

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Request for approval of ) DOCKET NO. 940686-TL  
tariff filing to provide Native ) ORDER NO. PSC-94-1047-FOF-TL  
Mode Local Area Network (LAN) ) ISSUED: August 29, 1994  
Interconnection service by )  
BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, )  
INC. d/b/a SOUTHERN BELL )  
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY )  
(T-94-314 FILED 6/15/94) )

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

J. TERRY DEASON, Chairman  
SUSAN F. CLARK  
DIANE K. KIESLING

ORDER APPROVING TARIFF FILING

BY THE COMMISSION:

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. d/b/a Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company (Southern Bell or Company) filed a tariff on June 15, 1994 to introduce Native Mode LAN Interconnection (NMLI) service. NMLI is a new high-speed fiber optic transport service for the interconnection of customer-owned Local Area Networks (LANs).

NMLI allows for the transport of data at native speed and native protocol. Native speed refers to the originating transmission speed of the data traffic. NMLI allows the user to connect to the network interface without changing the data transmission speed. Native protocol refers to the packet structure that is associated with the LANs. Protocols handle the format and timing of the exchanged information. Native protocol refers to the originating data that the customer wants to transfer. Transport of data at native speed and protocol eliminates the need for the user to reformat data in order to meet the Company's standard transmission characteristics.

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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NMLI service would provide three types of port connections which interconnect the customer's LANs with NMLI service: a Token Ring Port operating at 4 Megabits per second (Mbps), an Ethernet Port operating at 10 Mbps, and a Token Ring Port operating at 16 Mbps. When using NMLI service, a customer may only extend like LANs (i.e., a customer may connect a Token Ring LAN operating at 4 Mbps to another Token Ring LAN operating at 4 Mbps). NMLI service is provided over fiber only. The service provides for local loop fiber transport between the customer's location and the serving wire center.

Southern Bell has proposed that NMLI service will initially be available in certain metropolitan areas. However, the Company asserts that as demand exists, the service would be expanded to other locations. In addition, in locations where NMLI service would not be available, the service could be provided through a special service arrangement. The Company intends to target city, state and federal governments, schools, health care facilities, banks, and manufacturing businesses.

Southern Bell asserts that in an era of migration from centralized applications of mainframe computers to geographically dispersed computing networks, LAN connectivity has become essential. Currently, customers have several options to provide this connectivity, such as using private line type services or customers deploying their own fiber. Southern Bell believes that the primary benefit of the proposed NMLI service is that customers will be provided another choice for this connectivity. The company contends that Cable TV companies and alternative access providers (AAVs) are capable of providing similar services. Provision of NMLI service by Southern Bell provides customers that require data services another choice.

GTE Florida Inc. (GTEFL) and Centel already have tariffs in place that offer similar services. Like NMLI, GTEFL's Multi-Media Data Service (MMDS) and Centel's Central Metropolitan Data Services (CMDS) allows users to transport data at native speed and native protocol.

GTEFL and Centel offer this service on a bundled basis (i.e., the port which is the equipment that interconnects the customer's LANs to the service and the transport facilities between the customer premises and the serving wire center are combined into one rate element). However, while GTEFL's rates appear to be comparable to Southern Bell's proposal they are somewhat higher than Centel's.

The rate structure for NMLI service consists of three basic elements. The elements are:

1. NMLI Data Channel
2. NMLI Port
3. Address Reconfiguration

The NMLI Data Channel is the fiber optic transport between the customer premises and the customer's serving wire center. The data channel is available in 1/2 mile increments and has two rate elements - one for the first 1/2 mile and another for each additional 1/2 mile.

The NMLI Port is located in the customer's serving wire center and interconnects the customer's LAN with NMLI service. There are three types of Ports available: (1) Token Ring LANs operating at 4 Mbps, (2) Ethernet LANs operating at 10 Mbps, and (3) Token Ring LANs operating at 16 Mbps. An additional charge applies when the data channel associated with an Ethernet NMLI Port is greater than 3 miles but less than 10 miles. This additive is required because different Port equipment in the central office is needed at varying distances. A minimum of two ports are required per customer for full use of NMLI service.

Upon consideration, we approve Southern Bell's request to introduce NMLI service. We believe that the rates proposed by Southern Bell for the NMLI Port, NMLI data channel, and address reconfiguration elements are appropriate because they cover costs and will not have a negative impact on the general body of ratepayers. This tariff shall become effective on August 13, 1994.

Based on the foregoing, it is

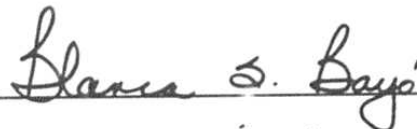
ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that the tariff to provide Native Mode Local Area Network Interconnection filed by BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. d/b/a Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company is approved as set forth in the body of this order. It is further

ORDERED that if a protest is filed in accordance with the requirements set forth below, the tariff shall remain in effect with any increase in revenues held subject to refund pending resolution of the protest. It is further

ORDERED that if no protest is filed in accordance with the requirements set forth below, this docket shall be closed.

ORDER NO. PSC-94-1047-FOF-TL  
DOCKET NO. 940686-TL  
PAGE 4

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission, this 29th  
day of August, 1994.



BLANCA S. BAYÓ, Director  
Division of Records and Reporting

( S E A L )

WEW

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

The Commission's decision on this tariff is interim in nature and will become final, unless a person whose substantial interests are affected by the action proposed files a petition for a formal proceeding, as provided by Rule 25-22.036(4), Florida Administrative Code, in the form provided by Rule 25-22.036(7)(a)(d) and (e), Florida Administrative Code. This petition must be received by the Director, Division of Records and Reporting, 101 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0870, by the close of business on September 19, 1994.

In the absence of such a petition, this order shall become final on the day subsequent to the above date.

ORDER NO. PSC-94-1047-FOF-TL  
DOCKET NO. 940686-TL  
PAGE 5

Any objection or protest filed in this docket before the issuance date of this Order is considered abandoned unless it satisfies the foregoing conditions and is renewed within the specified protest period.

If this Order becomes final on the date described above, any party adversely affected may request judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or by the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water or wastewater utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days of the date this Order becomes final, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900(a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.