1 2 3 4 5	STATE OF FLO DIVISION OF ADMINISTRA VOLUME 3 Pages 285 - GTE FLORIDA, INC., Petitioner, VS.	RIDA TIVE HEARINGS FILE COPY	35
7	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION Respondent.	ON, 980253-TX	
8			
9	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, IN Petitioner,	NC.,	
10	vs.	CASE NO. 99-5369RP	
11	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION Respondent.	PSC DOCKET NO. ON, 980253-TX	
12	•	/	
13	DECCEPTING		
14		FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING	
15		ELLA JANE P. DAVIS Administrative Law Judge	
16	DATE:	Wednesday, April 26, 2000	
17		Commenced at 9:30 a.m.	
18		Concluded at 2:33 p.m.	
19	I	2727 Mahan Drive Building 3	
20		Conference Room D Fallahassee, Florida	
21			
22	REPORTED BY:	JOY KELLY, RPR	
23			-
24	ACCURATE STENOTYPE REP	그리다고 그리를 들어보고 하시면 모르고 그리고 하는 것이 되었다. 그리고 그는 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 있다.	
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RECEIVED 5-11-00

1 INDEX WITNESSES 3 PAGE NO. NAME 4 CRAIG B. HEWITT 5 288 Direct Examination By Ms. Helton 293 Cross Examination By Mr. Goggin 6 322 Cross Examination By Ms. Caswell Redirect Examination By Ms. Helton 323 7 BEVERLY Y. MENARD 8 Direct Examination By Ms. Caswell 327 9 349 Cross Examination By Ms. Helton Redirect Examination By Ms. Caswell 354 10 Recross Examination By Ms. Helton 356 Redirect Examination By Ms. Caswell 357 11 PATRICIA LYNN TUTTLE 12 Direct Examination By Ms. Caswell 358 13 Cross Examination By Ms. Helton 367 14 AMELIA MARTIN 15 Direct Examination By Ms. Caswell 371 16 Cross Examination By Ms. Brown 374 17 C. NED JOHNSTON 18 Direct Examination By Mr. Goggin 381 Cross Examination By Ms. Brown 406 Redirect Examination By Mr. Goggin 19 414 20 ANNE MARSH (Rebuttal) 21 Direct Examination By Ms. Brown 417 Cross Examination By Mr. Goggin 419 22 CHRISTIANA MOORE

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC.

422

428

431

(Rebuttal)

Direct Examination By Ms. Brown

Cross Examination By Mr. Goggin

Cross Examination By Ms. Caswell

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Hearing reconvened at 9:30 a.m.)
3	THE COURT: Let us be in order. We are
4	reconvened on the second day of 995368 and 69.
5	Ready to proceed, Ms. Brown?
6	MS. HELTON: Yes, Your Honor. The
7	Commission calls Craig Hewitt.
8	THE COURT: Mr. Hewitt, were you here
9	yesterday to hear my instructions?
10	THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Do you have a religious
12	objection to swearing?
13	THE WITNESS: No.
14	THE COURT: You may inquire.
15	
16	CRAIG B. HEWITT
17	was called as a witness on behalf of the Florida
18	Public Service Commission and, having been duly sworn,
19	testified as follows:
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MS. HELTON:
22	Q Could you please give your full name and
23	business address for the record.
24	A Craig B. Hewitt, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard,
25	Tallahassee 32399.

By whom are you employed? Q 1 Florida Public Service Commission. 2 And how long have you been employed by the 3 Commission? 5 A 12 years. And what is your current job? 6 Q I'm an economic analyst with the Division of 7 Auditing and Financial Analysis. 8 And what was your prior job? 9 I was in research in the same capacity 10 before the reorganization. And prior to that, I worked for the Florida Marine Fisheries Commission as 12 an economic analyst. 13 And what is your job responsibility at the 14 Q 15 Commission? My primary job responsibility is preparing 16 17 the Statements of Estimated Regulatory Costs. 18 Q How many Statements of Estimated Regulatory 19 Costs or Economic Impact Statements have you prepared 20 in your career at the Commission and the Marine and Fisheries Commission? 21 About 150. 22 Α In your opinion, what is the purpose of a 23 24 SERC? 25 The SERC is to inform the decision-making A

1	body, in our case the Commissioners, of the estimated
2	cost of their rulemaking activities, how it's going to
3	impact the regulated utilities, the end users and any
4	other affected parties.
5	Q And when did you become involved in the
6	rulemaking proceeding for the Fresh Look rules?
7	A I believe it was June-July of '99.
8	Q Do you recall at what stage in the
9	proceeding the rulemaking was?
10	A There had been the proposed rule. There had
11	been a Chapter 120.54 hearing.
12	Q And what was your involvement in the
13	rulemaking process?
14	A Well, out of that hearing process, staff had
15	made some rule changes, so the original SERC that had
16	accompanied the rule needed to be revised to reflect
17	those changes.
18	Q So did you prepare another SERC?
19	A Yes, I did.
20	Q Do you recall when?
21	A September 13th, 1999.
22	MS. HELTON: I point out, Stipulated Exhibit
23	No. 57 Your Honor, may I get an exhibit from
24	the box and give it to the witness?

I'm handing the witness Stipulated Exhibit

No. 57, which is staff's November the 4th, 1999, recommendation to adopt the Fresh Look rules with changes.

BY MS. HELTON:

- Q Could you look and see if the SERC that is attached to that recommendation is the SERC that you prepared?
 - A Yes, it is.
- Q What procedures did you follow when you prepared this SERC?
- A Well, I had been following the process of the rule development in the SERC preparation, as Kathy Lewis had prepared the original SERC. I listened to the hearing and attended staff meetings, had discussions with staff, and then reviewed Mrs. Lewis's work.
- Q Did the change in the rule change the costs that would be imposed on the regulated entities?
- 19 A I believe so. It was favorable to the 20 ILECs, the incumbents, subject to this rule.

The window of opportunity was decreased from two years to one year for contracts to be opted out of. Plus the length of time left in a particular contract was extended to a year from six months. So that meant there were fewer contracts that would be

eligible for this Fresh Look rule. So the costs were
fewer than the original estimate. And to save time, I

just adopted Mrs. Lewis's estimates that she had

obtained from the companies through data request, and
essentially just modified the SERC to reflect the

changes in the final proposed rule.

Q Did you address lost revenues in the revised .
SERC?

A Yes. The original data request asked the companies what their termination costs were going to be if the worst-case scenario occurred and all of the contracts were terminated. And as a part of those termination charges includes lost revenues.

In other words, if the clients, contractors had opted out on their own without the rule, they would have a maximum termination charge they would pay. So in lieu of the rule, the maximum cost would be those termination charges the companies provided us in the estimates in the data requests.

- **Q** Do you know whether anyone formally requested a lower regulatory cost alternative while you were assigned to the rule?
 - A No, they didn't. I don't believe they did.
- Q Did you address lower regulatory cost alternatives in the revised SERC?

1	A Yes. As part of our standard procedure, we
2	weigh what the companies might suggest or mention in
3	their data request and either set those or reject
4	those. And we looked at the no cost, or the no rule,
5	and decided that it would not meet the objectives of
6	the statute we were trying to implement. So that no
7	rule would be lesser cost to the companies but it
8	would be more cost to their customers and the end
9	users.
10	Q Mr. Hewitt, I think I neglected to ask you
11	what your educational background was or is.
12	A I have a bachelor's and master's in
13	economics from Florida State, and I completed all of
14	the economic classes and exams for the Ph.D. program
15	in economics.
16	MS. HELTON: The Commission tenders the
17	witness for cross examination.
18	CROSS EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. GOGGIN:
20	Q Good morning. I'm Michael Coggin.
21	A Good morning.
22	Q I'd like to ask you briefly about the
23	process you referred to earlier. Did you perform any
24	independent research regarding the impact of the rule?
25	A Just a review of Mrs. Lewis's work. In

Just a review of Mrs. Lewis's work. In

other words, I didn't send out an additional data request.

- Q You mentioned that you had listened to the hearing and had discussions with staff. Did you do any other independent research regarding the competitive alternatives that may have been available to customers?
- A I'm aware of the Competition Report that the Commission prepares each year. I was familiar with that. There were some competitive alternatives out there. And, also, I'm working on the Telephone Stat Report, which reflects the growth in the alternative local exchange companies, the ALECs, over the years. So I'm aware of the background that this rule has been developed in.
- Q Did you review the Competition Report in addition, too?
- A I had read it earlier and reviewed it earlier, yes.
- Q I'd like to ask you a hypothetical question
 I've asked of some of the other witnesses.

Assuming the market of a hundred customers, five of whom have long-term agreements with alternative providers and 95 of whom have long-term agreements with BellSouth. Assume at the expiration

- of those agreements, which is simultaneous, the 95 BellSouth customers receive offers from one alternative provider and from BellSouth, but all 95 3 pick BellSouth and sign a new long-term agreement. Under those circumstances, do you believe that those 5 customers had access to a competitive alternative? 6 Assuming that the conditions and the quality 7 of service was equal, then the remaining fact would be the price and the companies would chose the one with the lowest price in that instance, I believe. 10 11 But is that -- would the customers -assuming the facts that you just stated right there, 12 would that constitute a competitive alternative? 13 only difference in the offers were price? 14 15 I believe so. 16
 - Q Then merely reviewing market shares would not necessarily indicate whether competitive alternatives existed, would it?

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- A Well, we didn't talk about the degree of competition. We just said is there some competition out there and certainly market concentration is very important.
- In other words, if a hundred of those -- I mean, the hundred -- in the hypothetical case -- customers, out of those, the 95 might have gotten

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offers from the one competitor, but if that competitor
   only had the capacity to serve, say, 25
2
   hypothetically, the other 50 really don't have any
   other choice. Because once that competitor's capacity
4
    is filled, then there's nowhere else to go for the
5
   remaining 75.
              Do you have any reason to believe that a
7
   business would offer to serve a customer that it did
8
   not have the capacity to serve?
9
              Well, a company doesn't always know which
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         Α
11
    customers to target, so they might advertise that they
12
   have a service available and hope they get as many
13
    customers as they can handle. But I would say
14
   beforehand they don't have any idea how many customers
15
    are out there that are actually going to respond to
16
    them.
17
              You didn't speak with any parties to the
18
    contracts that would be affected by the proposed
19
   rules, did you?
20
              No.
21
              In considering whether a lower cost
22
   alternative would substantially achieve the rule's
   objectives, how do you perform that analysis?
23
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would think. And -- but in this case, you weigh

The depends on the complexity of the rule, I

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the -- look at the objectives of the statute we're 1 trying to implement and weigh the different alternatives, trying to come up with some weighting or 3 way to determine if the cost in one particular instance is going to be higher or lower. And the 5 other question is, well, who are the costs going to be lower for? In other words, no rule would be a lower cost for the incumbent LECs because they were going to maintain those revenues from the contracts that exist. But on the other hand, their competitors are losing 10 those revenues they cannot get through competition so 11 contracts are opened up. So the statute is not clear 12 about who the lower cost is to. And in our view, the 13 customer is the end user that we are looking at the 14 15 welfare of, and the end user should be paying the 16 lowest cost.

Q I'm trying to get a way from -- to get closer to the point I was trying to have you make.

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Does the -- in the abstract, would the -would you weigh the costs against the benefits of the
rule in order to determine whether the objectives can
be substantially achieved by a lower cost? In other
words, is it a balancing test whether the marginal
increasing cost is outweighed by the marginal decrease
and the effectiveness of the rule?

Previously under the Administrative Α 1 Procedures Act we were required to develop an Economic Impact Statement, EIS. And there we were explicitly 3 required to weigh the cost and benefits. With the change in that Act in '97, I believe, the emphasis was 5 more on cost, the estimated transaction costs that the 6 companies would incur under the changes that we're 7 implementing. So the assumption is that there are 8 9 benefits or why else would the agency be doing the 10 rule? And our job in the SERC is to lay out this cost 11 that is going to affect the ILECs or competitors or 12 whomever.

So in our mind we do weigh those. We don't have to explicitly put down the benefits in the SERC. In the data request, we do ask for those benefits. Cost and benefits. And we expect the company to give us all of their costs that they are going to incur.

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- Q What, in your mind, were the benefits of the proposed rules in this case?
- A To open up the market more fully to competition. That was our mandate from the Legislature, if you will, that we should encourage competition. And competition benefits the end user, like I said, by driving costs down.

Now, there's going to be some losers when we

move from a monopolistic competition situation to competition. The monopolist is going to lose customers; is going to lose revenues. That's a given. But in the end, the ratepayer, or the customer, will 4 save money with a more efficient marketplace. 5

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- Would you agree that without the rule, Q competition is, nevertheless, increasing?
- I agree that it's increasing in the sense there are more competitors being certified by the Public Service Commission. I believe there are still bottlenecks out there.
- The last mile that was mentioned yesterday, going to the customer's home, for instance, in the residential sense, is still very costly to overcome that facility by a competitor.
- So it is increasing. It's a question of How fast are we going to get to a fully open time. market where customers can freely choose.
- Q Did you ever attempt to measure or estimate the change in the rate at which competition would increase as a result of the rule?
- Well, we had the number of contracts that A were in existence at that time that would be affected. And like it was mentioned earlier, it is up to the customer to opt out of, say, their current contract.

And we have no idea ahead of time how many are going to do that and at what rate. So we had like a maximum number of contracts that would be affected, at the time of the data request anyway, and we have no way of knowing how fast that those contracts are going to be opted out of.

- Q In the Competition Report there are some statistics about how many access lines, business access lines, are served by ILECs and ALECs, correct?
- 10 A Yes.

- Q There's at least some data to indicate how rapidly customer -- or the change in customer preference, if you will, how many customers choose alternatives. Was there ever any attempt to measure to what extent the long-term agreements that this rule would affect were inhibiting customer choice?
 - A Could you repeat the question, please?
- Q The assumption of the rule, as I understand it, is that the long-term agreements that would be affected by the rule, because of the termination liabilities, inhibit customers who might otherwise choose alternative providers; is that correct?
- 23 A I believe so.
- Q Was there ever any attempt to measure, based on the data that exists for measuring how many

customers choose alternatives, what would be the change in customer choice?

- A Like I said, I don't think you can know that ahead of time. It would be speculative.
- Q Do you agree that that measure would -assuming three years down the road you were able to
 measure it -- would be the proper measure to use for
 determining the impact of the rule?
- A Ex post you could measure the number of contracts that were opted out of and what value ahead of the normal expiration of those contracts and you can get some sort of value.
- Q Do you have any data today about how many customers opt out of term agreements prior to their expiration?
 - A No, I don't.

- Q So even if you had the data after the fact, you wouldn't necessarily be able to measure the impact of the Fresh rule, correct?
 - **A** If I had the number that -- the percentage of the values beforehand and could compare, yes.
- Q To your knowledge, did anyone with the Commission request such data?
 - A I'm not aware of any.
 - Q Are you familiar with the statistics in the

- Competition Reports regarding how many new market
 entrants, ALECs, were offering services in the years
 the contract -- I mean, in the years that the reports
 were published?
 - A Well, from the Stat Report, I recall that there were zero ALECs before the telecommunications law changed. And this has grown by leaps and bounds. And the latest figure I pulled up last week with the Commission director, we had 480.
 - Q Given those statistics, is it your opinion that these contracts that would be affected by the rule represent barriers to entry?
 - A Absolutely.

- Q Do you believe there would be more market entrants if the Fresh Look rule were passed?
- A There possibly could be. But although you have a certificated company, that doesn't mean they are getting customers. They might not be getting customers as fast as we could be if we had the rule.
- Q Do you know how many of the 400-and-some carriers you mentioned before were actually offering services to customers in Florida?
- A Well, from the staff -- excuse me, from the Competition Report, I would say a fraction, a small fraction of that, or actually -- have facilities and

can offer a competitive alternative.

- Q Is resale a competitive alternative?
- A To a certain extent I believe it is, but it's not the same as having your own facilities.
 - Q In the hypothetical example we discussed before, where a customer is offered a contract that is identical in all respects except for price, could a reseller make such an offer to a customer?
 - A Within the limits of its wholesale price.

 It doesn't control the cost of the underlying

 facilities. It has to set, I would think, the

 negotiated or the interconnection cost floor.
 - Q I'd like to refer you to the exhibit that counsel for the Commission put in front of you,
 Exhibit 57, which includes the September 1 Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost.

On Page 2 of that report, in the second paragraph, the last sentence reads, "However, if the proposed rules become effective, it would make a new pool of customers available to competitive providers, possibly resulting in an increase in the number of ALECs providing such services." What is the new pool of potential customers you're referring to here?

A Those would be the customers that would have the option under the rule to opt out of their current

1 contracts.

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Q To your knowledge, do these customers have any bar against accepting an offer to resell their current contracts from a alternative provider?

- A I'm not aware of the contract terms.
- Q Would a competitive provider have any -- be barred from offering additional services to these customers in addition to the ones covered by the current contract?
- A I would think it would depend on their ability to offer additional services.
- Q Would these customers be able to terminate their current contracts and choose an alternative provider at termination?
- A Certainly they could with the attendant charges, termination fees.
- Q I think you testified before that the Commission doesn't -- or at least you didn't have any information regarding the frequency with which customers might actually terminate these contracts without regard to the termination liability; isn't that correct?
- 23 A That's right.
- Q Do you know whether ALECs currently market services to this pool of customers?

- A I know there are ads and commercials out there. I don't know how extensive they are, how widespread.
- **Q** Do you know whether these customers had competitive alternatives from which to choose at the time they entered into the agreements?
 - A Repeat that.

- **Q** Do you know whether these customers had competitive alternatives from which to choose at the time they entered into these agreements?
- A From my knowledge, I don't think they had very much. In other words, from the 1997 change in the law, there were very few alternatives. Now, today, you have a lot more. So it would depend on when the contracts were actually entered into.
- Q Are you familiar with the Commission's orders granting incumbent local exchange carriers the right to enter into contract service arrangements?
 - A I'm aware of it.
- Q Would it be safe to say they are permitted to enter into these -- at least prior to the '95 Act, they were permitted to enter into contract service arrangements where competitive alternatives existed for those as much as --
 - MS. HELTON: Your Honor, I think we're

getting outside of the scope of Mr. Hewitt's testimony.

