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BY HAND DELIVERY

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Ms. Blance S. heyô Director, Records & Reporting Floride Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re: Docket Ho. 980048-TL - 813 Area Code

Dear Ms. Bayó:

Enclosed for filing on behalf of NCI Talecommunications Corporation and NCI Metro Access Transmission Services, Inc. ("NCI") in the above referenced docket are the original and 15 copies of NCI's Prefiled Direct Testimony of Kelly Faul.

Copies have been furnished to parties of record as indicated on the attached service list.

Very truly yours

Richard D. Helson

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I NERERY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing was furnished to the following parties by U.S. Mail or Hand Delivery (*) this 30th day of January 1997.

John Bowman (*) Martha Brown (*) Division of Legal Services FL Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Suite 370 Tallahassee, FL 32399

Charles J. Beck Office of Public Counsel 111 West Nadison Street Tallahassee, "L 32399 Kimberly Caswell c/o Richard Fletcher GTE Florida, Inc. 106 E. College Avenue, #1440 Tallahassee, FL 32301-7704

Attorney



1		MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
2		AND MCI METRO ACCESS TRANSMISSION SERVICES, INC.
3		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF KELLY FAUL
4		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
5		DOCKET NO. 980048-TL
6		JANUARY 30 , 1998
7		
	L	INTRODUCTION
,	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
10	A .	My name is Kelly Faul. My business address is \$521 Leasburg Pike,
n		Vienne, VA, 22182.
12		
13	Q,	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL
14		BACKGROUND.
15	A .	I am currently employed by MCI in its Local Numbering Group. I am
16		responsible for representing MCI with respect to NPA Relief and various
17		numbering issues and to participate in numerous state area code relief
18		industry meetings and regulatory proceedings. I have been employed by
19		MCI for the past fourteen years. From 1994 to 1997, I was Tariff
20		Manager in the Business Markets Segment's Business Analysis
21		Department, responsible for the federal and state tariff filings for that
22		business Segment. From 1986 to 1994 I held various positions in MCI's
23		Legal and Information System Department involving commercial litigation
24		and arbitration. From 1983 to 1986, I worked in MCI's Litigation Support
25		Department in Washington, D.C., providing supervisory and

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1		analytical support to MCI litigation efforts. I have a Masters of Business
2		Administration in Management from Virginia Tech, Falls Church, VA and
3		a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Wheeling Jesuit
4		University, Wheeling, West Virginia.
5		
6	П.	PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY
7	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to identify competitive issues related to the
•		Ploride Public Service Commission ("Commission") proposal for area
10		code relieve in the \$13 are code and discuss dialing patterns associated
11		with various calling plans.
12		
13	Π1.	AREA CODE RELIEF ALTERNATAVES AND IMPACTS
14	Q.	WHAT AREA CODE ALTERNATIVES ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR
15		THE \$13 AREA CODE?
16	A.	Two alternatives are being considered for number exhaust relief in the \$13 area
17		code. The North American Numbering Plan Administrator ("Administrator")
18		has recommended to the Commission that an overlay area code be
19		implemented in the \$13 area code. Another alternative that should be explored
20		is a geographic split of the \$13 area code.
21		
22		The overlay method would create a new area code that would share the same
23		geographic boundaries as the current \$13 area code. Customers within this
24		area code would be assigned one of the two area codes associated within this
25		

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1		The gaugraphic split method would split the existing \$13 area code into two
2		distinct geographic areas with different boundaries.
3		
4	Q.	WHAT TYPES OF IMPACTS SHOULD THE COMMISSION
5		CONSIDER WHEN DECIDING WHICH ALTERNATIVE IS BEST
6		FOR THE TAMPA AREA?
7	A .	In selecting which area code relief alternative is best for the Tampa area,
		the Commission should consider end user impacts, the impacts on emerging
,		local competition, and to what extent, if any, negative impacts can be
10		mitigated.
11		
12	Q,	WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF THE SPLIT AND OVERLAY
13		ALTERNATIVES ON END USERS?
14	A .	Unfortunately, some and users will suffer some cost and disruption under
15		either the split or overlay alternatives, although the degree to which end
16		users are negatively impacted differs based on whether a split or overlay
17		alternative is selected.
18		
19		The end user impacts of an overlay include: loss of all 7-digit local dialing
20		(because the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") requires
21		mandatory 10-digit dialing for all local calls as a condition for overlay
22		implementation); loss of the ability to associate an area code with a unique
23		geographic area code; confusion resulting from different area codes
24		assigned in the same home, business or neighborhood; cost to customers
25		(throughout the overlay area) that currently use their 7-digit number for
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advartising, stationary, etc., for new materials with their 10-digit sumber;
and cost to customers (throughout the overlay area) to reprogram or
replace automatic dialing systems (e.g., home alarm and apartment security
systems, elevator emergency phones, etc.) that are currently programmed
for 7-digits. Further, safety concerns are created during any period when
such devices are incorrectly programmed.

