BEFORE THE
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMOISSION
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Pages 2684 through 2736

## DOCKET \#O. 980696-TP

Deternination of the oost of basic looal teleoommunioationa service, pursuent to section 364.025 , plorida statutos.

PROCEEDINGS: HEARIIG

BEFORE:
Chairman julia l. Johnson COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER SUSAN F. CLARK COMDISSIONER JOE GARCIA CONOISSIONER E. LEON JACOBS, JR.

DATE:
Friday, Ootobar 16, 1998
TIME: Commenced at 9:05 a.m.

PLACE:
Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED LY:
H. RUTHE POTANX, CSR, RPR official Comelsaion Reporter

APPEARANCES:
(As heretofore noted.)
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Cross Examination By Mr. Rehwinkel ..... 2727
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MUCBER
90 Sprint/Lucent contract
91 ALR-1 through ALR-3

ID. ADMTD.

Volume 23.)
cmarman Jomrsoan: We're going to go back on the record this morning. Any preliminary matters?

1ur. Cox: Chairman Johnson, I believe at
least one party has a prelininary matter they'd like to bring up.
yR. Reminiceli Yes. Madam Chairman -CHATPMay Jomsom: You again? (Laughter) MR. Remingil: One last time. Yesterday during the cross-examination of Mr. Dickerson there was some discussion about the availability of a Lucent contract, and after doing some more investigation, we have deterained that there is one.

And I've discussed the matter with counsel for ATET, and what I would like to do is offer to file that as a late-filed exhibit, have it given a number. Parties with access to the -- it's a highly confidential document, but parties with access to it through a nondisclosure agreement would be able to access the document and use it in the brief as part of the record, if that would be acceptable.
charman Jomatgont Okay. I guess we'11

Identify it as Late-filed 90 , and the short title, Mr. Rehwinkel?
 chaymon Jomisom: Thank you.
(Exhibit 90 marked for identification.)
ma. WNEmit I have a preliminary matter.

Mr. Dennis Curry of allatel has been sitting in the back waiting patiently all week and is scheduled last, but he has a 1:45 plane flight.

I know we're all hoping to be done before then, but if it looks like we're kind of getting behind schedule, I wonder if it would be possible to take him out of order sometime. I don't know that we necessarily need to decide now, but I just wanted to put people on notice that we've got a problem.

He'd be glad to stay this weekend, except it's homecoming weekend and there are no hotel rooms.
cmarman jombsoit: Well, let us know if there's a need.
yg. Markent Okay. Thank you.
24s. KEYER: I was just going to say that I believe our witnesses also have a $1: 45$ flight out.

Charman jomasom: So you all should be sufficiently motivated. (Laughter)
okay. AT\&T?
28. HNTCE: Madam Chairman, ATGT calls Art

Lerma to the stand.

## ART LEROCA

was called as a witness on behalf of ATET
Communications of the Southern States, Inc. and, having been duly sworn retroactively, testified as follows:

## DIRECT EOMMYMTIOA

1Y JR. HATCE:
Q Mr. Lerma, could you state your name and address for the record, please?

A Yes. My name is Art Lerma, and my business address is 1200 Peachtree streat, Atlanta, Georgia.

Q By whom are you employed and in whet capacity?

A $I^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ omployed by ATaT as regional regulatory CFO.

Q Did you prepare and cause to be filed rebuttal testimony consisting of, I believe, 12 pages?

A Yes, I did. And by the way, I haven't been sworn in yet. (Witness duly sworn.)

0 Do you have any changes or corrections to your rebuttal testimony?

A Just a couple. On the very first page of
the testimony the room number shown there on Line 9 should be "8080" instead of "5082". And then Lines 10 and 11 , there's two duplicate sentences there that begins with "I am eaployed". Either one of those -one of those, needs to be lined out. Lining out the second one would be fine with me.

I don't have any other changes.
Q If I vere to ask you the same questions as are in your direct -- or your rebuttal testimony, would your answers be the same?
a Yes, they would.
3as. Harcy: Madam Chairman, I vould request that Mr. Lerma's rebuttal testimony be inserted into the record as though read.
cmanam jomsomi it will be so inserted.
Q (Dy ur. Hatoh) Did you also prepare and cause to be filed with your rebuttal testimony three exhibits identified as ALR-1 through ALR-3?

A That's correct.
Q Were those exhibits prepared by you or under your supervision?
a Yes, they were.
Q Do you have any corrections or changes to
any of your exhibits?
a No, I do not.

10R. HaTCH: Madam Chairman, could we get
Mr. Lerma's exhibits marked for identification?
cmarman jomson: They will be sarked as 91, composite exhibit. What were the initials again? 3R. HATCR: It would be ALR-1 through ALR-3. cmarman jomrsonf: That will be the short title.
(Exhibit 92 marked for identification.)

## REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF

## ART LERMA

ON BEHALF OF AT $\& T$ COMMUNICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, INC DOCKET NO. 980696-TP

## Q. PLEASE IDENTIFY YOURSELF, YOUR CURRENT POSITION AND THE SCOPE OF YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES. 8080


#### Abstract

A. I am Art Lerma. My address is Prominade I, Room 6982, 1200 Peachtree Strect, Atlanta, Georgia. I am employed by AT\&T as Regional Regulatory Chief Financial Officer for the Southern States region--tam employed by ATAT-as Regional Regutatory Chief Financial Offioer for the Sotuthern States region. In my current position, I am responsible for AT\&Ts financial regulatory matters and for certain local exchange carrier ("LEC") cost analysis functions in nine southern states including Florida.


## Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EXPERIENCE.

A. I have 24 years experience in the telecommunications industry. I began my career in 1974 with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company ("SWBT") as a supervisor in Accounting Operations with responsibility for accounts receivable processing and revenue journalization. For the next nine years, I held various line and staff positions at SWBT Accounting Centers, where I was responsible for data processing operations, toll operations, customer billing and collection, payrolls, accounts payable, and the production of corporate books and records. In July of 1983, I transferred to AT\&T and accepted the position of Manager- Accounting

Regulatory Support with responsibility for AT\&T financial regulatory matters in Texas. Since 1983, I have been responsible for AT\&T financial regulatory matters and have been involved in the review of LEC cost information filed before public utility regulatory agencies in the southern or southwestern portions of the country.

## Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.

A. I have a Bachelor of Arts degree in Mathematics from Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas and Master of Business Administration from St. Edwards University in Austin, Texas. I have also completed a Telecommunications Management Program from the Graduate School of Management at the University of Dallas and an Advanced Management Program in Telecommunications from the Marshall School of Business at the University of Southern California.

## Q. HAVE YOU TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY BEFORE ANY REGULATORY COMMISSION ? <br> A. Yes. I have testified previously before the Florida Public Service Commission ("FLPSC") and in numerous proceedings involving cost issues before public regulatory commissions in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississipyı, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

## Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to evaluate the calculation of BellSouth Telecommunications Inc.'s ("BST"), GTE Florida Inc.'s ('GTE"), and Sprint-

Florida Inc.'s ("Sprint") operating expense inputs to the Benchmark Cost Proxy Model 3.1 ("BCPM3.1") Operating expenses result from activities such as marketing, operator services, general administrative, and network operations. Attached to my testimony as Exhibit ALR-1 is a table that itemizes the total universal service cost per line proposed by BST, GTE, and Sprint. In this table, I have highlighted in bold print the operating expenses that are the focus of my analysis. The cost model adopted by the FLPSC should reflect the total forwardlooking costs that an efficient provider of telecommunications services incurs in a competitive environment. Based on my analysis, the BCPM3.1 operating expense inputs submitted by BST, GTE and Sprint do not meet this criteria.

## Q. ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE OPERATING EXPENSE INPUTS

 ASSOCIATED WITH THE BCPM COST MODEL?A. Yes. In addition to evaluating inputs to the BCPM3.1 model filed here in Florida, I have also evaluated inputs to the BCPM models filed by BST in Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. BST has routinely populated the operating expense modules of the BCPM model with cost data that was developed in the shared and common cost module of BSTs Un ndled Network Element ("UNE") Total Element Long Run Incremental Cost ("TELRIC") cost model. I have previously filed testimony addressing BST's shared and common cost development in the UNE cost proceeding here in Florida in conjunction with Docket Nos. 960833-TP/960846-TP/971140-TP/960757-TP/960916-TP. I have also reviewed GTE's and Sprint's operating expense inputs to the BCPM model in various other states including Alabarna, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

## Q. SHOULD THE FLPSC ACCEPT THE METHOD IN WHICH OPERATING EXPENSES, RESULTING FROM THE PROVISION OF BASIC LOCAL SERVICE, HAVE BEEN CALCULATED BY BST, GTE, AND SPRINT AS INPUTS TO THE BCPM3.1 MODEL? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

A. No. The FLPSC cannot rely on the method in which BST, GTE, and Sprint have calculated universal service operating expenses because:

1. the accuracy of the BST, GTE, and Sprint operating expense inputs and calculations cannot be confirmed; and
2. the operating expense inputs for BST, GTE, and Sprint are based largely on historical costs and include other inappropriate costs that are not reflective of forward-looking, competitive costs.

## Q. WHAT ARE BST'S, GTE'S, AND SPRINT'S RECOMMENDED

OPERATING EXPENSES PER LINE RESULTING FROM THE PROVISION OF BASIC UNIVERSAL SERVICE IN FLORIDA?
A. Exhibit ALR-1, line 4, provides a summary of the total operating expenses proposed by ST, GTE, and Sprint for use in this proceeding as inputs to the BCPM3.1 model. Exhibit ALR-2 provides an account summary for certain BST operating expenses that are identified as basic local service costs. Neither GTE nor Sprint provided sufficient operating expense detail in its filings for the development of a comparable exhibit.

## Q. HAVE BELLSOUTH, GTE, OR SPRINT PROVIDED THIS COMMISSION ADEQUATE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION WITH WHICH TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF THE OPERATING EXPENSE INPUTS TO THE BCPM3.1 MODEL? PLEASE EXPLAIN.

A. No. On page 16, lines 6-7, of the testimony of BellSouth witness Daonne Caldwell, she states that operating expense inputs to the BCPM3.1 model were based on" BellSouth-specific expenses using 1998-2000 period total regulated expenses," These are the expenses reflected in column B of Exhibit ALR-2 to my testimony. Nowhere in the testimony or the BCPM study data that was filed, has BellSouth provided any calculations or supporting documentation that affords this Commission, or any party to this case, the means with which to verify the appropriateness of these operating expenses.

With respect to the determination of GTE operating expenses, witness Michael R. Norris states on page 4, lines 19-22, that " the starting point for assigning expense and investment to cost pools is state-specific, 1997 USOA ARMIS data. The ARMIS account data, at a budget center level of detail, is then assigned to work centers, which are, in turn, assigned to cost pools." GTE relies upon this cost pool data to develop its local service costs. However, nowhere in their filing has GTE provided calculations, mappings of costs between centers and cost pools, and the nec sary supporting documentation that would allow this Commission to verify the appropriateness of the resulting operating expense inputs. In addition, a footnote to Exhibit MRN-3 page 1 of 2 of the testimony of witness Michacl R. Norris states " adjusted expenses were developed based on the ICM 3.0 model". Nowhere in their filing has GTE provided supporting documentation for this
model nor does it indicate whether other inputs to the BCPM3.1 were also developed using data from the ICM model.

With respect to Sprint's operating expenses, witness Kent W. Dickerson states on page 16, lines 10-17, of his testimony that " estimates were derived from the actual operating expenses Sprint experienced in Florida during 1997." Here too, Sprint has provided no calculations or supporting documentation to allow for the verification of operating expenses.
Q. DOES THE METHOD IN WHICH BST, GTE, AND SPRINT DETERMINE OPERATING EXPENSE INPUTS FOR THE BCPM3.1 MODEL PRODUCE APPROPRIATE FORWARD-LOOKING RESULTS? PLEASE EXPLAIN.
A. No. For BST, I concluded this when I evaluated the same operating expense data derived from the shared and common cost component of the UNE TELRIC cost model filed by BST here in Florida in conjunction with Docket Nos. 960833-TP/960846-TP/971140-TP/960757-TP/960916-TP. I determined that the projected operating expense levels are based largely on historical costs instead of the forward-looking costs that an efficient company can achieve today in a competitive environment. BellSouth did not fully consider the role that competitinn, technology, and productivity play in reducing operating expenses below historical costs.

