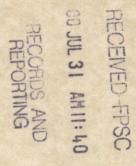
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# BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Investigation into pricing of ) unbundled network elements )

Docket No. 990649-TP Filed: July 31, 2000



# **REBUTTAL TESTIMONY**

OF

**GEORGE S. FORD** 

**ON BEHALF OF** 

**Z-TEL COMMUNICATIONS, INCORPORATED** 

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| 6  | <b>Z-TEL COMMUNICATIONS, INCORPORATED</b>  |
| 7  | DOCKET NO. 990649-TP   |
|    |  |
| 8  | Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.  |
| 9  | A. My name is George S. Ford. I am the Chief Economist for Z-Tel Communications,             |
| 10 | Incorporated ("Z-Tel"). My business address is 601 South Harbour Island Boulevard, Suite     |
| 11 | 220, Tampa, Florida 33602.   |
| 12 | Q. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATION EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND                                    |
| 13 | AND RELATED PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.   |
|    |  |
| 14 | A. I received a Ph.D. in Economics from Auburn University in 1994. My graduate work          |
| 15 | focused on the economics of industrial organization and regulation with course work          |
| 16 | emphasizing applied price theory and statistics. After graduate school I spend two years at  |
| 17 | the Federal Communications Commission in the Competition Division of the Office of the       |
| 18 | General Counsel. The Competition Division of the FCC was tasked with ensuring that FCC       |
| 19 | policies were consistent with the goals of promoting competition and deregulation across the |
| 20 | communications industries. I left the FCC to become a Senior Economist in the Law and        |
|    |  |

Public Policy group at MCI Worldcom where I was employed for three years. MCI 1 Worldcom's Law and Public Policy group is responsible for developing MCI Worldcom's 2 public policy positions for both federal and state regulatory proceedings. While at MCI 3 Worldcom, I filed declarations and economic studies on a variety of topics with both federal 4 and state regulatory agencies. In addition to my professional experience, I am an Affiliated 5 Scholar with the Auburn Policy Research Center at Auburn University in Alabama. Through 6 this professional relationship. I have maintained an active research agenda on 7 communications issues and have published research papers in a number of academic journals 8 Journal of Law and Economics, the Journal of Regulatory Economics, the Review of 9 10 Industrial Organization, among others. I regularly speak at conferences, both at home and abroad, on the economics of telecommunications markets and regulation. 11

#### 12 Q. COULD YOU DESCRIBE Z-TEL'S SERVICE OFFERINGS?

A. Z-Tel is a Tampa-based, integrated service provider that presently provides competitive
local, long distance, and enhanced services to residential consumers in New York,
Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Texas, with plans to expand nationally as the unbundled
network element platform ("UNE-P") becomes available at reasonable rates. At present, ZTel serves nearly 200,000 *residential* customers ("Z-Tel Increases Subscribers by 97%
During the Second Quarter to Reach a Total of 170,000," Company Press Release, Monday
July 10).

Page -2-

Z-Tel's service is not just a simple bundle of traditional telecommunications services, but 1 is unique in that is combines its local and long distance telecommunications services with 2 Web-based software that enables each Z-Tel subscriber to organize his or her 3 communications, including email, voicemail, fax, and even a Personal Digital Assistant 4 ("PDA"), by accessing a personalized web-page via the Internet. In addition, the personal 5 Z-Line number can be programmed to follow the customer anywhere he or she goes via the 6 "Find Me" feature. Other service features include low long distance rates from home or on-7 the-road and message notification by phone, email, or pager. Customers can also initiate 8 9 telephone calls (including conference calls in the near future) over the traditional phone network, using speed-dial numbers from their address book on their personalized web page. 10