The end user impacts of an area code split include: need for customers in a portion of the existing area code to change area codes; some additional 10digit dialing required for calling between the old and new area codes; and coat to customers in the new area code to change advertising, stationery, etc., to show the new area code.

13

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14 Q. WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF THE SPLIT AND OVERLAY

15 ALTERNATIVES ON EMERGING LOCAL EXCHANGE

16 COMPETITION?

A. An overlay plan can significantly frustrate entry by competitors into the
local exchange market, and provide the incumbent LEC ("ILEC"), GTE
Florida, with a competitive advantage, because of the disproportionate
assignment of central office codes (called "NXXs") in the \$13 area code to
the ILEC.

22

An overlay plan would introduce a new, unfamiliar area code into the area
currently served by the \$13 area code. Callers from within and outside of
Florida are accustomed to the \$13 code, and recognize it as being the

I		Tampa area. The new overlaid code, however, would not be familiar, and
2		would thus be lass desirable than the existing area codes. As a result,
3		customers would be more likely select a carrier that could give them a
4		number in the more desirable area code.
5		
6		Currently, the vast majority of these more desirable NXXs in the \$13 area
7		code have been assigned to GTE Florids , so if an overlay is implemented,
		new competitive Local Exchange Companies ("CLECs") would be left to
9		draw NXXs primarily from the new, overlay NPA. This systems of NXX
10		"haves" and "have-nots" is extremely anticompetitive, since it
11		disproportionately affects CLECs just as they are attempting to enter the
12		local exchange market in Tamps.
13		
14		The PCC recognized this disadvantage in its Second Report and Order and
15		Memorandum Opinion and Order, CC Docket 96-98, August 8, 1996
16		("Local Competition - Numbering Order"). The FCC noted that
17		incumbent LECs have an advantage over new entrants when a new code is
18		about to be introduced, because they can warehouse NXXs in the old
19		NPA. Incumbents also have an advantage when telephone numbers within
20		NXXs within the existing area code are returned to them as their customers
21		move or change carriers. (Order at §289).
22		
23	Q,	HOW CAN THIS AFFECT EMERGING COMPETITION IN THE
24		TAMPA LOCAL SERVICE MARKET?

This unfile situation will affect the potential for competition in Tampa in A 1 several ways. CLECs will be unable to compete effectively in the growth 2 market of additional lines for fax machines, modems, and the like. This 3 market is explosive, and is a primary contributor to the need for NPA relief at this time. Even if the scheduled number portability systems allow 5 customers to switch to a CLEC without losing their telephone number, these same customers will be less willing to use a CLEC for a second or 7 third line, even if the CLEC is less expensive or provides better service, . because the CLEC will only be able to install additional lines if it uses the . new, isse desirable area code. This disparity between NPAs can also 10 impact the market for new customers, since new customers may choose a 11 carrier based on that carrier's ability to assign a number from the more 12 well-known area code. Further, it is in this second line market that CLECs. 13 are most likely to achieve some initial success. This is because and users 14 will be more likely to trial a CLECs service on a non-essential "second 15 line". 16

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18 Q. DOES A GEOGRAPHIC SPLIT HAVE THIS SAME

19 DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT ON CLECS?

A. No, a geographic spit affects all carriers equally. If a geographic split were
selected for the \$13 area, all carriers—both GTE Florida and new

22 carriers—would issue \$13 numbers in the remaining \$13 area, and all

23 carriers would issue numbers with the new area code in the new area.

24 Thus, all carriers have equal access to the same number resource.

25

1	Q.	DOES MCI RECOMMEND THAT A GEOGRAPHIC SPLIT OR
2		OVERLAY OPTION BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE TAMPA AREA?
3	٨.	MCI has consistently recommended geographic splits for area code relief,
4		because on balance splits are usually less disruptive to consumers, and they
5		do not have the anticompetitive impacts on local competition that are
6		present with overlays. However, MCI recognizes that this Commission
'7		must consider all the circumstances unique to Tampa to decide which relief
8		alternative is best at this time.
9		
10		If the Commission chooses an overlay alternative, though, it is critical that
11		the Commission take steps to mitigate the anticompetitive impacts of an
12		overlay, and more efficiently use the limited number resource so as to
13		reduce the need for more disruptive area code relief.
14		
15	Q.	WHAT STEPS CAN THE COMMISSION TAKE TO REDUCE THE
16		ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN OVERLAY?
17	A .	If an overlay alternative is selected for the Tampa area, MCI urges the
18		Commission to establish the following four conditions:
19		1) The current schedule for permanent local number portability (LNP)
20		implementation must be maintained.
21		2) Requirement for 10-digit dialing within and between all old and
22		new area codes (consistent with FCC order).
23		3) Requirement for GTE Florids to analyze and report on the
24		Sealbility of a revenue-neutral Rate Center Consolidation plan for
25		the \$13 area.