Based on the insufficient and or lack of calculations and information filed by GTE and Sprint in support of their operating expense inputs, it is abundantly clear that this Commission does not have the means to determine whether these expense
inputs are reflective of the forward-looking costs that an efficient provider of telecommunications services incurs in a competitive environment.

## Q. HOW DO COMPETITION, TECHNOLOGY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

 PLAY A ROLE IN PRODUCING LOWER OPERATING EXPENSE UNIT COSTS THAN THE HISTORICAL COSTS OF A REGULATED MONOPOLY?A. Competition, technology, and improved productivity produce lower operating unit costs for a number of reasons. First, competition provides a powerful incentive for a regulated monopoly to reduce its overhead expenses and to increase its productivity. Otherwise, it would find itself unable to compete against its "leaner and meaner" competition. Although the onset of competition has impacts on operating expenses across-the-board, it has a particularly significant impact on General and Administrative ("G\&A") costs. These are ovrrhead or common costs like executive salaries or accounting and finance costs. In a competitive environment, G\&A expenses per line are considerably less than those reflected by BST, GTE, and Sprint in their BCPM3.1 inputs. Second, the increased use of more modern, least cost tecinology produces lower network operating expenses in a competitive environment. In a least-cost, forward-looking environment, an efficient carrier starting in business today would utilize the most modern network equipment available. Because current trends show network operations expenses per line declining, they can be expected to be less than the historical levels reflected in BSTs, GTE's, and Sprint's operating expense inputs and by necessity, be more in line with those of a least cost, most efficient carrier.
Q. HAVE BST AND GTE INCLUDED NON-RECURRING COSTS IN ITS CALCULATION OF THE OPERATING EXPENSE PORTION OF BASIC UNIVERSAL SERVICE COSTS? IF SO, PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY THIS IS INAPPROPRIATE.
A. Yes. Based on an analysis of the calculation of operating expenses in the UNE model filed here in Florida in conjunction with Docket Nos. 960833-TP/960846-TP/971140-TP/960757-TP/960916-TP, BST has included non-recurring operating expenses such as those resulting from service order related activities, in its calculation of basic universal service costs. This is inappropriate because service order related activities are one-time cost based activities that only benefit the customers requesting the service. Non-recurring costs of this nature should be separately identified and considered in non-recurring cost studies.

BST's treatment of non-recurring costs is also contrary to the action taken by GTE to remove non-recurring costs from its calculation of basic local service costs. On page 3, lines 14-16, of the testimony of witness Michael R. Norris, he states "these costs are recovered through non-recurring charges associated with service order activity and as such must be removed so as not to recover the same expense twice".

I cannot determine what Sprint has done with non-recurring costs. In other states when ufficient supporting data was provided, Sprint included n-n-recurring costs in its determination of the costs of recurring local service.

## Q. HAVE YOU CALCULATED AN ADJUSTMENT TO RFMOVE THE NON-RECURRING COSTS THAT BST AND SPRINT HAVE INCLUDED AS INPUTS TO THE BCPM MODEL?

A. No. I did not have the required information with which to make this adjustment at this time. Neither BST nor Sprint filed any supporting documentation that allows any party to this proceeding to calculate such an adjustment. This Commission must make certain that both BST and Sprint identify their nonrecurring costs and exclude them from their calculation of basic local service operating expenses.
Q. IN CALCULATING BST'S, GTE'S, AND SPRINT'S BASIC SERVICE OPERATING EXPENSES, IS IT APPROPRIATE TO INCLUDE ALL MARKETING EXPENSES AS A NECESSARY COST OF RESIDENTIAL BASIC SERVICE COSTS? IF NOT, WHY NOT?
A. No. BST, GTE, and Sprint do not advertise basic local service. Consequently, it is inappropriate to include any advertising expense in the calculation of basic local universal service costs. On Exhibit ALR-3, I have reflected an adjustment that removes any advertising expenses included in the Marketing expense category for BST. Although I did not have sufficient detail by account with which to make a similar adjustment to GTE's and Sprint's calculations, advertising expense should be removed from their calculations as well.
Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH THE WAY THAT THE BST HAS

CALCULATED THE PORTION O: REGULATED OPERATING EXPENSES ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNIVERSAL BASIC LOCAL SERVICE?
A. No. As shown on Exhibit ALR-2, BST has utilized factors labeled "\%

Attributable to Basic Service" to derive the portion of total regulated expenses per line that BST presumes are attributable to basic service. In documentation supporting the BCPM3.0 and previous versions of BCPM that BST has filed in other states including, Kentucky, South Carolina and North Carolina, a uniform basic local factor was applied to all expense categories instead of the multiple factors now proposed. That factor represented basic local revenues as a percent of total revenues throughout the BST nine state region. BST has not explained why it has departed from their previous methodology nor provided evidence to support why either the single factor or the new multiple factors are appropriate cost drivers for determining the forward-looking operating expenses necessary for providing basic universal service. Without such a justification or verification, the Commission should not blindly rely on BST's data.

## Q. DO THE BASIC SERVICE FACTORS APPEARING ON EXHIBIT ALR-2 REPRESENT REASONABLE PERCENTAGES FOR DERIVING COSTS THAT MAY BE ATTRIBUTABLE TO BASIC LOCAL SERVICE?

A. No. This is illustrated by the factor being used to determine the portion of marketing expenses that are attributed to basic local service. As shown on Exhibit AL-2, BL assumes that $86.25 \%$ of all marketing expense per line is attributable to basic local service. If one keeps in mind that marketing expense includes subcategories of expense such as product advertising, which is approximately $24 \%$ of marketing expense, this factor is particularly unreasonable because BST does not advertise its basic local service. Consumers should not have to pay for marketing expenses that BST does not incur.

