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June 7, 2000

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> Ms. Blanca S. Bayo, Director Division of Records and Reporting Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

> > Re: Direct Testimony of George S. Ford - FL Docket No. 990649-TP

Dear Ms. Bayo:

Please find enclosed for filing in the above matter an original and fifteen (15) copies of the Direct Testimony of George S. Ford on behalf of Z-Tel Communications, Inc. A date-stamp copy is enclosed with a stamped return envelope addressed back to my attention.

Service has been made as indicated on the attached Certificate of Service. If there are any questions regarding this filing, please feel free to contact me at (202) 887-1209.

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DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

07030 JUN-88

FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

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BEFORE THE STATE OF FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Investigation into pricing of	•)	Docket No. 990649-TP
unbundled network elements)	

TESTIMONY OF
DR. GEORGE S. FORD
ON BEHALF OF
Z-TEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

June 8, 2000

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

07030 JUN-88

EPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

I.	INTRODUCTION

23

1	i.	INTRODUCTION
2	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
3	A.	My name is George S. Ford. I am the Chief Economist of Z-Tel
4		Communications, Inc. My business address is 601 South Harbour Island
5		Boulevard, Suite 220, Tampa, Florida 33602.
6	Q.	Briefly describe you education educational background and related
7		professional experience.
8	A.	I received a Ph.D. in Economics from Auburn University in 1994. My
9		graduate work focused on the economics of industrial organization and regulation
10		with course work emphasizing applied price theory and statistics. My
11		professional background covers work experiences in private industry and the
12		Federal Communications Commission ("FCC").
13		Prior to joining Z-Tel, I worked at MCI Worldcom, where I served as a
14		Senior Economist in the Law and Public Policy group. MCI Worldcom's Law
15		and Public Policy group is responsible for developing MCI Worldcom's public
16		policy positions for both federal and state regulatory proceedings. The economic
17		staff in this group also assists MCI Worldcom's business units in assessing the
18		financial impact of various regulatory reforms and evaluating business decisions
19		and prospects. While at MCI Worldcom, I filed declarations and economic
20		studies on a variety of topics with both federal and state regulatory agencies.
21		Prior to MCI Worldcom, I served as an Economist at the FCC in the
22		Competition Division of the Office of the General Counsel. The Competition

Division of the FCC was tasked with ensuring that FCC policies were consistent

with the goals of promoting competition across the communications industries. In this role, I advised the FCC's various bureaus on a wide range of issues and participated directly and indirectly in competition-relevant proceedings across the entire scope of the FCC's jurisdiction, including domestic and international telecommunications, multi-channel video, broadcasting, computer interference standards, and the implementation of the 1996 Telecommunications Act.

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In addition to my professional experience described above, I am an Affiliated Scholar with the Auburn Policy Research Center at Auburn University. Through this professional relationship, I have maintained an active research agenda on communications issues and have published research papers in numerous academic journals, including the *Journal of Law and Economics*, the *Journal of Regulatory Economics*, Applied Economics, and the Review of Industrial Organization, among others. I regularly speak at conferences, both at home and abroad, on the economics of telecommunications markets and regulation.

Please describe Z-Tel's service offerings.

Z-Tel is a Tampa-based, integrated service provider that presently provides competitive local, long distance, and enhanced services to residential consumers in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Z-Tel plans to expand operations to other states, including Florida, as the unbundled network element platform ("UNE-P") becomes available at TELRIC rates. Z-Tel's service is not just a simple bundle of traditional telecommunications services. Z-Tel provides unique services that combine local and long distance

telecommunications services with web-based software that enables each Z-Tel subscriber to organize his or her communications, including email, voicemail, fax, and even Personal Digital Assistants ("PDA"), by accessing a personalized web page via the Internet. In addition, the personal Z-Line number can be programmed to follow the customer anywhere via a "Find Me" feature. Other service features include low long distance rates from home or on-the-road and message notification by phone, email, or pager. Customers can also initiate 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.

What interest does Z-Tel have in this proceeding?

Z-Tel's services bundle many different communications services — voicemail, email, fax, Internet, PDAs, and local and long distance telecommunications — into an easy-to-use communications control center. To provide the local exchange portion of its service offering, Z-Tel depends on UNEs purchased from incumbent local exchange carriers. Therefore, the UNE rates set by this Commission will directly affect Z-Tel's ability to provide service to residential consumers in Florida.

What is the purpose of your testimony?

I present testimony regarding Issue 5, which addresses signaling networks and call-related databases, as identified by the Commission in Order No. PSC-00-0540-PCO-TP.

