

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

\* \* \*

RE INVESTIGATION AND SUSPENSION )  
OF TARIFF SHEETS ACCOMPANYING )  
ADVICE LETTER NO. 579 FILED BY )  
MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND )  
TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR REVISION )  
OF TARIFF COLO. PUC NO. 5 )  
CONTAINING "METROPAC." )  
-----

INVESTIGATION AND SUSPENSION  
DOCKET NO. 656

RECOMMENDED DECISION OF  
HOWARD S. BJELLAND,  
COMMISSIONER.

-----  
November 10, 1970  
-----

Appearances: T. L. Ledingham, Esq.,  
Denver, Colorado, for  
Mountain States Telephone  
and Telegraph Company;  
Girts Krumins, Esq., for the  
Staff of the Commission.

PROCEDURE AND RECORD

On June 18, 1970, under Advice Letter No. 579, Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, hereinafter referred to either by full corporate name or as the Company, filed certain tariff revisions to become effective on July 19, 1970. The tariff sheets involved are listed in Decision No. 75374, which decision is hereby incorporated herein by reference. By said Decision No. 75374 the Commission on its own motion suspended the effective date of the tariff revisions until November 16, 1970, for further investigation and set the matter for hearing at 10 a.m. on August 20, 1970, in the Commission Hearing Room, 1845 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado.

Due and proper notice thereof was given to all interested parties, and at the said time and place the matter was duly heard by Commissioner Howard S. Bjelland, to whom the matter was assigned pursuant to law.

The Company's Exhibits 1 through 11 and Staff Exhibits 1 and 2 were offered and admitted in evidence. In addition to Company and Staff witnesses, eleven subscribers (Longmont - 3, Erie - 6, Bailey - 2) of telephone service affected by the tariff revisions testified. The Commission received a total of 74 written communications protesting the proposed tariff changes, including 0 from Elizabeth, 25 from Erie, 4 from Bailey, 39 from Longmont, and 2 from Fort Lupton. For the purpose of determining exchange boundaries, exchange locations, and extended area calling services, official notice is taken of certain of the tariffs of the Company as filed with the Commission. For the purpose of determining the number of central office telephone terminals in the service areas, official notice is taken of certain of the reports filed by the Company with the Commission.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the matter was taken under advisement. The Hearing Commissioner, pursuant to 1963 CRS, 115-6-9(2), as amended, transmits herewith to the Commission the record and exhibits in the above-captioned proceeding, together with his recommended decision containing his findings of fact and conclusions thereon with the recommended order or requirement.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

After due and careful consideration of the entire record in this proceeding, the Hearing Commissioner finds as fact, from such record, that:

1. Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company is a public utility under the jurisdiction of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, providing telephone service within widespread areas in the State of Colorado. The subject matter of this proceeding is within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

2. This proceeding concerns certain tariff revisions involving a service designated by the Company as METROPAC or Metropolitan Preferred Area Calling Service. This service was instituted on an experimental

basis in five exchanges in the State of Colorado, to-wit: Elizabeth, Bailey, Fort Lupton, Erie and Longmont on July 19, 1969, pursuant to Commission Decision No. 73263. Said Decision provided, inter alia:

"The proposed Metro-Pac offering is of an experimental nature and should be made an experimental offering for a period of not to exceed one year in the five exchanges now included; namely, Erie, Bailey, Elizabeth, Longmont and Fort Lupton. Before expiration of this experimental offering, the Commission should be advised as to the success or failure thereof, and if successful and meeting with customer acceptance, this offering should then be made available to all of the exchanges in the State of Colorado not later than 18 months from the effective date of this Order."

3. The existing METROPAC service provides for unlimited toll-free outgoing calling to all exchanges located within a thirty (30) mile radius of the originating exchange on a flat rate basis. This service is a one-way service only and does not provide for toll-free incoming calls. There is no limitation on either the number or duration of calls. In other words, a subscriber to the METROPAC service can call within his METROPAC service area in the same manner as within his local exchange area, with no charge other than the monthly flat rate charge. METROPAC service is optional. In other words, a customer may subscribe to such service, or not, as the customer may elect.