## Q. IN SUMMARY, WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF YOUR RECOMMENDED

 ADJUSTMENTS TO THE OPERATING EXPENSE INPUTS PROPOSED BY BST, GTE, AND SPRINT?A. If this Commission adopts the BCPM3.1 model and the proposed inputs, Ex.:.bit ALR-3 includes adjustments that must at minimum be made to reduce BSTs overhead expenses by $15 \%$ and to reduce network operating expenses by $30 \%$. These are the same adjustments recommended by the FLPSC Staff and adopted by this Commission in the Final Order for the UNE proceeding in conjunction with Docket Nos. 960833-TP/960846-TP/971140-TP/960757-TP/960916 ( See Order No. PSC-98-0604-FOF-TP). In addition, Exhibit ALR-3 also includes adjustments to remove advertising expenses from the Marketing expense line. I have also substituted the proposed BST basic service factors shown in Exhibit ALR-2 with a single factor of $40.85 \%$ as discussed previously. If applied to the data that BST has used to populate the BCPM3.1 model, the impact of those adjustments is to reduce the operating expenses per line related to plant nonspecific expenses proposed by BST from $\$ 9.14$ to $\$ 5.40$. (see Exhibits ALR-2 and ALR-3)

Because GTE and Sprint have provided insufficient support for this Commission to verify the appropriateness of the operating expense inputs, the $15 \%$ reduction to overheads and $30 \%$ reduction to network operating expenses are reasonable adjustments that should be made. In addition, this Commission should obtain the necessary data to remove advertising expenses from the calculation of Marketing Expenses for GTE and Sprint and apply a single basic local service factor that represents basic local service revenues as a percent of total revenues.

## 2 A. Yes it does.

1 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

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Q (By Hr. Hacoh) Do you have a summary of your testimony?

A Yes, I đo.
Q Could you please give that?
A Yes, I will. Good morning, Comisaioners. My name is Art Lerma, and I have 24 years' experience in the telecomunications industry.

The last 14 years my duties have included analyzing cost studies prepared by local exchange companies in different proceedings. The focus of this testimony is to critique the operating expense inputs into the BCPM model.

A large percentage of the operating expenses result from activities like marketing, operator services, finance, accounting, and network operations. These are all noncapital related expenses.

The operating expense inputs used by BellSouth, GTE, and Sprint to calculate monthly basic loce' service costs are highlighted on my exit ALR-1. That exhibit provides not only the operating expenses that I will be discussing in my testimony, but also the other components that lead to the total basic local service cost per line for each of the three companies.

Based on my current analysis, adoption of
the BCPM operating expense inputs proposed by the three companies will overstate basic universal service costs, which must then be reflected in higher consumer prices.

Now, the methods by which BellSouth, GTE, and Sprint have calculated their operating expense inputs are not reflective of forward-looking, competitive costs, because, first, they're based largely on historical costs, when in fact they should represent costs for an efficient carrier in a forward-looking environment; and, number two, they include other inappropriate costs. Advertising, nonrecurring costs are two examples of these inappropriate costs.

How are Bellsouth, GTE, and Sprint's operating expenses not reflective of competitive costs? Because they relied largely on historical operating expenses.

In the case of BellSouth, I learned this from an analysis of their inputs presented in this case and from previous analyses of the shared and common cos inputs to their TELRIC model, which was filed here in Florida in conjunction with Dockets 960757, 960833, and 960846, and in various other states where they have put forward their UNE model.

The Bellsouth BCPM operating expense inputs for USF purposes are calculated using methodology similar to the method in which UNE shared and common costs were calculated right here in Florida. These historically based operating inputs do not reflect the impact that competition has in reducing operating expenses to levels incurred by an efficient provider of telecommenications services in a competitive environment.

In a competitive environment there is perpetual pressure to reduce operating expenses as evidenced by declining cost trends. Reductions to general administrative and network operating unit costs are occurring. Therefore, reliance on inputs based on historical expenses results in overstated costs. My analysis of GTE and Sprint's operating exponse inputs confirms that they, too, are reflective of historical operating expenses.

What are some examples of inappropriate costs that are reflected in the BCPM operating expense inputs for each of the companies?

The first, Bellsouth, GTE, and Sprint have inappropriately included advertising expenses in marketing expense per line, even though there's virtually no advertising for basic local service.

Second, the companies have not removed -particularly Bellsouth and Sprint -- have not removed nonrecurring expenses associated with service order activity from the development of recurring operating expenses. This can result in double recovery of nonrecurring costs because they would be recovered by nonrecurring charges, and possibly through the USF fund as well.

If this Commission adopts the BCPM model and the inputs proposed to determine basic universal service costs, I recommend that at minimum the following adjustments to Bellsouth, GTE, and Sprint's operating expense inputs be considered, as referenced in my testimony: A $15 \%$ reduction to general administrative expenses, a 308 reduction to network operating expenses, and a reduction in marketing expenses to remove Bellsouth's advertising expenses. And that's reflected on my Exhibit ALR-3 that is already attached to my testimony,

Now, I didn't have a sinilar calculation for GTE anc iprint. I was able to obtain some additional inforation data requests. If the Commission is looking for a number to remove for advertising for GTE based on that information, it was $\$ 10.7$ million in advertising expenses for GTE, and $\$ 5.9$ million for

Sprint.
I do have a calculation of the GTE adjugtments that $I$ calculated. It's available to the Staff if they would like that.

As stated in my testimony, an adjustment to remove nonrecurring expenses related to service order activity for Bellsouth and Sprint is also necessary. However, Bellsouth has indicated in interrogatory responses that these amounts are not separately identifiable, while Sprint has now provided a calculation in an interrogatory response to AT\&T's third set, No. 46 c .

Adoption of the BCPM operating expense inputs proposed by BellSouth, GTE, and Sprint without the adjustments recommended in my testimony will result in higher costs which must be reflected in higher consumer prices. This concludes my summary.