THE COURT: Would you read back the question, please.

(Thereupon, the question appearing on page 305, Lines 20 through 24, was read back by the reporter.)

MR. GOGGIN: I believe that the question relates to assertions that are made in the CSA about whether these customers had competing alternatives, whether competition existed at the time the contracts were entered into, and whether these customers are, in fact, available to competitive providers. These are statements made --

THE COURT: Well, it's a little hard to rule on this until I hear the end of the question. From what I've heard so far, this witness has testified to knowledge of conditions prior to and after the Act changing, and if you can finish that question I may be able to rule.

BY MR. GOGGIN:

Q Mr. Hewitt, are you familiar with the Commission's -- I've already asked that.

Would it be fair to say that the

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Commission's orders permitting the offering of CSAs
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   permitted carriers, prior to 1995, to enter into such
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    contracts where competitive alternatives existed?
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              THE COURT: Same objection as before?
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              MS. HELTON: Same objection.
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              THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.
 6
              I think the answer to that question would
    depend on how you define "competition" and what kind
 8
    of barriers to competition there were existing at the
10
    time.
              Did the Commission find that PBXs of
11
    alternative access vendors were in some cases direct
12
    substitutes for the services offered by --
1.3
              I'm not sure I know their conclusion.
14
         Α
              On Page 3 of the -- 3 and 4 of your
15
    Statement of Estimated Regulatory Costs, you refer to
16
17
    data provided by the ALECs regarding potential
18
    termination liability; is that correct?
19
              By ILECs.
         A
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         Q
              By the ILECs.
21
         A
              Yes.
              Was this data provided in response to data
22
         Q
    requests that you prepared?
23
24
                   These were in response to the data
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requests that Mrs. Lewis prepared.

- Q I think you mentioned before the rule had been revised by the time that you were asked to prepare a revised SERC and that the revisions would likely result in lower cost to the ILECs; is that correct?
 - A That's correct.

Q On page 4, in the second full paragraph, first sentence reads, "If a customer chooses to terminate a contract under the proposed rule, an ILEC would certainly lose the revenues it would have earned from that customer had he not terminated his contract."

Did you ask for any data regarding the amount of revenues that might potentially be lost?

A The question was asked in the data request to give all costs, or any additional costs, that might result from this rule. And I believe that the figures on page 3 reflect all the possible revenues that the ILECs could have potentially lost if every contract had opted out.

Q If the rule had its -- strike that.

If there were no rule, it's your contention, is it not, that these customers would remain under these agreements; is that correct?

A To the extent that they don't opt out.

Then we have established that we don't know 0 1 how frequently customers might opt out in the absence 2 3 of that rule, correct? I don't have that information in front of 5 me. Assuming all of the customers remain under 6 Q the agreements, the ILECs would have an expectation of 7 receiving a set amount of revenue from each contract for the duration of that contract; isn't that correct? 9 I believe so. 10 Α And is it your understanding that if the 11 12 customer were to terminate the contract in the absence 13 of the rule, that customer would be obligated to pay a 14 termination liability? 15 That's what I understand. 16 Do you have any information about the amount 17 of the termination liability that might be charged 18 under, for example, a tariff term plan? 19 From what I've heard, it varies, but it 20 could be the remaining revenues do under the contract. 21 Might it also be an amount less than the remaining revenues under the contract? 23 It could be. And I think it varies according to length of the term. 24

So if the rule were passed and a customer

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Q

terminated the agreement, the ILEC's costs might be 1 measured by the difference in the termination 2 liability it would have received if there were no rule 3 and the termination of liability that it actually 4 received under the rule; is that correct? 5 Minus the possibility that the customer 6 Α 7 could recontract with the ILEC at a lower price. 8 Might you also measure the ILEC's cost by 9 measuring the total revenues the ILEC might have 10 received if the customer had stayed and the termination liability it actually received if the 11 customer terminated? 12 13 A Well, that's speculative because we don't 14 know how many are going to opt out. 15 Under the circumstance, without that information it's difficult to ascertain what the costs 16 17 are; is that correct? 18 Well, we have estimates by the companies A themselves of what their maximum losses would be. 19 20 Did you appear at the November 16 agenda 21 conference? 22 A Pardon me? 23 Q Did you appear at the Commission's 24 November 16 agenda conference? 25 A I believe I did.

Q I believe you stated at that time that -with regard to the revenues, that we know it's going
to be in the millions of dollars. Would you disagree
with that statement today?

A No. Because there is likely to be some terminations of contracts. There's going to be some lost revenues to the ILECs.

Now, we have estimates of approximately
24 million here, and if 10 percent opt out, that's 2.4
million right there. That's millions. Whether it's
2 million, 4 million, 16 million, I don't know. It's
speculative.

- Q Those numbers that you were talking about are termination liability loss, correct?
- A That's right. And that includes lost revenues.
- Q But we didn't know whether the termination liabilities, in fact, are equal to the expected revenues, do we?
- A I would expect if the termination liabilities don't require 100 percent payment of the contract, then, yes, it would be less. But the possibility is that customers could opt out now. They could opt out with one month left in their contract and go to somebody else. We just don't know.

Isn't the -- as I understand it, isn't it 0 the staff's position that the rule is designed to permit customers to opt out who otherwise would not due to the termination?

- That's right, to open up competition.
- Shouldn't the assumption be that you measure the revenue to be gained over the life of the contract versus the reduced termination liability?
 - Α To measure for what?
- The cost to the ILEC. 10 Q

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- Not when the ILECs have already estimated that the maximum termination liabilities would be X 12 amount of dollars. 13
 - Q On page 5 of your SERC, under the "Reasonable Alternative Methods," the third sentence -- actually the second and third sentence, "The ILECs believe that no rule is necessary as the marketplace is effectively competitive. However, no evidence was provided to substantiate this." What's the basis for that statement, "no evidence was provided to substantiate this"?
 - What is the basis for that statement?
- 23 Yes.
 - That when the companies replied in their data request that they thought that no rule was

necessary, it was just a statement without any 1 evidence that the marketplace is competitive, and 2 therefore, the rule wouldn't be necessary. 3 Did you -- you mentioned before that you 4 5 listened to the hearing. Did you review testimony submitted by BellSouth in this matter? 6 I believe I glanced at it. I can't say that 7 I studied it. 8 Did you review the testimony submitted by 9 10 GTE in this matter? I believe I looked at some of it but I 11 12 didn't study it. 13 Did you review the testimony submitted by Q Sprint in this matter? 14 15 Like I said, I looked at those but I didn't study them. 16 17 To your knowledge, did any other party to the affected contracts, namely customers, submit any 18 19 testimony in this matter? 20 I don't recall seeing any. 21 Do you recall from your glance at the testimony submitted by the ILECs whether there was any 23 evidence of the presence of competing alternatives? A 24 I can't remember any exact numbers, no.

So your statement that no evidence was

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Q

- provided to substantiate this was merely based on a review of the data requests?
 - A That is correct.
 - Q And the purpose of the data request was to determine the potential cost impact on the company; is that correct?
 - A Right.

- Q Do you have any understanding of what the purpose of the hearing was?
 - A To gather more evidence.
- Q Page 6, bottom of the page, you note that the number of new CSAs, contract service arrangements, provided by BellSouth grew substantially. And that on page 7, just below the table, the statement is made that one reason for the increase in the number of new CSAs could be that more customers are receiving offers from competitors. Do you agree with that statement?
- A That's one possibility. The other possibility is that they fear new competitors coming into the market and may be lowering their prices in advance.
- Q Prior to the Act, do you have an understanding of the circumstances under which CSAs could be offered?
 - A I believe the requirement is that there is

1 potential competition.

Q Performing your analysis as to whether the costs that could be avoided by no rule would outweigh the potential benefits of the rule, what did you use to measure the benefits of the rule?

A In many instances the benefits from competition are hard to measure. But you could use as a proxy the difference in the prices from the contracts and the revenues that the companies were receiving before versus after, of course, including what their X customers are paying for a new contract with some other provider. That difference there is the gains to the end users, to the economy, for increased efficiency in the marketplace. More competition. Because competition drives prices down to their lowest cost.

Q Given the existence of termination liabilities, an ALEC competing for the business of a customer who is subject to a long-term agreement would have to offer a lower price to induce that customer to leave the contract with the termination liability than it would to induce a customer to leave a contract with no termination liability; isn't that correct?

A I'm not certain who would be picking up the termination charges in that case.

- Let's take it as a hypothetical. Assume a Q 1 customer, a BellSouth customer has a three-year contract that has termination liability and assume a 3 second BellSouth customer has a three-year contract with no termination liability. And assume that the price that both customers were paying to BellSouth is equal. If a ALEC wanted to compete for the business of those two BellSouth customers, the ALEC would have 8 to offer a lower price to the first customer to induce that customer to break his contract than it would have to offer to the second customer; isn't that correct? 11
 - A If all other conditions are the same, quality, terms, et cetera, I would think the price would make a difference.

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- Q So if the benefits of competition can be measured by whether competition yields lower prices, it's possible, isn't it, that the presence of termination liabilities might actually improve competition; isn't that correct?
- A No, I don't believe that. Because those termination costs are barriers to entry for that ALEC to get that customer. That's a cost that's above the marketplace if that ALEC can offer the other customer a lower price.
 - Q Do you know whether ALECs offer long-term

|contracts?

A I believe they do.

Q Do you know whether those long-term contracts include termination liabilities?

A I think some do and some don't.

Q Were you here yesterday when Time Warners' witness was testifying?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall she indicated that Time Warner does, in fact, have termination liability?

A I don't recall that exact statement but I'll accept that.

Q If there were ALECs who offered long-term contracts with termination liabilities, wouldn't those contracts present precisely the same sort of barrier as a long-term contract entered into with an ILEC?

A For another ALEC to come along and try to compete for that customer, that certainly would be a barrier. However, the ALEC does not necessarily have the -- the bottleneck facility that the ILECs do. So that the ALECs more or less have a -- unless it's facilities-based versus, say, a reseller, they don't have the same footing as an ILEC does.

Q Do you know what the percentage of business access lines served by ALECs allows according to the

1	Competition Reports in 1997, for example?
2	A The latest I remember, I think, was the
3	'98 maybe it was the '99 the latest one
4	published I believe was around 12 to 20 percent. And
5	I think it's a lower number, lower end of that range.
6	Q And the market share for business access
7	lines in the beginning of 1996 would likely be for
8	ALECs would likely be close to zero, would it not?
9	A I would think so.
10	Q The number of market entrants in 1996 would
11	likely be close to zero for ALECs as well, wouldn't
12	it, in 1996?
13	A Right. I believe we have zero and then the
14	next year '97 was 55.
15	Q In 1999, according to the Commission's
16	report, there were 80 providers who were actually
17	offering service
18	MR. GOGGIN: Let me ask, if I might, to put
19	an exhibit in. I believe it's BellSouth Exhibit
20	No. 4, Competition Report for 1999. BellSouth
21	THE COURT: Do you want to use the one
22	that's up here?
23	MR. GOGGIN: Yes, please. BellSouth
24	Exhibits 2 and 3 as well. The 1997 and 1998
25	Competition Reports.

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Can we go off the record for a moment?
1
              THE COURT: Certainly. If anyone wants to
 2
         go back on the record, signal the court reporter.
 3
              (Discussion over the record.)
              MR. COGGIN: Back on the record.
 5
              THE COURT: Go back on the record. You may
 6
         proceed.
 7
              MR. GOGGIN: Thank you.
 8
    BY MR. GOGGIN:
              Mr. Hewitt, if you could look at the
10
    document labeled BellSouth Exhibit No. 3, please.
11
    1997 Competition Report.
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              THE COURT: 3 is 12-98.
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              MR. GOGGIN: I'm sorry. I do want 3.
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         12-98 report. Thank you.
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   BY MR. GOGGIN:
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         Q
              If you could please turn to page 7.
                                                   In that
    report, the third bullet point there indicates that as
    of July 10, 1998, 51 ALECs were providing basic local
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20
    service to businesses and residential access lines; is
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    that correct?
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              I see that.
23
              That's about two and a half years after the
         Q
    beginning of 1996; isn't that right?
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         Α
              Yes.
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Q If could you look now at BellSouth Exhibit 4 1 which is the 1999 Competition Report on page 32. the first full paragraph there it indicates that there 3 were 80 ALECs as of June 30, 1999, who were serving access lines; is that correct? 5 6 I don't see that on my copy. 7 Sorry. Page 32. May I approach the witness? 9 Α 80. I see it now. Okay. So from the beginning of 1996 until 10 Q June 30, 1998, which, coincidentally, would be the cutoff date for contracts under this rule, over 80 12 ALECs -- 80 ALECs, at least among those who responded 13 to the Commission's data request for purposes of this 14 15 report, reported that they were serving customers; isn't that correct? 16 17 I believe so. Do you know offhand how many wireless 18 telecommunications providers there are in Tallahassee? 19 20 MS. HELTON: Objection, Your Honor. I don't 21 think that the wireless providers are relevant to --22 MR. GOGGIN: Your Honor, I think the witness 23 made a statement earlier about these contracts 24

being barriers to entry. I'm trying for

comparison's sake to ask questions about other markets that became competitive to draw comparisons between the number of entrants in this market and the number of entrants in other markets.

THE COURT: I can see where this may lead to relevant evidence, Mr. Coggin. I'll let you go down this route and overrule the objection. But I'd suggest to you that, again, this isn't a rate case and it really is under Chapter 120 with regard to the agency's authority and scope of the rule, this rule. So let's try and keep it as close to those parameters as possible.

BY MR. GOGGIN:

- Q More than 80 new market entrants in a market over two and a half years is pretty significant, isn't it?
- A It depends on the context. Florida is a very big state. It has over 15, 16 million people.
- Q What is the basis for your statement that these contracts are barriers to entry?
- A It locked up the potential pool of customers that competitors can come in and compete for. With those competitors locked up, it limits the pool.

MR. GOGGIN: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Ms. Caswell. 2 CROSS EXAMINATION 3 BY MS. CASWELL: Good morning, Mr. Hewitt. I just have a few questions. 5 6 Α Good morning. I believe that early in your direct testimony you said that efficient competition will benefit customers; is that right? 10 Α That's the goal. And as a economist, how do you define 11 "efficient competition"? 12 13 I might have meant to use the word 14 "effective" competition. 15 No. But I'm looking for the definition of 16 efficient competition. 17 When there's a free entry and exit to market. 18 19 I believe you also made the statement that 20 competition drives prices down; is that correct? That's correct. 21 22 Would you expect that in a competitive market both the ILEC's and ALEC's prices would be 23 24 driven down closer to their cost? 25 A Yes.

1	Q And wouldn't you agree that contracts and
2	individual-case basis arrangements are often designed
3	specifically so that the ILEC can give the customer a
4	lower price than he might otherwise pay under a
5	tariff?
6	A Would you repeat that question, please?
7	Q Wouldn't you agree that contracts and
8	individual-case basis arrangements are often designed
9	specifically so that the ILEC can give the customer a
10	lower price than he might otherwise get under a
11	tariff?
12	A I think that's possible, but to try to allow
13	the incumbent LEC to cover their costs, there would be
14	fixed costs. Because there's potential competition
15	coming in that would lower the price in any event.
16	Q Do you understand that the purpose of the
17	CSA is to allow the ILEC to meet competition?
18	A I believe the mission is potential
19	competition.
20	MS. CASWELL: Thank you, Mr. Hewitt. I have
21	nothing further.
22	MS. HELTON: I have just a couple of
23	redirect questions.
24	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
25	BY MS. HELTON:

- You stated, I believe, in response to some 1 Q questions from Mr. Coggin that the estimates of cost 2 of termination -- that you had the estimates of costs of termination from the ILECs. In your opinion, is that what the Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost 5 is about, to estimate the costs? 6 It's to estimate it based on our best 7 knowledge. It is just an estimate. It's speculative based on the best information we have. 10 You stated in response to another one of Mr. Coggin's questions that -- concerning how fast we 11 12 were going to get to an open market. And I assume 13 that you don't believe that we are there yet at an 14 open market; is that correct? 15 It's not fully open, no. 16 Is it your opinion that we are still in a 17 transition from a monopoly to competition? 18 Α Yes. 19 In your opinion, is this what the rule is 20 about, to move us from a monopoly to an open market? 21 Yes. And it would move us to competition, 22 open competition faster than if we just let the normal
 - MS. HELTON: Thank you. We have no further

course of events play out under the current

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conditions.

1 questions.

THE COURT: Mr. Hewitt, were you here yesterday for my discussion of questions for clarification?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Please pause before you answer

me so if any counsel want to object they can.

And don't answer anything except what I ask you.

That's hard to do sometimes.

Are the agenda meetings, discussed in your testimony, what are normally called public hearings or rulemaking hearings by other agencies under Chapter 120?

THE WITNESS: Are the agenda conferences?
THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I believe we have separate hearings for 120-type -- that's part of the process of gathering information for the Commission in the rulemaking process.

THE COURT: Very well. You referred to staff making changes in the rule draft after a 154 hearing -- excuse me, 120.54 hearing. Now, understanding in the course of this rule being developed, apparently the statute was changed. What do you mean by a 120.54 hearing?