4. The METROPAC service area for each of the five exchanges involved in the present proceeding is as follows:

Elizabeth: (.039%)	Calhan, Castle Rock, Elbert, Englewood, Kiowa, Littleton, Parker, Peyton, Sullivan. There are 300 terminals in the Elizabeth Exchange. There are 47,986 such terminals in the Elizabeth METROPAC service area. (6.26%)
-----------------------	---

Erie: (.064%)	Allenspark, Arvada, Aurora, Berthoud, Boulder, Brighton, Broomfield, Coal Creek Canyon, Denver, Englewood, Fort Lupton, Frederick, Gilcrest, Golden, Hazeltine, Hudson, Johnstown-Milliken, Keenesburg, Lafayette, Lakewood, La Salle, Littleton, Longmont, Lookout Mountain, Louisville, Loveland, Lyons, Mead, Morrison, Nederland, Platteville, Sullivan, Ward, Westwood.
------------------	--

There are 490 terminals in the Erie Exchange. There are 460,284 such terminals in the Erie METROPAC service area. (60.1%)

Longmont:  
(1.35%)

Allenspark, Arvada, Berthoud, Boulder, Brighton, Broomfield, Coal Creek Canyon, Denver, Erie, Estes Park, Fort Collins, Fort Lupton, Frederick, Gilcrest, Golden, Greeley, Hazeltine, Hudson, Johnstown-Milliken, Lafayette, Lakewood, La Salle, Louisville, Loveland, Lyons, Mead, Nederland, Platteville, Ward, Windsor.

There are 10,354 terminals in the Longmont Exchange. There are 418,440 such terminals in the Longmont METROPAC service area. (54.6%)

Bailey:  
(.155%)

Arvada, Central City, Deckers, Denver, Englewood, Evergreen, Georgetown, Golden, Idaho Springs, Lakewood, Littleton, Lookout Mountain, Morrison, Westwood.

There are 1,187 terminals in the Bailey Exchange. There are 347,276 such terminals in the Bailey METROPAC service area. (45.3%)

Fort Lupton:  
(.158%)

Arvada, Aurora, Berthoud, Boulder, Brighton, Broomfield, Denver, Erie, Frederick, Gilcrest, Greeley, Hazeltine, Hudson, Johnstown-Milliken, Keenesburg, Lafayette, Lakewood, La Salle, Longmont, Louisville, Loveland, Lyons, Mead, Platteville, Sullivan, Windsor.

There are 1,210 terminals in the Fort Lupton Exchange. There are 432,783 such terminals in the Fort Lupton METROPAC service area. (56.5%)

There is a total of 765,360 such terminals in the entire State of Colorado, of which 447,899 (58½%) are located within the Denver Metropolitan calling area. The percentage figure shown immediately below the name of each of the five hereinabove listed exchanges shows the ratio of terminals in such exchanges to all of the terminals in the State of Colorado expressed in a percentage figure. The percentage figure shown after the total number of terminals in each METROPAC service area shows the ratio of terminals in such METROPAC service area to all of the terminals in the State of Colorado expressed in a percentage figure. The term "terminal" is equivalent to telephone numbers, and includes main stations, PBX trunks, and stations associated with Centrex system. For example, there are 300 terminals (telephone numbers) in the Elizabeth Exchange. The number of subscribers

may be slightly less as some subscribers may have two or more telephone numbers. For the purposes of this decision, however, the terminal count can also be, and will be, hereinafter treated as equivalent to the subscriber count.

5. The flat rate charge now in effect for METROPAC service includes local exchange service plus METROPAC service. For example, a subscriber utilizing a one-party residential local exchange service plus the METROPAC service would be charged as follows in the relevant five exchanges:

	Total METROPAC Charge (Including Local Exchange Service)	Normal IFR Charge	Difference
Elizabeth	\$10.30	\$4.05	\$6.25
Erie	11.35	4.05	7.30
Bailey	11.20	4.05	7.15
Longmont	11.35	5.05	6.30
Fort Lupton	11.35	4.30	7.05

The column headed Difference sets forth the actual additional cost of METROPAC from the standpoint of the subscriber. Similar charges for a one-party business local exchange service plus METROPAC would be as follows:

	Total METROPAC Charge (Including Local Exchange Service)	Normal IFB Charge	Difference
Elizabeth	\$23.95	\$ 6.35	\$17.60
Erie	28.50	6.35	22.15
Bailey	27.85	6.35	21.50
Longmont	28.50	11.75	16.75
Fort Lupton	28.50	7.70	20.80

The total METROPAC charge, of course, would be somewhat lower where multi-party local exchange service is used by the METROPAC subscriber, or could

be somewhat higher where exchange mileage charges were applicable. Under this existing rate structure, the monthly rates for METROPAC service vary dependent upon the total number of central office telephone terminals in each METROPAC service area.