# Q. WHAT INTEREST DOES Z-TEL COMMUNICATIONS HAVE IN THIS PROCEEDING?

A. The Z-Tel service bundles many different communications services - voicemail, email, 13 fax, Internet, PDAs, local and long distance telecommunications - into an easy-to-use 14 15 communications control center. One element of that bundle is local exchange telecommunications service. To provide the local exchange portion of its service offering, 16 Z-Tel must purchase unbundled network elements from incumbent local exchange carriers. 17 At present, the primary means of local exchange service provision is UNE-P. Because Z-Tel 18 is dependent upon the local exchange carrier's UNEs to provide service at this time, Z-Tel's 19 interest in this and related proceedings where the cost of UNEs will be determined is 20 apparent. The recurring and non-recurring costs for UNEs are a substantial percentage of Z-21

| 1 | Tel's costs. Further, Z-Tel is based in Tampa, Florida. Consequently, Z-Tel has a sincere     |
|---|---|
| 2 | interest in offering its services to residential consumers in the State of Florida.           |
| 3 | Q. WHAT ELEMENTS OF THIS PROCEEDING ARE IMPORTANT TO A ALEC'S                                 |
| 4 | ABILITY TO OFFER SERVICE IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA?   |
| 5 | A. A ALEC's decision to offer service in Florida's local exchange market - or any other       |
| 6 | market for that matter - depends critically on the expected relationship between the revenues |
| 7 | and costs. Revenues must be sufficiently large to cover all expenses including the cost of    |

8 UNEs and the ALEC's own internal cost. The cost of UNEs can be a substantial share of per-9 customer cost and this is particularly true for a ALEC offering competitive service to the 10 residential market with UNE-P.

# Q. WILL THE RATES DETERMINED IN THIS PROCEEDING EFFECT THE PROSPECTS FOR COMPETITION IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA?

13 A. Absolutely. The prospect for competition is inversely related to the prices for UNEs - the 14 higher the rates, the less likely competition will develop. Inflated non-recurring charges 15 (NRCs), in particular, are potent entry barriers. In setting the rates for UNEs, the FLPSC will determine whether or not the residents of Florida will reap the full benefits of a competitive 16 17 local exchange telecommunications market. In fact, because all three of Florida's ILECs (BellSouth, GTE, and Sprint) have proposed their own rates, and these rates differ 18 19 substantially, the FLPSC will determine which Floridians reap the benefits of a competitive 20 local exchange market. It is possible that the benefits of competition will be restricted to

| 1  | regions served by particular carriers whose UNE rates are reasonable while the monopoly      |
|----|--|
| 2  | status-quo remains in other regions where UNE rates are in excess of cost.                   |
| 3  | Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED THE UNE COST MODELS SUBMITTED IN THIS                                   |
| 4  | PROCEEDING BY BELLSOUTH?   |
| 5  | A. Yes. I have reviewed the testimony related to and the manuals of the cost models          |
| 6  | submitted on behalf of BellSouth – Florida ("BS-FL").  |
| 7  | Q. AS AN ECONOMIST, WHAT IS YOUR VIEW OF THE BS-FL MODELS?                                   |
| 8  | A. With a few relatively minor changes some of which are described in my testimony and       |
| 9  | other in the testimony sponsored by other ALECs I believe the BS-FL cost model can           |
| 10 | produce reasonable estimates of UNE costs. UNE rates that incorporate these and other        |
| 11 | recommended changes may make it possible for the citizens of Florida, at least those located |
| 12 | in BS service areas, to begin experiencing the benefits of competition in the local exchange |
| 13 | market. These benefits are already accruing to residential consumers in New York as          |
| 14 | discussed in the testimony of Mr. Gillan.  |
| 15 | Q. GIVEN THE 8 <sup>TH</sup> CIRCUIT DECISION, DO YOU BELIEVE ALTERATIONS TO                 |
| 16 | THE COST MODELS ARE REQUIRED?  |
|    |  |

A. I have reviewed the decision of the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit. However, I am not prepared to make any
 firm recommendations as to its interpretation at this point. The testimony of Mr. Gillan does
 consider the impact of the Court's decision and, in general, I concur with his analysis.

However, I am not prepared at this time to recommend specific changes to the models to bring them into compliance with the decision. Even if the models need to be changed in the future to become more compatible with the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit's decision, there is no reason to put off the prospect for competition in Florida during the interim period by delaying this proceeding.