1	THE WITNESS: It's an informal hearing to
2	gather evidence.
3	THE COURT: You're not referring to a
4	litigation regarding the rule as proposed at that
5	time conducted before DOAH; is that correct?
6	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
7	THE COURT: Any questions as a result of
8	mine, Mr. Coggin? Ms. Caswell? Ms. Brown
9	excuse me, Ms. Helton?
10	MS. HELTON: No, Your Honor. But may we
11	answer the first question?
1.2	THE COURT: You may ask him additional
13	questions.
14	MS. HELTON: We have no additional
15	questions.
16	THE COURT: Very well. You may step down.
17	Thank you, Mr. Hewitt.
18	Are you ready for a 15-minute recess? Very
19	well. 15 minutes, folks.
20	(Brief recess.)
21	~
22	THE COURT: We'll reconvene. Does the
23	agency have any additional evidence in its
24	case-in-chief?
25	MS. BROWN: No, Your Honor, we do not and we

1	rest our case-in-chief.
2	MS. CASWELL: GTE calls Beverly Menard.
3	THE COURT: I guess that means you're ready
4	to proceed. Okay.
5	
6	BEVERLY Y. MENARD
7	was called as a witness on behalf of GTE Florida, Inc.
8	and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION
10	BY MS. CASWELL:
11	Q Please state your name and business address.
12	THE COURT: I do need to swear or affirm her
13	first. I was going to try to accommodate the
14	court reporter here. Ma'am, you do have the
15	spellings?
16	THE REPORTER: Yes, thank you.
17	THE COURT: Ms. Menard, were you present for
18	my prior instructions with regard to oath or
19	affirmation?
20	THE WITNESS: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Do you have a religious
22	objection to swearing?
23	THE WITNESS: No, ma'am.
24	BY MS. CASWELL:
25	Q Please state your name and business address.

1 A Beverly Y. Menard. My business address is One Tampa City Center, Tampa, Florida 33602. 2 What is your educational background? 3 4 A I have a batchelor's and master's in accounting from the University of South Florida. And who is your employer? 6 I'm currently employed by GTE Service 7 Corporation. 8 And how long have you worked for GTE? 9 Q Α I started with GTE 31 years ago as a clerk. 10 Can you give us a brief history of your 11 employment with GTE. 12 13 Α Yes. Basically, I started with GTE Florida February 4th, 1969. Went through various increasing 14 15 responsibility. Went to our corporate headquarters 16 for four years until 1981 and returned to Florida in 17 1981 as the Business Relations Director. Held different positions. Currently I'm responsible for 18 Florida and Georgia, all regulatory proceedings, and 19 20 all GTE business units. And how long have you held your current 21 Q position? 22 A 23 Approximately two years. 24 Q What is the purpose of your testimony in

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this case?

- The purpose of my testimony is to discuss 1 Α 2 the -- I'm the policy witness for GTE, as I'm responsible for all regulatory proceedings at the 3 4 Commission. I'm responsible for filing all the 5 interconnection agreements at the Commission. Also 6 responsible for the Contract Service Arrangement 7 reports we file at the Commission. 8 What is the premise of the Fresh Look rule as you understand it? 10 It's my understanding the purpose was to Α 11 enable customers who have not had an alternative 12 choice an opportunity to contract with a competitor. 13 Q What is the Commission's view, as you understand it, of termination liability provisions in 14 15 the ILECs contracts? 16 They said it was a barrier to competition 17 and was extravagant. 18 Q Did the Commission review any of GTE's 19 contracts to determine what those termination charges 20 were to your knowledge?
 - A Not to my knowledge.

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- Q To your knowledge, did it seek to interview any customers to find out if the termination charges kept them from changing to another provider?
 - A Not to my knowledge.

1	Q What kind of customers would the Fresh Look
2	rule apply to?
3	A Basically I'd say probably 95 percent of
4	them are for our medium and large business customers
5	and other 5 percent would probably be the small
6	business customers.
7	Q And does the rule make any distinction
8	between small and large business customers?
9	A No, it does not.
10	Q Did competition arise in some GTE exchanges
11	before others?
12	A Yes. We did our first interconnection
13	agreements in 1996. We have four facility-based
14	carriers that I personally negotiated the
15	interconnection agreements for. Those were
16	Intermedia, MCI, MFS, and Winstar. So the
17	Tampa/St. Pete/Clearwater area is the first area we
18	got competition in and over time it has been
19	increasing.
20	Q And does the Fresh Look rule recognize that
21	competition arose in some exchanges before others?
22	A No. Because it's all contracts that were in
23	existence as of June 30th, 1999.
24	O Do you know how many other states have

adopted Fresh Look rules in the local exchange

1 |context?

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- A To my knowledge there have only been two,

 Ohio and New Hampshire.
 - Q And do those rules recognize the fact that some exchanges became competitive before others?
 - A Yes. In both cases the type arrangement that they have is that the ALEC -- of course, in those states they were called CLECs -- the ALEC makes a filing with the Commission when they are operational in an exchange and they open up a Fresh Look window for 180 days in that exchange.
 - Q Did GTE discuss the Ohio and New Hampshire rules during the rulemaking?
- 14 A Yes, they did.
 - Q What would be the practical effect in Florida if the Commission had adopted a Fresh Look rule similar to Ohio's and New Hampshire's where the rule, or the Fresh Look opportunity is triggered by a competitor's entry into an exchange?
 - A Based on the last Commission Competition

 Report, which is labeled BellSouth Exhibit 4, I think,
 in GTE's case I had competition in all exchanges, but
 I did have Indian Lakes that did not have any business
 competition. In that exchange we're talking about
 probably approximately 200 business access lines.

- 1 Do you think it would have been more 2 reasonable for the Florida Commission -- aside from 3 any legal problems with the Fresh Look rule, do you think it would have been more reasonable for them to 5 tailor a rule to the realities of the marketplace?
 - Yes, I do. A

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- And in what respects is the Commission's rule different from the Fresh Look rules in those other states?
- The main problem we have with it is, number Α 11 one, in most of the cases we're talking about these 12 customers had an alternative when they signed the contract with me. Under the rules for contract service authority they had to have an alternative and 15 under our tariffs they have to have an alternative to 16 take a contract. They already had an opportunity to go with a competitor. They chose GTE. And now in a sense we're giving the carriers a second chance to take the customer when they didn't get them the first time.
 - How long is the Fresh Look window under the Florida rule?
 - It is left open for one year. Α
- And how does that compare to the Fresh Look 24 25 windows in the other rules you've looked at?

- A As far as Ohio and New Hampshire, those were
 180 days. My recollection in all of the Fresh Look
 for other type proceedings that I've looked at in all,
 I think the standard is 90 to the 180 days.

 Q And what amount of time must remain on the
 - Q And what amount of time must remain on the contract for the Fresh Look rule to operate in Florida?
 - A Based on the effective date of the rule, they have to have a year left on the contract. In Ohio and New Hampshire what they did was you had to have two years left on the life the contract.
 - Q Do those other rules allow contract repricing in all instances?

- A Yes. In every instance I've seen that has adopted Fresh Look there was full repricing of all contracts.
- Q Aside from Ohio and New Hampshire, what has been the general reaction of states that have been petitioned to consider a Fresh Look rule?
- A Either they have said they did not think it was good public policy or they have said they did not have the legal authority.
- Q When the Florida telecommunications law changed in 1995, was the Commission required to undertake any program to notify customers of potential

choices in the local exchange market?

- A Yes. There was a statutory language saying they needed to do an education program. As a result, we sent bill inserts at the end of '95, beginning of '96, two sets of inserts to all customers.
- Q When staff was first asked to draft a Fresh Look rule, what date did it choose to determine the availability of a Fresh Look opportunity?
 - A January 1, 1997.
- Q And do you recall the rationale for that 1997 date?
- A Basically, my remembrance, without looking at the transcript, was that by that point they felt -you know, the Commission had gone through their proceedings in '96 in competition, you had the Telecommunications Act, and that the customers should be aware at that point that there are alternatives and that competition was coming.
- Q In the current version of the Fresh Look rule, what is the date before which contracts would be subject to the Fresh Look?
- **A** June 30th, 1999.
- 23 Q And when was that date first proposed?
- 24 A At the November agenda that set the rule.
- 25 | Q Is an agenda a rulemaking hearing?

A No, it is not.

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- Q Do parties get to speak about the merits of the rule at an agenda conference?
 - A No. My recollection is because there was a new SERC, parties were allowed to address the new SERC and that was it.
 - Q Did staff propose that June 30, '99 date?
 - A No. They had proposed it be all contracts up to the effective date of the rule.
 - Q And, again, contracts up to the effective date of the rule. Was that staff's idea or was that a proposal made by someone else?
- 13 A That was a proposal made by Commissioner 14 Johnson in an earlier agenda.
- 15 Q And getting back to the date that made it 16 into the rule, who proposed that date?
- 17 A Commissioner Clark.
- 18 Q And to your recollection was there much
 19 discussion of that June 30th date when the Commission
 20 adopted it?
 - A No. And my recollection was there was some discussion by Commissioner Clark saying you shouldn't have a problem picking a date certain. That it didn't have to beat the effective date of the rule. And then right near the end of the discussion on this item she

suggested using June 30th, 1999.

I'm going to read from the November 16th, 2 0 1999, transcript, and this is on Page 30, where the 3 date was proposed. At line 3, this is a quote from Commissioner Clark, "I certainly think that there has 5 developed recently sufficient competition or awareness 6 of competition that I don't think Fresh Look needs to 7 apply to contracts entered into currently. I would be willing to accept a date of June 30, 1999, which is 9 covered in the recommendation, and that indicates 10 roughly 40 percent of what is out there would be 11 12 available to renegotiation."

Commissioner Clark used the term "sufficient competition," and I believe the Commission staff has also used it at this hearing. Did the Commission ever define "sufficient competition" for purposes of the rule?

A No, they did not.

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- 19 **Q** Has the Commission engaged in competitive 20 analysis in other dockets in the past?
 - A Yes, they have.
- Q And what kinds of factors has it looked at to determine whether a service or a market was competitive?
 - A We had a case, effective competition, and

- basically some of the things they looked at were
 comparability of substitutes, market coverage of the
 competitor, size and product line scope of the
 competitors, performance of the competitors and scope
 of the LEC performance.
 - Q So the Commission has performed economic analyses before to determine whether something was competitive, correct?
 - A That is correct.
 - Q Did it perform any such economic analysis in this case to justify June 30th, 1999, as the date that marked the advent of competition in local switched services for business customers?
 - A No.

- Q Did it perform any analysis whatsoever to support that June 30th date?
- A Not to my knowledge.
- Q Is there any support in the rulemaking record that business customers were not aware of competitive alternative before July of 1999?
 - A No. I would say more -- the testimony covered the fact that customers were aware of the competition.
 - Q And was that staff's initial view at least?
 - A Yes. When we started the proceeding, yes,

1 it was.

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- Q In your view, was the June 30th, 1990, date

 an arbitrary choice?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q Have you participated in many rulemaking 6 proceedings in your time at GTE?
- 7 A I've participated in every rulemaking at the 8 Commission since December 1981.
 - Q Do you have an idea of how many proceedings that might be, an estimate?
- 11 A Anywhere from 70 to 100.
- Q Okay. Have you seen or are you familiar
 with the letter that the Joint Administrative
 Procedure Committee sent to the Commission in April of
 15 1999?
- 16 A I have seen that letter.
 - Q Have you ever seen a letter like that questioning the Commission's authority to adopt a rule in any of the rulemaking proceedings in which you have been involved?
- 21 A No, I have not.
- 22 Q After GTE and BellSouth filed petitions here
 23 challenging the rule and the Commission decided to
 24 defend its rule, did the Commission ask alternative
 25 local exchange carriers if they would support the

Commission in the rulemaking challenge? 1 Yes, they did, at the January agenda. 2 And what was their response? 3 Other than Time Warner, the other carriers 4 said they would decline the opportunity; that they did 5 not think it was worth it. 6 What company is GTE's longest running 7 competitor in the local market? 8 Intermedia. 9 Α Did they participate in the Commission's 10 rulemaking proceeding? 11 12 No, they did not. Not as a party. Are you in a position to know generally 13 Q about competitive activity in GTE's local markets in 14 Florida? 15 Yes. Partly because I file all the 16 interconnection agreements at the Commission. 17 18 Q From your perspective, were there alternatives to the ILECs switched local services 19 before June 30, 1999? 20 Yes, there were. As of --21 MS. HELTON: Excuse me. I don't know what 22 23 the witness is referring to. THE WITNESS: A piece of paper which I'll be 24

happy to show you.

THE COURT: Counsel has a right to look at 1 If it's an exhibit that is marked --2 her notes. THE WITNESS: It's not an exhibit that's 3 marked. THE COURT: You have a right to inspect her 5 б notes. 7 (Hands document to Ms. Helton.) THE WITNESS: As of June 30th, 1999, we had 8 9 56 resell agreements and 45 interconnection 10 unbundling and resale agreements. BY MS. CASWELL: 11 Can you explain what a resale agreement is? 12 Yes. A resale agreement is where -- as 13 Ms. Marek testified yesterday, there are three ways 14 that a carrier can compete with an ILEC. Resell means 15 that they do not have to put in any facilities of 16 their own. They buy our services at discount and the 17 Commission's discount is 13.04 percent, and then they 18 provide the service to the carrier using our 19 facilities. 20 21 So would they need a resale agreement to 22 provide services to the reseller? That's correct. 23 Α Would you explain what an Interconnection 24

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Agreement is?

- A An Interconnection Agreement is an agreement
 you do with a facilities-based carrier so that you can
 connect the facilities that contains all the terms,
 conditions and prices on how we will connect the two
 networks of the two carriers.

 O And are interconnection and resale
 - Q And are interconnection and resale provisions often combined in one agreement?
 - A Yes. As I said, we had 45 which are a combination. It has interconnection, which is what you need for our facilities-based carriers. It also has unbundling because the third way that a carrier can do service is you actually buy piece-parts of our network at a wholesale basis, and so that's the unbundling part. And then the resale is also there. So it's three agreements in one.
 - Q And would the Fresh Look apply regardless of whether the customer sought to move to a reseller or for a facilities-based provider?
 - A Yes, it would.

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- Q Focusing on facilities-based competitors, do you know how many were operating in GTE's territory as of June 30th, 1999?
- 23 A I know there were at least nine operating at that point.
 - Q Are you sponsoring an exhibit discussing

1	competition from facilities-based providers
2	A Yes, I am.
3	Q in GTE's Tampa area?
4	A Yes, I am.
5	MS. CASWELL: I would like to have this
6	exhibit marked for identification, please.
7	THE COURT: GTE-1.
8	MS. CASWÉLL: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Marked for identification at
10	this time. GTE-1, Competitive Network
11	Alternatives. And Eight Typical GTE Franchises.
12	(GTE Exhibit 1 marked for identification.)
13	MS. HELTON: Excuse me, Your Honor. I gave
14	away my copy of my prehearing stipulation, so I
15	don't know the answer to this, but was this
16	listed as an exhibit?
17	MS. CASWELL: PNR competitive data, yes.
18	MS. HELTON: Is this the exhibit
19	MS. CASWELL: This is not confident.
20	MS. HELTON: Is this the exhibit Ms. Brown
21	asked you for yesterday? Because this is the
22	first time that we've seen it.
23	MS. CASWELL: No. She asked me what it was
24	way back when we had the deposition. And I said
25	it had been attached to Mr. Dennis Trimble's

1 testimony in a another proceeding and if she 2 wanted another copy, I would give it to her. 3 MS. HELTON: Okay. THE COURT: Is there an objection to 4 tendering it to the witness? 5 6 MS. HELTON: No, Your Honor. I just wanted to make sure I understood. 7 THE COURT: What is the question? 8 marked and tendered to the witness GTE-1, which 9 is designated as Competitive Network Alternative 10 11 and Eight Typical GTE Franchise areas. 12 want to, you can call it PR whatever it is you 13 just said. 14 MS. CASWELL: No. 15 BY MS. CASWELL: 16 Is this a portion of the report on the eight 17 franchise areas? 18 Yes, it is. A 19 And what does this portion of the report 20 concern primarily? What area? 21 This is the -- primarily the activity for the Tampa area. 23 Is that GTE's entire serving area? As far as for the proceeding we've got here, 24 25 yes. But the purpose of this document also addressed

- other GTE areas because it was used for an FCC proceeding.
- 3 Q What is the date of the report?
- A The date of the report was May 1999. As far as when it was filed in the FCC docket, on Page 5 of the document it says that the initial part of the research was done between November '98 and January '99, and the rest of the research was done in March
- 10 Q And who performed this study?
- 11 A PNR and Associates.
- 12 Q Is PNR a generally well-known name in the 13 telecommunications industry?
- 14 A Yes, they are.

and April of 1999.

- 15 Q According to this report, what market

 16 segments were facilities-based competitors targeting

 17 when the data was gathered?
- 18 A Business customers.
- Q And do you recall what company had achieved the greatest penetration in this market?
- 21 A On bypass basis it was MCI.
- Q And according to the report, how many bypass customers did MCI have in the Tampa area at the time the data was gathered for the report?
- 25 A Page 14 of the report shows they had about

1 | 10,000 bypass lines.

- Q And aside from number of competitors, what other indicators of competition does the report discuss?
- A It discusses the fiber, collocation and switched placement.
 - Q Can you explain to us what collocation is?
- A Yes. Collocation is where either we physically give a portion of our central office to the carrier so they can put their own equipment in, or they hand us their equipment and we put their equipment in with our equipment for their use in our central office.
- Q And why is collocation an indicator of competitive activity?
 - A With collocation the carrier has access to all of the last mile facilities.
 - Q And why is switched deployment a good indicator of competitive activity?
 - A Because this shows you where they can reach the customers. And as it showed in this report, 83 percent of the buildings were within 18,000 feet of a competitor switch in our territory.
- Q And why is fiber placement a good indicator
 of competitive activity?

- A Because that is where it shows that the
 carriers have placed their facilities so that they can
 actually bypass us and produce the last mile or do not
 have to use GTE's facilities at all.
- Q Are you familiar with the Florida PSC's annual load competition reports that have been discussed here and labled as BellSouth Exhibits 1 through 4?
 - A Yes, I am.