6. The Company provides METROPAC service by utilizing its toll network for METROPAC calls. There is no mechanical difference between handling a toll call or a METROPAC call. The only difference is in the accounting or billing procedure. A toll call is billed to the subscriber. A METROPAC call is not. The computerized accounting system of the Company simply eliminates all toll charges for METROPAC calls from the bill submitted to the subscriber, substituting therefor the flat rate additional monthly charge. This is possible because the toll network system has the capability to identify, and does identify, either automatically or by operator, the telephone number of the telephone from which a toll call originates. Because METROPAC service is optional, it is essential to the service that the telephone from which a METROPAC call originates be identifiable. The local exchange system of the Company does not have the capability to identify the origin of a telephone call. At the time METROPAC service was offered, there was unused capacity available in the applicable segments of the toll network of the Company. The Company anticipated being able to meet the demand for METROPAC service by simply utilizing such available capacity. Insofar as relevant in this proceeding, the toll network of the Company trunks in and out of Denver. This means that METROPAC calls originating in the five exchanges involved in this proceeding (Erie, Elizabeth, Bailey, Fort Lupton and Longmont) normally go to Denver over the toll network, and back out from Denver over such network to the destinations exchange. This tends to tie up the entire toll network system. For example, assume an Erie METROPAC subscriber calls a Boulder telephone number. The call goes over the toll network to Boulder, then over the toll network to Denver, then

back over the toll network to the Boulder telephone number. This one telephone call has now tied up one Erie-Boulder trunk line and two Boulder-Denver trunk lines, in addition to utilizing local exchange facilities at both Erie and Boulder.

7. The Company is now providing METROPAC service in the five exchanges to 4 subscribers in Elizabeth, 157 in Erie, 224 in Bailey, 433 in Longmont, and 98 in Fort Lupton. In addition to the subscribers who are now receiving the METROPAC service, the Company has received 109 additional applications for such service which the Company has not been able to fill (held orders) in Erie, 112 in Bailey, 1,003 in Longmont, and 160 in Fort Lupton. The foregoing statistical material involving the five exchanges is tabulated as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5
	Local Exchange Subscribers	METROPAC Subscribers	METROPAC Held Orders	Total METRO- PAC Demand (Col. 2 + 3)	Percentage (Col. 4 of Col. 1)
Elizabeth	300	4	0	4	1.3
Erie	490	157	109	266	54.3
Bailey	1,187	224	112	336	28.3
Longmont	10,354	433	1,003	1,436	13.8
Fort Lupton	<u>1,210</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>21.3</u>
	13,541	916	1,384	2,300	16.9

The reasons the Company has been unable to provide METROPAC service to all of the subscribers who desire such service are relatively simple. In the first place, the demand for such service in the four exchanges other than Elizabeth has far exceeded the demand the Company anticipated. In the second place, the utilization of such service by the subscribers now receiving it has far exceeded the usage the Company had anticipated. In other words, the present METROPAC subscribers are not only making many more calls, but also longer calls, than anticipated. As a result, the existing toll network facilities are simply not adequate to meet the total service demand. In fact, METROPAC service is now adversely affecting

and impairing the capability of the Company to provide normal toll service to other subscribers. The toll network of the Company was not designed or engineered to handle the high volume of utilization that results from unlimited toll-free calling services. It is to be noted that considering the percentage figures shown in Finding of Fact No. 4, the high volume of utilization is not surprising. Note that the number of telephones that could be reached by an Erie subscriber to METROPAC increased almost a thousand times.

8. The Company, in the instant proceeding, proposes to withdraw the present flat rate METROPAC offering and substitute therefor a measured METROPAC service. Under this proposal the residential subscriber, instead of having unlimited toll-free calling within his particular METROPAC service area, would be restricted to sixty (60) minutes of such calling, with an additional charge of eight cents (8¢) per minute for any total calling time used by the subscriber over and above the initial sixty (60) minutes free period. The comparable new residential rates under this offering would be as follows:

	IFR	METROPAC Charge	Total
Elizabeth	\$4.05	\$5.00	\$ 9.05
Erie	4.05	5.00	9.05
Bailey	4.05	5.00	9.05
Longmont	5.05	5.00	10.05
Fort Lupton	4.30	5.00	9.30

