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Tracy Hatch Attorney

RECUMUS AND REPORTING

Suite 700 101 N. Monroe St. Tallahassee, FL 32301 904 425-6364 FAX: 904 425-6361

August 3, 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. 980696-TP

You will find enclosed an original and fifteen (15) copies of the Direct Testimony of Richard T. Guepe on behalf of AT&T, and an original and fifteen (15) copies of the Direct Testimony of John I. Hirshleifer and Direct Testimony of Michael J. Majoros Jr. on behalf of AT&T and MCI Telecommunications Corporation for filing in the above-referenced docket.

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

ACK AFA APP CAF	2	FPSGBUREAU OF RECORDS  Yours truly.  Lace Chile  Tracy Hatch
CTR EAG LEG LIN	2 Stog	TH/mr Enclosures cc: Parties of Record
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FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE DOCKET 980696-TP

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was furnished via \*hand delivery/\*\*Federal Express and U.S. Mail to the following parties of record on this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of August, 1998:

William Cox Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Richard Melson Hopping Law Firm Post Office Box 6526 Tallahassee, FL 32314

Jack Shreve Office of Public Counsel c/o The Florida Legislature 111 West Madison Street Room 812 Tallahassee, FL 32399-1400

\*\*Kimberly Caswell GTE Service Incorporated 1 Tampa City Center 201 N. Franklin Street Tampa, FL 33602

Carolyn Marek
VP of Regulatory Affairs
Southeast Region
Time Warner Communications
Nashville, TN 37221

Joseph A. McGlothlin Vicki Gordon Kaufman McWhirter, Reeves, McGlothlin, Davidson, Rief & Bakas, P.A. 117 S. Gadsden Street Tallahassee, FL 32301 Floyd R. Self Messer, Caparello & Self, P.A. 215 S. Monroe Street Suite 701 Tallahassee, FL 32301-1876

Brian Sulmonetti WorldCom, Inc. 1515 S. Federal Highway Suite 400 Boca Raton, FL 33432

\*Nancy B. White Robert G. Beatty c/o Nancy Sims 150 S. Monroe Street Suite 400 Tallahassee, FL 32301

Norman H. Horton, Jr. Messer, Caparello & Self, P.A. 215 S. Monroe Street Suite 701 Tallahassee, FL 32301-1876

James C. Falvey
e.spire Communications,
Inc.
133 National Business
Parkway
Suite 200
Arnapolis Junction, MD
20701

Laura L. Gallagher
Vice President-Regulatory
Affairs
Florida Cable
Telecommunications
Association
310 N. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Harriet Eudy ALLTELL Florida, Inc. Post Office Box 550 Live Ozk, FL 32060

J. Jeffrey Wahlen Ausley & McMullen Post Office Box 391 Tallahassee, FL 32302

David B. Erwin 127 Riversink Road Crawfordville, FL 32327

Robert M. Post, Jr. Post Office Box 277 Indiantown, FL 34956

Mark Ellmer Post Office Box 220 502 Fifth Street Port St. Joe, FL 32456

Tom McCabe Post Office Box 189 Quincy, FL 32353-0189

Lynn B. Hall Vista-United Telecommunications Post Office Box 10180 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830

Lynne G. Brewer Northeast Florida Telephone Co. Post Office Box 485 Macclenny, FL 32063-0485

Kelly Goodnight Frontier Communications 180 S. Clinton Avenue Rochester, NY 14646 Patrick Knight Wiggins Donna L. Canzano Wiggins & Villacorta, P.A. Post Office Drawer 1657 Tallahassee, FL 32302

Steve Brown
Intermedia Communications
Inc.
3625 Queen Palm Drive
Tampa, FL 33619-1309

Michael A. Gross Assistant Attorney General Office of the Attorney General PL-01, the Capitol Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050

\*Charles J. Rehwinkel Sprint-Florida, Inc. 1313 Blairstone Rd. Tallahassee, FL 32301

Kenneth A. Hoffman John R. Ellis Rutledge, Ecenia, Underwood Purnell & Hoffman Post Office Box 551 Tallahassee, FL 32301

Paul Kouroupas Michael McRae Teleport Communications Group, Inc. 2 Lafayette Centre 1133 21st Street, NW Suite 400 Washington, DC 20036

Suzanne F. Summerlin 1311-B Paul Russell Road Suite 201 Tallahassee, FL 32301

Peter M. Dunbar Barbara D. Auger Pennington, Moore, Wilkinson, Bell & Dunbar P.O. Box 10095 Tallahassee, FL 32302 APTORNEY Geld



# BEFORE

## THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**DOCKET NO. 980696-TP** 

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

MICHAEL J. MAJOROS, JR.

ON BEHALF

OF

AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, INC.

AND

MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

August 3, 1998

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

08195 AUG-32

FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

1		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
2		MICHAEL J. MAJOROS, JR.
3		ON BEHALF OF
4		AT&T OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, INC.
5		AND
6		MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
7		DOCKET NO. 980696-TP
8		
9	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION AND BUSINESS
10		ADDRESS.
11		
12	A.	My name is Michael J. Majoros, Jr. I am Vice President of the
13		economic consulting firm of Snavely King Majoros O'Connor & Lee,
14		Inc. ("Snavely King"). My business address is 1220 L Street, N.W.
15		Suite 410, Washington, D.C. 20005.
16		
17	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE SNAVELY KING.
18		
19	A.	Snavely King was originally founded in 1970 to conduct research on a
20		consulting basis into the rates, revenues, costs and economic
21		performance of regulated firms and industries. The irm has a
22		professional staff of 16 economists, accountants, engineers and cost
23		analysis. Most of the firm's work involves the development

preparation and presentation of expert witness testimony before Federal and State regulatory agencies. Over the course of the firm's 28-year history, its members have participated in over 500 proceedings before almost all of the state commissions and Federal commissions that regulate telecommunications companies, utilities, and transportation industries.

