

DOCKET 000828-TP - Petition of Sprint Communications Company Limited Partnership for arbitration of certain unresolved terms and conditions of a proposed renewal of current interconnection agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

WITNESS: DIRECT TESTIMONY OF GREGORY D. FOGLEMAN, Appearing on Behalf of Florida Public Service Commission

DATE FILED: November 2, 2000



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DIRECT TESTIMONY OF GREGORY D. FOGLEMAN

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- Q. Please state your name, address, and position with the Florida Public Service Commission.
- My name is Gregory D. Fogleman. My business address is 2540 Α. Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399. employed as an Economic Analyst at the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) in the Division of Policy Analysis and Intergovernmental Liaison. My duties include developing positions on selected intergovernmental telecommunications issues, preparing comments on behalf of the FPSC in selected proceedings, and monitoring national activities at the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Congress, federal courts and National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). I also serve as a staff member on the Federal-State Universal Service Joint Board, Federal-State Joint Conference on Advanced Services, and as Second Vice Chair of Administration at the NARUC Staff Subcommittee on Telecommunications.
- 19 Q. Please describe your background and experience.
 - I graduated from the University of Central Florida (UCF) in Α. 1992 with а Bachelor of Arts Degree in Business Administration, majoring in economics and minoring in computer science. In 1995, I completed the Master of Arts in Applied Economics from UCF. During this time, I also completed an internship with the Florida Department of

Commerce, and was later employed by Lakeland Electric and Water from January 1995 to May 1996. My responsibilities included conducting forecasts for service area population, short-term fuel costs, and water and energy I was employed by the FPSC in July 1996 in the Division of Communications as a Regulatory Analyst III. My responsibilities included preparing and presenting recommendations concerning telecommunications issues. researching data regarding the telecommunications market for the 1996 Florida competition report, and calculating statewide average rates for taxation purposes. promoted to Regulatory Analyst IV in April 1998. months later, I was promoted to my current classification as an Economic Analyst. In July 1999, I was transferred to the Division of Policy Analysis and Intergovernmental Liaison where I performed the functions previously stated.

- 17 Q. Have you previously presented testimony before this Commission?
- A. No. However, I have presented recommendations at this
 Commission's agenda conferences, and briefed Commissioners
 and provided draft comments on various telecommunications
 issues at Internal Affairs.
- 23 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

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A. The purpose of my testimony is to discuss the treatment of Internet Service Provider-bound (ISP-bound) traffic for

- purposes of reciprocal compensation. In addition, I have summarized this Commission's and the FCC's decisions relating to reciprocal compensation.
- 4 Q. What is "Reciprocal Compensation"?
- A. Section 251(b)(5) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996

 (TA'96 or the Act) obligates all Local Exchange Companies

 (LECs) to establish reciprocal compensation arrangements

 whereby LECs compensate each other for the transport and

 termination of "telecommunications" (i.e., local calls).
- 10 Q. What is the "Reciprocal Compensation" issue specific to 11 ISP-bound traffic?
- A. When an end user of one LEC (LEC #1) calls an ISP within the their local calling area, that is an end user of another LEC (LEC #2), there is an issue of how the first LEC (LEC #1) should compensate the second LEC (LEC #2) for the transport and termination of the call to the ISP.
- Q. What is your understanding of the purpose of Reciprocal Compensation?
- A. The purpose of reciprocal compensation is to compensate one
 LEC for the transport and termination of a call from another
 LEC.
- Q. How has the FPSC addressed Reciprocal Compensation for ISP traffic in the past?
- A. The FPSC decided in the MediaOne/BellSouth arbitration (Order No. PSC-99-2009-FOF-TP, issued Oct. 14, 1999 in

Docket No. 990149-TP), the ICG Telecom/BellSouth arbitration (Order No. PSC-00-0128-FOF-TP, issued January 14, 2000 in Docket No. 990691-TP), the ITC^DeltaCom/BellSouth arbitration (Order No. PSC-00-0537-FOF-TP, issued March 15, 2000 in Docket No. 990750-TP), and the Intermedia/BellSouth arbitration (Order No. PSC-00-1519-FOF-TP, issued August 22, 2000 in Docket No. 991854-TP) that parties should continue to operate under the terms of their current respective agreements regarding ISP-bound traffic until the FCC made a final ruling regarding the nature of ISP-bound traffic.

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- Q. Has the FPSC issued an order that specifies the jurisdictional nature of ISP traffic?
 - Α. The FPSC has not issued an order stating that ISP-bound traffic is specifically local. However, in the most recent decision arbitration concerning the issue, Global NAPs/BellSouth, Order No. PSC-00-1680-FOF-TP issued September 19, 2000 in Docket No. 991220-TP, the FPSC decided that ISP-bound traffic should be treated as local traffic for the purposes of reciprocal compensation. stated, "[W]e emphasize that in rendering this decision, we stop short of determining that ISP-bound traffic is, in fact local traffic. Herein we find only that this traffic shall be treated like local traffic for purposes of compensation." Order No. PSC-1680-FOF-TP at page 14.
- 25 Q. Has the FPSC made any decisions regarding Reciprocal

- 1 | Compensation that treat ISP-bound traffic as interstate?
- 2 A. No.

