Q But, in fact, there are a number of other things other than product pricing that might affect market share; 10 isn't that true? 11 A 12 Yes. For instance, marketing skills? 13 Q Marketing skills, certainly. 14 A 15 Q Or the fact that with PBX the customer can own the equipment; whereas, with ESSX they essentially rent it. 16 I'm sorry. I didn't understand the last part. 17 Α Well, another example is, for instance, I've got a 18 0 PBX in my law firm, and we own the equipment; whereas, before 19 we had CENTREX from C&P, and we had to pay them a fee every 20 21 month and didn't own anything at the end of the contract term, and that's another factor a customer might consider; isn't it? 22 Lease versus sale, those kinds of issues, certainly. 23 A Yes. And, in fact, PBX and ESSX aren't priced 24 0 the same at all in terms of methodology, are they? 25

A No. It's two different offerings.

Q Well, could you explain to the Commission how they are priced?

A Certainly. I mean, the best I can. I'm not -- I don't know how current -- I'm not necessarily the current expert on ESSX as such, but ESSX is priced to meet the marketplace. It's a bundled service. It offers -- whereas a PBX is a piece of equipment that sits on a customer's premise and it has all of the intelligence at the customer's premise and you connect PBX trunks to connect it to the world. In the case of ESSX, you don't have the -- the smarts are in the central office, so you have the lines going from the central office to the station equipment.

So the pricing, when it comes down to the pricing of it, of two systems that are competitive like that, I'm sure that the PBX vendors will be trying to price their product to be competitive, just like Southern Bell would be trying to price ESSX knowing that it's got to compete with that those same PBX vendors.

Q All right. Well, let me take you back for a second. ESSX, in fact, is priced to cover its incremental cost, isn't it?

A Well, that's a test. It's market price, but the test will be do you cover your incremental cost? But it's not priced as at incremental cost or anything like that.

MR. DICKENS: Sure. 2 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Stanley, if you could answer 3 | with a yes or a no, so we know where you are going. WITNESS STANLEY: Okay. I'm sorry. 5 Q (By Mr. Dickens) Just to make sure that we're not mixing up services sold to end users versus the products that 7 | Southern Bell provides, Southern Bell provides ESSX as a 8 | service, which includes the loop that goes to each ESSX station, correct? 9 | 10 That's correct. Α 11 Okay. And PBX vendors sell PBXs that compete with ESSX services, but, typically, the customer has to buy the PBX 12 trunk from Southern Bell; isn't that true? 13 Typically, the PBX trunk would come from Southern 14 15 Bell; that's correct. Okay. And those two compete, PBX equipment and ESSX 16 service? 17 | They do, and looking at the market share PBX has 18 A done extremely well in that environment. 19 MR. DICKENS: Okay. Thank you very much, 20 Mr. Stanley. 21 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Elias. 22 MR. ELIAS: I would like to, at this time, identify 23 several exhibits for the record, some of which the parties and 24 the Commissioners have in front of them.

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The first I'd ask be assigned the next exhibit number, which is 7, is a composite exhibit consisting of interrogatory responses and deposition transcripts identified on the first page. And I'd ask that be identified as Staff's composite exhibit.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Just so I'm clear, all of the information in this notebook; is that correct?

MR. ELIAS: After Page 282 is the exhibit that I would identify next, which is Staff's Request for Official Recognition.

exhibit, consisting of 282 pages as Composite Exhibit 7, consisting of answers to interrogatories to Southern Bell by the Staff, OPC and FIXCA; and a transcript of the depositions of Joseph Stanley, Mike Guedel, Joe Gillan and Jerry Hendrix and CWA's responses to Staff's First Set of Interrogatories, 1 through 32, that will be the composite exhibit.

Now, Mr. Elias, is what follows just a listing of what you have requested official notice of?

MR. ELIAS: Yes, official recognition and a copy of each of the orders or opinions.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll list the list of documents as an exhibit, and then we will take official recognition of the documents themselves. So the Staff's list of those items for which they are requesting official recognition will be

identified as Exhibit 8.

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MR. ELIAS: Now Exhibit 9, what we'd asked be identified as Exhibit 9 has not been distributed to anyone. It is a redacted copy of Southern Bell's response to Staff's First Request for Production of Documents. It is some 500 to 600 pages, double sided, and other than the column and headings on those pages, there is no information on those pages. I'd be glad to supply anybody that wants a copy of this with one after the break, but I don't believe that there is any --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Give me the title again. Exhibit 9 is the redacted copy of what?

MR. ELIAS: Staff's -- Southern Bell's response to Staff's First Request for Production of Documents, No. 1.