Under the proposed measured METROPAC service, the business subscriber instead of having unlimited toll-free calling within his particular METROPAC service area, would be restricted to one hundred eighty (180) minutes of such calling with an additional charge of eight cents (8¢) per minute for any total calling time used by the subscriber over and above the initial one hundred eighty (180) minutes free period. The comparable new business rates under this offering would be as follows:



	IFB	METROPAC Charge	Total
Elizabeth	\$ 6.35	\$15.00	\$21.35
Erie	6.35	15.00	21.35
Bailey	6.35	15.00	21.35
Longmont	11.75	15.00	26.75
Fort Lupton	7.70	15.00	22.70

The total charges, of course, would be somewhat lower where multi-party local exchange service is used by the METROPAC subscriber, or could be somewhat higher where exchange mileage charges were applicable. Simple division (\$5.00 ÷ 60 -- \$15.00 ÷ 180) shows that the charge to be made for the initial calling period as to both residential and business uses is eight and one-third cents (8-1/3¢) per minute, with all time used over such initial calling period at the rate of eight cents (8¢) per minute. Comparing the existing flat rate METROPAC rates with the proposed measured METROPAC rates, both with IFR local exchange service,

	Existing METROPAC	Proposed METROPAC	Difference
Elizabeth	\$10.30	\$ 9.05	\$1.25
Erie	11.35	9.05	2.30
Bailey	11.20	9.05	2.15
Longmont	11.35	10.05	1.30
Fort Lupton	11.35	9.30	2.05

it would appear that measured METROPAC would result in a savings to the subscriber. This would be true only as to a minimum user, who either stayed within the sixty (60) minute usage limitation or did not exceed it by more than, for example, 15 minutes in Elizabeth or 28 minutes in Erie. Usage of the measured METROPAC service in excess of 90 minutes per month (3 minutes per day) would result in an increase. A similar comparison can be drawn as to business service. For the average user of METROPAC service, the proposed measured METROPAC service would result in a much higher cost.

9. The existing tariffs of the Company on file with the Commission establish that the following toll charges are now in effect for long distance calls within a 30-mile radius of the originating exchange:

