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Ms. Blanca S. Bayo, Director Division of Records & Reporting Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

February 21, 1997

Docket No. 950699-TL Re: Resolution by City Commission of Haines City Requesting Extended Area Service From Haines City Exchange to All Exchanges Within Polk County

Dear Ms. Bayo:

Please find enclosed for filing an original and fifteen copies of the Direct Testimony of David E. Robinson on behalf of GTE Florida Incorporated in the above matter. Service has been made as indicated on the Certificate of Service. If there are any questions ontact me at (813) 483-2617.

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BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Resolution by City Commissioners) of Haines City requesting extended) area service (EAS) fromHaines City) exchange to all exch: ges within Polk) County.

Docket No. 969668-TL

OF

DAVID E. ROBINSON

ON BEHALF OF

GTE FLORIDA INCORPORATED

DOCUMENT OF THE PORTING

1		GTE FLORIDA INCORPORATED
2		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DAVID E. ROSINSON
3		DOCKET NO. 950699-TL
4		
5	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
6	A	My name is David E. Robinson. My business address is GTE
7		Telephone Operations, 600 Hidden Ridge Drive, Irving, Texas 75038.
8		
9	Q.	WHAT IS YOUR POSITION WITH GTE TELEPHONE OPERATIONS
10		AND YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH GTE FLORIDA
11		INCORPORATED (GTEFL)?
12	A	I am the Product Manager-Local Services for GTE Telephone
13		Operations. I manage the life cycles of all basic local access line
14		switched services, including expanded local calling plans, for GTE
15		operating companies in six southeastern states, including Florida.
16		
17	Q.	WOULD YOU PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND
18		PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE?
19	A	Yes. I hold a Bachclor of Science degree in Business Administration-
20		Finance from California State University and a Master of Business
21		Administration degree from Saint Mary's College of California. My
22		telephony experience began with CONTEL Corporation, a
23		GTE predecessor company, in its California subsidiary. I held various
24		positions with CONTEL in the areas of Operations, Rates, Tariffs,
25		Regulatory and Industry Affairs. I completed staff assignments in

Corporation including two and one-half years at the CONTEL Eastern regional offices in Dulles, Virginia. I left the regulated telephone industry for 5 and one-half years and worked as a personal financial corpultant in the financial services industry, an area financial manager for an oil services firm and a Director of Business Development for a telecommunications consulting firm. I rejoined CONTEL in 1985, and was assigned to represent CONTEL as an "on loan" employee to the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. (NECA) - Pacific Region, in Concord, California as Manager of Operations and Industry Relations. As a result of the CONTEL/GTE merger in 1991, I was called back from my NECA assignment by GTE. I assumed my present responsibilities with GTE Telephone Operations in August of 1991.

A.

Q. HAVE YOU EVER TESTIFIED BEFORE THIS COMMISSION OR ANY OTHER REGULATORY AGENCIES?

Yes, I testified before the Florida Public Service Commission as a rate and tariff design expert for CONTEL Corporation when CONTEL still had Florida properties. More recently, I submitted testimony on behalf of GTE Florida Incorporated (GTEFL) in this Commission's Polo Park EAS docket, number 930173-TL. In addition, I have testified as an expert witness for CONTEL and GTE telephone companies before state regulatory commissions in Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont,

Virginia and West Virginia in the areas of service cost, rate and tariff 1 2 design and product and service management. 3 Q WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS 4 5 PROJEEDING? My testimony addresses the City Commission of Haines City's 6 A. renewed request for expanded calling from Haines City to a number 7 8 of other Polk County exchanges. First, I will briefly discuss my 9 understanding of the status of this case, then I will specifically address the issues presented for resolution here, and finally, I will 10 11 more generally present GTEFL's thoughts on the appropriate 12 resolution of this docket. 13 DO YOU KNOW IF THE 1995 REVISIONS TO CHAPTER 384, 14 a. 15 FLORIDA'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS STATUTE, HAD ANY **EFFECT ON THE TREATMENT OF EAS REQUESTS?** 16 17 A. I am not an expert on those revisions, but I understand that the law now states that all applications for extended area service or other 18 extended calling service pending before the Commission on Marun 1. 19 1995, will be governed by the law as it existed prior to the statutory. 20 21 revisions that took effect on July 1, 1995. (Fla. Stat. ch. 364.385(2).) 22 Applications fited after March 1, but that had not gone to hearing by 23 July 1, 1995, can be considered under the former law only if all

parties and the Commission consent.