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# Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE TYPE OF WORK YOU HAVE PERFORMED WHILE AT SNAVELY KING.

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I have provided consultation specializing in accounting, financial and management issues. I have testified in over 80 regulatory proceedings. A significant number of these appearances have related to the subject of telecommunications and public utility depreciation. Attachment MJM-1 to this testimony summarizes my appearances relating to depreciation. I have also negotiated and/or represented various user groups in fifteen of the Federal Communications Commission's ("FCC's") three-way triennial depreciation represcription Page 1 of Attachment MJM-2 identifies those conferences. conferences. I have also participated in several regulatory proceedings in which depreciation was an issue that was ultimately settled. Page 2 of Attachment MJM-2 summarizes these proceedings.

2	Q.	WHAT WAS YOUR EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO JOINING SNAVELY
3		KING?
4		
5	A.	I joined Snavely King in 1981 and have been with the firm since that
6		time. My prior employment and educational background is
7		summarized in Attachment MJM-3 to this testimony.
8		
9	Q.	FOR WHOM ARE YOU APPEARING IN THIS PROCEEDING?
10		
11	A.	I am appearing on behalf of MCI Telecommunications Corporation
12		("MCI") and AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc.
13		("AT&T").
14		
15	Q.	WAS THIS TESTIMONY PREPARED BY YOU OR UNDER YOUR
16		DIRECT SUPERVISION?
17		
18	A.	Yes, it was. I should note, however, that this testimony and its
19		analytical framework draws heavily upon work performed by myself
20		and others at Snavely King on behalf of AT&T, MCI, and AT&T
21		Canada LDS for use in other proceedings.
22		
23	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

1		depreciation expense must be within the
2		FCC-authorized range.3
3		
4	Q.	DOES THE FCC SPECIFY THE SPECIFIC PLANT LIVES TO BE
5		USED IN THE CALCULATION OF TELRIC?
6		
7	A.	No. However, the FCC's rules require that only forward-looking costs
8		be used.4 This requires the use of economic depreciation rates.5 To
9		comply with this guideline, the plant lives used must be based upon
10		the expected economic lives of newly placed plant.6 In depreciation
11		proceedings, such plant lives are termed "projection lives" to
12		differentiate them from "remaining lives" and "average service lives"
13		which reflect past plant placements.
14	Q.	ARE THERE ANY REALISTIC ESTIMATES OF SPECIFIC PLANT
15		PROJECTION LIVES?
16		
17	A.	I believe the projection lives prescribed by the FCC to be realistic
18		estimates of specific plant projection lives. Pursuant to statutory
19		responsibility, the FCC has been prescribing depreciation rates for
20		telephone companies for over 50 years.7 It usually reviews full studies
21		submitted by the largest companies on a triennial basis. The FCC
22		bases its projection life prescriptions on its analysis of the studies filed
23		by the carriers and in consultation with the various state commission

1	staffs. Since its staff has the responsibility, and the opportunity, t	to
2	review periodically the plans of every large telephone company,	
3	consider its estimates to be realistic.	

# 5 Q. ARE THE PROJECTION LIVES PRESCRIBED BY THE FCC 6 FORWARD-LOOKING?

Yes, they are. Over a decade ago the FCC directed its staff to put less emphasis on historic data in estimating productive lives, and to pay "closer attention to company plans, technological developments and other future-oriented analyses."

Recently, the FCC reaffirmed its forward-looking orientation in connection with the simplification of its depreciation represcription practices. The FCC prescribed a range of projection lives which could be selected by carriers for prescription on a streamlined basis. The FCC stated that these ranges were based upon "statistical studies of the most recently prescribed factors. These statistical studies required detailed analysis of each carrier's most recent retirement patterns, the carriers' plans, and the current technological developments and trends."10

# Q. DO YOU BELIEVE THE FCC STAFF HAS FOLLOWED THE FCC'S DIRECTIVE TO EMPHASIZE FORWARD-LOOKING ANALYSES?

•

A. Yes. In my experience in fifteen FCC triennial represcription conferences (including BellSouth represcription conferences), the FCC staff always used a forward-looking approach to setting depreciation rates.

The FCC staff rarely relied solely on historical data to set depreciation parameters. The FCC bases its parameter prescriptions upon the studies and information supplied by the individual companies, specific company plans, information submitted by state commission staffs, consumer groups and its broad industry-wide experience.

Q.

# IS THERE EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE THAT THE PROJECTION LIVES PRESCRIBED BY THE FCC HAVE BEEN FORWARD-LOOKING?

Yes. I would point to recent trends in the depreciation reserve levels in the industry, generally, and BellSouth and GTE-Florida specifically. As the FCC has recognized, "[t]he depreciation reserve is an extremely important indicator of the depreciation process because it is the accumulation of all past depreciation accruals net of plant retirements. As such, it represents the amount of a carrier's original investment that has already been returned to the carrier by its customers."<sup>11</sup>

The FCC's recognition of the reserve level as an indicator of the depreciation process can best be understood by examining a steady state example. Assume that we start with a stable environment in which the average age of plant is 9 years and the expected life of plant is 27 years. In this case, the add rate, retirement rate and straight-line accrual rate are all 3.7 percent, and the reserve level is stable at 33 percent of plant in service (9 years/27 years). As we vary these factors, we can see the effect on the reserve level. For example:

percent, the reserve level would go down.

This would not be a cause for concern,
since the average age of plant would
similarly represent a lower percent of its
expected life.