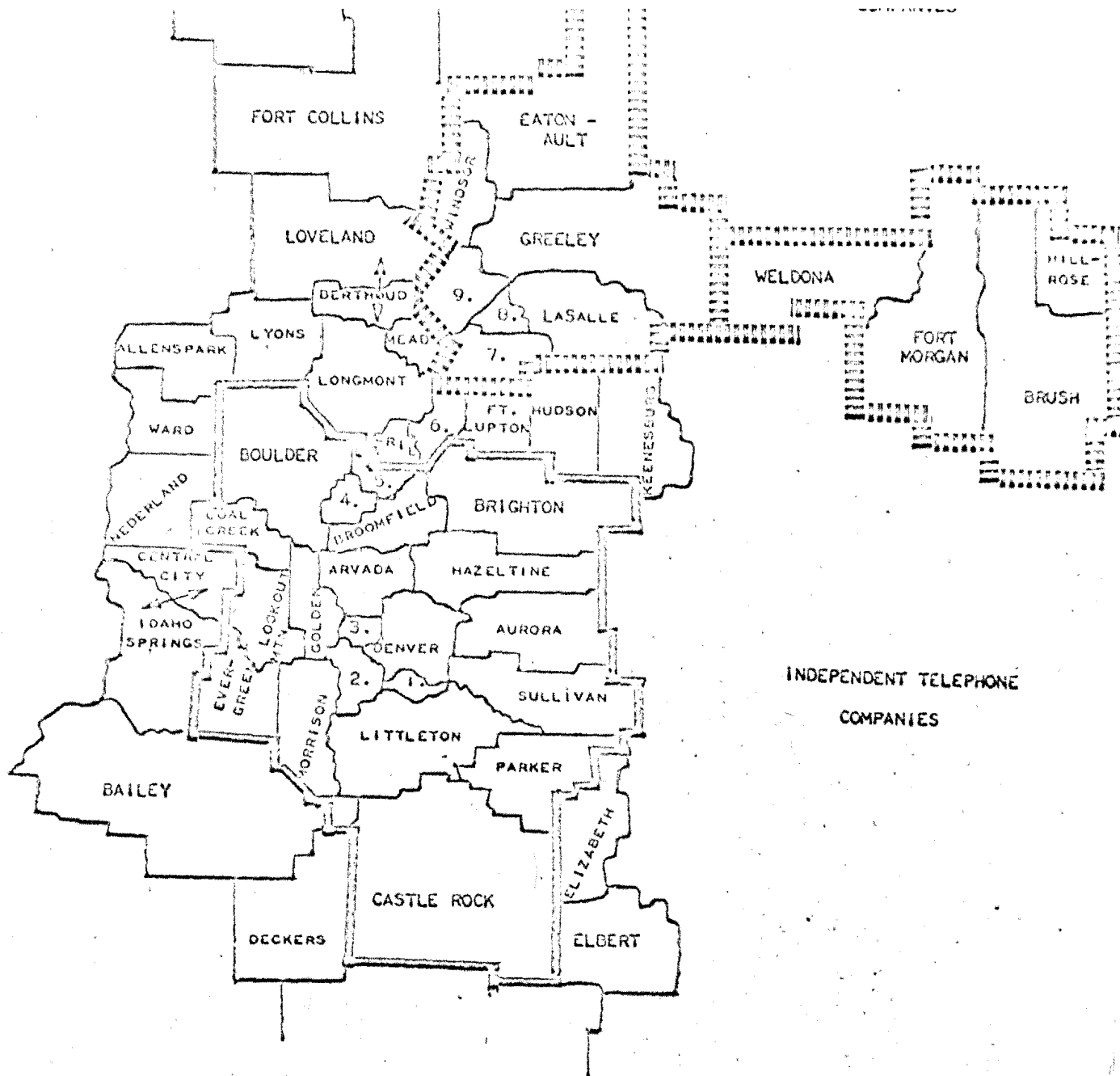
STATION TO STATION									
RATE MILEAGE	Paid						Paid Only		
	DAY		EVENING		NIGHT		LATE NIGHT		
	Mon thru Fri 7 am to 5 pm		Mon thru Fri 5 pm to 7 pm		Mon thru Fri 7 pm to 7 am and All Day Sat and Sun		Midnight to 7 am Every Day		
	Init. 3 Min.	Each Addl. Min.	Init. 3 Min.	Each Addl. Min.	Init. 3 Min.	Each Addl. Min.	Init. 3 Min.	Each Addl. Min.	
0-10	.20	.07	.20	.07	.20	.07	.20	.07	
11-16	.25	.08	.25	.08	.25	.08	.25	.08	
17-22	.30	.10	.30	.10	.30	.10	.30	.10	
23-30	.35	.12	.35	.12	.35	.12	.30	.10	

Comparing the existing toll rates with the proposed measured METROPAC service, there are two areas where potential savings to subscribers exist. The first area is that of time measurement. Under the existing toll rate, a subscriber who makes a one-minute toll call is charged for three minutes, whereas under the proposed measured METROPAC service, the subscriber's toll-free calling period would be charged for only the one minute. The second area is that of the rate itself, where the maximum saving, where all calls were made in the 23-30 mile bracket, would be a little less than four cents (4¢) a minute (12¢ minus 8¢). These potential savings are relatively minor when compared to the potential increase involved. One example will suffice. Several Erie residential subscribers testified as to using the present METROPAC service a total of approximately 600 minutes a month. This is not an excessive use of a toll-free calling service, averaging only 20

minutes a day. An Erie IFR subscriber is now paying \$7.30 additional for the said 600 minutes. Under the proposed measured METROPAC service, the same Erie customer for the same 600 minutes would pay \$48.20 (\$5.00 plus .08x540 minutes). The advantages of measured METROPAC service over ordinary toll service are so minor that a substantial number of present METROPAC subscribers will revert to toll usage.

10. The proposed measured METROPAC service would solve the problems the Company has encountered in providing unlimited toll-free METROPAC service over the toll network by not only reducing the number of subscribers who would desire to use such service, but also reducing the actual time utilization of the remaining METROPAC subscribers. The Company proposal will very effectively solve the problem by simply returning the toll network to the toll function it was engineered to perform, and eliminating unlimited toll-free service (a variation of local exchange service) from such network.