The next two exhibits are confidential and those are Southern Bell's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 17.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's Exhibit 10.

MR. ELIAS: The next exhibit would be the confidential version of Southern Bell's Response to Staff's Request for Production of Documents No. 1.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Just so I'm clear, you have Exhibit 9 as the redacted copy of the same thing?

MR. ELIAS: Yes, ma'am.

The next exhibit is the redacted copy that is -- consists of some six pages, which was handed out separately

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and it's entitled "Palm Beach County Traffic Study, Docket No. 921193."

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. The redacted copy of the Palm Beach Traffic Study, are you going to enter in the confidential study, too?

MR. ELIAS: We are going --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Why are we doing that?

MS. CANZANO: It's related to the ECS filing that came in on Friday.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, my question is why are we having an exhibit of the redacted copy and the confidential copy?

MR. ELIAS: I asked the same question, and I was told that that's the way we have to do it. I mean, if you're satisfied with just the confidential exhibits, I'd be happy to withdraw the two redacted copies.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I thought that's what we did when we made the redacted copies available, but we'll go ahead and do it this way and sort it out later. Go ahead.

MR. ELIAS: Last exhibit, which will be Exhibit 13, is the confidential version of the Palm Beach County Traffic Study, provided in Docket No. 921193.

Now, I've got one correction to make to this exhibit 24 package that I discovered while I was sitting here. And that is on Page 135 you will note that there's some writing after

I think

the written reponse to the question, that's my note. intend for that to be part of the record, and I will provide a 3 | clean copy of those two pages. 4 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Elias? 5 MR. ELIAS: Those are the exhibits. 6 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Do you have any questions of this 7 witness? 8 MS. CANZANO: Yes, we do. 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask just a question of staff 10 counsel for Southern Bell. I have been looking at the mileage bands on the 11 exhibit starting on Page 12. Some of them look wrong to me. 121 13 MR. CARVER: I think some of them are wrong, and I apologize for that. 14 Let me make this offer. If we could file a 15 late-filed exhibit that would be a corrected version, we'll go 16 through that and correct anything that is wrong. We'd be 17 li happy to do that, and, again, I apologize. 18 ll CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Let's mark that 19 Exhibit 14, late-filed exhibit, and it would be Answer to 20 Staff Interrogatory 12. So a corrected answer to Staff 21| Interrogatory No. 12. It may just be that you left the "1" 22 23 off of some of them. MR. CARVER: I think that's what happened. 24

we dropped a column maybe when we printed it out.

1 (Exhibit Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 marked 2 for identification.) 3 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead, Ms. Canzano. 4 MS. CANZANO: Okay. 5 CROSS EXAMINATION 6 BY MS. CANZANO: 7 0 Good afternoon, Mr. Stanley. 8 Good afternoon. 9 You considered community of interest factors when you planned ECS routes, did you not? 11 Did we consider community of interest factors? Yes. You've listed five of them, did you not? Could you 12 Q name what they are? 131 Name the factors that we used? 14 15 O That you used. Certainly. Did you say community of interest 16 factors? 17 Yes. 18 This is on Page 5 of my testimony? 19 (By Mr. Canzano) It starts on Page 5 of your 20 testimony. 21 Yes. And the community -- the factors that we used 22 in determining which routes we would propose for ECS were as 23 follows: Number one, there's an obvious community of interest as in the case of the Dade/Broward metropolitan area.

 two, traffic studies revealed a significant community of interest. Number three, the existence of local optional calling plans demonstrated a community of interest. Number four, the inclusion of an exchange was necessary to eliminate leap-frog local calling situations caused by community of interest considerations listed above. And number five, reciprocal routes eliminated the confusion associated with one-way local service.

Q In your response to Staff Interrogatory 1 A-1, which is conveniently Page 1 of our composite exhibit, you stated that there was an obvious community of interest as in the case of Dade/Broward metropolitan area?

A Yes.

Q What specifically do you mean by "obvious community of interest"?

A Based on contact with our people down here regarding interest in EAS calling, looking at that entire geographical area, it's my understanding that it has grown. That area begins to perceive itself as one large community. I'm not, again, an expert on the geography of South Florida, but it was based on the contacts we have had from the public, from Public Counsel regarding interest in EAS, it was our impression that that entire area was desirous of having EAS-type calling.

Q How did you determine which routes fall under this obvious community of interest for the Dade/Broward Counties?

routes put in after that point in time would be nonbasic, and

2 I believe these that we're proposing here would be nonbasic.

Q But your response to a different question asked by one of the parties was that these ECS routes were to be considered local; is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q Why is that, in your opinion?
- A Why are they considered local?
- Q Uh-huh.