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1		4) Establishment of a workshop or other appropriate process to
2		consider number conservation mechanisms, such as Rate Center
3		Consolidation, for the Tampa LNP area.
4		
5	Q.	WHY IS GTE FLORIDA'S PROPOSED LNP IMPLEMENTATION
6		PLAN IMPORTANT TO MITIGATE ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS
7		OF AN OVERLAY?
	A	Although LNP implementation does not solve the competitive disparity
•		
10		applications, it does facilitate the ability of end users to keep their existing
11		813 mumbers when switching their existing service to a new carrier. As a
12		result, LNP is one of several critical components to mitigate the
13		anticompetitive impacts of an overlay.
14		
15	Q.	WHY IS 10-DIGIT DIALING A CRITICAL FACTOR IN MITIGATING
16		THE ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN OVERLAY?
17	A .	The FCC concluded that local dialing disparity would occur absent
18		mandstory 10-digit dialing, because all existing users would remain in the
19		old area code and dial 7-digits to call others with numbers in that area
20		code, while new users with the overlay code would have to dial 10-digits to
21		reach any customers in the old code. (Local Competition - Numbering
22		Order, §287). As a result, customers would find it less attractive to switch
23		carriers because CLECs would have to assign their customers numbers in
24		the new overlay area code, which would require those customers to dial

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1		10-digits, while those customers would only have to dial 7-digits for most
2		of their cells if they remained with the incumbent carrier.
3		
4	Q.	HOW WILL RATE CENTER CONSOLIDATION HELP TO MITIGATE
5		THE ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN OVERLAY?
6	A	Rate Center Consolidation ("RCC") involves the combining , or collapsing,
7		of existing incumbent LEC rating areas into fewer rate areas, so that fewer
8		NXXs are required by a certier serving a local calling area.
9		In North America, each central office is assigned a "rate center" for
10		determining the rating and routing of calls in and out. All the subscribers
11		to that central office are considered to exist at a single point at the center
12		of the rate area. Since today all rating and routing is accomplished based
13		on the NPA-NXX digits of a telephone number, CLECs are forced to use
14		unique NXXs for customers in each incumbent rate area in order to
15		preserve incumbent LEC rating and routing. This can lead to an enormous
16		waste of NXXs, especially as CLECs are first entering the local market,
17		because their total customer bases initially will not require so many 10,000
18		number blocks.
19		
20		The original purposes for establishing numerous rate areas - older switch
21		technology and cost variations based on small differences in call distances
23		no longer exist. Rate Center Consolidation in the \$13 would sharply
23		reduce the number of NXXs required by CLECs, and would allow
24		incumbent LECs to use their NXXs more efficiently. Moreover, if an
25		overlay were implemented, RCC would allow CLECs to make greater use
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1		of the relatively few NXXs they manage to acquire in the \$13 ares, thus
2		reducing the anticompatitive impacts of overlays.
3		
4	Q.	HOW CAN A RCC PLAN BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE \$13 AREA?
5	A.	A change in rate areas is a relatively simple task from a technical
6		standpoint, but it would necessarily cause impacts (revenue neutral) on end
7		user call rating. Therefore, MCI urges the Commission to direct GTE
		Florida to work with the industry to develop a plan to present to the
•		Commission within ninety (90) days of an order in this proceeding, which
ю		would describe one or more revenue neutral plans for consolidating rate
n		areas in the \$13 area, the impact on end user billing, the impact on NXX
12		demand, and any technical considerations. The Commission can then
IJ		determine if the long term benefits to Florida outweigh any negative short
14		term impacts.
15		
16	Q,	HOW CAN NUMBER POOLING HELP TO MITIGATE THE
17		ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN OVERLAY?
18	A .	Number pooling can mitigate the anticompetitive impact of overlays by
19		giving CLECs access to more numbers in the old, more desirable area
20		code. National industry numbering forums, such as the Industry
21		Numbering Committee ("INC") are currently considering the development
22		of a long-term number pooling solution, but a full pooling solution (i.e.,
23		down to the individual line level) may take several years to develop and
24		implement. In the meantime, carriers have begun looking at an interim
25		pooling solution that would use the LNP database to enable the assignment
		10

of NXXIs in blocks of 1000 numbers, rather than the 10,000 number blocks 1 required today. This potential solution, sometimes referred to as "1000's 2 block pooling," or "NXX-X/LRN pooling," would assign an NPA-NXX to 3 a rate area, but allow that NPA-NXX to be shared among local service providers who are LNP-capable and offer service to customers within that 5 area. So, for example, a single NXX could be used by as many as 10 6 7 CLECs for a given rate area, instead of the 10 NXXs that would be required without this type of pooling. Thus, 1000's block number pooling. 2 would give CLECs access to more numbers in the old, more desirable area. 9 code. 10