If the retirement rate were to increase above 3.7 percent, the reserve level would go down. This would be a cause for concern, since it would indicate that the expected life of plant is shorter than previously expected. If the expected life is

1 shorter, the average age of plant would 2 represent a higher percent of its expected 3 life, and the reserve should be higher, not lower than 33 percent. 5 If the accrual rate were to increase above 6 7 3.7 percent, the reserve level would go up. 8 This would not be appropriate absent a 9 reduction in the expected life of the plant, 10 since it would indicate that the age of plant 11 is higher than 33 percent of its expected life. 12 13 In summary, a declining reserve percent would be a reason for 14 concern absent indications that it is merely the result of growth in 15 plant. On the other hand, a rising reserve percent is generally a 16 17 positive sign that the depreciation process is working well. Indeed, absent indications that the expected life of plant is decreasing, it might 18 19 be a sign that accrual rates are too high. Attachment MJM-4 to this testimony displays reserve levels 20 and other plant rates since 1946 for all local exchange carriers 21

("LECs") providing full financial reports to the FCC. As shown on

Page 1 of Attachment MJM-4, reserve percents decreased steadily

22

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following World War II due to industry growth. These declines continued through the 1970's due in part to accrual rates which were too low. As shown on Page 2 of Attachment MJM-4, however, the FCC's change to forward-looking depreciation practices in the early 1980s resulted in a dramatic rise in reserve levels after 1980. The composite reserve level rose from 18.7 percent in 1980 to an historic high of 48.8 percent in 1997. This track record indicates that the depreciation process is resulting in adequate depreciation accruals, and that the FCC's projection life estimates have been forward-looking and unbiased.

Confirmation of the forward-looking nature of current FCC prescriptions can be gained by comparing the 1997 accrual rate of 7.1 percent (Attachment MJM-4, Page 3, Column I) to the 1997 retirement rate of 4.0 percent (Attachment MJM-4, Page 3, Column k). The prescription of an accrual rate much higher than the current retirement rate indicates an expectation that the retirement rate will be much higher in the future. If the FCC were prescribing depreciation rates based upon historical indicators, it would be prescribing depreciation rates in the range of 3 to 5 percent.

Attachment MJM-5 demonstrates that these national trends apply also to BellSouth and GTE-Florida. The 1997 depreciation reserve percents for these companies were:

1		Bell South 51.2	
2			
3		GTE-Florida 43.5	
4			
5	Q.	WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF THE LIVES USED IN THE	HAI
6		MODEL?	
7			
8	A.	The lives used in the HAI Model are derived from the projection	lives
9		and future net salvage percents prescribed by the FCC for BellSo	outh-
10		Florida <sup>14</sup> and GTE-Florida in 1995. The lives and future net sale	vage
11		percents for United (Sprint) and Centel are from the low end of	f the
12		FCC ranges. These lives and future net salvage percents are sh	own
13		in Columns c, d, e and f of Attachment MJM-6 on pages 1 ar	nd 2
14		respectively. Attachment MJM-6 also shows the range of projectively.	ction
15		lives and future net salvage percents prescribed by the FCC purs	uant
16		to its recent Prescription Simplification Proceeding (Columns a and	d b).
17			
18	Q.	ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE DEPRECIATION ASPECTS	OF
19		THE FPSC'S DECISION IN DOCKET NOS. 960833-TP/960847-T	P?
20			
21	A.	Yes, I testified on the subject of Bell South's depreciation parame	eters
22		in that proceeding. Staff recommended the adoption of several o	f my

recommendations and certain of Bell South's proposals. The FPSC adopted staff's recommendation. The primary differences between staff's overall projection life recommendations and the FCC's prescribed projection lives for Bell South are in the four accounts listed below:

6	FCC	STAFF		
7		Buildings	48	45
8		Aerial-Fiber	25	20
9		Underground-Fiber	25	20
10		Buried-Fiber	25	20

I have no objection to staff's 45-year projection-life for Buildings. I am, however, recommending the FCC's 25-year projection lives for the fiber accounts listed above. Review of the Commission's Order indicates that staff's recommendation was based on "BST's projection lives of 20-years from its Florida-specific study".

I have reviewed the Florida-specific study in question and discovered that the retirements in these three accounts are negligible and recent life indications are either much longer than the FCC's 25-years or are erratic. The Florida-specific data indicates that if anything, the FCC's 25-years should in my opinion, be lengthened,

		not shortened to BST's 20-year request. Consequently, I continue to
2		recommend the FCC's 25-year projection life.
3		
4	Q.	SHOULD THE FCC PRESCRIBED PROJECTION LIFE FOR AN
5		ACCOUNT BE USED EVEN IF IT IS SLIGHTLY ABOVE OR BELOW
6		THE FCC's NATIONAL RANGE?
7		
8	A.	Yes. State-specific FCC prescriptions are consistent with the intent of
9		the FCC's Universal Service Order. For example, the FCC has
10		proposed that it use a weighted average of state-specific projection
11		lives as an input to its forward-looking cost calculations.16
12		
13	Q.	HAVE ANY STATE COMMISSIONS ISSUED ORDERS WHICH
14		ADOPTED FCC PRESCRIBED PROJECTION LIVES, OR SIMILAR
15		STATE PRESCRIBED LIVES, FOR USE IN TELRIC
16		CALCULATIONS?
17		
18	A.	Yes, indeed. Prescribed projection lives have already been adopted
19		for use in TELRIC calculations by Louisiana,17 Georgia,18 Texas,19
20		Massachusetts,20 New York,21 West Virginia,22 Wyoming,23 Delaware,24

1		Ohio,28 Colorado,28 Maryland,27 and Illinois.28 In many other states,
2		TELRIC proceedings are in progress.
3		
4	Q.	DOES THIS SURPRISE YOU?
5		
3	A.	Not at all. In its recent Price Cap decision, the FCC adopted the use
7		of its prescribed lives for use in Total Factor Productivity calculations.
3		The FCC noted that:
9		We can think of no reason why incumbent LECs should be
)		permitted to use different depreciation rates for different
1		regulatory purposes.29
2		
3	Q.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
4		
5	A.	Yes, it does.