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1	Q.	WHEN DID HAINES CITY FILE ITS EAS APPLICATION?
2	A.	I understand that it was filed on May 18, 1995.
3		
4	Q.	SINCE IT WAS FILED AFTER THE MARCH 1 DEADLINE FOR
5		CONSIDERATION UNDER THE EXISTING STATUTE AND RULES,
6		WHY IS THE COMMISSION APPLYING THE OLD LAW AND
7		RULES?
8	A	Because GTEFL agreed to be governed by the former law and rules
9		in this particular case.
10		
11	Q.	DIDN'T THE COMMISSION ALREADY RULE THAT EAS WAS NOT
12		APPROPRIATE FOR THE ROUTES REQUESTED?
13	A.	Yes. In a Notice of Proposed Agency Action (Order) issued May 8,
14		1996, the Commission found that no extended calling plan was
15		justified on GTEFL's routes included in Haines City's request (i.e.,
16		Haines City to Lakeland, Bartow, and Mulberry, respectively).
17		Specifically, the Commission found that the traffic data for these
18		routes did not meet the Commission-prescribed calling rate or
19		distribution standards to warrant EAS. The Commission further found
20		that these data did not meet the guidelines for an alternative toll plan
21		(i.e., extended calling service (ECS)) either. (Order no. PSC-96-
22		0620-FOF-TL, May 8, 1996.)
23		
24	Q.	HAS ANYTHING CHANGED TO NOW WARRANT MANDATORY
25		EXTENDED CALLING ON THESE BOUTES?

1	A.	No. The only reason this matter is again before the Commission is
2		that the City of Haines City protested the Commission's previously
3		issued Order.
4		
5	Q.	COULD YOU RESPOND TO EACH OF THE FIVE ISSUES
6		IDENTIFIED FOR RESOLUTION IN THIS CASE?
7	A.	Yes.
8		
9	Q.	188UE 1: IS THERE A SUFFICIENT COMMUNITY OF INTEREST
10		TO JUSTIFY IMPLEMENTING EAS AS CURRENTLY DEFINED IN
11		THE COMMISSION RULES OR IMPLEMENTING ECS OR AN
12		ALTERNATIVE TOLL PROPOSAL ON ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
13		ROUTES?:
14		HAINES CITY/LAKELAND
15		HAINES CITY/POLK CITY
16		HAINES CITY/BARTOW
17		HAINES CITY/MULBERRY
18		HAINES CITY/FROSTPROOF
19		HAINES CITY/INDIAN LAKES
20		HAINES CITY/FORT MEADE
21	A	No, the Commission's rules do not permit EAS on these routes. To
22		quote the Commission, "none of the routes under consideration in this
23		docket meet the MA/M or distribution requirements to qualify for a
24		survey for nonoptional, two-way, flat rate EAS." (Order at 2.)
25		

Nor do the routes satisfy the Commission's guidelines for a mandatory alternative toll plan, such as ECS. In this respect, the Commission held that "the calling rates on the intraLATA routes do not have sufficient calling volumes or distribution to warrant an alternative toll plan....the traffic data on the intraLATA routes did not indicate a community of interest." (Order at 3.)

In short, the traffic statistics rule out any form of <u>mandatory</u> extended calling on these routes. As I explain below, however, GTEFL is willing to consider offering a fully <u>optional</u> form of extended calling. GTEFL's optional plan could be implemented without regard to the Commission-established community of interest factors.

Q. <u>ISSUE 2:</u> WHAT OTHER COMMUNITY OF INTEREST FACTORS
SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING IF EITHER EAS,
ECS, OR AN ALTERNATIVE TOLL PLAN SHOULD BE
IMP! EMENTED?

Under the Commission's Rules, community of interest for extended area service (EAS) is to be determined through calling usage studies which calculate toll calling frequency and patterns between exchanges involved in an EAS request. The Rules prescribe the threshold showing necessary to pursue such a request. As noted above and in the Commission's Order, the calling statistics on these routes fall far short of this threshhold. "None of the routes met the 3 MAAM requirement or the distribution criteria." (Order at 3.) The

calling statistics were too low to even meet the Commission's more 1 relaxed standard for consideration of ECS. (Order at 2-3.) 2 3 The numerical calling statistics are the critical part of the EAS or ECS 4 inquiry. As the Commission's Order indicates, they are the primary 5 reference to assess community of interest. Only when these data 6 indicate some significant level of community of interest (even though 7 it may fall short of prescribed standards) will the Commission 8 consider some form of toll relief. GTEFL is not aware of any instance 9 where the Commission used solely subjective community of interest 10 11 evidence to ground toll relief. 12 In this case, though, that is exactly what the Commission will need to 13 do if it wishes to order EAS or ECS. It will have to turn a blind eye to 14 the relevant calling data-the data it already found too low to further 15 pursue EAS or ECS-and rely instead on unquantifiable, societal 16 community of interest factors. 17 18 GTEFL supposes that factors advanced might include, for example, 19 the location of school district boundaries, major shopping areas, 20 medical services, large plants or offices, and natural neighborhood 21 boundaries not coincident with exchange boundaries. 22 23 Again, however, GTEFL believes that Commission Rules contemplate 24

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consideration of these anecdotal and unmeasurable elements only in

an EAS or ECS request. This type of complete relaxation of established, objective guidelines for consideration of extended calling requests is particularly ill-advised at this point. Although GTEFL has agreed, for purposes of this docket, to submit itself to the prior law and existing EAS rules, the Commission cannot responsibly ignore the enormous changes the new law has wrought. Mandatory extended calling plans are an anachronism in a competitive local exchange environment; the Commission should be wary of taking any action that would expand their use at this time.