11. Generally speaking, local exchange service can be defined as the telephone communications service provided by the Company for a flat monthly rate to meet the primary communications need of people located within a geographical area. The boundaries of such area are normally determined by the general community of interest of the people therein residing. Exchange boundaries should change as the community of interest changes. The secondary communications need of people are normally provided by toll service. The local exchange areas in that portion of Colorado including Denver north to the Wyoming border are depicted as follows:


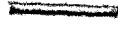



INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE  
COMPANIES

# MOUNTAIN BELL EXCHANGE AREA BOUNDARIES

1. ENGLEWOOD
2. WESTWOOD
3. LAKEWOOD
4. LOUISVILLE
5. LAFAYETTE
6. FREDERICK
7. PLATTEVILLE
8. GILCREST
9. JOHNSTOWN-MILLIKEN

## LEGEND

-  EXTENDED AREA SERVICE
-  DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA
-  EXTENDED AREA SERVICE

Within the areas designated on such diagram as the Denver Metropolitan Calling Area and Extended Area Service, telephone calls may be made on a local exchange basis without any toll charge. The arrows on the diagram, such as between Loveland and Berthoud, indicate that calls may be made between subscribers in these two exchanges without any toll charges. All of these areas involve the concept of extended area service, in other words, an expansion of local exchange service. The area depicted in this diagram is probably the fastest growing area in the State of Colorado. It is necessary that the telephone communications system keep pace with the growth. Note that the seven exchanges of Keenesburg, Hudson, Fort Lupton, Frederick, Erie, Longmont, and Mead are located between the Denver Metropolitan Calling Area to the south and the Greeley Extended Area Service to the north. Note also the large number of small, fringe exchanges bordering the Denver Metropolitan Calling Area and the Greeley Extended Service Area. It is clear that considerable thought needs to be given to the immediate and future communications needs of the subscribers located in these enclave exchanges, as well as subscribers located in the fringe exchanges. Serious questions have been raised in this proceeding relative to the adequacy of local exchange service in the Erie and Bailey Exchanges. Equally serious questions have been raised as to the possible need for some type of extended area service, not only in the enclave exchanges, but also in the fringe exchanges, all as above referred to. These questions, however, are not before the Commission in this proceeding.

12. The toll network of the Company was not engineered or designed to handle the volume of calling which results from an unlimited toll-free service. The toll network of the Company does not have the capacity to handle such volume. The cost of beefing up the entire statewide toll network to meet the capacity requirements of a statewide METROPAC service would be virtually prohibitive. Continuation of such service to a few selected exchanges would clearly be discriminatory as to the balance of

the exchanges in the state. METROPAC was authorized by the Commission as an experimental service for a period of not to exceed one year to determine if such offering should be made available to all of the exchanges in the State of Colorado. It has been established in this proceeding that toll-free METROPAC cannot be so offered throughout the State of Colorado. The experiment, therefore, should be discontinued. For the moment, therefore, the additional calling needs of subscribers, over and above local exchange service, must continue to be met by a toll service, pending thorough studies of possible extended area service. These studies are now underway, and such studies specifically include all the exchanges here in question.

13. The issues before this Commission in this proceeding are simple, i.e.:

a. Should the existing METROPAC service be made available to all of the exchanges in the State of Colorado? The conclusion must be in the negative. The experiment authorized by the Commission in Decision No. 73263 has been a failure in that the toll network of the Company cannot meet the service demand. The experiment therefore should be discontinued.

b. Should the proposed measured METROPAC service be authorized in the same five exchanges on an experimental basis for a period of one year? The conclusion is in the affirmative. There may be a subscriber need for this variation of toll service which can be met by this offering. This can be determined by an experimental offering. The proposed measured METROPAC service, which is a simple variation of toll service, should therefore be permitted to become effective as of January 1, 1971, for a period of one (1) year.

#### DISCUSSION

The problems associated with the instant proceeding involve the entire philosophy of telephone communications service in the State of

Colorado. In Decision No. 72921 dated April 28, 1969, the Commission required the Company to institute certain studies relative to exchange boundaries and multi-party service. These studies are now being filed with the Commission by the Company and are being thoroughly studied by the Commission and its Staff.

The level of any service provided determines the general cost of such service. The term "level of service" is normally used in referring to governmental (federal - state - municipal) service. For example, most municipalities operate a trash collecting service. The question of whether pickups should be every day or once a week is a matter of level of service, and the answer to this question generally determines the overall cost of the service. In some utility textbooks, this issue is referred to as "quantity of service." The question of how well the prescribed level of service is provided is sometimes referred to as "quality of service." 1963 CRS, 115-3-1(2), as amended, provides as follows:

"Every public utility shall furnish, provide and maintain such service, instrumentalities, equipment and facilities as shall promote the safety, health, comfort and convenience of its patrons, employees and the public, and as shall in all respects be adequate, efficient, just and reasonable."