11

Although a long-term number pooling solution may not be available for 12 13 several years, an interim pooling mechanism such as 1000's block number pooling can be implemented in the near term. Carriers in Illinois and New 14 York, including Ameritach and NYNEX, have established a pooling 15 implementation team, and propose to test 1000's block number pooling in 16 this first quarter 1998. Accordingly, MCI urges the Commission to 17 establish a workshop or other appropriate process for consideration of a 18 number pooling mechanism for the Tampa LNP area. 19

20

21 Q. ARE THERE OTHER BENEFITS OF RATE CENTER

22 CONSOLIDATION AND NUMBER POOLING?

A. Yes. In addition to mitigating the anticompetitive impacts of an overlay,
Rate Center Consolidation and number pooling will sharply reduce the
overall demand for NXXs. Taking steps now to conserve the finite number

1		resource will mean that future area code relief in the Tampa area can be
2		postposed, thus protecting Florida consumers from experiencing continued
3		disruptions from area code relief any more often than absolutely necessary.
4		
5	IV.	DIALING PATTERNS FOR VARIOUS CALL TYPES
6	Q.	WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS DIALING PATTERNS AVAILABLE?
7	A.	There are generally three calling patterns which the industry and consumers
8		are familiar. They are: 7-digit dialing, 10-digit dialing, and "1+" or 11-
9		"git dialing.
10		
11	Q.	CAN YOU FLEASE EXPLAIN EACH AND WHEN THEY ARE
12		TYPICALLY USED?
13	A .	Yes. Seven-digit dialing is typically used for local calling within an area
14		served by one area code. Ten-digit dialing is also used for local calling in
15		areas where there are two or more area codes serving the same geographic
16		area or between two area codes which share one local calling area. As
17		stated above, 10-digit dialing would be required by all customers if an
10		overlay relief plan is established. "1+" or 11-digit dialing is generally
19		understood to be used for long distance or toll calling.
20		
21	Q.	WHAT DIALING PATTERNS DOES MCI RECOMMEND FOR
22		LCOAL CALLING?
23	A .	MCI believes that a 7-digit dialing pattern is appropriate for local calls
24		within a local calling area served by one area code. Where there is an area

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I		code overlay, 10-digit dialing will be required (Local Competition -			
2		Numbering Order ¶ 287).			
3		•			
4	Q.	WHAT DIALING PATTERNS DOES MCI RECOMMEND FOR TOLL			
5		CALLING?			
6	A .	"1+" or 11-digit dialing is the industry standard for toll calling and there			
7		should be no change to this. Customers are familiar with the "1+"			
		indicating a toll call and there is no reason hy this should change due to			
9		area code relief.			
10					
11	Q.	WHAT DIALING PATTERNS DOES MCI RECOMMEND FOR EAS			
12		OR ECS CALLING?			
13	A .	Since customer in these types of calling plans are use to calls within the			
14		EAS or ECS being treated like local calls the calling patterns for local			
15		should apply.			
16					
17	v .	CONCLUSION			
18	Q.	WHAT IS YOUR RECOMMENDATION TO THE COMMISSION			
19		REGARDING AREA CODE RELIEF FOR THE TAMPA AREA?			
20	A .	MCI believes that a geographic split to relieve number exhaust in the			
21		Temps area is pro-competitive and pro-consumer and should be the chosen			
22		relief method. MCI recognizes that the Commission will consider all			
23		relevant and user and competitive impacts. If, upon consideration,			
24		however, the Commission decides that area code relief in the \$13 area			

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1		should be accomplished with an overlay, then the Commission should				
2		include as conditions to it's decision the following four requirements:				
3		1)	The current schedule for permanent local number portability			
4			implementation must be maintained.			
5		2)	Requirement for 10-digit dialing within and between all old and			
6			new area codes (consistent with FCC order).			
7		3)	Requirement for GTE Florids to analyze and report on the			
8			facibility of a revenue-neutral Rate Center Consolidation plan for			
•			the B13 area.			
ю		4)	Establishment of a workshop or other appropriate process to			
11			consider of a number conservation mechanisms, such as RCC, for			
12			the Tampa LNP area.			
13						
14	Q,	DOES	THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?			
15	A .	Yes, it	t does.			
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