6

#### Q. WILL YOU PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR RECOMMENDED CHANGES?

7 A. Yes, First, some of the changes I recommend were covered in Phase 1 of this proceeding. In particular, Phase 1 included testimony related to the cost of capital and depreciation lives. 8 9 Both of these inputs have a meaningful effect on UNE rates, so I encourage the Commission to carefully consider the testimony filed on these issues in Phase I. Generally, I support the 10 11 testimony and conclusions reached by John Hirshliefer regarding the cost of capital and Michael Majoros regarding depreciation. The cost of capital, in particular, has a substantial 12 effect on UNE rates and, therefore, a substantial effect on the prospect for competition. 13 Because those issues have been covered in detail earlier in this proceeding, my current 14 testimony does not address either the cost of capital or depreciation. 15

16

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# Q. WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS ARE COVERED IN YOUR TESTIMONY?

A. I believe the BS-FL model uses the inappropriate discounts to estimate switching
investments. Specifically, I believe the computation of the "replacement" discount is flawed.

1

### Q. WHAT DISCOUNTS DOES BS-FL APPLY TO SWITCH INVESTMENTS?

A. According to the testimony of Joseph Page, switch vendors offer a bi-furcated discount 2 structure in which the purchase of a new switch is subject to a larger discount (the 3 "replacement" discount) than the purchase of an upgrade to an existing switch (i.e., the 4 "growth" discount). For growth discounts, the BS-FL model uses those discounts "[s]tated 5 in BellSouth's contracts with the switch vendors (Page Testimony, p. 23)." However, for 6 replacement discounts, BS-FL does not use contracted discounts but computes discounts 7 based on a comparison of historical contract prices to the current (non-discounted) output of 8 SCIS/MO. No reason is given why the contracted "replacement" discounts are not employed. 9

# Q. DOES THIS APPROACH TO CALCULATING DISCOUNTS UNDERSTATE THE DISCOUNT?

12 A. Possibly, yes. From the testimony of Joseph Page (p. 23), it appears as if the 13 "replacement" discount is computed using the following formula:

$$d = 1 - P_{H}/P_{c}$$

15 where d is the discount,  $P_h$  is the historical price paid for replacement offices, and  $P_c$  is the 16 current (non-discounted) price estimated by SCIS/MO. For example, if the historical price 17 is \$1M and SCIS/MO estimates the price as \$2M, then the discount is 50%.

In a world of declining switch prices (as described in Mr. Page's Testimony, p. 10), BS-FL's
 computation of the replacement discount potentially is understated. To illustrate, assume the

historical, undiscounted price was the switch investment was \$3M. At this price, the discount
 received at the time of purchase was 66% (= 1 - \$1M/\$3M) not the 50% calculated in the
 numerical example above. Thus, using the BS-FL approach to calculate the replacement
 discount, rather than using contract discounts as in the case of growth discounts, may deflate
 the replacement discount and raise switching costs. Switching cost are an important cost
 element of UNE-P, so inflated switching costs may impede competition.

# Q. WERE YOU ABLE TO MEASURE THE IMPACT OF THE BS-FL 8 COMPUTATION ON THE REPLACEMENT DISCOUNT?

9 A. No. It is unclear what effect this approach actually has on the discount, since the specifics 10 regarding the calculations were not provided in Mr. Page's testimony. Nor have I personally 11 reviewed any switch contracts between BS-FL and its switch vendors.

12

### Q. WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND?

A. If possible, the "replacement" and "growth" discounts should both equal the stated discounts in BellSouth's contracts. I see no reason (other than to reduce the discount) why the replacement discount should be treated differently than the "growth" discount. If there is a valid reason the "replacement" discounts cannot be obtained directly from contracts, then the historical contract prices and the non-discount prices from SCIS/MO must be from the same time period to avoid discount deflation. If prices change frequently, the time periods chosen for price comparisons are most relevant. Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

2 A. Yes.

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#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the Rebuttal Testimony of George Ford on behalf of Z-Tel Communications, Incorporated has been furnished by Hand Delivery to \* and by overnight delivery and E-mail this 31st day of July 2000, to:

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