

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Request for approval of)	DOCKET NO. 950043-TL
tariff filing to introduce Frame)	
Relay Service into the General)	
Exchange Tariff by UNITED)	
TELEPHONE COMPANY OF FLORIDA.)	
(T-94-688 filed 12/16/94))	
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In Re: Request for approval of)	DOCKET NO. 950021-TL
tariff filing to introduce Frame)	ORDER NO. PSC-95-0295-FOF-TL
Relay Gateway Access Service)	ISSUED: March 2, 1995
into Access Service Tariff by)	
UNITED TELEPHONE COMPANY OF)	
FLORIDA. (T-94-689 filed)	
12/16/94))	

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

SUSAN F. CLARK, Chairman
J. TERRY DEASON
JOE GARCIA
JULIA L. JOHNSON
DIANE K. KIESLING

ORDER APPROVING TARIFFS

BY THE COMMISSION:

On December 16, 1994, United Telephone Company of Florida (United or the Company) filed a tariff to introduce Frame Relay Service into the Company's General Exchange Tariff and Frame Relay Gateway Access Service into its Access Service Tariff. Frame Relay Service is a fast packet service that is designed to provide customers with efficient connectivity between multiple locations. The Company contends that frame relay customers can realize savings over private line alternatives for multiple location connection.

I. General Exchange Tariff

A. Frame Relay Service

Frame Relay Service (FRS) is a "fast packet" service that permits the transmission of data at speeds up to 1.544 Mbps. FRS can be used for intraexchange and interexchange intraLATA (local access transport area) purposes. Data transmission is provided via Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVCs). The PVC can be thought of as a

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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connecting "walkway" between two FRS ports or points of connection. The PVC defines the bi-directional path over which information is sent. Depending on the customer's needs, PVCs can be provided with transmission speeds of 56 Kbps, 64 Kbps, or 1.544 Mbps. Multiple PVCs can be defined over one access line, thereby allowing transmission of data to multiple destinations over one access line. This is possible because PVCs are established in software tables and do not tie up capacity when not in use.

Businesses with multiple locations have a need for connecting these locations via some form of network. Businesses are finding that they can obtain virtual private line connection between multiple locations with the use of local exchange company (LEC) frame relay services. The LEC will offer an access point and a set of broadband switches to accomplish this goal along with its digital cross-connect backbone network.

Currently, GTE Florida Incorporated (GTEFL) is the only other LEC with a tariffed frame relay service. GTEFL has been offering this service out of its General Services Tariff since October 1993.

B. Impact on Customers

The Company has defined the following rate elements for FRS: Frame Relay Access Line; Frame Relay Port; Frame Relay PVC; Committed Information Rate; and Administrative Charge.

The Frame Relay Access Line provides access to the FRS network and connects customer facilities to a Frame Relay port. The Frame Relay Access Line includes the provision of a port.

The Frame Relay Ports are points of physical entry for access lines and also act as the originating and terminating points for PVCs. Ports include the electronics used in connecting service elements to the FRS network. While port access is included in the Frame Relay Access Line, ports can be purchased separately.

Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVCs) are logical channels from one frame relay port to another frame relay port within the FRS network. PVCs are provisioned on either 56 Kbps, 64 Kbps, or 1.544 Mbps ports.

Committed Information Rate (CIR) is a monthly rate based on the amount of subscriber data throughput that the Company will support under normal network conditions. CIR is administered per PVC. Any data burst beyond the CIR may be labeled Discard Eligible (DE) if the data transfer rate exceeds the CIR of the PVC being used. If the Frame Relay network develops congestion, the frames

marked DE may be discarded. The CIR ordered on a PVC connecting to a 56 Kbps line cannot exceed 32 Kbps. The CIR ordered on a PVC connecting to a 64 Kbps line cannot exceed 48 Kbps.

An Administrative Charge is applied whenever a change is made to a customer's Frame Relay configuration at the customer's request. Such changes include requests to add, delete, or rearrange the customer's configuration.

Among the benefits that the Company contends customers will enjoy are reduced network costs, reduced network complexity, and improved performance.

C. Impact on the Company

The Company, based on capital investments and operating expenses necessary for providing FRS, has estimated the monthly recurring cost for each rate element. The proposed recurring rates for the service cover the estimated recurring costs.

The nonrecurring rates for Frame Relay Access Lines and Ports proposed by the Company cover the estimated nonrecurring costs. The nonrecurring cost for CIR elements is \$7.50 while the rate is \$10.00. The nonrecurring cost for the administration charge is \$36.31. The nonrecurring rate is \$50.00.

Upon review, we approve United's tariff to introduce Frame Relay Service into its General Exchange Tariff. This service offers customers with multiple locations another alternative for transmitting data between their locations. The proposed rates cover the Company's estimated costs for providing the service.

II. Access Service Tariff

A. Frame Relay Gateway Access Service

Like the Frame Relay Service described in the preceding section, Frame Relay Gateway Access Service (Gateway) is a "fast packet" service that provides high speed data transmission between multiple locations. Gateway provides intraLATA interexchange connectivity. In other words, customers that want to connect Local, Metropolitan, or Wide Area Networks that are located in different exchanges can do so with Gateway. Gateway provides interconnectivity between the Company's frame relay network and the customer's frame relay network. Gateway is the physical entry point into the frame relay network. The facilities provide a trunkside connection between a customer's frame relay switch and United's frame relay switch and port connection. Gateway will be

ordered in conjunction with end-user customers who have subscribed to FRS from the Company's General Exchange Tariff.

B. Impact on Customers

The rate elements for Gateway are basically the same as the those described for FRS. There are two differences, however. One difference is that access to Gateway is provided solely by a 1.544 Mbps access line therefore there are no 56 Kbps or 64 Kbps access line options. The other difference is that the Company is not proposing a port charge.

C. Impact on the Company

The estimated recurring and nonrecurring costs for providing the access line, CIR elements, and administrative charge are the same as those described for FRS.

Upon review, we approve United's tariff to introduce Frame Relay Gateway Access Service into its Access Service Tariff. This service offers customers with multiple locations another alternative for transmitting data between their locations. The proposed rates cover the Company's estimated costs for providing the service.

It is therefore

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that United Telephone Company of Florida's tariff to introduce Frame Relay Service into its General Exchange Tariff is hereby approved with an effective date of February 14, 1995. It is further

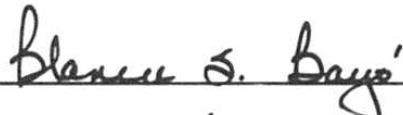
ORDERED that United's tariff to introduce Frame Relay Gateway Access Service into its Access Service Tariff is hereby approved with an effective date of February 14, 1995. It is further

ORDERED that if a protest is filed in accordance with the requirements set forth below, these tariffs 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, these dockets shall be closed.

ORDER NO. PSC-95-0295-FOF-TL
DOCKETS NOS. 950043-TL, 950021-TL
PAGE 5

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission, this 2nd
day of March, 1995.



BLANCA S. BAYÓ, Director
Division of Records and Reporting

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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 these tariffs 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 March 23, 1995.

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

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.

ORDER NO. PSC-95-0295-FOF-TL
DOCKETS NOS. 950043-TL, 950021-TL
PAGE 6

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.