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- Q. <u>ISSUE 3:</u> IF A SUFFICIENT COMMUNITY OF INTEREST IS FOUND ON ANY OF THESE ROUTES, WHAT IS THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF EACH PLAN ON THE CUSTOMER AND THE COMPANY?
 - a) EAS WITH 25/25 PLAN AND REGROUPING;
 - b) ALTERNATIVE TOLL PLAN;
- c) ECS
- 18 d) OTHER (SPECIFY).
 - A. As explained above, GTEFL believes the Commission's rules do not contemplate ordering EAS or an alternative plan without some grounding of community of interest in the traffic data. Therefore, the responses to options a, b and c below assume (contrary to GTEFL's view) that the Commission can develop an acceptable way of reliably measuring community of interest in the absence of any numerical showing of community of interest. (Option d as discussed below

1 would not raise any such issues.) Given these hypothetical 2 parameters, the responses would be as follows: 3 4 EAS with 25/25 plan and regrouping: The most obvious a) 5 financial effect for the EAS customer would be the mandatory. 6 monthly additive which will be assessed for EAS calling. 7 Because each customer's calling pattern is different 8 (sometimes from month to month), it is impossible to say what 9 the total economic impact of EAS would be positive or 10 negative for "the customer." Undoubtedly, some customers 11 would save money and some would lose money under EAS. 12 13 The financial impact on the Company would be determined 14 using current regrouping and 25% additive guidelines. 15 (GTEFL has not calculated specific rate changes or revenue 16 impacts, but can do so upon request.) 17 18 b) and c) I am addressing the ECS and alternative toll options 19 together because ECS (sometimes with a measured element 20 and known as "MECS" has historically been the alternative toll 21 option ordered by this Commission.) Again, I cannot speculate 22 on the economic impact of these type plans for "the customer." 23 Since each customer is different, some will gain and some will 24 lose under this approach.

With regard to the effect of ECS on GTEFL, the company has not done any specific calculations at this point.

d) Other. This alternative would allow a more market-oriented approach to the EAS expansion request. It would not solely require the consideration of toll traffic statistics, but would be designed using other types of surrogate data to measure the amount of revenue required of an optional local calling plan to make it economically feasible for both GTE and the end user customer.

If the Company believes sufficient demand exists, it could offer an expanded local calling plan (LCP) on a <u>fully optional</u> basis to GTE-selected exchanges. The great strength of this approach, of course, is that it does not force all customers to pay for expanded local catling they may not need or want. Each Haines City customer could choose the option that best meets their local calling needs and budget. A customer might simply retain his current service, without any additive, and continue to pay toll rates when calling other exchanges. Or one could choose from one of four LCP options GTEFL has designed. This array of options would meet the diverse calling needs (and budgets) of all customers, while satisfying the existing state statutory cap on basic local service rates.

GTEFL contemplates offering four different types of optional LCPs, as detailed below.

BASIC CALLING: The custome, pays a reduced local access line rate and all local calls, including calls to their home exchange (Haines City), as well as those to their current and expanded local calling area, are billed at optional local measured usage rates on a per minute basis. The R1 rate for this option is estimated to be between \$7.00 and \$7.50, while the B1 rate would be between \$18.00 and \$19.00.

community calling: The customer pays a slightly reduced local access line rate (as compared to the existing local flat rate) and has flat rate calling to his home exchange only. All other local calls within the current and expanded local calling area are billed at local measured usage rates. The R1 rate estimate would be between \$10.00 and \$10.50.

community PLUS: The customer pays a higher rate for local access in comparison to his current flat rate service. He has flat rate calling to his home exchange and selected nearby exchanges while all other local calls in the expanded local calting area are billed at local measured usage rates. These selected exchanges are generally those to which customers.

