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UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS
DIVISION

B-146864

74-0257

AUG 17 1973



The Honorable Arthur F. Sampson Administrator General Services Administration

Dear Mr. Sampson:

We have examined into the possible increased use of the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) by Government agencies and have found indications that they could have placed many commercial toll calls through FTS at reduced costs to the Government.

FTS was established in 1963 to provide economical and efficient telecommunications services for Government civil agencies. FTS, which is managed by the GSA, provides, among its many services, local and intercity (long-distance) telephone services.

GSA finances FTS and other communications services through a revolving fund known as the Federal Telecommunications Fund. Expenditures from the fund are reimbursed by the users. Fiscal year 1972 expenditures amounted to \$89.2 million for intercity voice service, including \$7.2 million for reimbursable commercial toll calls.

We made our review at GSA regional offices in Atlanta, Georgia (region 4); Chicago, Illinois (region 5); San Francisco, California (region 9); and Auburn, Washington (region 10). We also contacted other selected Government agency user organizations served by these four GSA regional offices.

We examined commercial toll calls placed, during monthly periods in late 1971, through 24 GSA switchboard locations to determine the extent that these calls could have been completed over FTS (FTS-eligible). Costs of commercial toll calls not eligible for FTS were eliminated when they could

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be identified. These included calls with tolls of 20 cents or less and collect, credit-card, third-party, overseas, and person-to-person calls. The remaining calls were considered to be FTS-eligible. Our review showed the following for commercial toll calls.

	Monthly costs	Projected annual costs
Total calls FTS-ineligible calls	\$115,493 68,666	\$1,385,916 823,992
FTS-eligible calls	\$ <u>46,827</u>	\$ <u>561,924</u>

Forty-one percent of the total costs were for FTS-eligible costs.

GSA's Office of Audits presented similar results in two reports issued during 1973 concerning commercial telephone charges in two regions, whose offices are located in New York, New York, and Washington, D.C. These reports projected that about \$1.9 million of the \$3.6 million in commercial telephone charges incurred in the two regions were for FTS-eligible calls.

Using GSA's procedures, we made a detailed economic analysis of commercial toll calls placed through 2 of the 24 GSA switchboard locations. We estimated that the Government could have saved \$15,096 annually, or 35 percent, of the \$43,416 incurred for commercial toll calls that were FTS eligible. (See enclosure.)

Among the general reasons given by representatives of various civil agencies for placing commercial toll calls were the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory FTS service (lines busy or inability to reach an operator) and lack of user knowledge of FTS capabilities.

¹Third-party calls are calls charged to telephones not involved in the calls.

At the time of our review, neither the four GSA regions nor the civil agencies' offices contacted had active programs for identifying instances and related circumstances when FTS could be used in lieu of commercial toll services. Although some agencies had programs to review commercial toll bills, their reviews were primarily to certify that the calls had been for official business and were not designed to identify instances when FTS could have been used in lieu of commercial toll services.

Because FTS is generally more economical than commercial toll service and considering the total costs incurred by the Government for commercial toll calls and the potential savings at the two switchboards, potential savings to the Government appear significant enough to warrant specific management attention.

We recommend, therefore, that you

- -- take action to identify the circumstances under which commercial toll services are used in lieu of FTS, and
- --develop and implement policies and programs that would reduce Government costs through the use of FTS in lieu of commercial toll calls.

We are sending copies of this letter today to Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and Government Operations; the Director, Office of Management and Budget; and the Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy.

Sincerely yours,

J.J. Shape

F. J. Shafer Director

Enclosure

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ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL TOLL COSTS,

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATED FTS COSTS, AND

RESULTING ESTIMATED SAVINGS

MONTHLY COSTS OF COMMERCIAL TOLL CALLS:

Switchboard locations	Cost of commercial calls	FTS-eligib Quantity of calls	le calls Toll charges	- -		
Seattle, Wash. Portland, Oreg.	\$6,470 3,355	1,262 1,288	\$1,931 1,687			
Total	\$ <u>9,825</u>	2,550	\$ <u>3,618</u>			
Total monthly costs	of FTS-eligible cal	1s				\$ 3,618
ESTIMATED MONTHLY FTS COSTS: Seattle, Wash.: 1,262 calls, assuming a 7-minute average holding time would require 9 access lines at P.02 grade of service (2 turnbacks per 100 attempts) 1,262 calls multiplied by 26.4 cents FTS backbone cost factor per call Telephone company charges for facilities, including termination equipment for nine lines				\$333 <u>841</u>		
Total					\$1,174	
would require (2 tur 1,288 calls cost facto Telephone co	assuming a 7-minut ire 9 access lines nbacks per 100 atte multiplied by 26.4 r per call mpany charges for f n equipment, for ni	at P.02 grade mpts) cents FTS back acilities, inc	of serv- bone luding	\$340 <u>846</u>		
Total					1,186	
Totalb	oth locations					2,360
ESTIMATED MONTHLY SA	VINGSBOTH LOCATIO	NS				\$ <u>1,258</u>
PROJECTED ANNUAL COS	TS:					
(12X\$3,618)	ial toll calls whic		gible			\$43,416 28,320
Estimate	d savings					\$ <u>15,096</u>