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- Q Generally, could you tell me what these
 reports show with respect to competitive trends in the
 business market?
 - A Yes. My recollection is it's basically tripled over the years; from about 1.4 percent to 12 percent over the two-year period from '97 to '99. Tripled each year from '97 to '98, '98 to '99.
 - Q Are the percentage line gains of ALECs in the reports entirely accurate?
 - A Probably not, since I -- the Commission has not required all carriers to report. Some carriers have not chosen to report. And we don't know if they are all reporting consistently with how we report lines.
- Q Do the reports disclose who answered the Commission survey?

A No, they do not.

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- Q Can you tell me a little bit about the Commission's CSA process, its origin and operation?
- Yes. BellSouth had made a tariff filing back around 1994 or so requesting contract service authority. As a result of them doing that, then we made a filing asking for the same. And basically in our tariffs we had a requirement -- it was to ensure that there was not uneconomic bypass of our facilities when a customer had a competitive choice. And we did not file the contracts with the Commission, but instead, what we did -- first it was a monthly report and then it went to a quarterly report. We filed quarterly reports with the Commission saying how many contracts had been quoted, pending, accepted, rejected. And then for any of them that are accepted we say how much revenue the customer would have paid if he had ordered under the tariff. How much he's paying under his contract and what the difference is.
- Q Does GTE use contracts to reduce its business risk?
- A No. We use -- the number one criteria for contract service arrangement is the customer has to have a competitive alternative.
 - Q I think you mentioned earlier the

- 1 Commission's resale requirement. In your opinion, is
 2 this requirement to resell your contracts an advantage
 3 to your competitors?
- A Yes, it is. Because they do not have to do
 any work. They simply get our contracts at a

 13.04 percent discount.
 - Q Can you tell us, briefly, what kind of changes the Legislature made in the telecommunications law, the Florida Legislature, in 1995?
 - A Basically what they did is, number one, they opened up the market to the competition, and then put in procedures for unbundling and reselling proceedings that the Commission ended up having. In return for opening up the markets to competition, we were given the ability to go to price regulation. And the Legislature expanded the contract authority so that we could compete with our competitors.
 - Q Was there any requirement for there to be a certain level of competition before the ILEC could use its contract authority?
- 21 A No, there was not.

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- 22 MS. CASWELL: That's all I have. Thank you,
 23 Ms. Menard.
- 24 THE COURT: Mr. Coggin.
- 25 MR. GOGGIN: I have no questions for this

1 witness. THE COURT: The agency. MS. HELTON: It's me this time. 3 CROSS EXAMINATION 4 BY MS. HELTON: 5 Ms. Menard, you gave some testimony this 6 Q 7 morning about what other states have done. Yes, ma'am. 8 9 Does each state Public Service Commission 10 have the same rules, regulations and organic law from which it works? 11 12 Not to my knowledge, no. You also gave some testimony this morning 13 Q about the proceedings before the Commission in this 14 15 rulemaking matter. Do you know whether GTE asked the Commission to tailor rules to competitive entry in 16 each exchange? 17 No, we did not specifically, because we 18 A 19 thought, number one, the basic problem we have is we 20 don't think the Commission has the authority. 21 Well -- I'm sorry, go ahead. Q 22 A If I can explain? Uh-huh. 23 Q We did discuss the Ohio and the Pennsylvania 24 Α

It was our position that at the time we were

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things.

- doing these type proceedings it was past time for a Fresh Look in Florida.
- February 12th, 1999 -- I'm sorry, I said February and

Well, Ms. Caswell stated at the

- 5 I meant to say May -- May 12th, 1999 Fresh Look
- 6 hearing, on Page 88 of the transcript of that
- 7 proceeding, which is in Stipulated Exhibit No. 45, at
- 8 Line 12, that "The second change that needs to be made
- 9 | in the Fresh Look windows is the Fresh Look window.
- 10 Staff has proposed two years. This is longer than any
- 11 Fresh Look window I've seen in any context. Usually
- 12 | the assumption, and I think it's a correct one, is
- 13 | that competitors will capture customers in the first
- 14 few months, if at all."

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- 15 THE COURT: Is that a question?
- 16 MS. HELTON: My question is then why didn't
- 17 | she also ask about doing a -- narrowing the rule
- 18 so that it would be available only by exchange if
- 19 there was competitiveness found in that exchange.
- 20 MS. CASWELL: Objection. That calls for
- 21 | speculation as to what I was thinking at the
- 22 agenda conference.
- 23 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 24 BY MS. HELTON:

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Q You also gave some testimony this morning

1 about the Competitive Network Alternative and Eight 2 Typical GTE Franchises, which is marked as GTE No. 1? 3 Yes, ma'am. Does GTE serve outside of the Tampa area? 5 A This report covered most of the Tampa area. It did not cover Sarasota so it did not cover KMC, which is another facilities-based carrier. But does GTE serve outside of the Tampa 8 area? 9 Well, when I think of our territory I think 10 of our company as the Tampa area so that's -- it's a 11 12 six-county area. 13 Does GTE have data for the other areas that 14 it serves that are not covered by this report? 15 I believe most of the areas were in this Α 16 report. Sarasota, Bradenton -- all the areas are in 17 the report. The only thing that's not in here is the 18 switch and facility-based carrier, KMC, which has a 19 switch in Sarasota. 20 How large are the businesses that are the 21 subject of this report? 22 My recollection --23 THE COURT: Is the report you're referring 24 to GTE-1?

GTE-1.

MS. HELTON: Yes, I'm sorry.

1 MS. CASWELL: I'm sorry, could I ask for a clarification. When you say "businesses," do you 2 mean the ALECs or the customers? 3 MS. HELTON: I mean the customers. 4 5 MS. CASWELL: Thank you. 6 THE COURT: Perhaps you could clarify what 7 you mean by how large. Are you talking about a geographical area, the number of phones receiving 8 9 a dial tone? Can you make this smaller than a 10 bread box? Because no matter what she answers, 11 I'm not going to be able to understand what the 12 business is. 13 MS. HELTON: It might not be so easy to do. Because it's my understanding --14 15 THE COURT: Ma'am, if you can't define 16 larger, let me ask the witness, are you able to 17 guess what she means by larger? 18 THE WITNESS: Well, if she's asking me -- if 19 the question -- does this survey only address 20 what we would call large business customers, the 21 answer is no. This survey addresses all business 22 customers. Small, medium and large. Any size 23 you want to quantify them as. 24 BY MS. HELTON:

In your testimony this morning you made a

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1 statement about the percentage of customers within 18,000 -- was it 1800 or 18,000? 2 3 18,000. 4 18,000 feet of an ALEC. What was that percent again? 6 Α 88 percent. Do you know whether an adjustment was made to the Commission's Competition Report to account for 8 9 the fact that some ALECs did not respond? Α 10 I know that the Commission attempted to try 11 to make an adjustment. They asked us to give them 12 data on what we showed on lines. The problem is when 13 we do our count of lines, we don't have a count of the 14 bypass line so we know that's understated. 15 How did you go about determining what information to give to the Commission as far as the 16 17 adjustment goes? 18 A We did a look at our billing records on what 19 we were billing carriers, which, by definition, would 20 not include bypass lines, because the carriers aren't using our facilities. 21 22 MS. HELTON: We have no further questions. 23 MS. CASWELL: I just have one redirect 24 question.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. CASWELL: You had some discussion with Ms. Helton 2 about potentially tailoring the Fresh Look rules to 3 make them acceptable to GTE. Could you clarify, was 4 GTE in favor of any Fresh Look rule at all? 6 A No, they were not. 7 MS. CASWELL: Thank you. THE COURT: Have you concluded? 8 9 MS. CASWELL: I'm finished. Thank you. THE COURT: Very well. Ma'am, did you hear 10 11 my --12 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: -- instruction with regard to 13 clarification earlier. 14 15 THE WITNESS: I'll work hard to stop before 16 I answer. 17 THE COURT: I may just be listening slower 18 than you're talking. 19 THE WITNESS: No problem. 20 THE COURT: What do the initials "PNR" stand 21 for? Are they on GTE-1? 22 THE WITNESS: Let me see. I always called them PNR and Associates. I do not know what that 23 stands --24

THE COURT: Is this a marketing firm?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. It's a marketing firm. They do research.

THE COURT: In response to one of

Ms. Caswell's questions, you responded, putting
question and answer together, that PNR is
generally well-known in the industry. Is it a
for-hire marketing firm?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

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THE COURT: That anyone can hire.

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. And they have been used for a number of FCC and Commission proceedings by the various parties.

THE COURT: And nobody knows their name.

THE WITNESS: I think that's the actual company name, PNR and Associates. I don't think it actually stands for anything.

THE COURT: Okay. Was it your testimony that the contracts used by GTE -- that all of the termination contracts that would be affected by this rule held by GTE had competitive alternatives at the time they were entered into?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. For all of the contracts, that is correct.

THE COURT: Is that information contained in any of the exhibits in evidence?

THE WITNESS: That is stated in our tariffs. 1 I do not think that's an exhibit -- I haven't gone over the full exhibit list. I do not -- I 3 know it was attached -- some of that stuff was 5 attached to the data request we did for the Commission and all, but I do not think that's 6 7 part of this record. THE COURT: Any questions as a result of 8 9 mine, Ms. Helton? 10 MS. HELTON: Could we have one minute, 11 please? (Pause) 12 RECROSS EXAMINATION 13 BY MS. HELTON: The judge asked you a question about when 14 Q 15 you enter into contracts, whether you have to have competition out there. 16 17 Yes, ma'am. 18 Was your response that for CSAs only or was it also for tariff term plans? 19 20 The question was asked for contracts. 21 THE COURT: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the 22 answer. THE WITNESS: I said the question was asked 23 24 for contracts.

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BY MS. HELTON:

1	Q Which are CSAs?
2	A Correct.
3	MS. HELTON: We have no further questions.
4	THE COURT: Any questions as a result of
5	mine, Ms. Caswell?
6	MS. CASWELL: I have just one. And it
7	concerns the operation of the CSA mechanism.
8	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
9	BY MS. CASWELL:
10	Q How would you know whether customers had
11	competitive alternatives for CSAs?
12	A Because the customer would have told us.
13	Either they may show us the bid, they may tell us
14	about the carrier's bid or they may actually issue a
15	request for proposal.
16	Q When the CSA process was established, what
17	was the requirement for GTE to use a CSA?
18	A That there had to be a competitive
L9	alternative.
20	MS. CASWELL: Thank you. I have no further
21	questions.
22	THE COURT: Very well. Thank you, ma'am.
23	You may step down.
24	Would anyone care to check and make certain
25	all the exhibits used by the last witness are

1	still here, or perhaps the witness would
2	accommodate us by making sure that nothing with a
3	mark
4	THE WITNESS: I put them there as I left.
5	THE COURT: Thank you.
6	MS. CASWELL: GTE calls Patty Tuttle.
7	THE COURT: Ms. Tuttle, you heard my earlier
8	explanation.
9	THE WITNESS: Yes.
10	THE COURT: Do you have a religious
11	objection to swearing?
12	THE WITNESS: No.
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14	PATRICIA LYNN TUTTLE
15	was called as a witness on behalf of GTE Florida, Inc.
16	and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MS. CASWELL:
19	Q Please state your name and business address.
20	A Patricia Lynn Tuttle. Business address is
21	1907 US Highway 301 North, Tampa, Florida 33619.
22	Q What is your educational background?
23	A I have a bachelor of science degree in
24	psychology from the University of Florida.
25	Q Who is your employer?

A GTE.

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- Q And how long have you worked there?
- A A little over 13 years.
 - Q And can you please give us a brief history of your employment at GTE?
 - A Sure. All of it has been within the branch sales organization, having different responsibilities of being an individual sales contributor, with the last two years being a regional sales manager.
- 10 Q And can you tell us what kind of customers
 11 the branch sales organization would deal with?
 - A Certainly. We at GTE deem it as the large business customer, and how we define large is from a revenue stream. So these are customers that are billing more than 14,400 of local service on an annual basis.
 - Q And how long have you been regional sales manager?
- 19 A Since February of 1998. For a little over 20 two years.
 - Q And what are your responsibilities in that position?
- A Primarily I'm responsible for bringing in the revenue objectives, for coaching and developing the employees that report to me, for hiring and

recruiting and for maintaining budgets. 1

- What is the purpose of your testimony in this hearing?
- The purpose of the testimony is to talk Α about the competitive activity in the marketplace and the options and the alternatives that customers have at time of entering into agreements.
 - Did you hear Ms. Menard's testimony?
 - Α Yes.

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- Did you hear her describe that competitors 10 could enter through both resale and facilities-based 11 competition? 12
 - Α Yes.
- From your perspective in the sales function, Q 15 do customers differentiate between resellers and facilities-based providers in evaluating competing 16 17 offers?
 - A No, they don't. They look at their objectives and not if you're a reseller or a facility-based. They have various objectives and various solutions that they discuss with us.
 - Does the GTE sales force make any Q distinction between resale and facilities-based competition when trying to meet competitive offers?
- 25 No, none. A

Did you hear Ms. Menard testify about the Q ı PSC's contract resale requirement earlier today? 2 Yes. 3 Α And how does the GTE sales force view that 4 requirement in terms of trying to compete in the 5 marketplace? б 7 It definitely puts us at a disadvantage. Customers are obviously looking at lower price points. 8 Our competitors also have some abilities from a 10 national presence to where they can have a unified 11 price throughout the nation. They have national 12 relationships with some of the ALECs, or regional, at 13 least, if not national. In addition, they can bundle 14 services. They can buy out term agreements so they 15 have a lot more latitude and flexibility than we do. 16 And is that, at least in part, because of 17 regulatory requirements? 18 Α Yes. 19 Are you generally aware of what the Fresh 20 Look rule would do? 21 Α Yes. 22 Do you deal with customers in your present 23 job? 24 Yes, I do. As a sales manager I have the

individual sales representatives who report to me.

- 1 But part of my job, as I mentioned, was coaching and
- 2 development so that -- may actually go out on joint
- 3 sales calls, as well as larger, since these are the
- 4 larger customers we deal with, a lot of the agreements
- 5 have to be negotiated above terms or discounts that
- 6 the individual sales person has the ability to do. So
- 7 I'm involved in those negotiations as well.
- 8 Q And before you became regional sales manager
- 9 in 1998, were you in a position to deal with
- 10 | customers?
- 11 A Yes. As I said, all 13 years has been as a
- 12 direct contributor in the sales, working with
- 13 customers.
- 14 Q In your experience in dealing with
- 15 customers, are most large business customers aware of
- 16 | competitive alternatives to GTE when they sign
- 17 | contracts with GTE?
- 18 A Yes. As the individual contributor, I
- 19 | handled the large major accounts and I was responsible
- 20 for approximately seven to ten customers. All of them
- 21 | are very large sophisticated customers with IT
- 22 departments and telecom directors and managers. We
- 23 engaged in numerous conversations as far as education,
- 24 the telecom reform, of the different laws and statutes
- 25 as well as our CSAs and ICB abilities for pricing as

well as the relationships that they had with their
existing long distance providers, which many were
getting into the local markets.

Q Do those customers ever tell you about competitive bids they've received?

- A Yes. Many of them share the information asking for a competing bid from GTE. They let us know some terms and conditions, price points, what it's going to take to win their business. They also do a formal process referred to as RFP request for proposal. They give us feedbacks. Some customers will actually share the proposal so we can compare apples to apples and make sure we're really talking the same opportunity.
 - Q Would you say that business customers' awareness of competitive alternative has -- has been in evidence since you took your job as sales manager in 1998?
- A Yes. Definitely as sales manager. My scope became a little larger being responsible for multiple territories, so just as the individual contributor I could honestly say in most all cases that I personally was involved in with the negotiations for term agreements they all had competing bids. And this was a reactive measure that we did, be it term or what we

1	call individual customer basis on ICBs, pricing.
2	Q And was this awareness on the business
3	customer's part also apparent in '96, 1996 and 1997,
4	when you were an individual sales rep?
5	A Yes, it was.
6	Q Is it possible that some of the customers
7	that would exercise Fresh Look to terminate their GTE
8	contracts would have been solicited by other companies
9	before they entered those contracts?
10	A In most all cases the accounts that we
11	handled had competing bids for us to do term
12	agreements as well as ICBs, or what you all are
13	calling CSAs.
14	Q Do you think it's fair that these companies
15	would get a second chance with these customers?
16	MS. HELTON: I think I have been sitting
17	here listening to some leading questions and
18	trying very hard to
19	THE COURT: Is the objection that it's
20	leading?
21	MS. HELTON: Yes, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Sustained. Ma'am, you can
23	rephrase.
24	MS. CASWELL: That's what I'm doing.
25	BY MS. CASWELL:

Q Would the Fresh Look rule allow the same competitors to solicit those customers that GTE won before June 30th, 1999?

A It would actually allow not only the same competitors but it would allow new and different competitors to also compete.

Q From your perspective in sales, has GTE taken any actions to respond to competition?

A Yes, we have. We've done several things from a marketing initiative. We've put together some marketing programs. One of the programs was referred to as ROAR, and that acronym stood for retain our annual revenues.

Many of those ROAR initiatives had to do
with lowering price points through our tariffed items
to offer to our customers. Some of the other
marketing initiatives that we put in place was a
product tariff called flex grow, which is a T-1 based
facility, that we used only as a defense strategy for
when customers had competing bids. So we did some
targeting marketing on our products as well.

Lastly, what we did is we reduced some of the account load on each of the account managers to give better account management and face-to-face attention to give higher quality in customer service 1 to retain customers.

- 2 Q And were these kinds of actions taken before 3 June 30, 1999?
 - A Yes. It's been evolving. Many of these initiatives started as early as 1998, but they continued to be developed each and every year.
 - Q In your experience, are the contract termination liability terms in GTE's contracts uniform?
 - A No, they are not. Depending on the product in service, the termination liability language varies anywhere from -- that I know of personally -- anywhere from as little as 25 percent up to 90 to 100 percent for termination liability. There is a range.
 - Q And what would that percentage be a percentage of? 25 percent of?
 - A Well, once again, for instance, with Centranet, there are what I call two main pricing elements. One is called main station line and the other is the network access register. You have to have both to make Centranet work.

