

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL 901 NORTH STUART STREET ARLINGTON, VA 22203-1837



November 13, 1992

Regulatory Law Office U 3741

SUBJECT: Comprehensive review of the Revenue Requirements and Rate Stabilization Plan of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, Docket No. 920260-TL

Mr. Steve C. Tribble Director, Division of Records and Reporting Florida Public Service Commission 101 East Gaines Street Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear Mr. Tribble:

Enclosed for filing in this proceeding are an original and 15 copies of the Direct Testimony and Exhibits of Charles W. King, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Defense and All Other Federal Executive Agencies of the Federal Government, in the above-styled proceeding.

Copies have been served in accordance with the attached Certificate of Service.

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Sincerely,

PETER Q. NYCE, LK General Attorney

Regulatory Law Office

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BEFORE THE

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Comprehensive review of the Revenue Requirements and Rate Stabilization Plan of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company

Docket No. 920260-TL

TESTIMONY AND EXHIBITS OF
CHARLES W. KING
ON BEHALF
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AND
ALL OTHER FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

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For

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
And
ALL OTHER FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Date Mailed: November 13, 1992

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	BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA
1 0 1 1 1 2 1 3	****
1 4 1 5 1 6 1 7	DIRECT TESTIMONY OF CHARLES W. KING
18	Q. Please state your name, position and business address.
19	A. My name is Charles W. King. I am President of the economic
20	consulting firm of Snavely, King and Associates Inc. with offices at 1220 L Street,
21	N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005.
22	Q. Will you briefly describe Snavely, King and Associates
23	Inc.
24	A. Snavely, King and Associates Inc. was formed in 1970 to conduct
25	research on a consulting basis into economic issues of costs, revenues, rates and
26	demand characteristics of regulated industries. Most of the firm's work has
27	involved the preparation and presentation of expert witness testimony before
28	Federal and State regulatory agencies.
29	Q. Have you attached a summary of your qualifications and
30	experience to this testimony?
3 1	A. Yes. Attachment A is a brief summary of my qualifications and
32	experience. Attachment B is a tabulation of my appearances before Federal and
33	State regulatory agencies in connection with utility rate proceedings.
3 4	Q. For whom are you appearing in this proceeding?

1	A. I am appearing on behalf of the customer interests of the United
2	States Department of Defense and all other Federal Executive Agencies.
3	Q. What is the objective of your testimony?
4	A. The objective of my testimony is to comment on the revisions to the
5	incentive regulation plan that were submitted by Southern Bell on July 15, 1992.
6	Q. Would you briefly describe Southern Bell's proposed
7	revisions?
8	A. In Order No. 20162 issued October 13, 1988, the Commission
9	adopted an incentive sharing plan for Southern Bell which allowed the Company to
10	retain earnings within an authorized range of return on equity from 11.5 percent to
11	14 percent. Between 14 percent and 16 percent, the Company was required to
12	share earnings 60 percent with ratepayers and 40 percent to the Company. The
13	Company would refund all earnings over 16 percent to ratepayers. In Order No.
14	24066, issued February 5, 1991, the Commission extended the incentive sharing
15	plan for an additional two years through December 31, 1992.
16	The Company now proposes the modify the plan by establishing a
17	"price regulation index" (PRI) which will control the percentage by which Southern
18	Bell's overall price levels may vary from year to year. The PRI would reflect the
19	Gross National Product Price Index, less a productivity offset of 4 percent,
20	adjusted for exogenous cost changes resulting from taxes, depreciation
21	proceedings, jurisdictional separations rule and accounting rule changes. Existing
22	rates would be the starting point. Each year a new PRI would be developed, and
23	rates from the previous year would be increased or decreased by the increase or
24	decrease in that index.

Additionally, the existing limitations on overall earnings would continue to apply. Southern Bell witness Randall S. Billingsley purports to demonstrate that the return to equity capital allowed by the Commission in 1988

continues to be appropriate, and therefore the existing sharing bands should continue. The only change recommended by Southern Bell is that the 60/40 sharing percentage between 14 and 16 percent return should be changed to 50/50 in light of the greater risk assumed by the Company by reason of the application of a 4 percent productivity offset against inflation.

Finally, within the constraints of the overall earnings limits, Southern Bell would be allowed to change its rates. All services would be classified into two categories, basic and non-basic. The rates for basic services could be increased by up to 5 percent in any given year; the rates for non-basic services could be increased up to 20 percent. It is not clear when Southern Bell would initiate these rate changes. Presumably, some of them may coincide with the annual revisions in the overall rate level in response to changes in the Price Regulation Index. Southern Bell suggests that any ratepayer sharing of excess earnings be distributed in the form of one-time customer refunds.

Q. Should the existing rates serve as a starting point for the new incentive regulation plan?

A. No. The Commission should determine independently whether the existing rates accurately reflect the Company's cost of service and specifically its current cost of capital. There is good reason to suppose that the capital costs have declined significantly since 1988. Attachment C to this testimony is a chart which displays the yields from Moody's Aa public utility bonds and 10-year treasury bonds since mid-year 1988, when the existing sharing bands were established. The chart reveals that utility bond yields have declined from approximately 10.5 percent to below 8.5 percent, or about 200 basis points, during the four year interval. Ten year treasury bond yields have declined from about 9 percent to about 7 percent during the same period, also a 200 basis point decline. While it may be inappropriate to translate this 200 basis point reduction in debt costs to equity, there

- 1 can be little doubt that the environment of the capital markets has changed
- 2 significantly during this four year interval. It is therefore necessary that the
- 3 Commission determine the currently appropriate rate of return and then recalibrate
- 4 Southern Bell's rates to generate that return. These recalibrated rates, not the
- 5 existing rates, should be the starting point for any new incentive regulation plan.
- Q. Would you please comment on the propriety of the Price
 Regulation Index recommended by Southern Bell.
- A. The index recommended by Southern Bell is similar to indexes that
 have been used by the Fèderal Communications Commission in regulating AT&T's
 interstate rates and the interstate access rates of the local exchange carriers. The
 State of California has also adopted a similar rate index plan to constrain the overall
 revenue levels of Pacific Bell and GTE of California.

If there is any objection to a price regulation index, it lies in the complexity created by the extraordinary proliferation of rates and services provided by a telephone company. Unlike an electric or gas utility, a telephone company provides a multiplicity of different services to different customers. The derivation of a composite rate is therefore a complex calculation. As a consequence, the adjustment of the composite rate in response to a rate index change may have very different impacts on different customers depending upon the company's implementation plan.

This problem of the proliferation of rates and services is not particularly relevant with respect to the FCC "price cap" plan because interstate access rates are relatively simple in their structure. In California, the rate index adjustments in overall revenue are implemented through surcharges or surcredits that are applied to the total of each customer's bill. The distribution of those cumulative surcharges or surcredits among the respective services is handled through an entirely separate proceeding. Thus, in California, the overall revenue

- changes associated with the price regulation index are decoupled from the distribution of those changes as adjustments to the permanent rates of the respective service offerings. If the rate indexing concept is accepted in Florida, I recommend that the same procedure of decoupling revenue adjustments from rate structure changes be adopted. I will discuss this procedure in greater detail later in my testimony.
 - Q. How does Southern Bell's proposed four percent productivity offset compare with the offsets used elsewhere?