Service Order").

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Id., para. 250.

<sup>3</sup> Id. at (5).

FCC, Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, CC Docket No. 96-98, first Report and

Order, FCC 96-325, released August 8, 1996, ("August 8 Order "), Appendix B ("Rules"), ¶ 51.505(a).

- <sup>5</sup> Rules, ¶ 51.505 (b) (3).
- <sup>6</sup> The economic life of an asset is its total revenue producing life. Public Utility Depreciation Practices ("Depreciation Practices"), National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, August 1996, p. 318.
  - 7 47 U.S.C. ¶ 220 (b).
  - Interim updates are also performed.
- Report on Telephone Industry Depreciation, Tax and Capital/Expense Policy, Accounting and Audits Division, Federal Communications Commission, April 15, 1987 ("AAD Report"), p. 3.
- <sup>10</sup> FCC, Simplification of the Depreciation Prescription Process, CC docket No. 92-296 ("Prescription Simplification" proceeding) Third Report and Order, FCC 95-181, released May 4, 1995, p. 6.
  - 11 AAD Report, pp. 5-6.
- <sup>12</sup> Reserve will stabilize at 33 percent assuming a triangular (straight-line) mortality curve. See Notes for Engineering Economics Courses, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Engineering Department, 1966, p. 121.
  - 13 AAD Report, p. 7.
- With the exception of the 45 years for BellSouth's Buildings account which is the Florida PSC's recommendation.
- <sup>15</sup> Order No. PSC-98- 0604-FOF-TP in Dkt. Nos. 960833-TP/96084-TP/page 39.
- <sup>16</sup> Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, and Forward-Looking Mechanisms for High Cost Support for Non-Rural LEC's CC Docket Nos. 96-54 and 97-160, Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("FNPRM"), FCC 97-256, released July 18, 1997, para. 149-151.
  - 17 Docket U-22022/22093, October 22, 1997.
  - 18 Docket 7061-U, December 16, 1997.

- 19 Docket 16189, et al., November 8, 1996.
- <sup>20</sup> Docket DPU 96-73/74, 96-75, 96-80/81, 96-83, 96-84-Phase 4, December 4, 1996.
  - 21 Docket 95-C-0657, 94-C-0095, 91-C-1174, April 1, 1997.
  - 22 Docket 96-1516-T-PC, April 21, 1997.
  - 23 Docket 7000-TF-96-319, 72000-TF-96-95, April 23, 1997.
  - 24 Docket 96-324, April 29, 1997.
  - 25 Docket 96-222-TP-UNC, June 19, 1997.
  - 26 Docket 96S-331T, July 28, 1997.
  - <sup>27</sup> Docket No. 8731, Phase II, September 22, 1997.
  - 28 Docket 96-0486, 96-0569, February 17, 1998.
  - 29 Docket 94-1, 96-262, May 21, 1997, footnote 122.

# MICHAEL J. MAJOROS, JR.

# APPEARANCES BEFORE REGULATORY AGENCIES RELATED TO DEPRECIATION

STATE	DOCKET NO.	UTILITY
New Jersey	815-458	New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.
District of Columbia	785	Potomac Electric Power Co.
Maryland	7689	Washington Gas Light Co.
District of Columbia	813	Potomac Electric Power Co.
Pennsylvania	R-842621	Western Pennsylvania Water Co.
Maryland	7743	Potomac Edison Electric Co.
Maryland	7851	Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co.
California	1-85-03-78	Pacific Bell Telephone Co.
Pennsylvania	R-850174	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.
Pennsylvania	R-850178	Pennsylvania Gas & Water Co.
Pennsylvania	R-850229	General Tel. of Pennsylvania
Maryland	7899	Delmarva Power & Light Co.
Pennsylvania	R-850268	York Water Co.
Pennsylvania	R-860350	Dauphin Water Co.
Idaho	U-1022-59	General Tel. of the Northwest
Maryland	7973	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.
Pennsylvania	C-860923	Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania
lowa	DPU-86-2	Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.
District of Columbia	842	Washington Gas Light Co.
lowa	RPU-87-3	Iowa Public Service Company
Florida	880069-TL	Southern Bell Telephone

#### DOCKET NO. STATE UTILITY 869 Potomac Electric Power Company District of Columbia RPU-88-6 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. lowa 1487-88 Morris County Transfer Station New Jersey Southern Bell Telephone Florida 890256-TL Jersey Central Power & Light Co. ER89110912 New Jersey **New Jersey** WR900050497J Elizabethtown Water Company Southern Bell Telephone Company South Carolina 92-227-C 8485 Baltimore Gas & Electric Company Maryland P-900465 United Tel. Co. of Pennsylvania Pennsylvania 90-564-T-D C&P Telephone Co. West Virginia Hackensack Water Co. 90080792J **New Jersey** WR90080884J Middlesex Water Company **New Jersey** R-911892 Pennsylvania Philadelphia Suburban Water Kansas Power & Light Co. 176,716-U Kansas Indiana Bell Telephone Co. 39017 Indiana 91-5054 Central Telephone Co. - Nevada Nevada Public Service Elec. & Gas Co. EE91081428 **New Jersey** C&P Telephone Co. 8462 Maryland 91-1037-E-D Appalachian Power Company West Virginia 8464 Potomac Electric Power Company Maryland 92-227-C Southern Bell - South Carolina South Carolina 8485 Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. Maryland 4451-U Atlanta Gas Light Company Georgia New Jersey Natural Gas Company GR93040114 New Jersey RPU-93-9 U.S. West - Iowa lowa RPU-94-3 Midwest Gas lowa 94-10-03 Southern New England Telephone Connecticut R-00953300 Citizens Utilities Company Pennsylvania Citizens Utilities Company E-1032-95-417 et. al. Arizona New Hampshire DE 96-52 New England Telephone

