COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

289

Investigation Regarding Intrastate Access :

Charges and IntraLATA Toll Rates of Rural Carriers and the Pennsylvania

Universal Service Fund

: Docket No. : I-00040105

AT&T Communications of PA, LLC v.

Armstrong Telephone Co. - Pennsylvania. : C-2009-2098380

: Docket No.

Further Hearing

Pages 289 through 565

Hearing Room 2

Commonwealth Keystone Building

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Thursday, April 15, 2010

Met, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

KANDACE F. MELILLO, Administrative Law Judge

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PROCEEDINGS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KANDACE F. MELILLO: Let's go on the record.

This is the time and place for a further hearing in the following consolidated cases: Investigation regarding intrastate access charges and intraLATA toll rates of rural carriers and the Pennsylvania Universal Service Fund. The docket number is I-00040105; and also, AT&T Communications of Pennsylvania, LLC, TCG New Jersey, Incorporated and TCG Pittsburgh, Incorporated, collectively AT&T, complainants, versus Armstrong Telephone Company PA, et al., respondents. The lead docket number is C-2009-2098380, et al.

I am Administrative Law Judge Kandace F. Melillo, assigned by the Commission to preside in this matter. I note the appearances this morning of Demetrios Metropoulos, Esquire on behalf of AT&T; Philip S. Shapiro, Esquire on behalf of AT&T; Benjamin J. Aron, Esquire on behalf of Sprint; John F. Povilaitis, Esquire on behalf of Qwest Communications Company; Sue Benedek, Esquire on behalf of CenturyLink; Michelle Painter, Esquire on behalf of AT&T; Michael Gruin, Esquire on behalf of Sprint; John Dodge, Esquire on behalf of Comcast; Joel Cheskis, Esquire and Darryl Lawrence, Esquire on behalf of the Office of Consumer Advocate; Allison Kaster, Esquire and Adelou Bakare, Esquire on behalf of the Office of Trial Staff; Norman J. Kennard,

Esquire and Regina L. Matz, Esquire on behalf of the

Pennsylvania Telephone Association; Suzan Paiva, Esquire on

behalf of Verizon. Is there anyone else present in the

hearing room who has not signed in? Yes?

MR. GRAY: I'll sign in at the break, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: And we'll note that Steven Gray,
Esquire on behalf of the Office of Small Business Advocate
is here also. Would you like to sign in, please?

JUDGE MELILLO: Good morning, all.

(Pause.)

My plan for conducting the hearing today is essentially the same as indicated yesterday. I plan to take a mid-morning and mid-afternoon break with a lunch break. Today, since we started at 9:00, I'll try to have a lunch break at approximately noon.

I'm not sure how long we're going to be going today, but the same procedure will be in place with respect to moving of cars. If we look like we're going into the evening, we'll make sure we break about 5:00 so parties can move their cars out of the Seventh Street Garage, because that closes at seven and we want to allow for parties to get back into this building because this building is secure at 6:00. After 6:00, if you leave the building, you can't reenter.

Yesterday there was a question about whether the

record from the proceeding before Judge Colwell would be available to the parties in this phase of the case. Ms. Paiva astutely pointed out that the Commission had addressed this matter in a prior order. She is correct. The Commission did address this matter in their consolidation order which was entered August 5, 2009 at the I-docket, I-00040105. And the Commission stated as follows: "The recommended decision by ALJ Susan Colwell entered on July 23, 2009 as well as the evidentiary record in that limited investigation will assist us in resolving the full investigation."

Also, we had a matter yesterday involving the complaints filed against Citizens of New York, Citizens Telephone Company of New York. There were three complaints, one filed by each of the three AT&T entities, and while they were listed in the initial complaint filed in March, 2009, they somehow dropped out of subsequent pleadings and I asked counsel for AT&T to check into that matter, and she did, and she will report this morning. Yes, Ms. Painter?

MS. PAINTER: Yes, Your Honor. AT&T will file a motion to withdraw the complaint with respect to that entity and would request, if any party has an objection, to let us know on the record.

JUDGE MELILLO: Is any party going to object to the petition that will be filed by AT&T to withdraw those three

complaints? That would leave us with 93 complaints. That would be complaints that were filed against Citizens

Telephone Company of New York.

(No response.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Hearing nothing, then you can report that there was no objection to that petition.

MS. PAINTER: Thank you.