The network access register is what we refer to the dial tone element and the main station line is where you get your feature functionality. There's absolutely no termination liability on the network

access register. The main station line has the 1 25 percent termination liability. 2 I think I was trying to get a slightly 3 different question. When you said termination 4 liabilities range from 25 percent to 100 percent, what is the measure of the liability, 25 or 100 percent of 7 what? Oh. Of the reoccurring monthly revenue for 8 that service. 9 MS. CASWELL: Okay. Those are all my 10 questions. Thank you. 11 12 THE COURT: Mr. Coggin? MR. GOGGIN: I have no questions. 13 THE COURT: The agency? Or by whatever name 14 15 you may be going. MS. HELTON: I will be asking the questions 16 and we just have a few, I think. 17 CROSS EXAMINATION 18 19 BY MS. HELTON: I believe that your testimony this morning 20 has been directed towards large customers; is that 21 22 correct? A What GTE deems large, yes. 23 How does GTE define a large customer? 24 Q 25 As I stated, from a revenue perspective. A Α

- customer that bills more than 14,400 of local revenue on an annualized basis or greater would fall into our organization.
 - Q Do you know whether the competitors in GTE's service area have made competitive offers to your small customers?
 - A I'm not responsible for that area. All of my career has been with the branch organization.
 - Q I think you gave some testimony this morning about the network access register. Do you know whether the network access register element was subject to competition before 1996?
 - A Before 1996? I don't believe so but I'm not sure.
 - Q Were you involved in the proceedings before the Commission as far as the rulemaking goes for the Fresh Look rule?
 - A No, I was not.

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- Q Are you generally familiar with Commission's policies and procedures, the PSC policies and procedures?
 - A I would probably say no. I'm familiar with tariffs and regulations but I'm not sure if you're asking that that would be the same.
- 25 MS. HELTON: We have no further questions.

THE COURT: Redirect? 1 MS. CASWELL: I have no redirect. Thank 2 you. 3 THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you 4 ma'am. 5 Are we about ready for lunch or is there 6 another witness you think you can do in a short 7 period of time? I'm quessing based on prior 8 representations your next witness may be your 9 10 lengthy one. 11 MS. CASWELL: No, actually I think it's 12 going to be pretty brief. 13 THE COURT: Do you want to put that person 14 on now? 15 MS. CASWELL: If I could just find the 16 witness. 17 GTE calls Amy Martin. 18 THE COURT: Perhaps I misapprehended what 19 counsel had agreed to yesterday. Was it not 20 agreed that a portion of Ms. Martin's deposition 21 would be put in evidence and sealed, and, 22 therefore, she would not be testifying, or did I 23 miss something? 24 MS. CASWELL: No. The portion of the

deposition that may come into evidence is just a

very small portion of what she's going to testify
to. We may not need to even introduce that,
depending on the Commission's questions.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not trying to control your case. I was just under the impression that her deposition was going to be substituted and sealed. And, apparently, I was the one who was misapprehending things.

Ms. Martin, I gather you were not here yesterday. Very well. Let me -- understand that my remarks are not directed to you. They are directed to the first witness of the day. And presumably everyone else was present so they heard the same thing. This is for your information.

THE WITNESS: All right.

THE COURT: Under Florida law you have an opportunity to swear or affirm to tell the truth. If you have a religious objection to swearing or to taking an oath you may say, "I affirm." In either case, you're under penalty of perjury if you do not tell the truth in these proceedings. Do you have a religious objection to swearing?

THE WITNESS: No.

AMELIA MARTIN

2 was called as a witness on behalf of GTE Florida, Inc.

3 and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

5 BY MS. CASWELL:

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- Q Please state your name and business address.
- A My name is Amelia Martin. And my business address is 201 North Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida 33602.
- 10 Q And what is your educational background?
- 11 A I have a bachelor's degree in management 12 from the University of South Florida and an M.B.A.
- 13 from the University of Tampa.
- 14 Q Who is your employer?
- 15 A GTE Network Services.
- 16 Q And how long have you worked for GTE?
- 17 | **A** 16 years.
- Q Can you briefly tell us what kind of positions you have held at GTE?
- 20 A Yes. I started out in various sales
- 21 positions. I then spent a few years in project
- 22 management. And the third area I went into was our
- 23 Advanced Network Products group which is responsible
- 24 | for product introductions. And currently I'm in
- 25 Market Development.

- Q And what do you do in your current position in Market Development?
 Actually, I do a variety of things, but my
- A Actually, I do a variety of things, but my largest area of responsibility is serving as our local subject matter expert in the area of competition. I also participate in some marketing programs with our branch sales force.
- **Q** And what is the purpose of your testimony here today?
- A To show the level of competition that has been in the area in our market over the last three years that I have been in this position.
- Q Does your job put you in a position to know whether there were companies other than GTE offering switched based substitutes for GTE's local services before June 30, 1999?
 - A Yes, it does.

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- Q And what is your conclusion in that regard?
- A Well, there have been many competitors' offerings which base services prior to 1999. When I started in the position in June of '97 there were -- I've seen it grow each year since that time.
- Q What kind of sources do you rely on in your job as subject matter expert for local competition?
 - A I use a number of primary and secondary

sources. On the secondary side, we use magazine articles, third-party research, clipping services, and then for primary sources I have interviews with our sales force and at times actually with our customers.

- Q As you understand the Fresh Look rule, what market segment would the rule address primarily?
- A As I understand it, it would predominantly address the larger business customer.
- Q And has competitive activity in GTE's market prompted it to undertake any efforts to meet competition?
- A Yes, it has. We, as Patty mentioned earlier, put together a program called ROAR, retain our annual revenue, and that was something that we spent a lot of time in 1998 putting programs and offers together in response to what our competitors were doing.
- Q And have GTE's efforts been in both large and small business markets?
- A Most of the offers -- to answer your question, yes, they have been in both large and small because of the fact the offers that we put together under tariff are available for all customers.
- Q Do you have any information on what percentage of our business customers have been

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contacted by a competing provider?
             Yes, I do. We did a study in the second
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   quarter of 1998. And this was done -- this particular
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   study was targeted at small business customers.
   at that time the sample that was used, 61 percent
   indicated that they have been contacted by another
   provider for local service. And I would expect that
 7
   number to be even larger for medium and large business
    customers.
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              MS. CASWELL: That's all I have. Thank you,
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        Ms. Martin.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Coggin.
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              MR. GOGGIN: I have no questions.
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              THE COURT: Ms. Brown.
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              MS. BROWN: It's Mutt this time of Mutt and
16
         Jeff.
                (Laughter)
17
              THE COURT: She said that. I did not.
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                      CROSS EXAMINATION
   BY MS. BROWN:
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              Good morning, Ms. Martin.
21
              Good morning.
22
              You testified that you provide a
23
    consultation and advice to the branch services
   division of GTE, am I correct?
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Yes.

1	Q So you're in the same division that
2	Ms. Tuttle is?
3	A We're not in the same division. I support
4	the branch organization and I do have some involvement
5	with all of our sales channels.
6	Q But am I correct in my understanding that
7	the branch services addresses the market GTE's
8	market needs in the area of large business customers?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Okay. Now, Ms. Caswell asked you a question
11	regarding the Fresh Look rule. Do you have a copy of
12	that proposed rule with you or available?
13	MS. CASWELL: I can give her a copy.
14	MS. BROWN: It's in the record of this
15	proceeding, attached, I think, to both petitions.
16	THE COURT: It may be so. But this is a
17	witness who doesn't have access to your legal
18	pleadings.
19	MS. BROWN: May I approach the witness?
20	THE COURT: Yes.
21	MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I'm handing the
22	witness of our Fresh Look rule.
23	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
24	MS. BROWN: All right.
25	(Hands document to witness.)

BY MS. BROWN:

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- Q You testified earlier that it was your understanding that this Fresh Look rule predominantly addresses the larger business customer. Will you point to me where the rule says that?
- A Okay. The reason why I said that is because of the fact that my understanding of the Fresh Look is to allow customers some alternatives for getting out of current contracts. And most of the customers under any type of contract would be a larger business customer. So I can't point to that in the rule.
- Q All right. And when you say "contracts," correct me if I'm wrong, but I think you were referring to contract service arrangements as Ms. Menard did earlier?
- 16 A That's correct.
- 17 Q So you're not referring to tariff term
 18 plans?
- A Well, it is true that tariff term plans are predominantly used by larger business customers as well.
- 22 Q Predominantly.
- 23 **A** Uh-huh.
- 24 Q But not exclusively.
- 25 A Not exclusively. But I'd say --

1	MS. BROWN: Thank you. We have no further
2	questions.
3	MS. CASWELL: Just one follow-up question.
4	BY MS. CASWELL:
5	Q I think you were Ms. Brown asked you
6	about your statement that tariff term plans were used
7	predominantly by large business customers. Could you
8	tell us what "predominantly" means?
9	A Well, up until 1999, up until April of '99,
10	the tariff term plans were for services that are
11	used tariff plans are for services used by larger
12	customers. What percentage of that? I would say the
13	vast majority, 80, 85 percent.
14	MS. CASWELL: Thank you. I have nothing
15	further.
16	THE COURT: Very well. Thank you. Hardly
17	worth the trip, was it?
18	MS. CASWELL: I have nothing further.
19	THE COURT: Does that mean that you rest?
20	MS. CASWELL: That means I rest my case.
21	Yes. Thank you.
22	THE COURT: Before I allow you to do that,
23	are there any other do you want a moment to
24	consider and see if there's any other documentary
25	evidence or anything else, because as I

understand your prehearing stipulation, there was a question about a demonstrative piece of evidence. And I'm not trying to tell you how to run your case --

will be necessary. The case took a different turn than I had expected. I don't think we'll need to introduce anything confidential. I think that might make things easier. I just apologize with the Court for taking up time with a motion that was eventually moot.

THE COURT: That's the way trials are, ma'am. Don't worry about that.

MS. CASWELL: I do -- what's in this package is the California case that I mentioned yesterday that would be a supplemental --

THE COURT: How about if you folks meet during the recess and be certain -- if you want to offer that for official recognition that will be fine. The groundwork has already been laid.

What I'm attempting to do is what they tell
you never to do in front of juries and give
lawyers an opportunity to think, and tell me if
there's any other documents that you may have had
marked that weren't admitted or anything else

1	that may have been overlooked.
2	MS. CASWELL: I believe the only thing we
3	had marked was the Menard exhibit, and I would
4	like that admitted into the record. That would
5	be the PNR Study GTE-1. GTE-1.
6	THE COURT: You're offering GTE-1. Any
7	objection?
8	MS. HELTON: No, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Hearing none. It is admitted.
10	Let's be sure that it stays here and doesn't go
11	home with anyone. Are we ready for lunch?
12	(Exhibit 1 received in evidence.)
13	MS. CASWELL: Yes, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Coggin, how long do you
15	think your case may take this afternoon?
16	MR. GOGGIN: That will depend in part on how
17	long the cross examination takes, but I don't
18	imagine his testimony would take his direct
19	testimony would take more than 20 minutes, half
20	an hour.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Then it seems to me an
22	hour for lunch is not unreasonable. Very well.
23	We'll return in a hour. Let's pretend it's 12
24	and come back at 1:00 o'clock. That's easier.

(Thereupon, lunch recess was taken.)

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THE COURT: Very well, folks. Are you ready to proceed or do you need a few more minutes?

MS. BROWN: We're fine, Your Honor. We're ready. Ms. Helton is not here right now but we can proceed.

THE COURT: You don't want to wait on her.

That's not a good way to phrase that. Do you
wish to wait on her?

MS. BROWN: If you wouldn't mind. (Pause)
Your Honor, we're ready whenever you are.

THE COURT: The real issue is, is Mr. Coggin ready?

MR. GOGGIN: I believe I am, Your Honor.

BellSouth would like to call Mr. C. Ned Johnston to the stand.

THE COURT: Mr. Johnston, you heard my earlier explanation --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you have a religious objection to swearing?

THE WITNESS: No, I don't.

C. NED JOHNSTON

25 was called as a witness on behalf of BellSouth

Telecommunications, Inc. and, having been duly sworn, 1 testified as follows: 2 DIRECT EXAMINATION 3 4 BY MR. GOGGIN: Mr. Johnston, could you please state your 5 Q name and spell your name for the record? 6 C. Ned, N-E-D, Johnston, J-O-H-N-S-T-O-N. 7 Α What is your business address? 8 My business address is 701 Northpoint 9 Α Parkway, West Palm Beach, Florida 33407. 10 11 Q By whom are you employed? 12 BellSouth. And what is your position with BellSouth? 13 Q My position is market assessment manager. 14 Α 15 Market assessment manager for? Q 16 Α Florida. 17 Can you tell us what your job Q responsibilities are as market assessment manager? 18 19 My job responsibilities are reporting on the 20 local market to our upper management, helping account teams -- account teams are sales folks who call on 21 22 customers -- with any kind of technical or regulatory 23 help they may need, going to see large customers myself when big decisions come down. Just in general, 24

providing any kind of assistance that anybody needs

- that nobody else knows what to do with. I'm kind of a catchall, if you will.
 - Q You said the local market. Are you talking of about all local customers or only a segment of local customers?
 - A It's large business that I'm associated with, large business customers.

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- Q How long have you been in this position?
- A In this position, I have been there since 1980. The position has broadened since then, but I started at that point in time in that position. I have been with BellSouth since 1978; with the Bell System since 1970.
- Q Can you briefly describe your employment positions between 1978 when you came to Southern Bell, I guess?
 - A Yes, at that time it was Southern Bell.
- I was manager and assistant manager in the rates and tariffs organization prior to my coming to the marketing organization and taking this position.
 - Q Have you ever testified before the Division of Administrative Hearings?
- 23 A No, sir, I have not.
- Q Have you testified before the Florida Public Service Commission?

A Yes.

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- 2 Q Did you submit prefiled written testimony in 3 the Fresh Look proceeding?
 - A Yes, I did.
- Did you also appear at the hearing in the Fresh Look proceeding?
 - A Yes, I did.
 - Q What is the purpose of your testimony here today?
- 10 A The purpose of my testimony here today is to
 11 talk about the fact that there's a lot of competition
 12 in the market and has been for quite some time. And
 13 that our contracts have been a response to competition
 14 generally.
 - Q Can you describe for me the business customer market in Florida, the portion of the market for which you are responsible?
- A The portion of the market for which I'm

 primarily responsible is customers, business customers

 that pay us \$80,000 or more a year.
 - Q Do you have any knowledge about the portion of the business market for which you are not responsible?
- A Yes. Through contact with my counterparts
 that handle that market and through meetings and

- 1 knowledge of general market conditions, talking to 2 those sources.
- Q GTE's witness, Ms. Menard, testified earlier. Were you present for her testimony?
 - A Yes, I was.

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- Q I believe she testified that 88 percent of GTE's business customers were in areas served by ALECs. Do BellSouth's business customers tend to be clustered in major metropolitan areas?
- A Yes, they do.
- Q Are all of the major metropolitan areas served by BellSouth currently -- do each of them currently have alternative local exchange companies operating in them?
 - A Yes, they do.
- Q How long has BellSouth faced competition in Florida for its local services?
- 18 A For its local services?
- 19 | Q Any of its local services.
- A Any of its local services? It's faced
 competition for various local services since 1984, at
 a minimum, and CPE prior to that.
- 23 Q Can you tell me what you mean by "CPE"?
- 24 A Customer premises equipment.
 - Q What sort of customer premises equipment?

- A That's anything to the phone on your desk to

 PBXs that were talked about previously here, to

 bridges, routers, things that transmit data but are

 owned by the customer and on the customer's property.
 - Q Can you describe for me what a PBX is?
- A PBX stands for private branch exchange

 system. And what it does is it switches calls between

 employees for a customer based on -- it has features

 and functionality that are present in the telephone

 company central office. It competes directly with our

 ESSX and CENTREX product lines, and it's an effective

 alternative to ESSX and CENTREX.
- Q Are PBX systems available throughout
 BellSouth's service territory?
- 15 A Yes, they are.

- 16 Q How long has that been true?
- A Since -- the first tariff I ever saw for a PBX was 1921 tariff, if that gives you any idea.
- Q Can you tell me what a shared tenant service provider is?
- A A share tenant service provider is someone
 who provides several services, which would include PBX
 service, to unaffiliated tenants in the same building
 or same property.
 - Q Through the provision of shared tenant

- service, might PBX-like services be more affordable 1 for small businesses? 2
 - Α Yes.

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- Are there shared tenant service providers Q 4 competing currently in BellSouth's service territory?
- Α Yes, there are. 6
 - 0 Throughout BellSouth's service territories?
- In the major metros. A 8
- For how long has this been the case? 9 Q
- At least since 1988, that I remember. 10 Α
- Can you tell me what an alternative access 11 Q vendor is? 12
- 13 An alternative access vendor is someone who Α 14 provides point-to-point communication, be it private 15 line, which connects the same customer location to 16 another location for the same customer, or special 17 access, which is basically a facility going from a 18 customer to the long distance carrier of his choice.
- 19 Q Yesterday were you here when Mr. Larsen 20 testified?
- 21 Α Yes.
- 22 He stated that he received channelized T-1 Q 23 service from Sprint. Is that correct?
- 24 A Yes. It's -- I believe that's part of what 25 he said.

- 1 Q Could an alternative access vendor offer channelized T-1 service? 2 Yes. An alternative access vendor could 3 4 offer channelize T-1 service in a private line sense. Does BellSouth currently face competition 5 Q from alternative access vendors? 6 7 Α Yes, it does. Q Throughout its service territory? 8 9 Yes, it does. A 10 Q And for how long has this been the case? 11 Since at least 1989. Α 12 When you give these answers about whether 13 BellSouth faces competition from these various 14 competitors, on what is your knowledge based? 15 It's based on my personal knowledge. 16 Commission proceedings is one way. Customer -- I talk 17 to customers direct and get the knowledge from our 18 sales teams indirectly. Reading the press generally. 19 The information is all over. 20
- Q In your experience, are customers, business
 customers, aware of these alternatives?
- 22 **A** Yes, they are.
- Q Were they aware of these alternatives prior to 1996?
- 25 **A** Oh, yes.