# Attachment MJM-1 Page 3 of 3

STATE DOCKET NO.	UTILITY
lowa DPU-96-1	U S West - Iowa
Ohio 96-922-TP-UNC	Ameritech - Ohio
Michigan U-11280	Ameritech - Michigan
Michigan U-11281	GTE North
Wyoming 7000-TR-96-323	U S West - Wyoming
lowa RPU-96-9	U S West - Iowa
Illinois 96-0486/0569	Ameritech - Illinois
Indiana 40611	Ameritech - Indiana
Utah 97-049-08	US West - Utah

# MICHAEL J. MAJOROS, JR.

# PARTICIPATION AS NEGOTIATOR IN FCC DEPRECIATION RATE REPRESCRIPTION CONFERENCES

COMPANY	YEARS	CLIENT
Diamond State Telephone Co.	1985 + 1988	Delaware Public Service Commission
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania	1986 + 1989	PA Consumer Advocate
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co Md.	1986	Maryland People's Counsel
Southwestern Bell Telephone - Kansas	1986	Kansas Corp. Commission
Southern Bell - Florida	1986	Florida Consumer Advocate
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co W. Va.	1987 + 1990	West VA Consumer Advocate
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.	1985 + 1988	New Jersey Rate Counsel
Southern Bell - South Carolina	1986 + 1989 + 1992	S. Carolina Consumer Advocate
GTE-North - Pennsylvania	1989	PA Consumer Advocate

# MICHAEL J. MAJOROS, JR.

# PARTICIPATION IN PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH DEPRECIATION WAS SETTLED BEFORE TESTIMONY WAS SUBMITTED

STATE	DOCKET NO.	UTILITY
Maryland	7878	Potomac Edison
Nevada	88-728	Southwest Gas
New Jersey	WR90090950J	New Jersey American Water
New Jersey	WR900050497J	Elizabethtown Water
New Jersey	WR91091483	Garden State Water
West Virginia	91-1037-E	Appalachian Power Co.
Nevada	92-7002	Central Telephone - Nevada
Pennsylvania	R-00932873	Blue Mountain Water
West Virginia	93-1165-E-D	Potomac Edison
West Virginia	94-0013-E-D	Monongahela Power
New Jersey	WR94030059	New Jersey American Water
New Jersey	WR95080346	Elizabethtown Water
New Jersey	WR95050219	Toms River Water Co.
New Jersey Jersey	WR95070303	Hackensack Water Co. New

## Experience

# Snavely King Majoros O'Connor & Lee, Inc.

Vice President and Treasurer (1988 to Present) Senior Consultant (1981-1987)

Mr. Majoros provides consultation specializing in accounting, financial, and management issues. He has testified as an expert witness or negotiated on behalf of clients in more than eighty regulatory proceedings involving telephone, electric, gas, water and sewe age companies. Mr. Majoros has appeared before Federal and state agencies. His testimony has encompassed a wide variety of complex issues including taxation, divestiture accounting, revenue requirements, rate base, nuclear decommissioning and capital recovery.

Mr. Majoros has been responsible for developing the firm's consulting services on depreciation and other capital recovery procedures into a major area of practice. He has also developed the firm's capabilities in the management audit area and established the firm's office in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

# Van Scoyoc & Wiskup, Inc., Consultant (1978-1981)

Mr. Majoros performed various management and regulatory consulting projects in the public utility field, including preparation of electric system load projections for a group of municipally and cooperatively owned electric systems; preparation of a system of accounts and reporting of gas and oil pipelines to be used by a state regulatory commission; accounting system analysis and design for rate proceedings involving electric, gas, and telephone utilities. Mr. Majoros also assisted in an antitrust proceeding involving a major electric utility. He submitted expert testimony in FERC Docket No. RP79-12 (El Paso Natural Gas Company). In addition, he co-authored a study entitled Analysis of Staff Study on Comprehensive Tax Normalization that was submitted to FERC in Docket No. RM80-42.

#### Handling Equipment Sales Company, Inc., Treasurer (1976-1978)

Mr. Majoros' responsibilities included financial management, general accounting and reporting, and income taxes.

## Ernst & Ernst, Auditor (1973-1976)

Mr. Majoros was a member of the audit staff where his responsibilities included auditing, supervision, business

systems analysis, report preparation, and corporate income taxes.

## University of Baltimore - (1971-1973)

Mr. Majoros was a full-time student in the School of Business. During this period Mr. Majoros worked consistently on a part-time basis in the following positions: Assistant Legislative Auditor — State of Maryland, Staff Accountant — Robert M. Carney & Co., CPA's, Staff Accountant — Noron & Wrgod, CPA's, Credit Clerk — Montgomery Wards.

## Central Savings Bank, (1969-1971)

Mr. Majoros was an Assistant Branch Manager at the time he left the bank to attend college as a full-time student. During his tenure at the bank, Mr. Majoros gained experience in each department of the bank. In addition, he attended night school at the University of Baltimore.

#### Education

University of Baltimore, School of Business, B.S. -Concentration in Accounting

#### Professional Affiliations

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Maryland Association of C.P.A.s Society of Depreciation Professionals

## Publications, Papers, and Panels

"Analysis of Staff Study on Comprehensive Tax Normalization," FERC Docket No. RM 80-42, 1980.

\*Telephone Company Deferred Taxes and Investment Tax Credits – A Capital Loss for Ratepayers,\* Public Utility Fortnightly, September 27, 1984.