JUDGE MELILLO: As a reminder, there will need to be an identification of the exhibits that are to be stricken from the AT&T rejoinder testimony as a result of the granting of a motion to strike yesterday.

MS. BENEDEK: Yes, Your Honor. We'd like to note that subject to the motion to strike yesterday, Attachment 1 to the Nurse-Oyefusi rejoinder testimony of April 8 --

JUDGE MELILLO: Let's wait a moment until I retrieve that.

(Pause.)

MS. BENEDEK: I'm going to identify each one. We used the e-mail version of the rejoinder which has, the printout copy has the attachments marked and clearly AT&T has marked it, but the e-mail somehow didn't have this little page designation, and so that's the issue. So I'm going to identify each of the attachments just to make sure.

The first attachment is marked as Attachment 1 in the rejoinder testimony and it has "AT&T Review: PTA elasticity

data, price increases are not associated with line losses, and it's a chart.

JUDGE MELILLO: And that would be stricken?

MS. BENEDEK: Yes. That starts with 3 percent on the x axis, and then the next chart is a similar one but it's labeled, "Demonstrates relative insensitivity to price increases," and that starts at 35 percent.

MS. BENEDEK: Yes. Then there are a series of pages: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine pages of what is marked as "Correlation matrix illustrating lines are declining over time," and --

JUDGE MELILLO: And that also would be stricken?

JUDGE MELILLO: Is that the balance of Attachment 1 or is there something left in --

MS. BENEDEK: That is the balance of Attachment 1.

JUDGE MELILLO: Then why don't we just take out

Attachment 1 in total?

MS. BENEDEK: Okay, yes. Just wanted to make sure we had the right attachments.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Then Attachment 1 would be stricken from the rejoinder of AT&T.

MS. BENEDEK: And Attachment 2 consists of three pages and that also would be stricken. It's marked, it's Run 4/6/10, and it's the method, least squares -- I don't even know how to begin to describe it. It's Attachment 2.

ı	JUDGE MELILLO: All right. So the entirety of
2	Attachment 2 will be stricken. Anything else?
3	MS. BENEDEK: Attachment 3, which stays in, says,
4	"AT&T consumer state to state direct dial basic and value."
5	That's the header on that and that stays in.
6	JUDGE MELILLO: So that particular sheet should be
7	stricken as well?
8	MS. BENEDEK: No.
9	JUDGE MELILLO: No?
10	MS. BENEDEK: No, that stays in. We just wanted to
11	get a demarcation point.
12	JUDGE MELILLO: All right. So nothing in Attachment
13	3 or Attachment 4 is stricken; is that correct?
14	MS. PAINTER: That's correct.
15	MS. BENEDEK: Correct.
16	JUDGE MELILLO: So we are striking Attachments 1 and
17	2 to the rejoinder of AT&T.
18	Ms. Painter, is it possible to file a conforming
19	corrected rejoinder so that the Commission is aware of
20	exactly what was admitted in this case?
21	MS. PAINTER: Yes, Your Honor. That would be fine.
22	JUDGE MELILLO: Thank you.
23	Is there anything else that anyone wants to mention
24	of a preliminary nature?
25	(No response.)

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Hearing nothing, we'll go to the witness list. The first witnesses scheduled for today are witnesses of CenturyLink, a panel. Ms. Benedek, do you want to call your witnesses?

MS. BENEDEK: Yes, Your Honor. CenturyLink calls

Mark D. Harper and Jeffrey L. Lindsey to the stand who are

seated there.

JUDGE MELILLO: Mr. Harper and Mr. Lindsey, please stand and raise your right hand.

Whereupon,

MARK D. HARPER and JEFFREY L. LINDSEY having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

JUDGE MELILLO: Please be seated. Proceed, counsel.

MS. BENEDEK: Thank you, Your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Could you please separately state your name and provide your business address for the record?
- A. (Lindsey) Yes. My name is Jeffrey L. Lindsey.