- A. The Federal Communications Commission allows local exchange carriers to choose between a productivity offset of 3.5 percent and 4.5 percent. A carrier opting for the higher productivity offset is permitted to enjoy a higher rate of return if it can earn it. The California Commission has prescribed a productivity offset of 4.5 percent. Additionally, I should note that the Georgia Public Service Commission has required Southern Bell to achieve a 5 percent annual productivity improvement in order to retain any excess earnings in its sharing plan.
- Q. Do you have any comments on the Company's proposed list of exogenous factors that would offset the price regulation index?
 - A. Presumably, these exogenous factors would be the same as those included in "the box" of exogenous factors for purposes of calculating the annual rate of return under the existing sharing plan. I have no objection to including changes in tax rates, accounting and separations rules. I do object to the automatic flow-through of the effect of depreciation changes. The Company's depreciation rates are not exogenous; they are the result of the Company's planned retirements program, which in turn is driven by its long-term strategic objectives. Obviously, they are very much under the control of the Company, and they reflect directly the

Company's ability to draw productivity from its capital investments. Therefore, the result of depreciation proceedings should not be treated as an exogenous factor.

Conversely, separations factor changes should be treated as exogenous, along with changes in separations rules. These factors are driven primarily by the relative use of the Company's network by interstate and intrastate services. If interstate usage increases more than intrastate usage, then there is a reduction in the Company's intrastate revenue requirement. That reduction is not the result of any effort of the Company's management. More likely, it results from the efforts of the managements of the interexchange carriers, who are able to deliver greater volumes of traffic to Southern Bell's access network than Southern Bell is able to generate itself. The resultant changes in separations factors are thus exogenous to Southern Bell and should not be the basis for the Company's retaining excess earnings.

- Q. Should there be any modification in the sharing arrangements?
- A. Yes. The Commission should revise the sharing bands to conform to any revision it finds appropriate in the allowed rate of return to the equity capital of Southern Bell. As noted earlier, and as illustrated in Attachment C, there is reason to believe that the costs of capital have declined significantly since 1988. If so, then the respective sharing bands should be adjusted downward accordingly.
- As a representative of ratepayers, I am inclined to quibble with Southern Bell's proposal to change the 60/40 ratepayer/shareholder distribution to 50/50. However, I must concede that the institution of a productivity offset constraint on Southern Bell may add further risks to the Company's operations, and therefore I believe the 50/50 sharing alternative is acceptable.
- Q. Should the Commission adopt Southern Bell's recommended separation of services into basic and non-basic categories?

A. To a limited extent, Southern Bell's proposal is consistent with the efforts of many telephone companies and state regulators to allow greater flexibility in the pricing of services subject to competition. I support this trend, provided that the competition is real. I am unpersuaded that the list offered as Exhibit No. 2 to Mr. Lombardo's testimony accurately separates the services that are competitive from the services that are not competitive.

7 For example, Mr. Lombardo includes Direct Inward Dialing as a 8 non-basic service. Under his proposal, Southern Bell could increase the rates for 9 this service by as much as 20 percent annually. This designation presumes that 10 Direct Inward Dial is not a "basic" requirement of customers who operate PBX 11 systems. In fact, Direct Inward Dial is critical to the efficient use of most PBX 12 systems. PBX systems are direct competitors to Southern Bell's ESSX services. 13 ESSX provides Direct Inward Dial as a basic component of the service. Customers 14 considering the alternative of PBX systems must buy Direct Inward Dial (and Line 15 Hunting) separately from their PBX trunks. If Southern Bell is permitted upward 16 pricing flexibility for DID service, it is then positioned to price PBX systems out of 17 competition with ESSX service. Thus, it is not only inappropriate to classify DID 18 as non-basic, but that classification would allow Southern Bell to manipulate rates 19 in a highly anti-competitive fashion.

Q. What alternative classifications of services can you suggest?

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A. Many states, e.g., California, Colorado, have adopted a three-tiered classification for services. The first tier are "actually competitive" services, such as the intercom function of Centrex and the numerous central office features that, alternatively, customers can purchase as features in their own customer premise equipment. They also include services sold through competitively bid or negotiated contracts. The second category is potentially competitive services, that is, services that face some competition but over which the telephone company retains a

1	significant pricing power. Notable among these services are private lines and
2	special access services. Finally, there is the residual of non-competitive services,
3	which include all services associated with the basic functions of connecting
4	subscribers with the public switched network and switching their calls on that
5	network.
6	Q. Do you agree with Southern Bell's proposal for freedom to increase
7	basic service rates by 5 percent and non-basic service rates by 20 percent?
8	A. No. Such freedom represents virtual deregulation of Southern
9	Bell's rates. It would allow the Company to manipulate its rates almost at will.
10	Q. What pricing flexibility do you believe should be allowed to
11	Southern Bell?
12	A. As noted, I recommend that the Commission separate services into
13	three, rather than two, categories. The fully competitive services can be virtually
14	deregulated, but for the sake of rate continuity, I would impose the Company's
15	suggested 20 percent increase limit on the upside and, on the downside, a
16	requirement that the Company demonstrate that revenues from any service
17	experiencing a rate reduction recover their long run incremental costs. This
18	constraint is necessary to ensure against cross-subsidy of competitive services by
19	monopoly ratepayers.
20	The only flexibility allowed for the second category of potentially
21	competitive services should be in the downward direction. That is, the Company
22	may reduce rates for these services but it may not increase them except with the
23	explicit approval of the Commission. As with the fully competitive category, the
24	Company should demonstrate that any reduced rates at least recover the long run
25	incremental cost of the service provided.

1	rinally, the non-competitive category should be regulated as at
2	present. The Company may neither increase nor decrease these rates without
3	explicit approval from the Commission.
4	Q. How should total revenue changes that result from the incentive plan
5	be implemented?
6	A. Under the Company's proposed modification of the incentive plan,
7.	there would be two sources of total revenue changes, those that result from the
8	movement of the price regulation index and those that result from the constraints of
9	the sharing bands. I recommend that these changes be treated in the same manner
10	and at the same time. By March 31 of each year, the Company should submit a
11	report showing the change in the PRI and its rate of return during the previous year.
12	If either the PRI or the rate of return sharing bands trigger a change in the overall
13	level of revenue, the Company would be obliged to increase or decrease its prices.
14	This report and the supporting calculations would identify the amount of the rate
15	change.
16	The distribution of the revenue change is an altogether different
17	matter. The Company proposes that ratepayer sharing amounts be distributed as
18	one-time credits on ratepayers' bills. I regard this proposal as unacceptable because
19	it leaves in place rates that evidently generate excess earnings to the Company. It
20	also does nothing to rationalize the Company's rate structure, something that should
21	be an ongoing process.
22	One alternative might be the California surcredit or surcharge
23	procedure. This option at least has the advantage of providing permanent rate relief
24	to ratepayers in the event of overearnings or a reduction in the PRI, or permanent
25	rate relief to the Company in the event of a earnings deficiency or an increase in the
26	PRI.