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- Q. Has the FPSC filed comments with the FCC regarding the jurisdictional nature of ISP-bound traffic?
- A. Yes. The FPSC filed comments in FCC Docket No. 99-69,
 Inter-Carrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic on April 9,
 1999, and again on July 21, 2000.
- 8 Q. In these comments, what did the FPSC specify regarding the 9 jurisdictional nature of ISP-bound traffic?
- 10 A. The FPSC endorsed what is known as the "two-call theory."

 11 This divides the call into two components: an intrastate

 12 telecommunications service, provided by one or more LECs,

 13 and an interstate information service, provided by the ISP.
- Q. What decision has the FCC made regarding reciprocal compensation and the jurisdiction of this traffic?
 - A. In the FCC's Declaratory Ruling, FCC 99-38, in CC Docket No. 96-98, released on February 26, 1999, the FCC declared that ISP-bound traffic is jurisdictionally mixed and appears to be largely interstate in nature. FCC 99-38 at paragraph 1 and 19. Their decision however, preserved the rule that exempts the Internet and other information services from interstate access charges. FCC 99-38 at paragraph 34. The FCC also found that its conclusion regarding the nature of ISP-bound traffic "does not in itself determine whether reciprocal compensation is due in any particular instance."

1 | FCC 99-38 at paragraph 1.

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- Q. Did the FCC make any decision relating to existing interconnection agreements?
 - A. The FCC concluded that, in the absence of federal rules regarding the appropriate intercarrier compensation for ISP-bound traffic, carriers are bound by their existing interconnection agreements, as interpreted by state commissions, and thus are subject to reciprocal compensation obligations to the extent provided by such agreements or as interpreted and enforced by state commissions. FCC 99-38 at paragraph 1 and 22.
- Q. What was the theoretical basis of the FCC's decision that ISP-bound calls are primarily interstate in nature?
- A. The FCC used an "end-to-end" analysis of these calls.

 Specifically, the FCC concluded that ISP-bound calls do not terminate at the ISP's local server, but instead continue on to one or more Internet websites that are often located in another state. FCC 99-38 at paragraphs 10-19.
- Q. Does the FCC have rules relating to Inter-carrier
 Compensation for ISP-bound traffic?
- A. No. The FCC acknowledged in its Declaratory Ruling in CC

 Docket No. 96-98 (FCC 99-38, par. 1, 9, 19, 21-22), released

 on February 26, 1999, that there are no federal rules

 establishing an inter-carrier compensation mechanism for

 such traffic or governing what amounts, if any, should be

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- Q. What action has the FCC taken to establish rules?
- A. As part of the FCC's February 26, 1999, Declaratory Ruling in CC Docket No. 96-98, the FCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to develop an adequate record upon which to adopt a rule regarding inter-carrier compensation for ISP-bound traffic. FCC 99-38 at paragraph 28. The FCC has not currently adopted a rule regarding this issue.
- 9 Q. Did the FCC indicate what should be done until it was able to adopt rules?
- A. Yes. The FCC specifically stated in paragraph 28 of the
 Declaratory Ruling that "until adoption of a final rule,
 state commissions will continue to determine whether
 reciprocal compensation is due for this traffic."
- 15 Q. Was the FCC's declaratory ruling challenged in court?
- A. Yes. As a result of the challenge, on March 24, 2000, the
 United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in Bell
 Atlantic Telephone Companies v. Federal Communications
 Commission, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 4685 (D.C. Cir. March 24, 2000) vacated certain provisions of the FCC's Declaratory
 Ruling, and remanded the matter to the FCC.
- 22 Q. What were the findings of the court?
- A. The Court ruled that the FCC had not adequately justified the application of its jurisdictional analysis in determining whether ISP-bound traffic is subject to the

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reciprocal compensation. The Court stated the following:

Because the Commission has not provided a satisfactory explanation why LECs terminate calls to ISPs are not properly seen "terminating as local . . . telecommunications traffic," and why such traffic is "exchange access" rather than "telephone exchange service," we vacate the ruling and remand the case to Commission. Id. at 26.

However, the Court further noted that:

do not reach the objections of incumbent LECs--that § 251(b)(5) preempts commission authority to state payments to the competitor LECs; at present have adequately explained no classification of these communications, and interim our vacatur the the Commission's ruling leaves the incumbents free to seek relief from state-authorized compensation that they believe to wrongfully imposed. Id. at 26-27.

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

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition of Sprint Communications Company Limited Partnership for arbitration of certain unresolved terms and conditions of a proposed renewal of current interconnection agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

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DATED: November 2, 2000

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that Commission staff's direct testimony of Gregory D. Fogleman has been furnished by U.S. Mail, this 2nd day of November, 2000, to the following:

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