"The Use of Customer Discount Rates in Revenue Requirement Comparisons," Proceedings of the 25th Annual Iowa State Regulatory Conference, 1986

"The Regulatory Dilemma Created By Emerging Revenue Streams of Independent Telephone Companies," Proceedings of NARUC 101st Annual Convention and Regulatory Symposium, 1989.

\*BOC Depreciation Issues in the States,\* National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates, 1990 Med-Year Meeting, 1990.

"Current Issues in Capital Recovery" 30" Annual Iowa State Regulatory Conference, 1991. \*Impaired Assets Under SFAS No. 121,\* National Association of State Utility consumer Advocates, 1996 Mid-Year Meeting, 1996.

	Teleco	mmunicatio	ons Plant in Se	rvice				EOY	EOY AVG	Add	Retire	Deprec	Reserve
-	BOY (a)	(b)	Average (c)=(a+b)/2	(d) = b-a	Add (e)	Ret (f)	Deprec (g)	(h)	Reserve (i)	(j) = e/a	(k) = f/a	(I) = g/c	(m) = Mb
1946		6,500	3,250	6,500				2,300					35.4
1947	6,500	7,400	6,950	900				2,500	2,400				33.8
1948	7,400	8,700	8,050	1,300				2,600	2,550				29.9
1949	8,700	9,800	9,250	1,100				2,500	2,700				28.6
1950	9,800	10,500	10,150	700				3,000	2,900				28.6
1951	10,500	11,300	10,900	800				3,200	3,100				28.3
1952	11,300	12,300	11,800	1,000				3,400	3,300				27.6
1953	12,300	13,400	12,850	1,100				3,600	3,500				26.9
1954	13,400	14,600	14,000	1,200				3,600	3,700				26.0
1955	14,600	15,800	15,200	1,200				4,100	3,950				25.9
1956	15,800	17,400	16,600	1,600				4,300	4,200				24.7
1957	17,400	19,600	18,500	2,200				4,600	4,450				23.5
1958	19,600	22,000	20,800	2,400				4,900	4,750				22.3
1959	22,000	23,000	22,500	1,000				5,200	5,050				22.6
1960	23,000	25,000	24,000	2,000	2,700	700	1,100	5,600	5,400	11.7	3.0	4.6	22.4
1961	25,000	27,000	26,000	2 700	2,800	800	1,200	6,000	5,800	11.2	3.2	4.6	22.2
1962	27,000	29,000	28,000	2,000	2,900	900	1,300	6,400	6,200	10.7	3.3	4.6	22.1
1963	29,000	32,000	30,500	3,000	4,000	1,000	1,400	6,800	6,600	13.8	3.4	4.6	21.3
1964	32,000	34,000	33,000	2,000	2,900	900	1,600	7,500	7,150	9.1	2.8	4.8	22.1
1965	34,000	37,000	35,500	3,000	4,100	1,100	1,700	8,100	7,800	12.1	3.2	4.8	21.9

	Telecommunications Plant in Service						AVG	Add Retire		Deprec	Reserve		
	(a)	(b)	Average (c)=(a+b)/2	increase (d) = b-a	(e)	Ret (f)	(g)	(h)	Reserve (i)	Rate (j) = e/a	Rate (k) = t/a	Rate (1) = g/c	Percent (m) = h/b
1966	37,000	40,000	38,500	3,000	4,100	1,100	1,900	8,900	8,500	11.1	3.0	4.9	22.3
1967	40,000	44,000	42,000	4,000	5,100	1,100	2,100	9,900	9,400	12.8	2.8	5.0	22.5
1968	43,249	47,123	45,186	3,874	5,104	1,230	2,304	10,979	10,440	11.8	2.8	5.1	23.3
1969	47,175	51,724	49,450	4,549	6,022	1,473	2,507	12,072	11,526	12.8	3.1	5.1	23.3
1970	51,723	56,951	54,337	5,228	6,880	1,651	2,751	13,213	12,643	13.3	3.2	5.1	23.2
1971	56,972	63,090	60,031	6,118	8,052	1,933	3,016	14,447	13,830	14.1	3.4	5.0	22.9
1972	63,068	69,870	66,469	6,802	9,044	2,242	3,330	15,643	15,045	14.3	3.6	5.0	22.4
1973	69,951	77,442	73,697	7,491	10,085	2,595	3,659	16,769	16,206	14.4	3.7	5.0	21.7
1974	77,107	84,888	80,998	7,781	11,024	3,243	4,047	17,685	17,227	14.3	4.2	5.0	20.8
1975	84,799	92,284	88,542	7,485	10,881	3,396	4,486	18,809	18,247	12.8	4.0	5.1	20.4
1976	92,591	99,879	96,235	7,288	11,139	3,856	4,934	20,163	19,486	12.0	4.2	5.1	20.2
1977	101,237	109,496	105,367	8,259	12,438	4,136	5,630	21,903	21,033	12.3	4.1	5.3	20.0
1978	109,502	119,336	114,419	9,834	14,549	4,681	6,199	23,474	22,689	13.3	4.3	5.4	19.7
1979	118,612	129,972	124,292	11,360	16,843	5,452	6,820	24,881	24,178	14.2	4.6	5.5	19.1
1980	129,767	142,096	135,932	12,329	18,694	6,378	7,804	26,512	25,697	14.4	4.9	5.7	18.7
1981	142,121	155,845	148,983	13,724	19,482	5,749	8,664	29,932	28,222	13.7	4.0	5.8	19.2
1982	155,907	168,075	161,991	12,168	18,466	6,409	9,757	33,957	31,945	11.8	4.1	6.0	20.2
1983	169,162	178,482	173,822	9,320	16,076	6,664	11,340	39,571	36,764	9.5	3.9	6.5	22.2
1984	152,315	159,798	156,057	7,483	14,994	4,994	10,048	37,996	38,784	9.8	3.3	6.4	23.8
1985	174,218	186,294	180,256	12,076	18,972	6,687	11,469	43,837	40,917	10.9	3.8	6.9	25.7