MR. HNTCH: Tender the witness for cross. CROSS EMaMTACATIOA

BY MB. WHIFI:
Q Good morning, Mr. Larma.
A Good morning.
Q Hy name is Nancy White. I represent Bellsouth Telecommunications.

Now, in your testimony you assert that

BellSouth's overhead expenses should be reduced by 15*; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q And you assert that BellSouth's network operating expenses should be reduced by 308 ; is that correct?

A That's correct.
9 Now, is the 308 reduction in network operating expense assumed to occur over the three-year study period of 1998 to 2000?

A No. It's not assumed to occur over any particular time because, in fact, what we're here to do is to establish what operating expenses should be in a forward-looking, competitive environment and not over any one particular period of time.

Q So what you're telling me is that you believe BellSouth can reduce 308 of its network operating expenses over some unknown period of time in the future; is that correct?
a Yes. And let me elaborate on that a little bit, because, number one, there are trends that I have looked at with regard to network operating expenses using publicly available ArMIS data.

If you look at the expenses in Accounts 6530 to 35 and 6512, over a period from 1989 to 1996 those
expense levels have been going down approximatoly 78 a year. If we were -- if those trends continue, for example, you'd be talking about four years before you get near the 30\%, but we're not talking about doing it over a specific time period.

That looks at what the trends have been and is ariven by things like access line growth, because access line growth is part of that determinator as to what the unit costs will be. Even if BellSouth's network operating expenses didn't change over time and the access lines grew, the unit costs trend downard, and so that's backed up by -- specifically by the trends that I have observed.

Q And you're using historical data to deternine those trends; correct?
a That's correct; and that's the same information that I provided in the UNE proceeding earlier this year here in Florida and that $30 \%$ is the same 30 that was recommended by this Commission.

Q Now, you list three factors that support your con-lusion that Bellsouth can, in fact, echieve a 30\% reduction, and those factors are productivity technology, and competition; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q Now, vould you agree that although your
testimony discusses the technology --
coyntrgsyourn Dengowt Excuse me. Let me ask a question. You mentioned 7 reduction. That's a historical reduction in network operations expense?

WITMEES LERAM: Yes, sir. The --
comersaxorse densos: Let me ask you, is that in teras of total dollars, or 7 in teras of expenses per access line?

WYTHEAB LEPuD: The latter; expenses per access line. The unit costs have bee. tionding downard about 7\% a year.

Conntresyones pensont And is your recomuended 30 adjustment in terms or total dollars, or in terms of cost per unit, i.e., cost, per access Inne?

WY'zess Lepant It's in $-\infty$ the adjustment is calculated off of the total dollars and then expressed In terms of acoess, yes.
coyorrsayoner byagom: so if it's done in teras of total dollars, that equates to a higher percentage of reduction, does it not, in per access Iine, if you assume there's growth in access lines.
wrwares Lertat You could do it both ways.
I think the calculations would be close.
Q (By Ms. White) Your testimony discusses
the technology and the competition factors, but I didn't see anything in there about productivity specifically. Is that a fair characterization?
a Yes. And let me elaborate on that, too, Decause one of the things --

4g. Wrizz: I just asked him if ho discussed productivity in his testimony. That's pretty much a yes or no question.

10R. HaTcis: He answered the question yes. May he be allowed to explain?
cmarman jomasom: No. That yes is sufficient.

9 (By Ms. White) Would you agree that a very simple definition of productivity is doing more with less?
a That would be one definition, yes.
Q And would you agree that part of your productivity assumption would be concerned with the personnel level at a company or with whether downsizing is going to occur?
a Not necessarily, because as -- when you asked me earlier if that was -- if that's a definition of productivity, productivity can be accomplished in a variety of different ways.

One is just flat out reducing the amount of
employees. Another is reengineering processes so that the work functions can be done smarter; coming up with computer systems that employees use that allow them to do more over shorter periods of time. So it's not dependent solely on personnel.

Q Okay. Well, let's talk about the personnel angle of productivity a little bit. You would agree that personnel expenses are a considerable portion of BellSouth's network operating expenses each year; correct?

A Yes.
9 And are you avare that Bellsouth has undergone a work force reduction in recent years?
a Yes.
Q Were you present when Ms. Caldwell was on the stand?

A No, I was not.
Q Would you accept, subject to check, that she testified that Bellsouth decreased its work force by over 11,000 er 'oyees in recent years?

A Yes. I'm avare of that.
Q And would you also accept, subject to check, that Bellsouth's access lines have increased in recent years?
a Yes, their access lines have increased.

Q Now, do you have any personal knowledge of BellSouth's work force needs in Florida over the next few years?

A No, I do not. But if I could elaborate on that specifically, I think where we're headed here again is that the costs are primarily driven here by personnel costs, and that's not necessarily true.

Reengineering plays a big part in this. And one of the things that really concerns me -- getting back to productivity that we were -- which was the theme of your questions earlier -- is that BellSouth has understated their productivity in this proceeding.

In each of its expenses, including the
network operating expenses that you spoke about earlier, there's a $3.1 *$ productivity factor that BellSouth has included. And I found that at the FCC in its latest price cap filings, they've been filing 6.53 productivity. So that by itself there understates the productivity in all expense accounts, Inc'nding network operating expenses, and isn't necessarily driven by additional work force reductions.

Q Do you remember what my question was? All I asked was whether you had any personal knowledge of Bellsouth's work force needs in Florida over the next
few years. And your answer to that is no; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q Now, would you accept, subject to check, since you weren't here when Ms. Caldwell was testifying, that BellSouth is hiring more technicians in the state of Florida?

A Yes, I would expect that. I would expect that while they're hiring more, in some places they're letting other people go.

One of the things that's important to recognize here is that the costs that we're looking at are not specific to Florida for - - in this proceeding as presented to Bellsouth. They're region dollars, so what's happening in Florida in and of itself is not what drives the costs.

This is a study that was put together for nine states, and that same study is what's being used in every other proceedings that BellSouth files both its US and its UNE costs.
uts. WHITE: And I appreciate the fact that
Mr. Lerma needs to get his points across, but I'm asking pretty simple yes or no questions, and I know that we want to move this along.