1	The best alternative is the procedure that was recommended by
2	Southern Bell's sister company, South Central Bell, to each of the regulatory
3	commissions in its service territory. This procedure decouples the distribution of
4	the total revenue changes from the calculation of those changes. In a separate
5	inquiry, the Commission establishes a prioritized list of rate reductions and,
6	alternatively, rate increases. For example, if there is to be a rate reduction, the
7	Commission might designate the first million dollars to reductions in, say,
8	intraLATA toll rates, the second million dollars to access charges, and the third
9	million dollars to PBX trunks and Network Access Registers. Similarly, there
10	would be another prioritized list for rate increases setting forth, in order, the dollar
11	amount to be recovered from services that might require additional revenue,
12	principally because they are provided below cost.
13	This procedure has been implemented in at least three states,
14	Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. Attachment D to this testimony contains the
15	lists that were attached to the initial plans approved by the Commissions in those
16	states for South Central Bell.
17	I recommend this procedure because rate structure changes are
18	highly contentious and controversial. If the revenue adjustments must await a
19	determination of their distribution as rate changes, then they are likely to be delayed
20	while various parties dispute their competing rate adjustment agendas. The result
21	would be a reintroduction of regulatory lag into a plan that, among its justifications
22	should be the reduction of regulatory lag.
23	Q. Southern Bell's final recommendation is that the plan be adopted in
24	perpetuity, but that it be reviewed every four years. Do you agree with this
25	proposal?
26	A. Yes, I agree with this proposal as far as it goes. I believe, however
27	that there should be a trigger mechanism to initiate a reconsideration of the rate of

- 1 return bands. That trigger mechanism, which would be tied to an index of the
- 2 interest rates, is necessary to protect both ratepayers and the Company from the
- 3 effect of fluctuations in the cost of capital.

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separations factor changes.

- 4 Q. What specific index of interest rates do you recommend to trigger 5 for the reconsideration of the sharing bands?
- 6 I recommend that the yields on 10-year Treasury bonds be used as a 7 trigger for the Commission's reconsideration of the rate of return bands. If those 8 yields change by more than 150 basis points (1.5 percentage points) since the 9 sharing bands were last determined, the Commission should initiate an investigation to determine whether there should be an adjustment in the sharing bands. In this 10 11 manner, if capital costs fall, ratepayers are protected from having to pay rates that 12 generate excess earnings to the Company. Conversely, if capital costs increase, the Company is protected from the requirement to refund to ratepayers earnings that are
- 15 Could you please summarize your recommendations? Q.

necessary to maintain its credit and attract capital.

Yes. First, I recommend that the Commission determine the 16 A. Company's current cost of capital and, if appropriate, recalibrate the Company's 17 rates to generate that cost of capital. Parallel to this recalibration would be a 18 resetting of the sharing bands that were established when the initial incentive 19 regulation plan was approved in 1988. Second, I recommend that the Commission 20 accept the Company's proposal for a price regulation index to govern the 21 Company's overall revenue recovery. I would accept the Company's proposal that 22 it consist of the GNP price index less a productivity offset adjusted for exogenous 23 factors. The Commission may wish to consider a productivity offset slightly 24 greater than the Company proposes, possibly 4.5 or 5.0 percent. Additionally, the 25

exogenous factors should exclude depreciation rate adjustments and should include

1	I recommend that the Commission adjust i	rates as indicated either by
2	the PRI or the sharing mechanism each year based on a pr	redetermined, prioritized
3	list of rate increases and, alternatively, decreases that have	e been established in a
4	separate inquiry decoupled from the rate adjustment mech	nanism.
5	Finally, I recommend that the Commission	n reconsider the sharing
6	bands whenever the yields on 10-year Treasury bonds va	ry by more than 150 basis
7	points from their level at the time the sharing bands were	last established.
8	Q. Does this conclude your testimony?	
9	A. Yes. It does.	
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CHARLES W. KING

Mr. King is President of Snavely, King & Associates, Inc. His consulting experience has related primarily to the economics of electric and communications utilities and of transportation. He has appeared before Congressional committees, Federal regulatory commissions, and numerous state regulatory agencies as an expert witness on these matters.

Prior to the establishment of Snavely, King & Associates, Mr. King was with EBS Management Consultants, Incorporated, then a subsidiary of Ebasco Industries. For about a year he was Director of the Economic Development Department, and prior to that he held the title of Principal Consultant. He first entered the consulting field in 1962 with W.B. Saunders & Company, a transportation consulting firm. Prior to entering the consulting field, he was an Analytical Statistician for the Office of Statistical Standards in the U.S. Bureau of the Budget. In that position, he was responsible for the review of all Federal statistical programs dealing with transportation.

Mr. King's work has focused primarily on issues of costs, pricing and rate structures of regulated utilities. In the area of electric utilities, Mr. King has submitted testimony on behalf of Consumer Congress of Virginia, the People's Counsels of Maryland and the District of Columbia, the Rate Counsel of New Jersey, and the Consumer Counsel of Connecticut in connection with rate

increase applications of major electric utilities before those states' public utilities commissions. On behalf of various consumer interests, he has appeared before regulatory or legislative bodies of more than 20 states to testify on the general subject of electric rate design. He has also testified before both House and Senate Committees in connection with energy legislation pending before the U.S. Congress.

In the area of telecommunications, Mr. King directed a threeyear series of studies on behalf of the Canadian Transport Commission to develop appropriate costing and ratemaking principles to govern the regulation of the telecommunications utilities under that Commission's jurisdiction. He has also submitted testimony in with general rate increase applications telecommunications carriers before the regulatory commissions of He has submitted testimony in numerous over a dozen states. Federal Communications Commission proceedings on behalf of user parties of various common carrier telecommunications services. This testimony dealt extensively with issues of rate structure and the role of costs and demand in ratemaking for individual services.

Finally, in the area of transportation, Mr. King submitted testimony on the relationship of rail rate increases to national energy and anti-inflation policies in several proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was principal investigator in the Canadian Transport Commission's inquiry into the costing

principles and procedures for purposes of rail subsidies and rate regulation. He has submitted testimony on three occasions before the Federal Maritime Commission and once before the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the State of Hawaii in connection with general rate increase applications by the shipping companies which provide marine service between Hawaii and the West Coast.

Mr. King holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Washington & Lee University and a Master of Arts degree in government economic policy from The George Washington University.