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1 2 3	II.	THE COMMISSION SHOULD SET PERMANENT RATES FOR ALL SIGNALING AND CALL-RELATED DATABASE ITEMS, INCLUDING ADVANCED INTELLIGENT NETWORK ITEMS
4 5	Q.	What is Z-Tel's concern as it relates to signaling networks and call-
6		related databases?
7	A.	Z-Tel asserts that prices and conditions associated with accessing
8		signaling networks and call-related databases utilized in the provision of
9		Advanced Intelligent Network ("AIN") services should be developed in
10		conjunction with Docket No. 990649. Specifically, the Commission in this
11		Docket should establish permanent rates associated with SS7 queries and
12		responses, AIN service management system ("SMS") access, and AIN Toolkit
13		services (including required access to central office switch triggers).
14	Q.	How have end-user telecommunications services typically been
15		provided?
16	A.	Historically, all end-user feature functionality has been performed either
17		by customer premise equipment ("CPE") supplied by the customer or by software
18		stored in the local central office switch providing service to that end user. When a
19		carrier wanted to offer new services, they were required to go to equipment and
20		switch vendors and ask that new functionality be developed to meet their
21		specifications. This was a very time consuming and expensive process and
22		allowed for little or no customization to meet individual customer needs.
23	Q.	How are end-user services provided using AIN?
24	A.	In AIN architectures, the feature functionality software is split between the
25		central office switch and adjunct call-related processors. The switch can stop or

suspend call processing at predetermined points using a central office switch "trigger" and query a central processor (or database), know as a Service Control Point or "SCP," for instructions on how to route, monitor, or terminate a call. AIN presently is being utilized for numerous applications, such as local number portability, single number service (*i.e.*, 500 number service), and voice recognition dialing.

Q.

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AIN applications are developed and tested in an off-line computer known as a Service Creation Environment, or "SCE." Once an AIN application is successfully tested, the application is uploaded into an SMS, and the SS7 network is then utilized to pass call processing information back and forth between the end user's local switch and the SCPs.

Why is access to the AIN important to Z-Tel?

The AIN is a mechanism by which carriers can utilize existing switches to provide enhanced feature functionality to end users. It will allow Z-Tel to provide innovative new services to end-users through the existing telecommunications infrastructure. Allowing competitors to access AIN components and call-related databases promotes innovation and enables competitors to utilize all of the features and functions of the central office switch in conjunction with call-related databases, as required by the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Thus, final, cost-based pricing for AIN elements is critical to ensuring that Z-Tel and others can access these critical pieces of the incumbent's network.

Why is access to the AIN important to end users?

1	A.	Without access to AIN components, end-users will suffer due to arbitrary
2		limitations on the ability of competitors to develop new service applications
3		supported by adjunct call-related databases/processors.
4	Q.	Is Z-Tel accessing AIN call-related databases offered by any
5		incumbent local exchange carrier?
6	A.	On a test basis, yes. Z-Tel is currently developing an AIN service
7		application using Bell Atlantic's AIN offering. The service has been deployed in
8		a laboratory environment and is currently undergoing testing. Z-Tel currently
9		expects that the service will be deployed in the Bell Atlantic region in the third
10		quarter of this year.
11	Q.	Has BellSouth proposed rates in association with access to AIN call-
12		related databases?
13	A.	Yes, on a limited basis. BellSouth has proposed rates in association with
14		access to their AIN SMS. They have also proposed rates in association with their
15		AIN Toolkit service. These rate elements would support Z-Tel's utilization of
16		BellSouth SCP components to develop adjunct services. However, BellSouth
17		does not propose rates in conjunction with interfacing BellSouth switches with Z-
18		Tel provided call-related databases or "SCPs." Z-Tel's review of BellSouth's
19		testimony filed in this case did not shed any light as to why pricing for such
20		access is not included in its proposed rates.
21	Q.	Can you comment on the appropriateness of rates suggested by
22		BellSouth for the limited AIN interconnection it proposes?

1	л.	it is my understanding that the issue of the appropriatoriess of faces
2		suggested by BellSouth should be deferred to the second phase of this proceeding.
3	•	Therefore, I reserve the right to provide such comment at that time.
4	Q.	Can you comment on the structure of the rates suggested by BellSouth
5		for the limited AIN interconnection it proposes?
6	A.	Again, specific questions regarding rates and rate structure are better left
7		to the second phase of this proceeding. However, I can state that Z-Tel is
8		concerned that one group of rate elements proposed by BellSouth does not reflect
9	•	call-related database expenses and may actually result in double recovery of
.0		certain switching costs. Z-Tel's position is that BellSouth is fully recovery its
.1		AIN switch trigger costs through its unbundled local switching rate.
.2		To the extent that BellSouth's proposed rate for the unbundled local
3		switching element fully recover the entire cost of local switching, any attempt to
4		recover AIN trigger costs through additional rate elements, such as BellSouth's
.5		"Trigger Access Charge," would clearly be unsupportable. Also, to date,
.6		BellSouth has not presented any convincing evidence as to why provisioning AIN
7		switch triggers should generate any additional costs if they are deployed in
.8		association with the initiation of service for a particular end-user.
.9	Q.	Does this conclude your testimony?
20	A.	Yes.