	Teleco	mmunicatio	ns Plant in Se	rvice				EOY	AVG	Add	Retire	Deprec	Reserve
2	BOY (a)	(b)	Average (c)=(a+b)/2	increase (d) = b-a	Add (e)	Best (f)	Deprec (g)	(h)	Reserve (i)	(j) = e/a	Rate (k) = t/a	Rate (I) = g/c	Percent (m) = Nb
1986	188,972	198,758	192,865	11,786	18,907	6,954	13,142	51,543	47,690	10.1	3.7	7.5	28.4
1987	199,063	209,687	204,375	10,624	18,535	7,886	15,263	61,471	56,507	9.3	4.0	8.1	31.6
1968	210,720	220,395	215,558	9,675	17,947	8,949	16,627	74,123	67,797	8.5	4.2	7.7	33.6
1989	220,126	229,326	224,726	9,200	16,868	8,145	16,839	83,115	78,619	7.7	3.7	7.5	36.2
1990	229,103	235,247	232,175	6,144	18,473	12,380	16,955	88,146	85,631	8.1	5.4	7.3	37.5
1991	236,093	241,620	238,857	5,527	18,322	12,896	16,607	91,427	89,787	7.8	5.5	7.0	37.8
1992	242,599	249,508	246,054	6,909	18,877	12,138	17,036	96,053	94,740	7.8	5.0	6.9	39.3
1993	250,570	258,782	254,676	8,212	18,864	11,217	17,676	106,079	102,086	7.5	4.5	6.9	41.0
1994	259,216	267,443	263,330	8,227	18,781	10,990	18,656	114,598	110,339	7.2	4.2	7.1	42.8
1995	268,555	278,946	273,751	10,391	19,482	9,411	19,393	125,789	120,194	7.3	3.5	7.1	45.1
1996	278,974	291,569	285,272	12,595	22,401	10,271	20,527	137,278	131,534	8.0	3.7	7.2	47.1
1997	291,569	303,809	297,689	12,240	23,171	11,627	21,156	148,163	142,721	7.9	4.0	7.1	48.8
Avg.	'60-71 '72-'83 '84-'97									12.0 13.1 8.4	3.1 4.1 4.2	4.9 5.5 7.2	

Source: 1946 - 1957 Report on Telephone Industry Depreciation, Tax and Capital/Expense Policy, Accounting and Audits Division, FCC, April 15, 1987, pp.6, 9

1968 - 1983 FCC Statistics of Common Carriers, Tables 12 and 16

1984 - 1987 FCC Statistics of Common Carriers, Tables 10 and 14

1988 - 1997 FCC Statistics of Common Carriers, Tables 2.7 and 2.9

Note 1: 1946 - 1983 Includes AT&T

Note 2: From FCC Statistics of Common Carriers, Table 14

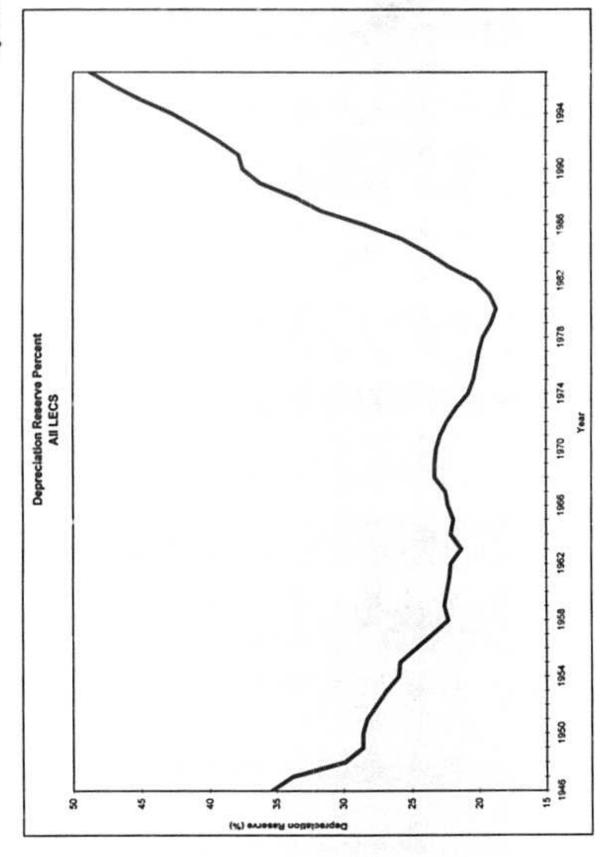
Col I = 1985 Col g/165,076

1986 Col g/175,926

1987 Col g/187,920

Reserve	(m) = Mb
Deprec	S = 9C
Retire	(x) = \$a
P	Bate es
AVG	(i)
EOY	(h)
	Cg)
	<b>S</b>
	<b>8</b> 0
vice	28 Increase 0)/2 (d) = b-a
ns Plant in Se	Average (c)=(a+b)/2
ommunicatio	<u>S</u>
Telec	E BOX

Col m = 1985 Col N170,355 1986 Col N181,496 1987 Col N194,343



## **BellSouth Telephone Plant Related Rates**

(Dollars in Millions)