CHARLES W. KING Bnavely, King & Associates, Inc. 1220 L. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 371-1111

Appearances before State Repulatory Agencies

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State	Client	Case		Date of Cross-examination
		Case No.	Utility	
AK	Exxon USA	P-89-1,2	Trans Alaska Pipeline Syst.	October 18, 1998
ĄZ	Arizona Corporation Commissison Arizona Retailers Association	U-1345-I U-1345-II	Arizona Public Bervice Co. Arizona Public Service Co.	December 16, 1980 January 15, 1981
CA	California Retailers Association California Retailers Association California Retailers Association California Retailers & California Manufacturers California Retailers Association	57666 57692 59351 59351 61138	Pacific Bas & Electric Co. Bouthern California Edison Pacific Bas & Electric Co. Southern California Edison Bouthern California Edison	March 6, 1978 April 25, 1978 June 12, 1981 May 20, 1982 May 26, 1982
co	U.S. Department of Defense J.C. Penney Company U.S. Department of Defense	IAB 1100 5693 IAB 1339 IAB 1546 C. Council C. Council C. Council	Colorado Springs DPU (Elec) All Electric Utilities Colorado Springs DPU (Gas) Colorado Springs DPU (Gas) Colorado Springs DPU (Gas) Colorado Springs DPU (Elec) Colorado Springs DPU (Elec) Colorado Springs DPU (Elec) Colorado Springs DPU (Elec)	June 14, 1977 March 8, 1978 October 18, 1979 February 9, 1982 September 38, 198- June 6, 1985 May 19, 1986 June 30, 1987
СТ	Retail Merchants Association Division of Consumer Counsel Public Utilities Control Authority Division of Consumer Counsel Division of Consumer Counsel Division of Consumer Counsel Division of Consumer Counsel Coalition of Hotels, Alloy & Retailers Coalition of Hotels, Alloy & Retailers	76-0204 76-0604,5 78-0303 80-0403,4 81-0413 81-0602,4 82-0701 85-10-22 87-07-01	Various Electric Utilities CL&P and HELCO Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. CL&P and HELCO United Illuminating Company CL&P and HELCO CL&P CL&P CL&P	July 22, 1976 November 10, 1977 (none) August 11, 1980 July 20, 1981 October 5, 1981 Beptember 28, 198 (none) April 25, 1988
	D.C. People's Counsel D.C. People's Counsel D.C. People's Counsel	. 685 715 725	Potomac Electric Power Co. Potomac Electric Power Co. Potomac Electric Power Co.	March 6, 1978 (none) April 4, 1980

Date of Cross-examination

Case No.

Electric, Gas, Water Utility Cases

State

Client

Case

Utility

CHARLES W. KING ARRecences before State Regulatory Amendies

	Electric, Bas, Water Utility Cases			
State	Client	Case		Date of Cross-examination
		Case No.	Utility	
KS	J.C. Penney Company	115, 379U	All Kansas Utilities	January 22, 1981
KY	Seven Kentucky Retailers	7310	Louisville Gas & Elect. Co.	April 25, 1979
······································	Maryland People's Counsel Maryland People's Counsel	6977 6814	Hash. Gas & Light Company	September 17, 197
	Maryland People's Counsel	6807	Potomac Electric Power Co.	8
	Maryland People's Counsel	6882	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	September 1, 1977 (none)
	Maryland People's Counsel	6965	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	September 25, 197
	Maryland People's Counsel	7870	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	December 20, 1976
	Maryland People's Counsel	7149	Potomac Electric Power Co.	April 18, 1978
	Maryland People's Counsel	7163	All Electric Utilities	January 17, 1979
MD	Maryland People's Counsel Retail Merchants of Baltimore	7236 7397	Delmarva Power & Light	October 23, 1976
MU	Maryland People's Counsel	7427	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. Delmarva Power & Light	June 28, 1988
	Maryland People's Counsel	7574	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	September 8, 1980 December 2, 1981
	Maryland People's Counsel	7597	Potomac Electric Power Co.	February 18, 1988
	Organization for Consumer Justice	7694	Potomac Edison Company	April 20, 1982
	Maryland People's Counsel	7588	Baltisore Gas & Electric Co.	October 19, 1982
	Maryland People's Counsel Retail Merchants of Baltimore	7663 7685	Potomac Electric Power Co. Baltimore Gas 4 Electric Co.	November 28, 1988
	Genstar Stone Products, et al.	7878	Potomac Edison Company	April 12, 1983 December 9, 1985
	Industrial Intervenors Maryland Industrial Group	7878 7973	Potomac Editon Company Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	June 28/July 1986 March 4, 1987
···	Coalition of Municipalities	20279	Western Mass. Electric	March 19, 1988
	Coalition of Municipalities	557/558	Western Mass. Electric	May 14, 1961
MA	Coalition of Municipalities	957	Western Mass. Electric	March 9, 1982
	Coalition of Municipalities Coalition of Municipalities	1300 85-270	Western Mass. Electric Western Mass. Electric	January 1983 March 26, 1986
MN	Minnesota Retail Federation	E002/ 6R-77-611	Northern States Power	1979
MO	Missouri Retailers Association	EQ-78-161	Kan. City Power & Light Co.	February 19, 198
NH	Business & Industry Assoc. of N.H. Business & Industry Assoc. of N.H.	79-167-11 80-260	Public Service of N.H.	February 6, 1981
	I RUSIOSEE & INGUSTRY RESOC. OF N.H.	. 44-264	Public Service of N.H.	February 5, 1981

CHARLES W. KING Appearances before State Regulatory Agencies

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State	Electric, Bas, Water Utility Cases			Date of	
3726	Client	Case		Cross-examination	
		Case No.	Utility		
LN	Dept. of Public Advocate Dept. of Public Advocate N.J. Retail Merchants Association Department of Public Advocate Resorts International Hotel, Inc. Dept. of Public Advocate Dept. of Public Advocate Dover Township Fire Chiefs	761-8 7911-951 803-151 815-459 6011-827 822-116 355-87 88-080967	Public Serv. Electric & Gas Atlantic City Electric Co. All New Jersey Utilities N.J. Natural Gas Company Atlantic City Sewerage Co. Atlantic City Electric Co. Elizabethtown Gas Tom's River Water Company	January 18, 1977 April 21, 1980 March 31, 1981 (none) (none) August 11, 1982 Juna 9, 1987 February 22, 1989	
NC	North Carolina Merchants Assoc.	E-100	All Electric Utilities	December 18, 1975	
NY	N.Y. Council of Retail Merchants Metropolitan N.Y. Retail Council Metropolitan N.Y. Retail Council N.Y. Metro. Transit Authority	26896 27829 27136 27353	All Electric Utilities Consolidated Edison Co. Long Island Lighting Co. Consolidated Edison Co.	February 3, 1976 (none) July 1, 1977 Beptember 5, 1989	
ОН	Ohio Council of Retail Merchants. Ohio Council of Retail Merchants	88-178-EL 83-1529-EL	Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Cincinnati Gas & Electric	(none) February 15, 1992	
PA	Pennsylvania fletail Association Southeastern Pa. Transp. Authority Eastern Penn Energy Users Group Eastern Penn Energy Association Penn Business Utility User Group	76-PRMD-7 R-811626 R-822169 R-842651 R-850152	All Electric Utilities Philadelphia Electric Co. Penn. Power & Light Co. Penn. Power & Light Co. Philadelphia Electric Co.	September 7, 1977 December 11, 1981 March /April 1983 December 3, 1984 February 19, 1986	
тx	Houston Retailers Association Houston Retailers Association Cities for Fair Utility Rates	5779 6765 8425/8431	Houston Lighting & Power Co. Houston Lighting & Power Co. Houston Lighting & Power Co.	October 19, 1984 September 23, 198 April 25, 1989	
VA	Consumer Congress of Virginia Consumer Congress of Virginia Va. Business Committee on Energy Virginia Pipe Trades Council	19426 19969 PUE 7988612 PUE 8988651	Virginia Electric Power Co. Virginia Electric Power Co. Virginia Electric Power Co. Old Dominion Elec. Corp & Virginia Electric Power Co.	July 1975 September 19, 19 February 25, 198 October 31, 1989	
WI	Wisconsin Merchants Federation	6630-ER-2	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	May 15, 1978	

