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January 15, 1998

Mrs. Blanca S. Bayo, Director Division of Records and Reporting Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Dear Mrs. Bayo:

Re: DOCKET NO. COLUMN 11

You will find enclosed an original and fifteen (15) copies of the Rebuttal Testimony of Jerry W. Watts for filing in the above-referenced docket on behalf of AT&T.

Copies of the foregoing testimony are being served on the parties of record in accordance with the attached certificate of service.

AFA APP Caldwill	Yours truly,
CAF 2	Marsha E. Rule
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BEFORE THE

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION DOCKET NO. 970882-TP

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

JERRY W. WATTS

ON BEHALF OF
AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF THE
SOUTHERN STATES, INC.

JANUARY 15, 1998

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE
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1		REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
2		JERRY W. WATTS
3		ON BEHALF OF
4		AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, INC.
5		DOCKET NO. 970882-TP
6		
7	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
8	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to provide AT&T's response to the direct
9		testimony filed by the Commission staff and by the Office of the Public Counsel.
10		
11	Q.	DOES YOUR TESTIMONY INCLUDE COMMENTS ON THE RULE
12		CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION?
13		No. AT&T's formal comments on the rule changes will be filed January 23, 1997.
14		
15	A.	PLEASE COMMENT ON STAFF WITNESS ERDMAN-BRIDGES'
16		CONTENTION THAT RULE NO. 25-4.118, F.A.C., HAS NOT
17		CURTAILED THE INCIDENCE OF SLAMMING COMPLAINTS IN
18		FLORIDA.
19		
20	A.	Ms. Erdman-Bridges cites an increase in slamming complaints from 309 in 1992
21		to 2,393 in 1996. She contends that this is an indication that the existing rules are
22		ineffective. However, the most recent data indicates a dramatic reduction in
23		slamming complaints. Through November 1997, 1,344 slamming complaints
24		were reported to the Florida Public Service Commission, which was a 37%
25		reduction in slamming complaints compared to 2,145 slamming complaints

1		through November 1996. Additionally, AT&T's complaints declined from 280 in
2		1996 to 196 in 1997 resulting in a 30% reduction in Florida. Current data
3		suggests that enforcement of the existing rules and industry initiatives are
4		reducing the number of slamming complaints.
5		
6	Q.	WHAT OTHER FACTORS COULD HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE
7		INCREASE IN SLAMMING COMPLAINTS IN FLORIDA FROM 1992
8		THROUGH 1996?
9	A.	There was a dramatic increase in the number of competing carriers during this
10		period. In 1992, there were 230 certificated interexchange carriers operating in
11		Florida and by 1996, the number had risen to 497. The increase in competitors
12		would have resulted in the following effects:
13		⇒ a substantial increase in account acquisition activity;
14		⇒ more new carriers operating with less knowledge and experience in
15		complying with anti-slamming rules;
16		⇒ increase in the number of resellers, and
17		⇒ the increased likelihood of some unethical business practices by
18		unscrupulous carriers.
19		All of these factors would tend to increase the number of slamming complaints.
20		Moreover, the increased number of carriers would make enforcement action more
21		difficult which could also result in more complaints.
22		
23	Q.	WHAT ARE YOUR CONCERNS REGARDING MR. TAYLOR'S
24		TESTMONY?
25	A.	Mr. Taylor asserts that his recommendations "balance the benefits of a

competitive market with the needs of consumers to have control over their telephone service." Although this is a reasonable objective, there is no indication in his testimony that any cost benefit analysis has been conducted. The costs of imposing new restrictive rules includes more than the direct costs to the carriers. It is equally important to consider the dampening effects on both long distance and local competition. FCC Commissioner Ness expressed this concern in her October 14, 1997, testimony before Congress:

"...And we ask whether rules are needed to address preferred carrier freezes. In a freeze, local carriers get consumers to authorize the blocking of future carrier changes unless the consumer gives his or her written or oral consent to the blocking carrier—not just to the requesting carrier.

As local competition arrives, the blocking carrier is poised to compete for long distance with the requesting carrier. Thus the local exchange carrier may no longer be acting as a neutral third party, but may have instituted freeze procedures for anti-competitive reasons. In drafting our rules, we must be vigilant to avoid deferring lawful competition as we work to eliminate slamming...."

	*	
2	Q.	WHAT IS AT&T'S POSITION REGARDING THE ADDITIONAL RULES
3	5	PROPOSED BY THE PUBLIC COUNSEL'S OFFICE IN MR.
4		POUCHER'S TESTIMONY?
5	A	Mr. Poucher recommends several rule changes in addition to the changes
6	,	proposed by the Commission. AT&T opposes state rules which are inconsistent
7		with the FCC rules. Uniform rules across all jurisdictions will facilitate effective
	٠	enforcement and reduce confusion for customers and carriers. The following are
9		AT&T's specific concerns regarding Mr. Poucher's proposals:
10		•
11		Proposed Change No. 2: Upon receiving a complaint from a subscriber of an
12		unauthorized change of carriers, a LEC is required to:
13		(a) immediately change the customer back to the customer's original carrier,
14		(b) offer to freeze the customer's choice of carriers,
15		(c) charge back to the slamming IXC all existing billing up to 90 days or three
16		billing periods, whichever is longer, and credit the customer's LEC
17		account with the amount of the charge-back, and
18		(d) block the customer's account from future billing from the carrier that
19		caused the slam.
20		
21		AT&T Response: Existing "no fault" agreements authorize the LEC to change
22		the customer back to the original carrier and charge the other carrier the applicable
23		change charge. Therefore, no new requirement is necessary. Taking further action
24		"upon receiving a complaint" and without an investigation would not be
25		appropriate.

Proposed Change No. 3: The Commission should adopt a rule stating that no carrier guilty of changing a customer's choice of carriers without knowledge or authorization should be allowed to bill or collect for any of the services provided to the customer during the period of unauthorized service up to 90 days or 3 billing periods, whichever is greater.

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AT&T Response: Existing rules require the unsuthorized carrier to re-rate its bill to the level that would have been charged to the customer in the absence of an unauthorized change. With this "make whole" remedy, consumers are fully insulated assinst exorbitant charges by another carrier in the event of an unauthorized change. Absolving such customers of all charges is unnecessary to achieve that objective. Moreover, absolution of customer charges from unauthorized carriers would eviscerate the carefully crafted private enforcement remedy provided by Congress in Section 258(b) of the Communications Act. That new statutory provision makes a carrier that violates the FCC's prescribed carrier change varification procedures liable to the subscriber's authorized carrier "in an amount equal to the charges paid by such subscriber after such violation," in accordance with rules to be adopted by the FCC. This right of action based on collected revenues rather than lost profits, as under traditional measures of damages, creates a powerful incentive for private enforcement by carriers injured by unauthorized changes of their subscribers. Absolution of these charges would remove this incentive and would discourage enforcement efforts by slammed carriers.

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