	Teleco	mmunicatio	ons Plant in Se	rvice				EOY	AVG.	Add	Retire	Deprec	Reserve
	BOY (a)	(b)	Average (c)=(a+b)/2	Increase (d) = b-a	(e)	Est (f)	(g)	(h)	Reserve (i)	(i) = e/a	(k) = t/a	(i) = g/c	Percent (m) = h/b
1990	32,462	34,216	33,339	1,754	3,026	1,272	2,506	12,063	11,378	9.3	3.9	7.5	35.3
1991	34,216	35,829	35,023	1,613	2,994	1,382	2,598	13,384	12,724	8.8	4.0	7.4	37.4
1992	36,034	37,644	36,839	1,610	2,768	1,159	2,615	15,096	14,240	7.7	3.2	7.1	40.1
1993	37,644	39,445	38,545	1,901	3,142	1,341	2,811	16,669	15,883	8.3	3.6	7.3	42.3
1994	39,445	41,095	40,270	1,650	3,143	1,493	2,919	18,203	17,436	8.0	3.8	7.2	44.3
1995	41,095	42,934	42,015	1,839	3,177	1,349	3,044	19,944	19,074	7.7	3.3	7.2	46.5
1996	42,934	45,318	44,126	2,384	3,731	1,347	3,174	22,176	21,060	8.7	3.1	7.2	48.9
1997	45,318	47,203	46,261	1,885	3,413	1,866	3,299	24,155	23,166	7.5	4.1	7.1	51.2
Avg.										8.3	3.6	7.3	

Source: Annual Report Form M, Tables B-1 and B-5, 1990-1991 ARMIS 43-02 Reports, Tables B-1 and B-5, 1992-1997

Note: Excludes Customer Premise Wiring

GTE - Florida Telephone Plant Related Rates

(Dollars in Millions)

Ξ	391 111	391	259 391	259 391

Source: 1997 ARMIS 43-02 Report

Note: Excludes Customer Premise Wiring

Florida
Projection Life Comparison
Recommended Inputs

	Account	Account		FCC Range				
	Number	Name	LOW (a)	High (b)	BS (c)	GTE (d)	Sprint (e)	Centel (f)
1	2112	Motor Vehicles	7.5	9.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
2	2115	Garage Work Eqpt	12.0	18.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
3	2116	Other Work Eqpt	12.0	18.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
4	2121	Buildings	I-/A	N/A	45.0	40.0	N/A	N/A
5	2122	Furniture	15.0	20.0	11.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
6	2123.1	Ofc. Support Eqpt	10.0	15.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
7	2123.2	Co. Comm. Eqpt	7.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
8	2124	Gen. Purpose Computers	6.0	8.0	4.4	6.0	6.0	6.0
9	2212	Digital Switching	16.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
10	2220	Operator Systems	8.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
11	2232	Digital Circuit	11.0	13.0	10.5	9.0	11.0	11.0
12	2351	Public Telephones	7.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
13	2411	Poles	25.0	35.0	35.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
14	2421	Aerial Cable - Met	20.0	26 0	18.0	20.0	20 0	20 0
15	2421	Aerial Cable - Fiber	25.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
16	2422	Underground Cable - Met	25.0	30.0	23.0	25 0	25 0	25.0
17	2422	Underground Cable - Fiber	25.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25 0
18	2423	Buried Cable - Met	20.0	26.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	20 0
19	2423	Buried Cable - Fiber	25.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	25 0	25 0
20	2426	Intrabidg Cable - Met	20.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
21	2426	Intrabidg Cable - Fiber	25.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	25.0
22	2441	Conduit Systems	50.0	60.0	55.0	50.0	50 0	50.0

Source: Col a, b = FCC Docket No. 92-296 Orders released 6/28/94 and 5/4/95
Col c = Florida Dkt. Nos. 960833-TP/960846-TP/971140 TP Order, except
the 2421, 2422, and 2423 fiber accounts. These are as prescribed by the FCC.
Col d = FCC Parameter Report, August 11, 1995
Col e = Column (a)
Col f = Column (a)

Florida
Future Net Salvage Comparison
Recommended Inputs

	Account	Account		FCC Range	0			
	Number	Nama	Low (a)	High (b)	(c)	(d)	Sprint (e)	Centel (f)
1	2112	Motor Vehicles	10.0	20.0	10.0	18.0	10.0	10.0
2	2115	Garage Work Eqpt	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	2116	Other Work Egpt	0.0	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	2121	Buildings	N/A	N/A	4.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
5	2122	Furniture	0.0	10.0	14.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
6	2123.1	Ofc. Support Eqpt	0.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
7	2123.2	Co. Comin. Eqpt	-5.0	10.0	10.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
8	2124	Gen. Purpose Computers	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	2212	Digital Switching	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	2220	Operator Systems	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	2232	Digital Circuit	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
12	2351	Public Telephones	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	2411	Poles	-75.0	-50.0	-75.0	-75.0	-75.0	-75.0
14	2421	Aerial Cable - Met	-35.0	-10.0	-11.0	-35.0	-35.0	-35.0
15	2421	Aerial Cable - Fiber	-25.0	-10.0	-11.0	-25.0	-25 0	-25.0
16	2422	Underground Cable - Met	-30.0	-5.0	-7.0	-17.0	-30.0	-30.0
17	2422	Underground Cable - Fiber	-20.0	-5.0	-6.0	-9.0	-20.0	-20.0
18	2423	Buried Cable - Met	-10.0	0.0	-8.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0
19	2423	Buried Cable - Fiber	-10.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0	-10.0	-100
20	2426	Intrabidg Cable - Met	-30.0	-5.0	-12.0	-10.0	-30.0	-30.0
21	2426	Intrabidg Cable - Fiber	-15.0	0.0	-12.0	-10.0	-15.0	-15.0
22	2441	Conduit Systems	-10.0	0.0	-7.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0

Source: Col a, b = FCC Docket No. 92-296 Orders released 6/28/94 and 5/4/95
Col c = Florida Dkt. Nos. 960633-TP/960646-TP/971140 TP Order, except

the 2421, 2422, and 2423 fiber accounts. These are as prescribed by the FCC.

Col d = FCC Perameter Report, August 11, 1995

Col e = Column (a) Col f = Column (a)