CHARLES W. KING Appearances before State Requistory Agencies

		Telecommunications Cases			
	State	Client		Cate	Date of Cross-examination
			Case No.	Utility	
	AZ	Arizona Burgiar & Fire Alars Assn.	9981-E- 1051-80-64	Mountain States Telephone	(none)
		Federal Executive Agencies	E-1951- 88-146	Mountain States Telephone	(none)
		Western Burglar & Fire Alars Assn.	59849	Pac. Telephone & Telegraph	Manch 25 1881
- 1		Western Burglar & Fire Alars Assn.	59849cont.	Pac. Telephone & Telegraph	March 25, 1981 June 23, 1982
H		Western Burgiar & Fire Alara Assn.	883-01-22	Pac. Telephone & Telegraph	June 29, 1983
- 1		Western Burglar & Fire Alara Assn.	A83-02-02	General Telephone of Calif.	January 17, 1984
- 1	CA	Western Burglar & Fire Alarm Assn.	A82-11-07	Pacific Bell Telephone Co.	Jan. 18, Oct. 31,
1		Western Burglar & Fire Alara Assn.	A85-01-034	Pacific Bell Telephone Co.	Nov. 28, 1984 June 4, 1985, Oct. 8, 1986
- 1		Western Burglar & Fire Alars Assn.	A87-01-02	General Telephone of Calif.	Octaber 22, 1987
١		Western Burglar & Fire Alara Assn.	A88-07- 017019	Pac. Bell Tel. & GTE of CA.	Jan. 23, 1989
		California Gellular Resellers Assn.	I.88-11-040	All Cellular Carriers	August 11, 1989
	co	U.S. Department of Defense U.S. Department of Defense U.S. Department of Defense U.S. Department of Defense Colorado Municipal League U.S. Department of Defense	IAB 717 IAB 1700 Appl. IAB 1766 Appl 36883 IABB9I-082T 905-544T 90A-665T 92M-039T	Mountain Bell Telephone Co. U.S. West Communications	1978 (neme) Beptember 18, 1986 November 28, 1988 December 13, 1988 February 21, 1998 July 17, 1991 October 83, 1991 February 24, 25, 1992
	СТ	Connecticut Consumer Counsel CT Cellular Reseilers Assn.	77 0 526 89-12- 0 5	Bouthern New England Tel Co. Southern New England Tel Co.	Navember 18, 1977 (Pending)
	pc	D.C. People's Counsel D.C. People's Counsel General Services Administration General Services Administration General Services Administration	729 798 827 854 850	Chesapeake & Potesac Tel. Co Chesapeake & Potesac Tel. Co Chesapeake & Potesac Tel. Co Chesapeake & Potesac Tel. Co Chesapeake & Potesac Tel. Co	
	DE	Public Bervice Commission Federal Executive Agencies Public Service Commission	Depr. Repre 86-20 Depr. Repre	Diamond State Telephone Co. Diamond State Telephone Co. Diamond State Telephone Co.	April I, 1985 July 31, 1987 March 8, 1988

CHARLES W. KING Aggerances before State Regulatory Agencies

	Telecommunications Cases			
State	Client	Case		Date of Cross-examination
		Case No.	Utility	.
FL	GTE Sprint Communications Co.	720536-TP	All Telephone Companies	September 12, 1983
	Office of Public Counsel	Depr. Repre	Southern Bell	July 30, 1986
	Federal Executive Agencies	880069-TL	Southern Bell	July 21, 1988
	Federal Executive Agencies	880069-TL	Southern Bell	November 30, 1990
	Federal Executive Agencies	880069-TL	Southern Bell	February 11, 1992
6A	Georgia Attorney General	3893~U	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	January 8, 1998
	Federal Executive Agencies	3905~U	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	June 12, 1990
	Federal Executive Agencies	3987~U	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	February 13, 1992
НА	Hawaii Public Utility Coesission	1871	Hawailan Teléphone Company	July 8, 1971
	Four Hawaii Counties	4388	Hawailan Telephone Company	December 15, 1983
10	U.S. Department of Energy	U-1 000 -63	Mountain Bell Telephone Co.	May 16, 1983
	U.S. Department of Energy	U-1000-70	Mountain Bell Telephone Co.	March 6, 1984
1L	Illineis Alara Companies	79-0143	Illinois Bell Telephone	September 26, 1979
	Attorney General of Illineis	81-0478	Illinois Bell Telephone	December 28, 1981
	STE Sprint Communications Co.	83-0142	All Telephone Companies	August 4, 1983
	Federal Executive Agencies	89-0033	Illinois Bell Telephone	June 12, 1989
KS	State Corporation Commission	Depr. Repr.	Sauthwestern Bell	May 12-14, 1986
	Federal Executive Agencies	166, 856-U	Sauthwestern Bell	November 7, 1989
MD	Maryland People's Counsel Maryland People's Counsel Maryland People's Counsel Maryland People's Counsel Federal Executive Agencies Federal Executive Agencies Federal Executive Agencies	6813 6881 7025 7467 7851 8196 8274	CAP Telephone Company	1975 December 17, 1975 March 15, 1975 October 20, 1981 March 20, 1985 May 9, 1988 August 2, 1990
MI	Michigan Attorney General	U-8911	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.	November 7, 1988
	Michigan Attorney General	U-9553	ATAT Communications of MI	December 4, 1998
MN	GYE Sprint Communications Co. U.S. Department of Defense	83-192-HC 87-921-BC	All Telephone Companies Northwest Bail Telephone Co.	August 5, 1983