- Q I believe you testified in the late '80s or early '90s, wherever BellSouth began to seek competition from PBXs and shared tenant service providers, AAVs, how did BellSouth respond to that?
 - A We responded generally with contract service arrangements for our equivalent to their -- what they were being offered.
 - Q Did BellSouth have to ask the Commission for permission to offer a contract service arrangement?
 - A It had to ask the Commission for permission to offer contract service arrangements generally, and it did that in 1984.
 - Q 1984?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q And under what circumstances did the Commission permit BellSouth to offer contract service arrangements?
 - A Well, it was an evolutionary process. It started with private line services and special access services and I believe WATS access lines, and then later on, in a matter of months, we were allowed to go with ESSX and CENTREX. And then as the Commission periodically became convinced that another service was becoming competitive, they let us add that to the list in the tariff of services we were able to offer

1 | contract service arrangements for.

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- Q When you say private line special access, can you tell us what you mean by that?
 - A Yeah. Private line is a facility, it's a telephone company facility dedicated to a single customer that links two locations of that customer.

Special access is a facility that links a customer to his chosen interexchange carrier, but, gagain, it's a dedicated facility.

- 10 Q You also mentioned ESSX service, is that an acronym?
- 12 A That's the BellSouth equivalent of the 13 generic term CENTREX.
 - Q What's CENTREX service?
 - A CENTREX is a central office-based service that contains the same features and functionality as most PBXs do, so it competes directly with it.
- 18 | Q What are those features?
- Those features would include intercom, call transfer, call waiting, call forwarding -- this is all within the customer group itself. It's not something like you would buy for custom calling at your home and talk to the world. This would just be features that would be internal to the way the ESSX was defined.
 - Q Are you familiar with the term "hunting"?

A Yes.

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- Q Could you -- would hunting services also be available through a CENTREX-type operation?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Would hunting services be available through a PBX operation?
 - A Yes.
 - Q How do you have knowledge of the Commission's requirements with regard to CSAs?
- 10 A Well, I was there, just like Ms. Menard was,
 11 When it was formulated.
 - Q Do your job responsibilities include any type of regulatory compliance with regard to these requirements?
- 15 A Yes. The CSAs that come in are screened
 16 under my supervision to make sure that competitive
 17 reporting is there, that there's competition there and
 18 that they've told us who the competitor is. And the
 19 reports to the Commission that are quarterly are
 20 prepared under my supervision.
 - Q When BellSouth enters into a CSA, is it required to ensure that an actual competitive alternative is available to that customer before offering a CSA?
 - A Yes.

- O How does BellSouth ascertain that?
- 2 A That's what we get from the sales teams and
- 3 the sales teams get it from the customer. It's a lot
- 4 of different ways. The customer can give you a
- 5 proposal. They can tell you the competitor was there
- 6 and here's what the competitor offered. There can be
- 7 a RFP process, which is a request for proposal.
- 8 That's a formalized process that the government
- 9 sometimes use and they send it out to everybody,
- 10 | including our competitors.

- 11 If a known competitive presence is in the
- 12 area, whereas the customer is known to be on a
- 13 | competitor's fiber ring and salesman have been known
- 14 to be in that area, we assume that the salesman also
- 15 has been to see that customer but we ask that the
- 16 customer confirm it.
- 17 Q So at least with respect to CSAs, to your
- 18 knowledge are there any CSAs that have been entered
- 19 into with a customer where the customer did not have a
- 20 | competitive alternative?
- 21 A No.
- 22 Q That would include CSAs entered into all the
- 23 | way up through June 30, 1999?
- 24 A That's correct.
- 25 \ Q Would it be accurate to characterize CSAs as

- 1 | a result of competition?
 - A Yes.
- Q Does BellSouth have any tariff term
 4 arrangements?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Can you describe to me what those are in 7 general terms.
- A In general terms, tariff term arrangements
 allow a customer to select a payment plan other than
 month to month, which let's them go under contract for
 11 36, 60, 84 months in some cases, and pay a lower rate
 12 for the same service.
- 13 Q Did you participate in the preparation of 14 these tariff term plans?
- 15 A Yes.
- Q What was BellSouth's reason for developing these tariff term arrangements?
- 18 A Competitive response.
- 19 Q Earlier some of the staff witnesses
 20 testified that there may be more than one reason to
 21 enter into a long-term agreement. Companies might be
 22 responding to competition but they also might be
 23 attempting to lower their transaction cost, if I
 24 remember correctly. Is that a consideration, to your
- 25 knowledge?

- A Not to my knowledge. When we developed
 them, we developed them because we needed competitive
 alternatives.
- Q Are all customers on tariff term plans with

 BellSouth -- did each of them have a competitive

 alternative available to them at the time they entered

 into the tariff term arrangement?
- A I don't know that because we don't require
 that anyone document that competition is available to
 its customers.
- 11 Q How long has BellSouth been offering
 12 tariffed arrangements?
- 13 A Since at least 1973.
- 14 Q I'd like to talk a bit now about how the
 15 Telecommunications Act of 1996 and the state's price
 16 regulation statute of 1995 changed things. From your
 17 personal knowledge, were customers aware generally of
 18 these statutory changes?
- 19 | A Yes.
- 20 Q Did it affect the way they analyzed offers
 21 for telecommunications service?
- 22 A Yes, it did.
- 23 Q How did it change the way --
- A Well, the customers were very aware very 25 early on of the alternatives that were available to

them, and they actively sought alternatives much, much more frequently than had been the case in the past.

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- Q Who were -- from your experience, who were the first switch-based ALECs to begin offering service in the wake of these acts?
- A The first, I believe, was TCG. Then shortly thereafter MCI and ICI, Intermedia Communication was right in there.
 - Q And when did these competitors begin to offer services in competition with BellSouth?
- 11 A 1996. You're talking about dial tone
 12 competition or competition --
 - Q I'm talking about switch-based services as opposed to the other alternatives competing --
- 15 A Because a lot of them were AAVs long before
 16 the Act and I just wanted to make that distinction.
 17 So, okay, then it would be the answer I gave.
 - Q And how did these ALECs focus their marketing?
- 20 A Well, they had a lot of established
 21 customers before because most of them had been AAVs.
 22 So this was not a new thing. This was not a brand-new
 23 ball game for a lot of them. It was just in addition
 24 to their product line. And they went after it in that
 25 fashion. They went back to the customers that had

- bought AAV products, private line services, special
 access and what have you and started working those
 customers almost immediately, and then just kept
 going. In a lot of cases they had sales forces out
 ahead of the time they had switches deployed, which is
 not unusual because you do want to build up the basic
 customers, or potential customers before you actually
 - Q Do you have -- what's your understanding of the competitive alternative?

spend the money to build the plant, if you will.

- 11 A A competitive alternative is something that
 12 is substitutable by the customer and that the customer
 13 can use for the purpose that the customer wants to
 14 accomplish. So it doesn't necessarily have to be like
 15 service. It doesn't have to be the same technology.
 16 It simply has to be of use to the customer for the
 17 same purpose.
 - Q Would it be accurate to say that a competitive alternative is something that causes you to risk losing a customer?
 - A Absolutely.
- 22 Q Did BellSouth lose customers to PBX
 23 providers?
- 24 **A** Yes.

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25 Q Did BellSouth lose -- maybe I should

- rephrase that. Did BellSouth lose business to PBX providers?
- 3 A Yes.
- Q Did BellSouth lose business to shared tenant providers?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q Did BellSouth lose business to alternative 8 access vendors?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q Did BellSouth lose business to ALECs?
- 11 **A** Yes.
- Q When BellSouth makes a contract service
 arrangement offer, does BellSouth always enter into a
 contract service arrangement?
- 15 **A** No.
- 16 Q Have ALECs targeted business customers and 17 residential customers equally?
- 18 A No.
- 19 Q Which group of customers have they focused
- 20 on?
- 21 A The business market.
- 22 Q Why do you think that is?
- A Well, the business market, number one, is more lucrative and more profitable. And that's
- 25 obvious to us, so it's got to be obvious to the ALECs.

1	We charge more to businesses, therefore, they can
2	offer it at better margins for businesses. Businesses
3	buy in much greater quantities and they are more
4	concentrated. So if you're on the outside looking in
5	for a relatively small investment you can get a lot of
6	revenue if you know where to target it.
7	MR. GOGGIN: Your Honor, I'd like to ask
8	that a document be marked as BellSouth Exhibit
9	No. 5. It is a copy of an Order issued by the
LO	Commission in Docket 960786.
11	THE COURT: It will be marked for
12	identification BellSouth 5, Final Order.
13	MR. GOGGIN: Final order will do. Thank
14	you.
15	THE COURT: And it would perhaps be easier
16	to designate this as 11-19-97 or does it need to
17	be by the Order number? I'm betting Order
18	number. PSC-97-1459-FOF-TL.
19	(BellSouth Exhibit 5 marked for
20	identification.)
21	BY MR. GOGGIN:
22	Q Mr. Johnston, have you seen a copy of this
23	Order before?
24	A Yes, I have.
25	Q Can you describe generally what this order

concerns?

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A This concerns our application to the Florida

Public Service Commission for permission to offer long

distance services interLATA in the state of Florida.

- Q When you say "our petition" you're referring to BellSouth?
 - A Correct.
- Q And why must BellSouth ask for permission to offer long distance services?
- A Because the Communications Act of 1996

 11 specifies that before we can go into long distance, we
 12 have to have permission from both the state commission
 13 and then we have to apply to the FCC.
- Q Do the alternative local exchange companies and others with whom you compete have a similar prohibition?
- 17 A No, they do not.
- 18 Q In your experience with customers, do

 19 customers often prefer to receive long distance and

 20 local service from the same provider?
- 21 A Yes, they do.
- Q So to the extent we cannot offer long
 distance service, BellSouth cannot offer long distance
 service, does that put us at somewhat of a competitive
 disadvantage?

1	A	Yes, it does.
2	Q	Do you have some general understanding of
3	what Be	llSouth must show in order to be permitted to
4	offer lo	ong distance service?
5	A	I have a general understanding.
6	Q	Isn't one of the showings that it must make
7	is that	competition exists?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Can you please turn to Page 18 of the Order.
10	A	Okay.
11	Q	Third paragraph on Page 18 it's mentioned
12	that TC	G contends that it provides service to under
13	500 bus	iness customers in whole or in part with its
14	own fac	ility. Does that comport with your
15	recolle	ction of the TCG's entry?
16	A	You mean at the time this was
17	Q	Yes.
18	A	That would be accurate based on what I know
19	at the	time. It's bigger now but
20	Q	Okay. What is the date of this Order?
21	A	Date of this Order is November 19th, 1997.
22	Q	Do you know when the data referred to in
23	this Or	der was provided by TCG?
24	A	Not specifically by date, no, I do not.

Q

Page 20 of the agreement in the second

paragraph reports that the contention that MediaOne was also providing business service as of July 1997.

A Yes.

Q Is this consistent with your personal knowledge of whether MediaOne was competing with BellSouth?

A They were competing with BellSouth in .

Jacksonville and Fort Lauderdale at the time.

Q Okay. Page 20, at the bottom of the page and following on to Page 21, the Order relates testimony from Intermedia indicating that it was providing telephone exchange service in major metropolitan areas in Florida. Miami, Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Jacksonville and the Orlando area. Is this consistent with your personal knowledge of what the competitive market looked like at that time?

A It is as far as their provision of service in BellSouth territory. I can't speak for Tampa,
St. Pete or Clearwater.

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Coggin, I don't mean to throw you off your stride, but if this is a final order and there is no suggestion that the copy has been tampered with, and if you are asking the witness to verify facts found, the

1	order has not been appealed; the facts are found.
2	Is there any suggestion that this is not a final
3	order? Ms. Brown?
4	MS. BROWN: No, Your Honor. This is a final
5	order.
6	THE COURT: Is what is being read from the
7	facts as found by the Commission?
8	MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor, that would be
9	the case, for the purposes of the 271 proceeding,
10	the long distance proceeding, yes.
11	THE COURT: I guess what I'm getting at is,
12	whatever the agency found in a final order is
13	found as fact at the date and time of the order.
14	So whether or not this witness agrees now that
15	that was the case then is perhaps superfluous.
16	I'm not trying to throw you off your stride,
17	Mr. Coggin, but it sounds to me like you're
18	proving it a second or a third time.
19	MR. GOGGIN: I'm content to set it aside.
20	But I would ask that what has been marked as
21	BellSouth Exhibit 5 be admitted at this time.
22	THE COURT: Is there any objection?
23	MS. BROWN: No objection.
24	THE COURT: It is admitted.
25	(BellSouth Exhibit 5 received in evidence.)

BY MR. GOGGIN:

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- You reviewed the Commission's Competition 2 Reports? 3
 - Α Yes.
- In those reports there are statistics 5 Q regarding business access lines served by ALECs; is 6 7 that correct?
 - A Yes.
- Do you know whether those shared statistics 9 Q include competition from other competing providers of 10 service, such as PBX, shared tenant or alternative 11 access vendor?
 - I don't believe I do. Α
- What's your understanding of the proposed 14 Q 15 rules?
 - My understanding of the proposed rules is that services, certain dial tone services, if you will, that were under contract prior to June 30th, 1999, would be opened up to competitors to come in and bid with a customer to get the customer to move over to the competitor and pay us a very nominal termination charge that was established in the order.
- Q Did BellSouth submit data in response to a data request in this proceeding regarding the number 24 25 of contracts that would be affected by this rule?

A Yes, we did.

- Q Has the proposed rule been amended since the time that data was provided?
 - A Yes, it has.
- 5 Q Did you supervise the collection of the data 6 that was provided?
- 7 A Yes, I did.
- Q Do you recall through what period the data was provided?
- 10 A I believe that it was through the first 11 quarter of 1999.
- 12 Q If the rule would cover contracts entered
 13 into before June 30, 1999, then it's likely that there
 14 may be agreements that were not included in that data,
 15 correct?
- 16 A That's correct.
- 17 Q What is the average duration of the
 18 agreements included that would be affected by the
 19 rule?
- 20 **A** 37 months.
- 21 **Q** 37 months?
- 22 **A** 37 months.
- Q Given that, is it also likely there would be some agreements included that data that would have
- 25 expired before this rule takes effect?

1 Α Yes. What sorts of agreements were covered --2 were provided in that data? 3 Α In that data were agreements for ESSX, 4 CENTREX, primary ISDN service, PBX trunks, and basic 5 6 rate ISDN service. I guess I'm asking a bit of a different 7 8 question. Were CSAs included? 9 Α Yes. 10 Were tariff term arrangements included? Q 11 Α Yes. Q In your opinion -- strike that. 13 In your experience, do ALECs compete for the 14 business of your existing customers? 15 Α Yes, they do. 16 0 Even customers who are subject to CSAs? 17 A Yes, they do. 18 Q Even customers who are subject to tariff 19 term plans? 20 Α Yes, they do. 21 To your knowledge, is there anything to prevent an ALEC from competing for business of a brand-new customer, a new business? 23 24 Α No, nothing.

Is there anything to prevent an ALEC from

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Q

competing for additional business from your existing 1 2 customers? 3 Α No. New services they haven't used before? Q They do it all the time. Α No. 5 Anything that would prevent an ALEC from Q 6 bidding for the business, the services that you 7 currently provide at the expiration of the agreement? 8 9 Α No. Anything that would prevent an ALEC from 10 bidding for services under a resold CSA or tariff 11 12 term? They can take the agreement. 13 Α No. Has that ever happened? 14 Q 15 A Yes. Anything that would prevent a customer from 16 Q terminating an agreement prior to its term and 17 switching to a competitor? 18 Not as long as they are willing to pay the 19 A 20 charge. 21 Do they ever do it? 22 A Yes. MR. GOGGIN: I have no further questions at 23 this time. 24

Mr. Caswell.

THE COURT:

1	MS. CASWELL: I have no questions.
2	THE COURT: Ms. Brown.
3	MS. BROWN: Just a very few, Your Honor.
4	CROSS EXAMINATION
5	BY MS. BROWN:
6	Q Mr. Johnston, you testified in your
7	deposition and here today that you are familiar with
8	the large business market in BellSouth's service
9	territory.
10	A Yes.
11	Q And I think in the transcript of the hearing
12	before the Commission, you testified there, correct?
13	A Yes.
14	Q At page 63 you testify that competition in
15	this market segment is large business; medium and
16	large business?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Do you remember that?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Define for me what a medium size business
21	is.
22	A A medium size business would be someone a
23	business that bills 80- to 120,000 a year.
24	Q A year?
25	A Yeah.

1	Q You talked earlier about that businesses are	
2	clustered in the major metropolitan areas.	
3	A Yes.	
4	Q And that's where the competition or a lot	
5	of the competition that you see is focused, correct?	
6	A Yes.	
7	Q What are the major metropolitan areas served	
8	by BellSouth?	
9	A Miami, Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach,	
10	Orlando, Jacksonville. Those are the majors.	
11	Q I was wondering if you were going to include	
12	West Palm Beach in there. Excuse me.	
13	You testified that competition has existed	
14	for BellSouth's services since the 1980s?	
15	A Yes, ma'am.	
16	Q I'm generalizing but isn't that generally	
17	what you said?	
18	THE COURT: Excuse me. The witness's voice	
19	is sinking, and I'm afraid we're going to get to	
20	the stage you're nodding your head and she can't	
21	take it down when you get that low. Okay?	
22	THE WITNESS: I'll try to enunciate a little	
23	better.	
24	BY MS. BROWN:	
25	Q If that is the case, will you explain to me	

- what in your mind would have been the necessity for
 the competitive amendments to the '95 Florida Statutes
 and the Telecom Act of 1996 if competition was already
 present for BellSouth services?
- 5 Α Yes. Competition was already present for BellSouth services in the mid-'80s in certain 6 7 segments, certain services: private line, special 8 access, ESSX, CENTREX, those types of things. A lot 9 of that stuff was readily substitutable and there's a 10 lot of fungibility that goes back and forth that we 11 have spoken to.
 - In the '95 Act virtually every service was being thrown open to competition. We did not have CSA authority from the Commission for every service. The legislation basically granted that type of authority for us to do CSAs where necessary to meet competition for any service we faced.