A To me they meet a need, an expanded calling need that would typically meet with flat rate EAS-type service. This is meeting that same calling need. It's a situation where you have expanded calling. You know, I mentioned earlier, you've got situations where people -- communities are branching out, there's a need to call schools, there's a need to call places where they worship, shopping, that sort of thing. So as an area grows, the growth of that area causes people to want to have more expanded local dialing. This meets the needs of expanded local dialing, those same type EAS needs. And we consider it as such a local calling plan.

Q So, therefore, which types of entities do you see competing in this market for these ECS routes?

A I would expect to see the IXCs competing. There may be others once we get into alternate local exchange carriers.

You could very easily have a vendor that is serving as both an

alternative access -- alternate local exchange carrier and as an IXC, doing both. I think with the new bill opening things up to competition, that there are probably a lot of possibilities that we haven't even thought of yet.

Q If an IXC is allowed to compete on these routes, how could they be effective competitors if the access rate remains unchanged on these routes?

A It's back to what I said earlier, I don't think you just look purely at the access rate as filed in the intrastate jurisdiction. I think you have got to consider the fact that they do have the ability to obtain a lower access for the overall service by combining that and looking at other interstate as well as intrastate. In addition, the alternate access vendors give them the opportunity to buy replacements for some portions of their access.

- Q Using the five criteria that you developed, did you evaluate all of Southern Bell's routes?
 - A Yes, we did.
- Q Did you include in Southern Bell's May 15th filing all of Southern Bell's routes that you thought met those five criteria?
 - A Yes, we did.
- Q Then is it correct to say that if you excluded a route from that May 15th filing, that it failed to meet any of those five criteria that you established?

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A If we left a route out, it was either done so because we overlooked something or because it did not meet those criteria. And in particular, the only place that you might say well --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That applied to the ones that were added by Public Counsel?

WITNESS STANLEY: That's kind of what I was thinking Initially, we did not include those as meeting those five criteria. You could, perhaps, make an argument that under number one, the first criteria we had that said, "There's an obvious community of interest as in the case of Dade/Broward metropolitan area." One could perhaps make an argument that Palm Beach County, for example, might be an obvious community of interest, but that's the only one of those criteria, as I see it, that these could conceivably come under.

- Q (By Mr. Canzano) If that were the case, then, you mean it wasn't obvious on May 15th?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Then what do you mean by "obvious"? could you please explain that to me one more time?
- A Well, again, all I'm proposing is that with the initial filing we would not have included Palm Beach County.

 Now, if we overlooked that and if there is a community of interest -- in other words, the people at Public Counsel feels like there is, if our customers feel like there is, then

perhaps that argument could be made. But that's -- I would
not disagree with you that that perhaps would be a stretch to
include it there. I think, essntially, when we looked at it
initially it was not included, because we didn't feel at that
time that it met these criteria.

Q Well, how did you identify those additional ECS routes that were filed on July 28th?

A Basically in negotiation with Public Counsel and our Southern Bell people in Florida asking us to add these routes. Public Counsel and, I think, some contacts with some customers, as well, so we agreed to add them.

Q Isn't it true that 22 of the 36 routes that are proposed on July 28th have been evaluated by this Commission for extended area service?

A I believe they were, yes. I believe that was looked at -- as far as the calling characteristics being in there, I think that's right, yes.

Q I believe that --

A Let me back off. I don't know that I can fully say -- it's my understanding that the CIF, the calling information has been provided. Now, just how far the Commission went in looking at that, I really don't know, you know, how far they went in evaluating. I think your question was had they evaluated? I really don't know that. I think the information on calling characteristics has been provided.

1 Are you familiar with the request by Palm Beach Q 2 County in which it requested extended area service for all 3 exchanges in Palm Beach County, and specifically that's Docket No. 921193? And --4 5 A I'm not as familiar. I'm familiar with the fact 6 that there have been some traffic studies provided. I'm not 7 particularly familiar with that docket. 8 Okay. Do you have a copy of those traffic studies Q 9 in front of you? I believe Staff distributed them. 10 Α Yes, I have. It is confidential. I just want to make sure 11 everybody knows that. 12 I do have some information that was given to me by 13 A Staff regarding the calling, yes. 14 Have you had an opportunity to review that data? 15 Q Briefly, yes. 16 Α Is it correct that those traffic studies would have 17 0 included an evaluation of those 22 routes in that July 28th 18 filing? 19 20 Α I'm sorry. Do you see --21 Q Excuse me. Could you repeat that? I'm sorry. 22 A In that traffic study that you have in front 23 Okay. Q of you, is it correct to say that there's an evaluation of 22 of the routes that were listed in your July 28th filing?