CHARLES W. KING Appearances before State Regulatory Agencies

	Teleconsun	ications Cases		
State	Client		Date of Cross-examination	
		Case No.	Utility	
МО	GTE Sprint Communications Co. Federal Executive Agencies Federal Executive Agencies	TR83-253 TC-89-14 TO-89-56	Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. Southwestern Bell Tel. Co.	Beptember 23, 1983 (none) Navesber 7, 1998
MS	Federal Executive Agencies	U-5453	South Central Bell Tel. Co.	May 15, 1990
NJ	Department of Public Advocate Department of Public Advocate Department of Public Advocate Department of Public Advocate	Depr. Repr. 815-458 Depr. Repr. Depr. Repr.	N.J. Bell Telephone Company N.J. Bell Telephone Company N.J. Bell Telephone Company N.J. Bell Telephone Company	March 1979 October 15, 1981 March 1982 February 1985
NM	New Mexico Corporation Commission New Mexico Corporation Commission	1938 86-151-TC	Mauntain Bell Telephone Co. General Tel. of Southwest	November 14, 1983 February 5, 1987
NY	Heises Protection, Inc. Holses Protection, Inc. 5 Alara Companies BTE Sprint Communications Co.	27359 27469 27719 28425	New York Telephone Company New York Telephone Company New York Telephone Company All Telephone Companies	October 17, 1978 May 17, 1979 July 24, 1980 July 8, 1983
PA	City of Philadelphia	R-832316	Pennsylvania Bell Telephone	September 20, 198
SC	Office of Consumer Advocate	Depr. Repr. 86-511-C 86-541-C Depr. Repr. 89-180-C	Bouthern Beil Southern Bell Beneral Telephone of South Southern Bell ALLTEL of South Carolina	July 1, 1986 December 11, 1986 April 8, 1987 July 10, 1989 Beptember 26, 198
ТX	U.S. Department of Defense	8585/8218	Southwestern Bell Tel. Co.	(None)
VA	U.S. Dept. of Defense/GSA, et al. Federal Executive Agencies	19696 PUC 898814	C&P Telephone Company All Telephone Companies	October 6, 1976 February 13, 1989
VI	V.I. Department of Concerce V.I. Public Service Consission	2 95 341	Virgin Islands Tal. Co. Virgin Islands Tal. Co.	April 29, 1980 December 7, 1990

CHARLES W. KING Appearances before State Regulatory Agencies

	Telecassun			
State	Client		Date of Cross-examination	
		Case No.	Utility	
ИА	U.S. Department of Defense U.S. Department of Defense U.S. Department of Defense U.S. Department of Defense	U-72-39 U-87-796-T U-88-20524 U-89-2698-F	Pacific Northwest Bell Pacific Northwest Bell Pacific Northwest Bell US West Communications	1973 December 20, 1983 November 8, 1988 November 28, 1989
MI	GTE Sprint	6720-TR-38	All Telephone Coepanies	October 20, 1983

CHARLES W. KING Appearances before Federal Regulatory Apendies

	Federal C	ommunications Commission	
Client	Docket	Subject	Date of Cross-examination
Department of Defense	16029	Commat Rate of Return	1973
Airline Parties Airline Parties	18158 18528	Bell System Rates TELPAK	July 22, 1968 Mar. 28, Oct. 15,
National Data Corporation	19989	HATS	1971, Feb. 22, 197
Press Hire Services	19919	Private Line Rates	Nene
Aeronautical Radio	20614	Private Line Rates	October 5, 1978
Department of Defense	20690	1.544 Mbps Service	January 30, 1979
State of Hawaii	21263	Interstate Separations	February 7, 1979
International Record Carriers	CC78-97	Telex/TWX Rates	March 6, 1988
ITT World Communications	CC84-633	Rate of Return	None
Aeronautical Radio	CC78-72	Access Line Charges	None
Ind. Data Coo. Mfg. Assn.	CCA4~8 00 CCA5-26	Rate of Return	None
Tyenet, Inc.	LLD3-26 ENF84-22	ATAT Accounting Plan Packet Switching Costs	None None
Fauquier League for	5 6 -388	Va. Electric Power Co.	1976
Environmental Protection	50-329	ate Commission	
	,	era commission	
Assoc. Third Class Mail Users	A71-1	Rates	1970
Dow Jones & Company	R71−1 R72−1	Rates Rates	1978
Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company	R71-1 R72-1 R74-1	Rates Rates Rates	1978
Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company	R71-1 R72-1 R74-1 HC76-2	Rates Rates Rates Rate Structure	1978 Beptember 13, 1974 January 6, 1978
Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company	R71-1 R72-1 R74-1 HC76-2 HC79-3	Rates Rates Rates Rate Structure Rate Structure	1978 Beptember 13, 1974 January 6, 1978 Beptember 18, 1979
Dow Jones & Company	R71-1 R72-1 R74-1 HC76-2 HC79-3 R86-1	Rates Rates Rates Rate Structure Rate Structure Rates	1978 Beptember 13, 1974 January 6, 1978 Beptember 18, 1979 November 25, 1980
Dow Jones & Company Harshawsky & Company	R71-1 R72-1 R74-1 MC74-2 MC79-3 R80-1 C82-1	Rates Rates Rates Rate Structure Rate Structure Rates	1978 Beptember 13, 1974 January 6, 1978 Beptember 12, 1979 November 25, 1980 None
Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Harshawsky & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company	R71-1 R72-1 R74-1 HC76-2 HC79-3 R86-1	Rates Rates Rates Rates Rate Structure Rate Structure Rates Rate Structure Postal Coats	1978 Beptember 13, 1974 January 6, 1978 Beptember 18, 1979 November 25, 1980 None June 14, 1984
Dow Jones & Company Harshawsky & Company	R71-1 R72-1 R74-1 HC76-2 HC79-3 R80-1 C82-1 R84-1	Rates Rates Rates Rate Structure Rate Structure Rates Rate Structure Postal Costs Rate Structure	1978 Beptember 13, 1974 January 6, 1978 Beptember 18, 1979 November 25, 1980 None June 14, 1984 November 2, 1987
Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Harshawsky & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company Dow Jones & Company	R71-1 R72-1 R74-1 MC76-2 MC79-3 R80-1 C82-1 R84-1 R87-1	Rates Rates Rates Rates Rate Structure Rate Structure Rates Rate Structure Postal Coats	1978 Beptember 13, 1974 January 6, 1978 Beptember 18, 1979 November 25, 1980 None June 14, 1984