Q (By Ke. White) Are you aware that

BellSouth has service quality commitments in the state of Florida that are set by this Commission?

A I would expect that they do. I've not read what those are.

9 Now, do you belleve it is reasonable for this Commission to allow Bellsouth to ignore those service comitments in order to achieve your 30\% reduction?

A No. And I'm not -- and, again, the reason I'm having to elaborate on my questions is because the direction of your questions indicate that the only way to achieve the reductions that I recommend are by reducing the amount of personnel; and as I've stated before, we're talking about unit cost reductions.

You can reduce costs through greater efficiencies, through reengineering, and the fact that your access lines are growing, even if you maintain the costs where they are today, does not necessarily mean that the unit costs are not going to go down. In fact, that's why the costs are going down at $7 \%$ per year.

Q But you agreed with me earlier that personnel expense is one piece of the productivity issue; correct?
a That's correct.

9 Now, let's talk about the technology for a while. Have you conducted any review of the technology that BellSouth uses in Florida to deteraine whether expenses would change?

A No. That was not the decider for how I deterained the percentage reduction.

9 Do you have any experience in outside plant engineering?
$\lambda$ No.
Q Have you ever purchased technology equipment for a telecomunications company?
a No.
9 Now, the third leg of your factors that support your 30 reduction is the issue of competition. And I believe it's your position that competition will drive operating expenses down; is that right?

A Yes.
9 Vould you agree that the long distance industry is competitive?

A Yes, I would.
@ And can you tell me any interexchange carriers that have achieved a $30 t$ reduction in four years?
a I've done no analyses in this proceeding of
interexchange carriers.
9 Have you looked at the level of operating expenses in ATaT?

A No, I have not.
Q I'd like to ask you who is going to provide the competition in Florida that will drive part of that 30 reduction?
a Well, I know that there are many interconnection agreements that have been entered into by both Bellsouth and GTE. I don't know the numbers for Bellsouth. I did see in a data request that GTE indicated that they have interconnection agreements with approximately 68 companies at this time. I vould expect Bellsouth's number is in that vicinity.

Q Do you know to what degree ATET will be competing in the state of Florida in the local market in the next fow years?

A No, I do not.
Q Now, with regard to advertising, you state that advert ing expense should be removed from basic service costs; correct?

A That's correct.
Q Now, you base this on the statement that Bellsouth and GTE and Sprint do not advertise for local service, or advertise local service. Is that a
fair characterization?
a Yes, it is.
Q If you're wrong, if you're wrong and BellSouth, GTE and Sprint do advertise local service, should that expense be included?

A Yes. And, in fact, if BellSouth had put forward some studies or provided some information about specifically where that local advertising was actually occurring, that could have been considered; but instead just the entire amount of product advertising was included.

0 You don't live in the state of Florida, do you, Mr. Lerma?
a No, I do not.
Hs. Wirgiz: Thank you. I have nothing further.
comorrsaionire charg: Mr. Leraa, why should advertising for basic local service be included?

WITTERES LEDARA: I'm sorry?
cospryssiomer chare: Why should it be included, even if they do advertise for basic local exchange service only?

WITHRES Lerucht Well, you know, what we're trying to accomplish here is coming up with the specific costs that are incurred in providing a
service. So as counsel for BellSouth mentioned a while ago, if there was a campaign to do that, then it might need to be considered.

Now, if that is a sustained campaign or ie it's a nonrecurring thing, then you'd have to look at that. Was it a one-time thing? Was it more in line with customer instructions? Was it more in line with corporate advertising? Because on that issue yesterday I heard a couple of witnesses -- I believe it was Mr. Norris for GTE and Mr. Dickerson for Sprint -- mention that there were other types of advertising that should be allowed.

I heard image advertising mentioned by Mr. Dickerson, for example. That's not in the account that I removed. That's product advertising. Image advertising is in Account 6722, and I didn't make any adjustments to remove that.

Customer instructions, instructions provided to customers for --
conorrsazoner gancrat But I think, though, the Commissioner's question is more precise, if I'm not mistaken. She asked, why at all allow it. And I assume that the concept is if we're going to allow competition in local service, why should that be recovered at all from --

Congrgsuones cranzt Universal service. Conncrssuorer garctat Exactly.

WITMEss LERan: I believe that only specific advertising related to basic local could be allowed if 1t. was deternined that it existed, but $I$-- but they haven't been able to make that - - they haven't been able to identify what part of advertising and local I don't disagree that local advertising would be allowed, because it is a - if there is any, and if it could be identified --
comprasionizr axnciat You still haven't answered the question. It's a philosophical question. Why allow it? If we are -- why should universal service pay for basic advertising if we want to promote competition? In other words, why should your company be paying for Bellsouth's advertising its local loop?

Wrwaras Lrpant Well, because from a --
comariagronnt axRcy: I know you sald you didn't ifnd it. It's a philosophical question. Why should 1 be allowed at all since you're a competitor? WIrmisg Empatat Consistency purposes. From my perspective, and what I've done here, you look at ali costs, and if a cost is being incurred to provide that service and if there is a rational study that's
been prepared that shows that those costs, you know, vere incurred to provide that service, then they could be considered. It doesn't necessarily mean they have to be accepted, but they would -- they would be considered just like anything else.

My point goes back to the fact that it hasn't been done, and that the advertising costs -and that I an not familiar with any local advertising. And, again, it's a regional thing. The reference here about a campaign in Florida doesn't indicate that there are significant comparable types of advertising across the region, which is the basis for these advertising costs.
comocrsatomir chaviz Let me abk the
question. You mentioned image advertising which you said is in a separate account?
wryiges mevai That's correct.
comorssiomer charx: has that, to your knowledge, been included as a cost in determining basic local exchange service?

Extiges heriat Yes, it is, because it's included in Account 6722. It's one of the corporate operations accounts, and that is one of the expense per-line categories that's part of the overall operating expenses that are used to calculate the
basic local service costs.
conncresionirs chare: I don't recall that we've ever allowed image advertising to be recovered in rates. Do you know whether that's true?