-1	A is there an evaluation of the 22? I don't see an
2	evaluation.
3	Q Are these the same 22 routes that the Commission
4	reviewed in Docket 921193?
5	A I have not checked each route individually, but I'll
6	take, subject to check, that that's true, yes.
7	Q Okay. Didn't the calling rates on the majority of
8	those routes in front of you, except for the five routes that
9	were balloted for EAS, have low calling rates and
10	distribution?
11	A Low
12	Q Low calling rates and distribution?
13	A Low relative to
14	Q To our rule that we currently have?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Okay. Did Southern Bell file any supporting
17	documentation, such as traffic studies or community of
18	interest factors, for the remaining routes in its amended
19	filing?
20	A No. The only thing we filed was the one letter from
21	Ms. Sims for the amended routes.
22	MS. CANZANO: At this time Staff would like to ask
23	for a late-filed exhibit entitled, "Community of Interest
24	Factors for the Remaining Routes for the July 28th filing."
25	CHAIRMAN CLARK: That will be Exhibit 15.

(By Ms. Canzano) We would also like in that exhibit 2 Q any changes to the traffic data that you have before you 3 because that was taken from May 1993. 4 This information you handed me, any changes to the 5 A routes here you would want? 6 7 Q Yes. 8 Okay. So it will be consistent in terms of time. 9 O 10 Is the \$6 million figure listed in Exhibit 5, which is your supplemental ECS filing, with or without stimulation? 11 Without stimulation. 12 Would you agree that if we applied the 50% 13 14 stimulation factor to the \$6 million it would only be \$3 million? 15 16 A No. 17 Could you please explain your answer? Q Our estimate is that the figure with stimulation 18 Α 19 would be about 4.5 million, and especially what we're doing is 20 we're taking the traffic and converting it to toll and then --21 converting it to ECS and stimulating it and taking the 22 difference, but it's coming in -- this is a soft number, again, but around 4.6 million. 23 24 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Could I get a 25 clarification --

(Late-Filed Exhibit No. 15 identified.)

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WITNESS STANLEY: Certainly.

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COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Did you, in reaching that 4.2, or whatever you just said, million, did you use a factor of 50% or did you use some other factor?

WITNESS STANLEY: I believe it was a 50% factor. This was done very quickly, and I haven't seen all of the backup. It's a number that I have received. You're wondering why it's not half, is that what you're --

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah. Is the difference that you used the same factor and the same beginning point of the 6 million but you used a different formula?

WITNESS STANLEY: The \$6 million is how much we would lose. But what you have to do, is you have got to take the traffic, the toll traffic, convert it to ECS, increase the ECS by 50%, and then compare that to what we would have had under toll. It's not just a 50% off. There's more to the calculation than that.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: So you use a different formula.

WITNESS STANLEY: No. It would have been the same formula. It's still the 50%.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No, I'm using -- formula and factor are not the same word to me. You use a different methodology, but apply it to the same factors. You use a 50% factor, you use the 6 million, but if Staff is using it just

as a simple calculation, 50% times 6 million, you use some different methodology that involves more steps.

WITNESS STANLEY: We would not have used just 50% times that. That's correct. In one of our request items, we went through, I think, I know in deposition, going through how that was calculated. I'm still not answering your question.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No, you're not.

WITNESS STANLEY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All I want to know is did you use a different methodology than 50% times 6 million?

WITNESS STANLEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, let me follow up on that.

The problem in terms of estimating your savings or the revenue lost, you have to factor in how much you would have gotten from toll and that's why it makes it different.

WITNESS STANLEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Which would mean you would have to double the 6 million and then subtract from it the income that would have been generated, correct? And that's where you get to the 4.5.

WITNESS STANLEY: You basically take the toll
traffic and you convert it to what we would have gotten at
25 cents and you stimulate that number, and then you compare
it to what you would have gotten. I'm sorry if I wasn't very

clear on that. 2 MS. CANZANO: I think it's an appropriate time to 3 ask. Could we have a late-filed exhibit showing your calculation of that \$6 million? And could you please put it 5 in the same format that you used for your other figures? And these are on those additional routes. 71 WITNESS STANLEY: Certainly. 8 CHAIRMAN CLARK: So that's a calculation of the revenue loss for additional routes? 9 MS. CANZANO: Yes. 10 11 CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's Exhibit 16. (Late-Filed Exhibit No. 16 marked for 12 identification.) 13 (By Ms. Canzano) Is it your understanding that 14 Q under the new statute local exchange companies will be 15 required to offer resale and interconnection rates in 16 connection with their nonbasic offerings? I'm not really that familiar with what the statute 18 Α says about those issues. 19 Okay. Are you familiar with Mr. Gillan's testimony? 20 Q I have read it. 21 A CHAIRMAN CLARK: Ms. Canzano, how much longer do you 22 23 have? MS. CANZANO: Maybe, just maybe ten minutes. 24 CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Go ahead. 25