CHARLES W. KING Bonsarances before Federal Regulatory Agencies

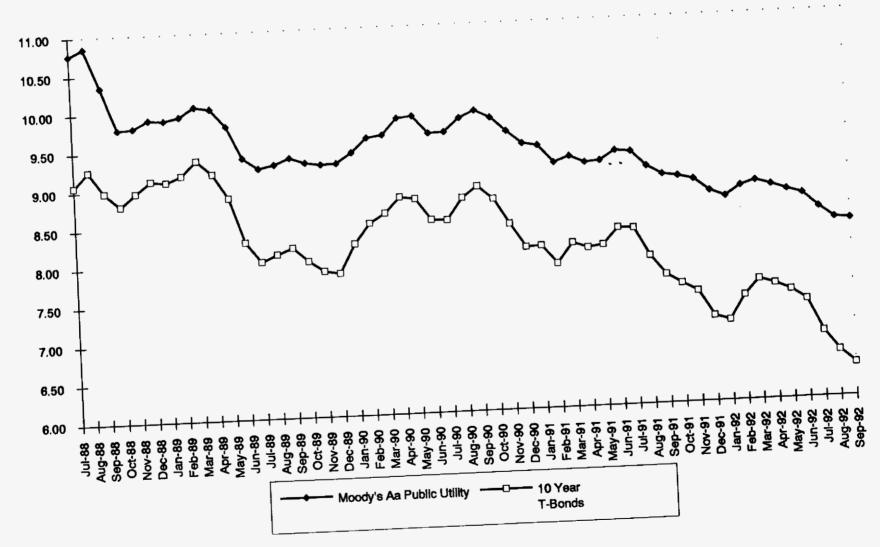
•	U. 8.	Congress	
Client	Docket	Bubject	Date of Cross-examination
House/Benat ational Retail Merchants Hearings Association		Electric Rate Refore Legislation	1976, 1977 & 1979
——————————————————————————————————————	Federal Ma	aritime Commission	·L
State of Hawaii Foss Alaska Line Palmetto Shipping and Stevadoring	71-18 79-54 85-20	Ocean Shipping Rates Barge Rate Increase Vessel Charge Liability	October 1971 July 1979 October 27, 1986
	Interstat	te Commerce Commission	-
Western Coal Traffic League Western Coal Traffic League Western Coal Traffic League Arkansas Power & Light Co. Central Illinois Light Co.	Ex Parte 349 Ex Parte 357 Ex Parte 375 (8ub 1) 37276 37450	A.R. Rate Increase A.R. Rate Increase R.A. Rate Increase Cost of Capital Cost of Capital	May 1976 October 1978 June 1980 (none) March 10, 1981
Hestern Coal Traffic League	Ex Parte 347	Costing Methods	(nane)
	Civil Aer	onautics Board	
Thomas Cook, Inc.	36595	Air Fare Deregulation	(none)
	Copyright	Royalty Tribunal	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Public Broadcasting Service	88-2-86CD	Television Valuation	(none)

CHARLES W. KING Appearances before Federal Repulatory Agencies

- 4

	Federal Enery Reg	ulatory Commission	
Exxon USA	OR89-2-000	Pipeline Quality Bank	October 18, 1990
	Canadian	Transport Commission	
	Railway Costing I Telecommunications Cos	nquiry, 1967-1969 ting Inquiry, 1972-1975	

Bond Yields



Sources:

Moody's Bond Record, September 1992, p. 82 Economic Report of the President, February 1992, Table B69 Economic Indicators, September 1992

	Moody's	
Month	Aa Public	10 Year
End	Utility	T-Bonds
Jul-88	10.76	9.06
Aug-88		9.26
Sep-88		8.98
Oct-88		8.80
Nov-88	9.80	8.96
Dec-88	9.90	9.11
Jan-89	9.89	9.09
Feb-89	9.93	9.17
Mar-89	10.05	9.36
Apr-89	10.02	9.18
May-89	9.79	8.86
Jun-89		8.28
Jul-89		8.02
Aug-89		8.11
Sep-89		8.19
Oct-89		8.01
Nov-89		7.87
Dec-89		7.84
Jan-90		8.21
Feb-90	9.57	8.47
Mar-90	9.60	8.59
Apr-90	9.81	8.79
May-90	9.83	8.76
Jun-90	9.60	8.48
Jul-90	9.61	8.47
Aug-90	9.78	8.75
Sep-90	9.87	8.89
Oct-90	9.77	8.72
Nov-90	9.59	8.39
Dec-90		8.08
Jan-91	9.39	8.09
Feb-91	9.16	7.85
Mar-91	9.23	8.11
Apr-91	9.14	8.04
May-91		8.07
Jun-91		8.28
Jul-91	9.26	8.27
Aug-91	9.06	7.90
Sep-91	8.95	7.65
Oct-91	8.92	7.53
Nov-91	8.87	7.42
Dec-91	8.71	7.09
Jan-92	8.63	7.03
Feb-92	8.76	7.34
Mar-92	8.82	7.54
Apr-92	8.76	7.48
May-92	8.69	7.39
Jun-92	1	7.26
Jul-92		6.84
Aug-92		6.59
Sep-92		6.42
COP-02	J.EU	₩ . ¬£

SOUTH CENTRAL BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY ALABAMA RATE STABILIZATION AND EQUALIZATION PLAN

SECTION 4
Fifth Revised Page 2
Cancelling Fourth Revised Page 2

ISSUED: October 24, 1991 BY: President - Alabama

Birmingham, AL

EFFECTIVE: December 31, 1991

APSC Docket 22178 Order dated 12-11-91

4.2 RATE DECREASES

SCHEDULE 1

Effective for Points of Test 12-31-91 and after

Priority	Service	Frequency	Minimum*	<u>Maximum*</u>	Notes
1	Basic Exchange- Residence	No Limit	\$.05 Per Mo.	\$3.5M	(c)
2	Grouping	No limit	None	\$1.5M	Introduce 20% discount for ACS
3	Toll	No Limit	None	\$3.0M	Eliminate priority after \$3.0M achieved
4	Toll/ Switched Access	No Limit	None	\$6.0M	l to 1 Toll/ Switched Ratio Restructure WATS Saver
5	TouchTone	No Limit	\$.05 Res. .10 Bus.	\$5.0M	Limit Decrease to \$.25 Res. and \$.50 Bus.
6	Service Charges	No Limit	\$1.0M	\$1.0M	Do not reduce elements below current cost (C)

The first reduction during the effective period of this schedule will begin at priority one and continue to each succeeding priority until the total required adjustment amount is reached. Each subsequent reduction will begin at the point in a priority where the total required previous adjustment was reached and continue through the remaining priorities then return to number one and continue in order if necessary until the required adjustment total is reached.

*NOTE: Minimum and maximum revenue values may vary due to changes in volume.

ALABAMA

SOUTH CENTRAL BELL RATE STABILIZATION
TELEPHONE COMPANY AND EQUALIZATION PLAN

SECTION 4 Fourth Revised Page 3 Cancelling Third Page 3

ISSUED: October 24, 1991 BY: President - Alabama

EFFECTIVE: December 31, 1991 APSC Docket 22178

Birmingham, AL

Order dated 12-11-91

4.2 RATE INCREASES

SCHEDULE 2 Effective for Points of Test 12-31-91 and after

Priority	Service	Frequency	Minimum*	Maximum*	<u>Notes</u>	
1	Directory Listings	Once during plan,	1.0M	\$1.0M	10% increase	(c)
2	Coin Phone Service	Once during plan	\$1.0M	\$1.0M	Time Limit	
3	Local Operator	Once during plan	\$0.50M	\$0.50M	Increase to MTS levels.	
4	Custom Calling Service	Once during during	None	\$3.0M	Increase \$.50 per month	
5	Toll	Once during plan	None	\$2.5M	Reduce Rate Period discounts	
6	Basic Exchange	Residual			2/1 Business/ residence ratio	(C)

*NOTE: Minimum and maximum revenue values may vary due to changes in volume.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 90-256, PHASE II, DATED 1/23/92

The following schedule of rate reduction priorities is prescribed for the customers in the area served by South Central Bell Telephone Company and other common carriers concurring in any affected tariff. All other rates and charges not specifically mentioned herein shall remain the same as those in effect under authority of this Commission prior to the effective date of this Order.