WITMESE Lmpach I don't know that for Florida. I know, having been involved in a lot of the other states, that in rate of return regulation when cases were put together, image advertising was one of the typical diaallowed categories.
conorrsazorial ckapz: If it was typically disallowed, why would we include it now?
wrymase mpouat Well, that's a good
question. I guess we're -- we're trying to come up with long-run economic costs here, and we're in areas that are different in some respects to what was done in rate of return regulation.

One of the things that could be considered here is that a lot of the costs that are part of the operating expenses per line that have been calculated hare, th 're primarily booked expenses. So categories of exponses that in the past you might have disallowed are all included there. And certainly in the Staff's review if there were disallowances in the past, were done before and it's felt like they should still be disallowed because it shouldn't be part of
the universal service and that's -- very definitely something that could be done. It's not an adjustment that has been made by any of the companies.
comarssionis chare: Thank you.
comorrssiongr peasom: Let me ask a follow-up
question. You mentioned there had been disallowances In the past. Do you know why there had been disallowances when there was rate of return regulation?

Wrtariss zerouat Yes. And traditionally the concept was that you were attempting to come up with the cost, the reasonable cost, of providing service. If a cost was --
conorrssionize Deasom: And it wasn't reasonable, was it, to have image enhancement advertising when the customer didn't have a choice?

Wryarss Lexalat That's correct.
comocrasomer pmasom: But in a competition, the customer will have a choice; isn't that correct?

HITHiss Lerona Yes.
comorgaxomer prasomi It seoms to me -- and I'll ask you if you agree -- that there's much more advertising now in the long distance market than there was, say, in 1975.

advertising, yes.
Conngegxomen Dengos: And that's because the market is competitive now.

EITHREs LERAM: $I^{\prime}$ m sure competition inas a lot to do with that.
covnrsezonns dengomi And if you compete in the local market and you win over customers that are in a high cost area, you would benefit, too, from having advertising included as a cost, because that's the subsidy you would get for serving those customers, would you not?

Wr'ugse meanat I'm sorry. Are you referring to the image advertising we were talking about?

Comprssyosma Deasont Yes. Would ATET engage in advertising to win customers over if you were to enter a wire center and try to recruit customars?

FITares Lemagat I don't know how ATET would do that I know that ATET does do image advertising, and there's probably some benefita that come from that.

> cotprrssioner deasonf Is it your opinion that advertising is a natural cost of doing business in a competitive market?

Wryises lepuat Yes.
conocrssionrer gapcia: Following up
Commissioner Deason's point, isn't there a benefit if ve use -- well, let's use the GTE example, that, you know, we created this huge universal service fund, and by your estimates and by your numbers you guys believe you could do it for much less.

So don't we promote competition much more aggressively by creating this huge universal service fund so that you can access those dollars to provide service to BellSouth customers or GTE customers?

WITMESS LEROA: Would you repeat the question again?
conarsaionge garcia: Let me put it into context. You believe that what should be allowed for is the recovery of the loop and the service cost to that local loop based on long-term, most efficient system. Then you disagree with BellSouth's using numbers that it has derived from its records from past dealings.

But if this Comission went with BellSouth's numbers, would that not give an opportunity for you as a competitor to say, well, the Commission is allowing this much recovery on this, or there's this much money put away in universal service, therefore, if I know,
as you seem to know, that we can do it for much less, won't this Comission be promoting more aggressive competition by you getting into the market, since the margins that Dellsouth listed are way above cost and, thereby will make customers more attractive to you as a local service provider?

WITriss Lexadit I don't necessarily agree that that's what would occur. What I think it does, it sets more of a level platform in terms of everyone being able to benefit from the subsidies, but if the subsidies themselves are higher than they ought to be, then prices for consumers are going to be higher; and so I'm not sure that consumers are better off.
conorssionrex axscia: Well, while I'm sure that deep down you're concerned about consumers, I'm asking more philosophically about your company. And I think one of the witnesses stated, you know, if we have this money out there, we're going to get more competition more aggressively.

Now, on your numbers and BellSouth's numbers in certain areas there are tremendous discrepancies, and I say this because you seem to have found effici. scies that Bellsouth has not found, or GTE or Sprint.

And so if we vere to use their model which,
according to your numbers, provides too much money for these issues, doesn't that give you a greater margin to enter the market? And I understand that somebody is going to pay for it, and it may be you, or it may be customers. That said, you can -- let's discuss you. Lat's leave the customers out of it. Doesn't it allow you or give you an opportunity there?

WYrange mmona: I think what it does is that in wire centers where a subsidy is needed to get into that geographical area, where other competitors might not have considered going into that wire center, they might now consider it and might compete there; but it isn't necessarily -- provide a benefit in all the wire centers.

So it -- potentially in a rural area where competitors might not have previously considered going into, yes, that could happen.

## 

BY 3R . REEWWMERL:
Q Good morning, Mr. Lerma. My name is Charles Rehwinkel with Sprint.
a Good morning.
Q Just to follow up on this advertising issue, you do agree with Commissioner Deason that -- let me strike that. Let me start over again.

You refer to a leaner, meaner competitor on
Page 7 in your testimony, do you not?
a Words to that effect.
Q Yes. Now, that leaner, meaner competitor would include advertising costs in their campaign, would they not?

A Yee.
Q And there's nothing wrong with that, is there?

A No.
Q In fact, you know who the Lucky Dog Phone Company is, don't you?

A Yes, I do.
9 Are they incurring advertising expenses to enter a new market?

A Yes.
Q Are these advertising expenses higher than maybe an existing competitor's, per customer?
a I don't know. I'm not privy to what's being spent on advertising. But I think the point is -- and I mentioned earlier -- that the issue here was not should there be any advertising at all.

I removed advertising because neither of the companies was able to indicate what portion of that was truly being incurred today to provide local
advertising, and there was no effort to put together any studies to show what that level of advertising might be in the future.

What we're being asked to accept is that the level of advertising that's being incurred today is what it's going to be in the future for local.