Q (By Mr. Canzano) Do you agree with Mr. Gillan's suggestion that if the Commission were to adopt Southern Bell's ECS proposal that the Commission should simultaneously establish resale and interconnection rates so that IXCs could compete with the ECS offering?

A I really don't deal with it. Jerry Hendrix, I think, would be a better one to deal with those issues.

Q Could you please explain why the PBX and DID reductions should not be considered as an appropriate way to dispose of the \$25 million?

A Certainly. There are several reasons that I had pointed out in my testimony.

pBX trunk reductions will benefit purely large users and large companies. Your basic business, your business customers, small business customers, residential customers will achieve no benefit from that. We just had a decrease in these rates in 1994 of \$35 million that basically gave better rates for flat rate trunks. It allowed a customer to buy these without hunting. And it gave a decrease of \$35 million at that time.

MegaLink alternative is there today for PBX customers. It's obviously a very viable alternative for them to use, and given the fact they are there and they're buying it, I think they've got an alternative that's a good alternative for them.

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I think, too -- I haven't mentioned this before, but if the Commission were to decide to just reduce flat rate trunk rates, it could very well get into a situation where the relationship between MegaLink and flat rate trunks has been changed. And I would hate to see us in a situation where we've suddendly got customers wanting to take their MegaLink out to put flat rate trunks in.

The reasons that have been given for going with a PBX reduction that I've heard is that it would help stimulate the market relative to ESSX. I rerally don't see that happening when ESSX has as small a market share as they do. I really don't any motivation for PBX providers to build new capabilities into their switches simply to allow them to compete with ESSX.

And given the fact that we've already seen a competitive filing for an ESSX-type service in Georgia from MFS and TeleNet, and I'm assuming we may see other things like that. So I think when you come down through all of these reasons, it's not necessarily saying that a PBX trunk rate is not a bad — a reduction is not a bad thing at some point. I think as competition develops, particularly with the ALECs, it may be something we need to do. But I think the best use of the \$25 million, given the fact that we've already seen a reduction of services, they already relate very well to other states, I think it's — the best use is through addressing EAS

calling needs. 2 Are you familiar with Mr. Metcalf's testimony? 3 A Somewhat. 4 Q Do you agree with Mr. Metcalf that ESSX should be 5 priced significantly higher than PBX service because ESSX uses more plant and facilities to operate than does PBX? 6 7 Α No. 8 Q Could you please explain your response? 9 I'm not a technical person on that. But I'm not Α aware that -- well, it's not my impression that it necessarily 11 uses more facilities, but I'm not technical enough to go into detail on that. But suffice it to say I wouldn't agree with that. 13 Q Are you familiar with Mr. Guedel's testimony? 14 15 Α Somewhat. Do you agree with Mr. Guedel's comparison of PBX and 16 Q ESSX loop costs that he discusses on Pages 10 and 11 of his 17 direct testimony? 18 I don't remember specifically what he had. 19 remember generally that he talked about that, but I don't 201 21 remember the particular points that he made. 22 Do you have a copy of his testimony? Q 23 I don't with me, no. 24 MS. CANZANO: That's all the questions we have right

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now.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll take a break for lunch until 1:30, and we'll come back with the Commissioners asking questions, if there are any questions, and then we'll go to redirect. Thank you. (Thereupon, lunch recess was taken at 12:50 p.m.) (Transcript follows in sequence in Volume 2.)

INDEX MISCELLANEOUS - VOLUME 1 ITEM PAGE NO. 5∥ Southern Bell's Motion to Dismiss CWA's proposal WITNESSES - VOLUME 1 NAME PAGE NO. JOSEPH A. STANLEY Direct Examination By Mr. Carver Prefiled Direct Testimony Inserted Prefiled Rebuttal Testimony Inserted Cross Examination By Mr. Richard Cross Examination By Mr. Beck Cross Examination By Ms. Kaufman Cross Examination By Mr. Boyd Cross Examination By Mr. Tye Cross Examination By Mr. Melson Cross Examination By Mr. Dickens Cross Examination By Ms. Canzano