Rate Reduction Priorities

1. IntraLATA toll rates shall be reduced a total of \$2,860,000 and access charges in the form of non-traffic sensitive revenue requirement shall be reduced a total of \$10,663,000 at a ratio of 0.27:1 at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.

=

- 2. Zone charges shall be reduced a total of \$4,628,000 or the amount necessary to eliminate rate differentials for party line service by reducing zone charges for 1-party service to 2-party levels, except zone 1 1-party charges, at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 3. Zone charges shall be reduced a total of \$2,288,000 or the amount necessary to consolidate zones 4 and 5 into zone 3 at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 4. Zone charges shall be reduced a total of \$4,973,000 or the amount necessary to reduce all zone charges to \$2.00, except zone 1 2-party charges, at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 5. Zone charges shall be reduced a total of \$5,618,000 or the amount necessary to eliminate zone charges at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 6. Touch tone charges shall be reduced a total of \$9,521,000 or the amount necessary to eliminate residence touch tone charges at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.

- 7. Touch tone charges shall be reduced a total of \$5,077,000 or the amount necessary to eliminate business touch tone charges at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 8. Grouping charges shall be reduced a total of \$28,000 of the amount necessary to eliminate residence grouping charges at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 9. Grouping charges shall be reduced a total of \$5,727,000 of the amount necessary to reduce business grouping charges to a statewide flat rate of \$15.00 at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 10. Exchange access line rates shall be reduced in the amount of any residual funds available at each point-of-test after all of the above objectives have been achieved.

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 90-256, PHASE II, DATED 1/23/92

The following schedule of rate increase priorities is prescribed for the customers in the area served by South Central Bell Telephone Company and other common carriers concerning in any affected tariff. All other rates and charges not specifically mentioned herein shall remain the same as those in effect under authority of this Commission prior to the effective date of this Order.

Rate Increase Priorities

- Late payment charges shall be increased a total of \$2,000,000 at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 2. Directory assistance charges shall be increased a total of \$2,000,000 or the amount necessary to eliminate call allowances at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 3. Miscellaneous charges shall be increased a total of \$1,000,000 through across-the-board rate adjustments at each point-of-test until this objective is achieved.
- 4. Exchange access line rates shall be increased in the amount of any residual requirement at each point-of-test after all of the above objectives are achieved.

SOUTH CENTRAL BELL GENERAL SUBSCRIBERS SERVICES Original Page 14
TELEPHONE COMPANY TARIFF

MISSISSIPPI

ISSUED: June 28, 1990

EFFECTIVE: July 1, 1990

BY: Vice President

Jackson, Mississippi

A36. MISSISSIPPI RATE STABILIZATION PLAN

A36.2.6 PREDETERMINED PRIORITY SCHEDULE FOR REVENUE DECREASES

SCHEDULE 4
PAGE 1 OF 2

MISSISSIPPI RATE STABILIZATION PLAN
SOUTH CENTRAL BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY - MISSISSIPPI
PREDETERMINED PRIORITY SCHEDULE FOR MRSP REVENUE DECREASES
(IN MILLIONS)

	SERVICE	REVENUE VALUE*	NOTES
1	Switched Access	\$.5	Eliminate CCLC on closed end of WATS.**
2	MTS Toll Switched Access	1.6	See note 1.
3	Zone Charges	2.8	Establish special zone charges for ACP.
4	MTS Toll Switched Access	1.6	See note 1.
5	Grouping	2.6	Increase discount for ACP customers.
6	MTS Toll Switched Access	1.6	See note 1.
7	Business Service	2.0	Reduce ACP business access line rate.

SOUTH CENTRAL BELL GENERAL SUBSCRIBERS SERVICES Original Page 15 TARIFF TELEPHONE COMPANY

MISSISSIPPI

ISSUED: June 28, 1990 BY: Vice President EFFECTIVE: July 1, 1990

Jackson, Mississippi

A36. MISSISSIPPI RATE STABILIZATION PLAN

A 3	6.2.6 (Cont'd)	:	Schedule 4 Page 2 of 2
8	MTS Toll Switched Access	1.6	See note 1.
9	Area Calling Plan	2.5	Expand ACP to 30 miles.**
10	MTS Toll Switched Access	1.6	See note 1.
11	Grouping	1.5	Reduce multiplier from 55% to 50%.
12	Touchtone	2.0	Reduce monthly rate \$.25
13	MTS Toll Switched Access	1.6	See note 1.
14	Touchtone	.8	Reduce \$.10 per month
15	Exchange Service	Residual	Decreases to be made on a 4 to 1 bus./res. ratio.

NOTE: Minimum toll adjustment is \$.8M. Minimum access adjustment is \$0.2. Reductions to switched access will be made with the floor being at interstate rates.

^{*} Revenue values may vary due to changes in volume.

^{**} This decrease was effective 7-1-90 as part of the initial adjustment.

EFFECTIVE: July 1, 1990

SOUTH CENTRAL BELL GENERAL SUBSCRIBERS SERVICES Original Page 16 TELEPHONE COMPANY TARIFF

MISSISSIPPI

ISSUED: June 28, 1990

BY: Vice President

Jackson, Mississippi

A36. MISSISSIPPI RATE STABILIZATION PLAN

A36.2.7 PREDETERMINED PRIORITY SCHEDULE FOR REVENUE INCREASES SCHEDULE 5

MISSISSIPPI RATE STABILIZATION PLAN SOUTH CENTRAL BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY - MISSISSIPPI PREDETERMINED PRIORITY SCHEDULE FOR MRSP REVENUE INCREASES (IN MILLIONS)

SERVICE	REVENUE VALUE	NOTES
1 Regroup Exchanges	\$2.2	Move exchanges to appropriate rate group.
2 Directory Assistance	.3	Eliminate exemption on coin phones.
3 Directory Assistance	.3	Eliminate exemption on hotel, motel and mobile.
4 Late Payment	2.5	Initiate charge for late payments.
5 Local Operator	.6	Increase towards MTS rate levels and structure.
6 Miscellaneous Services**	. 3	Increase selected items 10% across the board.
7 Custom Calling/Prestige Svc.	3.0	Increase selected items.
8 Exchange***	Residual	Increase to be made on a 2 to 1 bus./res.

Revenue values may vary due to changes in volume.

^{**} Adjustments could be made in such services as directory listings, arrangements for nights, Sundays and Holidays, etc.

^{***} Any increases limited to percent increase in Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) since December 1989. The December 1989 CPI-W was 122.6.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Docket No. 920260-TL

I hereby certify that an original and 15 copies of the forgoing document have been sent to the Commission by Express Mail, and that copies have been sent by First Class U.S. Mail on November 13, 1992, to all parties on the service list.

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Dated at Arlington, VA, this 13th day of November, 1992.

ETER O. NYCE, JR.