Q Okay. Let me take you back to your summary. I believe you've mentioned a big problem you found with the ILECs' numbers is that they vere largely based on historical costs and not on a forward-looking competitive basis; is that correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. So if there's something wrong with historical costs in any sense, why is it that the historical or current status of no local -- basic local service advertising is a problem?

A Because of the way the companies have -- let me back up a minute. Because the companies first start with their operating axperses in total and then cow up with factors to determine what piece of that should be included in local. And the facturs that are being used are not -- do not indicate in any way whatsoever that they're related to what competition will drive.

For example, you're with Sprint, and I can
tell you that based on the data request that Sprint filed, they developed a factor, and it says, let's say, sot of marketing expenses should go to local, and they're based off of factors built of $f$ of what had historically been provided to the interstate for common line expenses.

In the past the FCC wanted to perpetuate subsidies that -- to local service, and so larger amounts of advertising vere allocated to the FCC to the interstate jurisediction and should have been; and they're using those same relationships to deternine what part should go to local in the future.

There is no study, nothing has been put forward to indicate what level of the total expenses that are being incurred today would be reasonable as a portion of local advertising in the future. And my contention is that until that is done, then it shouldn't be considered at all.

9 Is it your policy that somehow -- well, let me step back for a second. Are you generally aware of the stat se that gave rise to this proceeding?

A Yes.
Q The direction from the Legislature that the Comission deternine the cost of basic local service and choose a cost model to do so?

A Yes.
Q Is it your contention that somehow that statute allocated a burden of proof to one proponent or the other?

2R. Haccir I object. He's asking him for a legal conclusion regarding burden of proof.

10R. REMETMKEL: Well, if I might respond to that, Comissioner, Mr. Lerma's testimony urges a conclusory $30 \%$ network operating expense, $15 \%$ other common, or overhead adjustment based on the lack of -or his characterization of the lack of filings on behalf of the three companies, which seems to me to argue that there's a burden of proof that's not been met here, and I'm just trying to get to the unierlying nature of his testimony and why he's suggesting that there ought to be such a disallowance.

COMDISEIOMER DEABOM: Objection is
overruled. The witness may answer the question realizing he's not an attorney, but in the context of his testimon" how the bill -- he considered the bil? when he formulated his testimony.

WITrises Lexan: When $I$ considered my testimony, I do it primarily from the definition for basic local service. And the definition for basic local service included providing dial tone, 911, some
operator services, those types of services.
In that respect, as I stated previously, since you don't hear advertising for those types of services and there wasn't any studies presented indicating what costs were being incurred for those types of services, that was the bcsis for my conclusion.

Q (By Mr. Rehvinkel) So would an answer to my question, a more succinct one, be that there is no burden of proof allocated?

A I don't know the laws well enough to tell you whether there is any or not in there.

Q Fair enough. Let's talk about your definition of basic local service. You have stated -in fact, you use the term "basic local service" and "basic local universal service" in your testimony, do you not?

A Yes.
Q Is there any distinction between those two terms?

A 1 .
Q I'm looking on Page 9, Lines 13 through 15.
A Yes.
Q Do you equate basic local service with the service that would be supported by a universal service
mechanism?

A Yes.
9 So does your basic local service definition include or exclude vertical services?

A It excludes it. It's the definition that in the Florida statute says basic telecomunications service means voice grade, flat rate residential and flat rate, single-1ine, business local exchange services which provide dial tone, local usage necessary to place unlimited calls with local exchange area, multi-frequency dialing, and access to emergency 911 directory assistance operator services.

9 Okay. And just one last question in this advertising area. I think you said in your summary that there's virtually no advertising expense for basic local service. Is it virtually none, or none?

A I said virtually.
Q So there may be some?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Ms. White asked you questions about whet ar you are familiar with -- had you done any studies or anslyses of productivity within BellSouth. Do you recall those questions?

A Yes.
0 Have you done any such with regard to

Sprint?
A No.
9 How about any technology improvements or advances with respect to Sprint? Have you done any?
a No. But if I may, one of the -- I wanted to do all those things. I asked a very extensive data request to Sprint for documentation backing up any possible adjustment that should be considered for things like productivity, natural storms, anything at all that should be adjusted or things that should be considered on a going-forward basis.

That information was not provided. I asked for it on August 11 th and didn't receive it until October the 8 th, way long after the 20 days that were allotted. I have very little with which tu work with with Sprint.

Q Well, what you received, did you do an analysis of that?

A With respect to productivity, I did an analysis and, in fact, I provided that analysis in a data rec est to the staff with regard to general administrative exponses.

I provided a trend of general administrative expenses for the five-year period from 1992 to 1997 using ApMIs data that I used from publicly available
information, and it showed a consistent downward trend in unit costs for general administrative costs.

Q And you would agree, as Mr. Dickerson's testimony reflects, that there is a downward trend relative to the ARMIS data included in his forward-looking BCPM results?
a No, I do not.
0 You don't agree that there's a lower number -- amount of expense in his ARMIS data relative to the ARMIS --
a Yes. And I'm very glad that you brought that up, because that was very misleadingly presented yesterday. The numbers that he started with were the total ARMIS numbers that include costs for local, toll, and access. And he came up with ifs amount for total local costs using a percentage allocator which, as I said on October the 8 th, we got information on how that allocator was determined.

That allocator was nothing more than the percentage allocator that's being used to determine the 1 zal piece of the total to the interstace today. There were no adjustments made to reduce -- in other words, he didn't start with local costs and reduce those costs, because he said going forward they're going to be lower. He started with total costs and
came up with local, and it's nothing more than coming up with the percentage that he believes is local.

He made no adjustments to reduce today's
level of expenses based on downward trends, productivity, reengineering. That was very misleadingly presented.

Q Your standard that a leaner, meaner competitor would come in and provide the standard against which to base forward-looking costs, where is that competitor today?

A Where is that competitor today?
Q What is your example that you would have the Commission look at to determine that the appropriate costs are the ones that ATGT supports?

A I'm sorry. Rephrase that question again.
Q I'1l withdraw the question.
3R. Rempriget: I have no further questions.
(Transcript continues in sequence in
Volume 25.)




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