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- Q And that, in your mind, is the purpose of the '95 revisions to Chapter 364, is to give you CSA authority?
- A No, it's much, much, more comprehensive than
 that but I thought you were asking the question in
 that context.
- Q No. I'm asking you a broader question,
 about what you think the purpose of the '95 Act was.

The purpose of the '95 Act, in my mind, is A It took the companies that were existing, two-fold: the ILECs, if you will, out of a rate of return regulation mode, at least the Class A companies, maybe not the smaller ones. And in return for that it mandated, or it allowed, if you will -- I don't say mandated -- but allowed competition in our local exchange markets that had not heretofore been there, or had been there with those products, if you will.

Q Let me rephrase this and see if you agree.

Was the purpose of the Act to expunge the concept of monopoly provision of local telephone service from the telecommunications markets in Florida in return for competition for local service?

MR. GOGGIN: I'd like to object to the question. It goes beyond the scope of his direct testimony. He testified that his job responsibilities included primarily a sales function with some regulatory. His opinion about the purpose of legislation is probably not within the scope.

MS. BROWN: That's fine. I withdraw the question and maybe I can rephrase it to be more directed towards your testimony.

BY MS. BROWN:

1	Q Here's what I really want to know. If there
2	was competition for BellSouth's services before 1995,
3	why did the Legislature enact the statute to permit
4	competition in the telecommunications markets?
5	MR. GOGGIN: I object. Calls for
б	speculation about the motivations of legislators
7	who voted for the Act.
8	THE COURT: Sustained.
9	BY MS. BROWN:
10	Q In your opinion, why was the Act enacted?
11	MR. GOGGIN: I object. Mr. Johnston is
12	being offered for the purpose of offering fact
13	testimony. He is not being offered as an expert
14	and I don't believe opinion testimony to be
15	pertinent.
16	THE COURT: Sustained.
17	MS. BROWN: Fine.
18	BY MS. BROWN:
19	Q Let me go to the 271 Order that you just
20	discussed with Mr. Coggin.
21	THE COURT: BellSouth 5?
22	MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
23	BY MS. BROWN:
24	Q In describing that order and explaining its
25	purpose, you stated that BellSouth is prohibited from

- 1 offering long distance service, and this was
- 2 BellSouth's petition to offer long distance service;
- 3 is that correct? Isn't that what you said?
- A On an interLATA basis that is my
- 5 understanding, that that was the proceeding.
- 6 Q In Florida?
 - A Yes.

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- 8 Q Why is BellSouth prohibited from offering
 9 long distance service in Florida?
- 10 A The genesis of that goes back to the
 11 divestiture, of course, that was signed in 1982 and I
 12 won't take us all the way back there because you don't
 13 want to go there and I don't think any of us do.
 - But what -- it's in the Communications Act of 1996, the Federal Communications Act of 1996, that took over from those accords, that BellSouth is not allowed to get into the long distance business until it meets a checklist first with the state commission. And then if the state commission recommends approval, then it goes through the FCC. And that's my
- 21 understanding. If the FCC approves it, we get to 22 offer long distance.
- Q Why does BellSouth have to meet that checklist?
- 25 A Because the Act specifies it.

Q Why does the Act specify it?

MR. GOGGIN: I object. You're asking him to speculate about the motivations of the legislators and the Congress who passed the Act.

THE COURT: Sustained. Ms. Brown, is it possible that the Commission, in the order already into evidence, indicated why the Commission has found that they can't do long distance service?

MS. BROWN: Yes, it is. I don't need to ask any more questions.

THE COURT: I think you've made that.

MS. BROWN: Thank you.

MR. GOGGIN: It would be appropriate to and BellSouth would not object, if you would like to refer to the modification of final judgment in your brief, which would include plenty of reasons.

THE COURT: Is there a modification of this final order?

MR. GOGGIN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I'm referring to the order of the United States

District Court in which Judge Greene issued an order governing the breakup of the Bell System in 1982. I believe that's the origin of this.

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THE COURT: Give me a cite when the time
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         comes.
              MR. GOGGIN: 151 F -- (Laughter) -- 664, I
 3
         think.
    BY MS. BROWN:
 5
 6
              One more question.
              THE COURT: There are some cases that live
 7
 8
         in memory, right?
 9
              THE WITNESS: Yes.
   BY MS. BROWN:
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              What percentage of the contracts that would
12
   be subject to the Fresh Look rule are contract service
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    arrangements?
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              I don't have that with me. I can probably
15
   produce it but I don't have that with me at this
16
   moment.
17
            Can you give me a ballpark figure? Is it a
18
   small percentage?
19
              It's less than half, I can say that. It's
20
   less that -- I just -- really, I can't go any further
21
    than that because I really don't have the data.
22
         Q
              That's all right. I think we can derive
   that from the evidence.
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             MS. BROWN: All right. No further
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        questions.
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THE COURT: Redirect. 1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. GOGGIN: 3 Mr. Johnston, I just have a few questions on 4 redirect. 6 When Ms. Brown was questioning you about 7 your testimony at the hearing, she mentioned that you had stated that you worked primarily with medium and 8 9 large business customers, customers \$80,000 a year in 10 revenues; is that correct? 11 That's true. Α 12 Do you have any knowledge about what sorts 13 of customers are parties to the contracts that would 14 be affected by this rule? 15 They are generally medium and large business 16 customers. 17 Q Do you have any sense of what proportion are 18 medium and large customers? 19 Overwhelmingly probably 70 to 80 percent. 20 She also asked you to describe the major

Q She also asked you to describe the major metropolitan areas in which BellSouth does business.

Is competition from ALECs limited to the four major metropolitan areas you identified?

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A No, not at all. It's all over. It's in the smaller cities.

1	MR. GOGGIN: That's all I have of
2	Mr. Johnston. You may be excused.
3	THE COURT: Well, the same instruction,
4	counsel, with regard to clarification.
5	You used the word "amend" at one point and I
6	want to be sure that I understand what you mean
7	by amend. Don't answer because counsel may
8	object to this. I think it's clarification. But
9	if it goes beyond clarification, I don't want
10	anyone to feel they can't object.
11	I believe that you testified that data was
12	sought by the PSC and data was submitted by your
13	company to the PSC. Then the rule was amended
14	and no further data was sought. When you say
15	"amended", do you mean that modifications were
16	made to the rule before it was published as a
17	proposed rule? I don't hear any objections.
18	THE WITNESS: That would be my
19	understanding, yes, ma'am.
20	THE COURT: We have many terms of art, and I
21	didn't want you to get caught on that one.
22	THE WITNESS: I appreciate that.
23	THE COURT: Thank you. Are there any
24	further questions as a result of mine, Ms. Brown?
25	MS. BROWN: No, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Mr. Coggin?
2	MR. GOGGIN: No, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Ms. Caswell.
4	MS. CASWELL: No, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Very well. You may step down.
6	MR. GOGGIN: Your Honor, before we rest, I
7	just wanted, if I could, to confirm that
8	BellSouth Exhibits 1 through 4 have been
9	admitted, and if not, I move their admission.
10	THE COURT: 1 through 5 have been admitted.
11	MR. GOGGIN: BellSouth rests.
12	THE COURT: Very well. It would seem to me
13	that we are now to the stage of rebuttal. Do you
14	need a recess to determine whether or not any
15	rebuttal is necessary?
16	MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor, if we could
17	have five minutes or ten.
18	THE COURT: How about ten?
19	MS. BROWN: Ten would be fine. Thank you.
20	(Brief recess.)
21	
22	THE COURT: Can we get you to thank you.
23	I don't want you all to be unhappy just because
24	they posted a sign on the door that says we must

keep the door closed in order to keep it quiet

1	for others, considering the ruckus sounds we
2	heard from the other side, I'm not even asking
3	what they are doing. Ms. Brown.
4	MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. We have two
5	rebuttal witnesses.
6	THE COURT: Very well.
7	MS. BROWN: With just a very few questions
8	to ask. The first witness would be Anne Marsh.
9	THE COURT: Ms. Marsh, you remain under oath
10	for the duration of these proceedings. You may
11	inquiry.
12	
13	ANNE MARSH
14	was called as a rebuttal witness on behalf of the
15	Florida Public Service Commission and, having been
16	duly sworn, testified as follows:
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MS. BROWN:
19	Q Ms. Marsh, you were here earlier today to
20	hear the testimony of the GTE and BellSouth witnesses?
21	A Yes, I was.
22	Q Do you remember the testimony that discussed
23	the Commission's that the Commission did not
24	interview customers to determine whether they had
25	alternative offers for service from alternative local

1 exchange companies?

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- **A** Yes, I recall that.
- 3 Q Would you explain why the Commission did not 4 interview customers?
- Well, first of all, we have no way of 5 A knowing who the customers are that are subject to 7 these contracts. The companies do file with us reports on the CSAs, which are a very small percentage 8 about the contracts; about two percent. But those 9 10 reports don't contain any information identifying the 11 customer at all, so we would have no way of contacting 12 them.

Even if they did provide that information, I have no doubt they would provide it under seal and we would not be able to use it, so we would not be able, you know, to make it public to contact the customer, so there's no way for us to identify who these customers are that are subject to these tariff arrangements, or CSAs.

- Q Why do you have no doubt they would provide it under seal?
- A We've asked similar things before about customers and my recollection is that that's the kind of response we get. Also, if I'm not mistaken, there's a prohibition in the statute against providing

1	certain types of customer information.
2	$oldsymbol{Q}$ If you could get the information about the
3	customers, would you be able to get the information
4	from the customers?
5	A They wouldn't have any obligation to provide
6	us with any information. And, additionally, I would
7	think that a customer would be hesitant to disclose
8	information about what offers they had received to us.
9	They may disclose it to a LEC or to someone they are
10	trying to negotiate a better offer with, but to make
11	it public to us, it's going to become a public record
12	and then all of their competitors in their line of
13	business know what they are paying for their services.
14	So I wouldn't expect them to answer.
15	Q All right. Thank you.
16	MS. BROWN: We have no further questions for
17	Ms. Marsh.
18	THE COURT: Cross.
19	CROSS EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. GOGGIN:
21	Q Ms. Marsh, does the Commission ever receive
22	complaints from customers about anything?
23	A Yes, we do.
24	Q Isn't that the chief way the Commission

might become informed about problems customers are

1 | having?

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- A Yes, the Commission is aware of that type of thing.
- Q Did the Commission receive any complaints
 from customers subject to the affected contracts
 regarding the assertion that's been made by the ALECs
 that they are locked in?
 - A Are we talking about on the record or off the record? Are we talking about the record of the proceeding or off the record of the proceeding?
 - Q Off the record of the proceeding but prior to the proceeding.
 - A During the course of it, once I became involved with Fresh Look, I heard from many customers who indicated an interest in the Fresh Look rule and in getting out of contracts that were locked into.
 - Q If you were a customer and someone proposed to you that you could terminate your contract without termination liability and switch to another carrier, would that be appealing to you?
- A Assuming that there was no termination
 liability. Even under the Fresh Look rule as it's
 proposed there is still a liability. It may, under
 some circumstances, be reduced. But if I had a reason
 to want to change, and I was given an opportunity to

1.	change without penalty, I would certainly consider it.
2	Q The customers that contacted you, though,
3	contacted you because the rule had been proposed,
4	correct?
5	A They had heard about it. They had heard
6	there was a rule and they wanted to know more and they
7	wanted to express an interest in taking advantage of
8	opportunities that had arisen.
9	Q I believe your testimony was that none of
10	them participated in the hearing; is that correct?
11	A That's correct.
12	MR. GOGGIN: I have no further questions.
13	THE COURT: Redirect?
14	MS. BROWN: No redirect.
15	THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Marsh.
16	MS. BROWN: Your Honor, we have one more
17	rebuttal witness. We call Chris Moore.
18	THE COURT: Ms. Moore, have you heard my
19	explanation of oath and affirmation?
20	THE WITNESS: Yes, I have.
21	THE COURT: Do you have a religious
22	objection to swearing?
23	THE WITNESS: No, I don't.
24	
25	CHRISTIANA MOORE

1	was called as a rebuttal witness on behalf of the
2	Florida Public Service Commission and, having been
3	duly sworn, testified as follows:
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY MS. BROWN:
6	Q (By Ms. Helton) Ms. Moore, would you
7	please state your full name and business address
8	for the record.
9	A Christiana Moore. I work for the Public
10	Service Commission. The address is 2540 Shumard Oak
11	Boulevard, Tallahassee 32399.
12	Q And could you please tell us a little bit
13	about your educational background?
14	A I have a bachelor of arts and master's in
15	social work from Florida State University and a JD
16	degree also from Florida State University.
17	Q And I believe you stated that your employer
18	is the Public Service Commission?
19	A That's correct.
20	Q And how long have you been employed by the
21	Public Service Commission?
22	A Just over ten years.
23	Q And in what capacity?
24	A As Assistant General Counsel.
2 E	O And how long have you been practicing as an

attorney?

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- 2 A Since 1982. 18 years.
- Q Could you please tell us a little bit about what your job responsibilities are at the Commission?
 - A Yes. I'm an attorney in the Division of
 Appeals, and my primary duties are representing the
 Commission in appeals of Commission orders, and orders
 of the Division of Administrative Hearings. And

rulemaking is the other significant part of my duties.

- 10 Q Could you please tell us what the purpose of 11 your testimony is today.
 - A To discuss the Commission practice and procedures with regard to rulemaking.
 - Q Up until today, have you been involved with the Fresh Look rulemaking proceedings at the Commission?
- 17 A No, I haven't.
- Q Could you please explain the rulemaking
 hearing procedures that the Commission follows when
 going through the rulemaking process?
 - A Yes. A rule -- typically after a Notice of Rule Development is published, and there may be workshops, the rule is taken to the Commission at an agenda conference and the Commission decides whether to propose the rule. That agenda conference is a

public meeting held to discuss business that's not internal business.

After that, the rule is published in the Florida Administrative Weekly and notices are sent to parties affected by the rule also, the industry. And the period for comment and request for hearing, if a hearing is requested, the Commission conducts a 120.54 rulemaking hearing, typically an informal hearing without sworn testimony, but exhibits, evidence and testimony.

Thereafter, if there are -- there's another agenda conference that is also considered to be a public hearing where the Commission -- at least one, and maybe more than one, where the Commission considers any changes that are proposed to the rule and they vote to adopt it, adopt the rule.

Q Do you know whether JAPC recognizes the agenda conference where they finally vote to adopt the rule, or whether there's going to be changes to the rule or not, as a public hearing that meets the rulemaking requirements of Chapter 120?

A Yes, it does. It satisfies the requirement of Chapter 120.

Q There have been several questions today concerning a JAPC comment letter that was received

with regards to the Fresh Look rule, so I'd like to ask you a few general questions about JAPC comment letters.

In your experience, who are JAPC letters addressed to that comment on a proposed rulemaking?

A All of the letters I have seen have been addressed to the Commission attorney who is assigned to the rulemaking docket.

Q Have you ever seen anyone copied on a JAPC letter?

A Not in my recollection have I ever seen anyone copied in a proposed rulemaking proceeding. I have seen one letter where a person was copied. In that case the per who was copied initiated an inquiry about an existing rule and wrote to JAPC about that.

Q What is the practice of the Commission attorney who receives the JAPC comment letter, when he or she receives one, what steps do they take after they receive it?

A Ultimately they will write a response to the letter as required by the statute. An agency cannot file a rule for adoption without responding. That is the only requirement, though. And depending on the nature of the inquiry, it could be -- it often is not responded to until the final rule -- the Commission

- has decided on the final rule, and just prior to filing the rule for adoption with the Secretary of State.
- Q If there's -- in your opinion has there been a violation of any statute if a JAPC comment letter is received and there's a rule challenge and that letter has not been responded to prior to the outcome of the rule challenge?
 - A Not at all. No.

- MR. GOGGIN: I'd like to object at this point. I'm objecting on the basis that I'm not sure what testimony this is being offered in rebuttal to.
- MS. HELTON: You all have asked several questions about the fact that a JAPC letter was received in this proceeding. You've asked whether -- of several witnesses whether they have seen the letter or not.
- MR. GOGGIN: I believe we asked those questions of your witness and the response was yes, the letter had been seen but no, they did not know what the procedures were.
- Ms. HELTON: I believe, too, that

 Ms. Caswell asked several questions of Ms. Menard

 about the JAPC letter.

1 MS. CASWELL: And I can tell you what I 2 asked her. I asked her if she was familiar with 3 the letter and had she ever seen such a letter in 4 any of the rulemakings that she participated in. Those are the questions I asked her. And I 5 6 believe this testimony goes beyond those 7 questions. 8 MR. GOGGIN: The last question was asked --9 in fact, the last few questions have been asked about whether the witness could give a legal 10 opinion as to the sufficiency of what occurred. 11 I'll withdraw that question and 12 MS. HELTON: ask Ms. Moore one more that I think will maybe be 13 directed more to the question that Ms. Caswell 14 15 asked Ms. Menard. BY MS. HELTON: 16 17 Ms. Moore, does it surprise you that Q Ms. Menard has never seen a JAPC letter in her 18 experience with rulemaking at the Commission? 19 Not at all. Often the letter never goes 20 21 beyond the attorney's file, and no one other than the attorney is aware of it and the JAPC person writing 22

MS. HELTON: We have no further questions. We tender the witness for cross examination.

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it.