This section of the Colorado Public Utilities Law would appear to be equally applicable to both the quantity and quality of the utility services rendered.

From a level of service standpoint, the maximum service which could be provided by the Company would be for each subscriber to have a one-party telephone and to be able to call every other telephone number in the State of Colorado at no toll cost. The entire cost of this service would be included in the flat rate monthly charge. In effect, the entire State of Colorado would then constitute one exchange. Service as well as cost would be maximized.

The other extreme would provide for no local exchange service with all calls handled on a toll basis. The level of service would be minimized, but the cost of such service would also be minimized.

Intermediate to these extremes would be a system of local exchange service, with further service limitations imposed by the utilization of not only a measured service, but also by the utilization of multi-party line phones.

For many years it has been the policy of the telephone company, generally approved by the Commission, to upgrade the level of service by the elimination or curtailment of multi-party phones, by the elimination of measured service, and by the expansion of calling (local exchange) areas. All of these improvements in service eventually result, because of the elimination of toll revenues and because of the necessity to install additional facilities, in higher local exchange rates. The question that is now of major concern to the Commission is what should the level of service be in the State of Colorado?

For example, is it desirable that the entire front range area of the State of Colorado from Denver to the Wyoming border be brought into one extended area service area? If this is done, the cost of local exchange service will go up. Do the people want this service and, if so, are the people willing to pay for this service? A significant segment of subscribers to telephone service have no need for such extended service and desire in lieu thereof an inexpensive service tailored to meet their needs for limited communications service. How can this need be met? Should it be met by some type of measured service? Is it mechanically feasible to provide such a service?

In providing any service or commodity of any kind to the public, it is an economic fact of life that the actual service rendered must be weighed not only against the need, but also against the cost of such service to determine an economic balance. The question of where that balance



should be must be given a great deal of thought by the Commission, by the Company, and by the public, and the public must be given an opportunity to participate in the resolution of this question. Upon completion of the studies now under way by the Company and after analysis of such studies by the Commission and its Staff, the Commission should take suitable action, including public hearings if necessary, to determine the desires of the public in these matters. At such time, the service problems raised by telephone subscribers in the instant proceeding can be appropriately considered and solutions determined by the Commission. In the present proceeding, all the Commission can do is to determine that the existing METROPAC service is not a solution to such problems.

Based on the Findings of Fact hereinbefore set forth, the Hearing Commissioner recommends that the Commission enter the following order.

#### O R D E R

##### THE COMMISSION ORDERS THAT:

1. The tariff revisions filed by Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company on June 18, 1970, under Advice Letter No. 579, and more particularly identified in Decision No. 75374, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference, be, and hereby are, permitted to become effective as of January 1, 1971. These tariff revisions will supersede and replace the tariffs presently on file with the Commission providing for experimental unlimited toll-free METROPAC service pursuant to Commission Decision No. 73263. In other words, the existing METROPAC service shall be discontinued, and the proposed measured METROPAC service shall be instituted, all as of January 1, 1971.

2. The new measured METROPAC service, as authorized by ordering Paragraph No. 1, shall be in effect for a period of one (1) year, and the Company shall report to the Commission by September 15, 1971, as to the results of this experimental service. The Company shall not discontinue such service until the Company has so reported to the Commission, and the Commission has acted on such report.

3. The Commission retains such jurisdiction in the instant matter as necessary to implement the provisions hereof and may make such further order or orders as may be necessary and appropriate in the premises.

4. This Decision shall become effective as of the date that it becomes the decision of the Commission, if such be the case.

5. As provided by Section 115-6-9(2), CRS 1963, as amended, copies of this Recommended Decision shall be served upon the parties, who may file exceptions thereto; but if no exceptions are filed within twenty (20) days after service upon the parties or within such extended period of time as the Commission may authorize in writing (copies of any such extension to be served upon the parties), or unless such Decision is stayed within such time by the Commission upon its own motion, such Recommended Decision shall become the Decision of the Commission and subject to the provisions of Section 115-6-14, CRS 1963, as amended.

(S E A L)

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

HOWARD S. BJELLAND

Commissioner  
vjr



ATTEST:

*Harry A. Galligan, Jr.*  
Harry A. Galligan, Jr. Secretary