currently enjoy flat-rate EAS. In the Haines City example, the 1 exchanges would be Haines City, Winter Haven and Lake 2 Wales. The R1 rate estimate for this option would be between 3 \$14,25 and \$15,00, while a B1 estimate would be between 4 5 \$33,00 and \$36.00. 6 PREMIUM CALLING: The customer pays a premium flat rate 7 and may make an unlimited number of calls, without regard to 8 duration, to all exchanges within the current and the expanded 9 local calling area. The R1 estimate would be between \$35.00 10 and \$40.00. This option would not be available to business 11 12 customers. 13 HOW WOULD PRICES FOR LOCAL MEASURED USAGE BE 14 Q. DETERMINED UNDER THE LCP OPTIONS YOU PRESENTED 15 ABOVE? 16 Pricing for local measured usage would be determined by the airline 17 A. distance to the expanded exchange from the home exchange—in this 18 case, Haines City. The rate bands currently reflected in GTE's local 19 tariff under GTE's LCP for the Englewood and North Port exchanges 20 would apply. The rate is six cents per minute for all local cells to the 21 five rate bands out to 40 miles. 22 23

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ISSUE 4: SHOULD SUBSCRIBERS BE REQUIRED TO PAY AN 1 Q. 2 ADDITIVE AS A PREREQUISITE TO IMPLEMENTATION OF EAS? 3 IF SO, HOW MUCH OF A PAYMENT IS REQUIRED AND HOW LONG SHOULD IT LAST? 4 5 A Yes, customers are typically required to pay a higher rate for 6 mandatory local area expansion (as mentioned in 3 a and b, above). 7 The level of the increase would likely depend on factors such as the 8 scope of the expansion, the revenue loss and expense gain 9 calculation, and would vary by exchange. If mandatory expansion is 10 ordered through EAS or a toll alternative, and an additive is 11 necessary, it would continue indefinitely. 12 13 As explained, GTEFL's optional LCP recommendation would require 14 no mandatory additives 15 16 Q. ISSUE 5: IF A SUFFICIENT COMMUNITY OF INTEREST IS 17 FOUND, WHAT ARE THE APPROPRIATE RATES AND CHARGES 18 FOR THE PLAN TO BE IMPLEMENTED ON THESE ROUTES? 19 A. For EAS with 25/25 plan and regrouping (a, above), the appropriate 20 rates would be those determined under the existing 25/25 formula. 21 No message charges would be assessed. The rates would only be 22 sopropriate provided the formula was applied correctly. GTE could 23 either cain or lose revenue, depending on how costs compared with new revenue generation. In b and c) above, an additive to the 24 monthly rate would have to be calculated and set. Belloting the 25

market (customer base) and then assessing the levels of acceptance would determine if the rates were appropriate. The additives could only be appropriate if they both covered GTE's costs to offer the expansion and simultaneously the major'ry of customers agreed to pay the new monthly additive rate levels to be applied to all customers. Message rates for residence and minute rates for business would also apply. GTE would be made whole in this scenario, if the customer accepted all new rate levels.

For the optional ECPs (d, above), rates and charges would be set to cover costs and to assure customers attractive calling options that best fit their needs

Q. AS BETWEEN THE APPROACHES PRESENTED AND THAT
YOU'VE DISCUSSED IN THIS TESTIMONY, WHICH DO YOU
BELIEVE IS MOST APPROPRIATE FOR MEETING THE PETITIONERS' CALLING NEEDS?

appropriate option. As I explained earlier, this approach provides the consumer with a number of attractive calling options designed to meet consumers' differing needs. No one will be forced to pay for service they might not want and if calling patterns change for a customer in the future, they may change to another option or back to the always available flat rate service currently offered today. Again, local rates are not raised or changed in any way, which satisfies the intent of the

recent legislation. In addition, GTEFL also feels that such an optional local service plan, giving customers more control of their local calling area and service choices, is consistent with the manner in which services are offered in a competitive marketplace. It is now very clear that mandatory EAS plans requiring regulatory intervention are inconsistent with competitive marketplace demands and requirements, and not in the best interest of all consumers in a given exchange area.

В

A.

Q. IN YOUR OPINION, WILL THE GTEFL LCP APPROACH SATISFY THE PETITIONERS' DEMANDS FOR EXPANDED LOCAL CALLING?

Yes. In most EAS expansion cases, petitioners generally desire a flat rate monthly increase or a \$.25 per call type plan. They are also very concerned that new monthly charges not be overly high and that the financial impact that could befall all subscribers in the local exchange be minimal. Obviously, GTEFL's LCP would obviate these concerns. Both flat and usage rated calling options would be available. In addition, no customer would be forced to pay an additive, as required with a mandatory plan, to their current local service rate for expanded local calling if they did not so choose. I believe that the petitioners would accept GTEFL's LCP proposal once they are made aware of the LCP structure and its expanded local calling flexibility and benefits to all customers, both for those customers that choose a

1		particular LCP option as well as those that elect to retain their current
2		local calling area and rates.
3	Q.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
4	A.	Yes.
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that copies of the Direct Testimony of David E. Robinson on behalf of GTE Florida Incorporated in Docket No. 950699-TL were sent via U. S. Mail on February 21, 1997, to the parties listed below.

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