THE COURT: Ms. Caswell.

2 MS. CASWELL: I do have a couple of questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. CASWELL:

Q I believe you testified that the JAPC recognizes agenda conferences as public hearings. Do you have any case law or other authority to support that point?

A I don't believe there's a case on it. I know that in 120.54(3)(e), for instance, it requires at the time a rule is filed -- I'm sorry -- in 54(3)(e)(2), give the time requirements for filing a rule, not allowing a rule to be filed for adoption before 28 days or after 90 days, and then variations on that. There's a Notice of Public Hearing is published prior to expiration. That will tell the time. And there's a measuring -- days from the final public hearing in every case the JAPC has allowed that agenda conference to be the final public hearing.

Q Would the characterization of the agenda conference as a public hearing depend on whether a hearing had already been held in the rulemaking proceeding?

A Would the characterization by --

- Q Right. In other words, if a rulemaking proceeding has already been held.
- A You mean a rulemaking, a 120.54 rulemaking hearing?
- Q Such as we have had in this proceeding, would the agenda conference still be characterized as a public hearing?
 - A Yes.

- Q And would that be true even though parties were not permitted to address the merits of the rule at that agenda conference?
- A Yes.
- Q And, again, you don't have any authority other than what you cite from the statute, is that right, for that view?
 - A I don't believe it's ever been disputed. I believe at one point when there was a change in the statute and we had a discussion with the JAPC attorney and they said that was satisfactory, an agenda conference would be considered a final public hearing.
 - Q Was there any discussion at that point of the fact that at some agenda conferences parties were allowed to speak and address the issue and at other agenda conferences they were not. And in the latter -- in the latter case that would be the case

- 1 where there had already been a rulemaking hearing
- 2 | held? Was that distinction discussed at all?
- 3 A Yes, I believe so.
- 4 Q I believe you also testified that depending
- 5 on the nature of the inquiry from JAPC, the
- 6 Commission -- that would determine the timing of the
- 7 Commission's response. Would you consider the letter
- 8 an inquiry from JAPC?
- A The letter in this case an inquiry?
- 10 Q The letter I'm talking about is the
- 11 Exhibit 70?
- 12 A Are you making a distinction between
- 13 | "inquiry" and something else?
- 14 Q No, I'm not. You just said depending on the
- 15 nature of the inquiry and I'm trying to understand
- 16 | when you use the term "inquiry" were you referring
- 17 | to --
- 18 A The letter sometimes provides comments,
- 19 usually asking a -- they may comment that they think a
- 20 particular term is vaque or they may question the
- 21 authority for the rule.
- 22 O And in this case did the letter make
- 23 comments or did it question the Commission's authority
- 24 to adopt?
- 25 A I saw the letter earlier and I think it

- asked a question about, you know, the Commission's 1 authority. I think it used the term "inquiry." 2 Inquire. 3 THE COURT: Do you want to tender that exhibit, Exhibit 70, to the witness? 5 MS. CASWELL: I don't think I need to at 6 this point, but thank you. That's all I have. 7 THE COURT: Mr. Coggin. 8 9 CROSS EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. GOGGIN: 11 Ms. Moore, with regard to your testimony 12 about whether agenda conferences can be -- can 13 constitute a rulemaking proceeding --It's whether they constitute a public 14 15 hearing under 120. Yes. Was your testimony intended to be your 16 opinion as an attorney as to whether that is so, or 17 was it intended to be a fact, evidence with regard to 18 whether you have been told by JAPC that it believes it 19 to be so? 20 21 A I hadn't considered what my intent was. is both my opinion and the fact. 23 Okay. Can you tell me what fact?
- 25 to be a public hearing that satisfies the requirements

24

That the JAPC considers an agenda conference

1	of Chapter 120. It is not the same as the hearing
2	under 120.54, you know, requested by a party.
3	Q Right. Okay.
4	MR. GOGGIN: I have no further questions.
5	MS. HELTON: The Commission has no redirect.
6	THE COURT: Have you heard my instruction
7	with regard to questions for clarification?
8	THE WITNESS: Yes, I have.
9	THE COURT: Counsel is aware of it.
LO	Are the notices of the workshops, 120.54
L1	hearings and agenda meetings within the exhibits
12	or do you know?
L3	THE WITNESS: In this proceeding I'm not
14	sure.
1.5	THE COURT: You're not familiar with any of
16	the exhibits in this case?
L7	THE WITNESS: No. We have standard notices.
18	THE COURT: No, ma'am. Thank you.
19	I don't mean to cut you off but is there any
20	question as a result of my unanswered question?
21	You may step down.
22	MS. BROWN: We have no further rebuttal
23	witnesses, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Very well. Would you folks like
25	to take a break before we go into my four

1	infamous questions?
2	MS. BROWN: If we could just take five
3	minutes. We discussed earlier about waiving
4	closing arguments. I don't know that we have
5	reached
6	MS. CASWELL: I think we did.
7	MR. GOGGIN: I think we have.
8	MS. BROWN: Why don't I know what it is?
9	MS. CASWELL: We've all agreed to your
10	suggestion.
11	THE COURT: This will never happen again,
12	Ms. Brown. When an entire room says they agree
13	with you, grab it.
14	MS. BROWN: Especially those two.
15	THE COURT: I'm not touching that. I think
16	you all have behaved very civilly and I'm
17	delighted to have you before me.
18	Now, first question: Does anyone want oral
19	closing?
20	MR. GOGGIN: Your Honor, BellSouth waives
21	oral closing.
22	MS. CASWELL: GTE waives as well.
23	MS. BROWN: The Commission does as well.
24	THE COURT: I figured when you said
25	nobody spoke up and said you wanted it that

probably you were waiving it.

That being the case, I'm already aware that there will be a transcript. As you know, you have ten days from the date the transcript is stamped "filed" with the Division of Administrative Hearings. We have already discussed the type of order that I enter to help you with this sort of thing.

Have you folks reached an agreement on when your proposed final orders will be due? Or be still my beating heart, does anyone want to waive that? Sorry. Just being facetious.

MR. GOGGIN: Your Honor, I think we've agreed that the proposed final orders should be due 14 days after the filing of the transcript.

THE COURT: Very well. Is that your stipulation, Ms. Brown?

MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that your stipulation,

Ms. Caswell?

MS. CASWELL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well. That's fine.

MR. GOGGIN: Your Honor, if we may, we also have a question about the form of the proposed final order.

THE COURT: Surely.

MR. GOGGIN: We understand that there's a 40-page limit. Is that correct?

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GOGGIN: Our question has to do with how the proposed final order should be organized. Whether the legal arguments should be made in conjunction with each proposed finding or whether a separate memorandum should be attached to a list of proposed findings and the argument and the proposed findings submitted within the same document but in separate sections.

THE COURT: I'm not certain that what I'm about to say is directed precisely to your question. But let me explain to you that the rules as outlined in my order are fairly clear.

Your proposed order needs to be divided into proposed findings of fact, giving specific references to the transcript or exhibit in parenthesis, just as you would in -- I assume you're familiar with federal briefs, Florida briefs, et cetera. Conclusions of law is your next segment. And the final -- I like to use the word decretal paragraph, but I understand there is one that is now more appropriate, whatever

that may be -- what you wish the outcome to be.

Either the rule is valid or invalid, the proposed rule that is.

I would appreciate, without truncating your individuality and imagination, if you could organize your conclusions of law, at least, around the six challenged issues as set out in your prehearing stipulation. In other words, it will be easier for me, and I can give you all equal examination more quickly if they are more or less in the same format that each of these is addressed individually.

It may be when you have looked at the transcript and everything else you won't want to argue some of them. That's entirely possible.

But quite honestly, if there is no authority, then you may not even want to go on to the next issues. You know, I'm not prejudging this in any way, but since that's your first one, that would be the logical assumption for the order in which you're going to do this. Would it be helpful if I discussed some issues that I think might be useful for you to be aware of?

MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In saying this, there's no

intent to prejudge this issue in any way, shape or form. I have not, obviously, read any of the exhibits. Therefore, some of the comments I am going to make may seem extremely naive to you.

And once I have read this box full of goodies that you have provided me with, I will certainly have far more information than I have now. But as a practical matter, I've jotted a few things down as we've gone.

I think the challenge as to the authority as expressed in connection with the JAPC letter, you all may want to be aware that there apparently is some new case law out there as to the authority of the JAPC to comment or to hold up publication of a rule. I heard this information. I did not take it down at the last seminar I attended. However, two weeks ago, apparently, there was some discussion of this in a panel at the Administrative Law Conference, and since I don't know what the law is, you folks may be able to find it and it may affect your case. Whereas, two weeks, it wouldn't have affected your case. I don't know.

I understand that you all are putting great reliance and very different connotations on these

out-of-state cases. Let me suggest to you, though, I will read them. You referred me to them. I'm going to read them. But what other states do may be less important in a rules case than it is in some other type of case. Again, I've said several times this is not a rate case, this is not a tariff case. This is not even a disputed issue of fact case with regard to an ultimate conclusion on how you are going to do business. This is purely a rules challenge. And what I'm a little bit concerned about is, so that you all are on the same wavelength, I think perhaps you need to be looking more in the area of Chapter 120 as opposed to in areas of 364 and how you are used to doing public hearings.

This isn't a criticism, but I think in order to challenge a rule, the first trick is to get the rule in writing so we all know what the parameters of it are. That's the purpose of publishing it with the Secretary of State. The next stage is to direct your attacks to those items that Chapter 120 allows you to challenge on.

If there is notice in these documents or within the testimony that would have permitted

consumers to come in and testify in a public hearing, that is important. The fact that they got notice and didn't come to testify may not be important. You all may want to argue that.

Additionally, some of the important cases with regard to rule challenges, unfortunately, may be under other sections because of the amendments in 1998. So as well as looking at those statutes that you have all wonderfully cited to me throughout your various trial preparation, you may want to look at the old Section 120.56 and old 120.54.

There is a system that some of you folks who don't do this on a regular basis may not be aware of. There is a research system of the Division of Administrative Hearings' Orders that you can tap into through our research system by plugging in, not just the current statute number, but the old statute number. The new language does not necessarily comport with the old language. There have certainly been cases since the statutory language has changed. But to have a broad base of where you're going with this, I think you may want to do that. And if there's any question of how to do that from your home computer, feel free

to call the clerk. She answers those types of questions all the time on how to use that research system.

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It seems to me it may be important in this case that at one point the Public Service

Commission attempted to do a very similar type of competition increase through an order and now is attempting to do it through a rule.

Now, additionally, I know you all have directed most of the testimony to increasing competition or the lack of need to increase competition. And I don't want to throw out terms that are pejorative here in any way. I'm not prejudging. I'm simply trying to give you an idea of certain research buzzwords that may make sense in the context as I understand your respective positions. We don't use terms like tortious interference with a business contract or abrogation of a business contract in a rules challenge. The language that you're more likely to find is something in the nature of reasonable right of reliance of the agency, arbitrary, capricious and all the other buzzwords. But in the event that this rule, or proposed rule, can be shown to be giving a great competitive edge to one type of provider and not to another, that may impinge to the reasonableness or capriciousness or lack thereof of the rule.

Additionally, if certain contracts were negotiated either by an ILEC or an ALEC that would be affected by this rule, and those contracts were based on a discount that was given to the customer on the presumption that that contract was going to be for the three years or the seven years, or whatever various witnesses have testified to, that has a cost accounting feature that you may want to discuss.

Also, if this rule is giving a second bite of the apple or at the customer, that may be something you want to discuss.

Again, I have not read your exhibits. I am not prejudging any issue. But these are all subissues that I've heard come out in some form or another in testimony. And I'm not certain there is case law that addresses them, but I think you all may want to sit down and think through how you're going to do your proposals.

I don't think you need more than 40 pages.

Is anybody suggesting that you do? I see heads shaking. I see Mr. Coggin not moving.

1 MS. CASWELL: I don't want to be the first 2 to do it so --3 MR. GOGGIN: We are lawyers. We could always use more than 40 pages but I think we can 5 confine ourselves to 40 pages. 6 THE COURT: I think the thrust of my 7 comments are that you need to stick to the 8 parameters of the petitions and the issues raised 9 in the petitions. If these other matters are 10 subissues of those, then they need to be directed to the -- the issues raised in the petitions are 11 12 statutorily determined. And that is what I have 13 to concentrate on in a 120; not the monetary 14 issues alone that have been the bulk of this 15 proceeding. 16 So what -- you're thinking in terms of 17 money. I'm thinking in terms of 120. What I am 18 trying to get you do is take it, whatever it is you're presenting, and fit it into the petition 20 issues as raised and 120. 21 Now, having done that, is there anything 22 else that I can answer or help with? 23 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I have one question. 24 THE COURT: I was afraid of that, Ms. Brown.

I'm trying to make it short.

MS. BROWN:

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. CASWELL:

MS. BROWN: What is your feeling about the memorandum? This case is so very much a legal case except for certain factual things. My understanding is that there is an opportunity to write a memorandum, but I can tell by the look on your face what the answer to my question is.

THE COURT: I can tell I'm going to get proposed final orders that are close to 40 pages.

Yes.

THE COURT: I don't think you need a memorandum in this instance. Let me suggest to you that often memoranda are designed to discuss the cases in some detail. You've given me copies of the cases. If you give me the cites, I can read them. So that sort of thing is probably not necessary.

MS. BROWN: All right. Thank you.

THE COURT: Again, I think if you will organize your conclusions of law as much as possible around the six issues that were raised in the petitioner's petitions, however you organize your findings of fact will undoubtedly be based on what you believe the evidence showed. But the conclusions of law, if they are directed

going to be a lot easier than you think they are.

MS. CASWELL: Just for clarification, our briefs alone will contain extensive legal argument. What you would contemplate in this case is to do away with most of the argument, relying mostly on the case citations and then --

THE COURT: Tell you what. Would you like me to enter that order tomorrow when I go back to my office so you will see the rules that you are bound by? Would that be easier?

MS. CASWELL: If you entered --

MR. GOGGIN: The order directing us to --

THE COURT: I do a standard order that cites you to the specific rules that tell you how to set up your conclusions of law.

MS. CASWELL: And that order has already been issued?

THE COURT: No, ma'am. I usually do that on the day the transcript is filed and it contains the date the transcript is filed in order to help anybody from out of town to know it as soon as the folks in Tallahassee know it. My whole purpose is to put you all on a level playing field. I can enter it tomorrow if you would like

1 to, and then you're certainly free to call the 2 clerk or to rely on the court reporter's notice 3 of the date of filing. She's in Tallahassee. Chances are she'll carry it over and perhaps give you all a phone call the day you file it? 5 THE REPORTER: I can do that. 6 7 THE COURT: If she'll do that, then there's R no reason to wait on my order. I'll be happy to 9 enter the order tomorrow or whenever I may find 10 my secretary and typewriter in the same room, and 11 sometime within the next 48 hours -- and you'll have it well in advance of even having the 13 transcript. If there are any questions that that 14 order doesn't answer, I'm not certain that I can 15 answer them because you are bound by the rules. 16 MS. CASWELL: Now, I have a stupid question. 17 THE COURT: There are no stupid questions. 18 There are many long-winded answers, and I said 19 that. 20 MS. CASWELL: Are there any rules on spacing 21 or formatting of the proposed orders? Because 22 I've seen -- I'll tell you why I'm asking this. 23 THE COURT: I know exactly why you are 24 asking it, you must have practiced --25

I've seen proposed orders.

MS. CASWELL:

1 They are single spaced and there are spaces 2 between the paragraphs. But I don't know if that's what you're contemplating and I don't know 3 if there are any rules in that regard. 4 THE COURT: I would bet that the requirement 5 of double spacing was left out when the rules 6 were amended. Please double space. 7 8 MS. CASWELL: Okay. That's all I'm looking 9 for. Thank you. 10 THE COURT: Having said that, you'll use the 11 standard blue book form in order to do your 12 quotations, indent and single space. Okay. 13 Anything else? I'm not trying to make it hard. 14 I'm genuinely trying to make it easy. 15 MS. CASWELL: It's helping. 16 THE COURT: I think the order will answer 17 everything you need. And, furthermore, if you 18 need to annotate even the rules that are in 19 there, you can do it electronically. 20 MS. CASWELL: I do have the rules, but 21 apparently I couldn't understand what they meant. 22 But your explanation helps. 23 THE COURT: That's why there are all these 24 lawsuits, Ms. Caswell. Don't worry about that. 25 Now, is there anything else I can do other

1	than spend a lot of money on a transcript
2	talking? Very well. We'll conclude.
3	MS. CASWELL: I do have one thing. This was
4	the order I had mentioned yesterday. This is
5	part of my documents for official recognition.
6	THE COURT: Thank you.
7	MS. CASWELL: I had entered what was
8	apparently the wrong part of this very lengthy
9	proceeding. I had intended to enter this one,
10	which is a California decision about alternative
11	regulatory frameworks.
12	THE COURT: Is this the one that I got the
13	first page and not the second page?
14	MS. CASWELL: You got Part I, whereas Part
15	III
16	THE COURT: Has your opponent, Mr. Coggin,
17	see it?
18	MS. CASWELL: Yes.
19	THE COURT: All that is necessary is for you
20	to fit it in where it belongs. It's in this
21	pile. I'm just not sure
22	MS. CASWELL: Okay. I'll do that. Thank
23	you.
24	THE COURT: Very well. Before we leave this
25	room, I would appreciate it if all counsel came

up to the front, made certain that I have all of the exhibits over here in the correct place; that none of them have walked away. This is to your benefit. You don't want me finding out 30 days down the road that I don't have something. And we are concluded, but please don't leave until you are satisfied that I have all of the exhibits. (Thereupon, the hearing concluded at 2:33 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

3 STATE OF FLORIDA:

4 COUNTY OF LEON:

I, JOY KELLY, RPR, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter translated by me; and the foregoing pages numbered 285 through 447 are a true and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the foregoing action.

DATED this

day of

2000.

TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA 32301 (850) 878-2221