 My business address is 5454 West 110th Street, Overland

 Park, Kansas, 66211.
- A. (Harper) Yes. I'm Mark D. Harper. My address is 100 CenturyLink Drive, Monroe, Louisiana, 71203.
- Q. And are you the same Jeffrey Lindsey and Mark Harper that presented direct, surrebuttal and rejoinder

1	testimony in this matter?
2	A. (Lindsey) Yes.
3	A. (Harper) Yes.
4	Q. And you presented those testimonies as a panel,
5	correct?
6	A. (Lindsey) Yes.
7	A. (Harper) Correct.
8	Q. Let's start with your direct. First of all,
9	were the testimonies prepared by you or under your direct
10	supervision and control?
11	A. (Harper) Yes.
12	A. (Lindsey) Yes.
13	Q. Can we start with your direct testimony, panel
14	direct, please? Are there any changes, corrections,
15	additions, deletions to that?
16	A. (Harper) Yes. We have one change. On page 16
17	of the direct, line nine
18	Q. Give us a moment.
19	(Pause.)
20	A. (Harper) The word "consumers" should be
21	stricken.
22	Q. Okay. And with that change, is the remainder of
23	the panel direct testimony true and correct to the best of
24	your knowledge, information and belief?
25	A. (Harper) Yes, it is.

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MS. BENEDEK: Your Honor, before we go on to the remainder of it, I'd like to do the Dr. Staihr direct testimony and run through that. There will be some changes to this as Dr. Staihr is no longer employed with the company, and we sent the letter April 1, I believe it was, indicating as such, and indicating that Mark Harper would be adopting the testimony of Dr. Staihr.

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Mr. Harper, could you please turn to what has been pre-filed as the direct testimony of Dr. Brian Staihr, and are there any changes, corrections, additions or deletions with respect to this testimony?
- A. (Harper) None, except that it's now my testimony.
 - O. Correct.

MS. BENEDEK: And in that regard, Your Honor, can we turn to page one of the testimony which has been marked as Statement 2.0 and starting at line 18, we will delete through -- page one, line 18, page two, through page three, line 11, as those provisions relate to Dr. Staihr's work experience and background and are not relevant at this point in this.

In lieu of that, since Mr. Harper has presented testimony, panel direct testimony identifying his work history, we felt no need to produce another document but

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would request that his work experience and expertise from the panel direct be imputed or recognized pursuant to this testimony.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. We'll do that. We do have the credentials of Mr. Harper on the record.

MS. PAINTER: Were you also going to strike the name and title, so starting at line two through 11?

MS. BENEDEK: Oh, yes, yes, we can, yes.

JUDGE MELILLO: I'm sorry, what else are we striking?

MS. BENEDEK: Page one, line two through 11. I

apologize. I inadvertently missed his address and name.

Your Honor, we'd like to have marked -- let's just go to the surrebuttal and then go do the end piece and everything.

JUDGE MELILLO: Let's make sure we have everything -you're marking the panel direct testimony of Messrs. Lindsey
and Harper as Statement, I guess CenturyLink Statement 1.0?
MS. BENEDEK: 1.0, Your Honor.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as CenturyLink Statement No. 1.0 for identification.)

JUDGE MELILLO: And then Dr. Staihr's, which is now being adopted by Mr. Harper, is CenturyLink Statement 2.0?

MS. BENEDEK: Correct, and the panel direct consists of 50 pages and two attachments.

 (Whereupon, the document was marked as CenturyLink Statement No. 2.0 for identification.)

JUDGE MELILLO: All right.

MS. BENEDEK: The adopted testimony of Mr. Harper, which has been marked as Statement 2.0, consists of 12 pages and three attachments, and that's a public only version.

There's no confidential version of that.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. You've taken care of providing, if there's any confidential material, you've taken care of then also supplying a public version to the court reporter?

MS. BENEDEK: Correct, two copies.

JUDGE MELILLO: Very well.

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Now, Mr. Harper and Mr. Lindsey, you also have submitted panel surrebuttal testimony consisting of 58 pages and exhibits, panel exhibits marked Panel 3 through and including 7, and Panel Attachment A and Panel Attachment B and C. Do you have any changes, corrections or additions to your panel surrebuttal?
- A. (Harper) Just one. On page 26, line 13, just for the sake of clarity, insert a "D" after "use." It should be "used."
 - Q. Now let's turn to the rejoinder.

MS. BENEDEK: And that, Your Honor, just for clarity, has been marked Statement 1.1. There is a confidential version and a public version, copies of which have been provided to the court reporter.

JUDGE MELILLO: Rather than specifying a piece of testimony as simply "Statements," we need to also designate them as CenturyLink.

MS. BENEDEK: Yes, CenturyLink.

JUDGE MELILLO: CenturyLink Statement 1.1, all right.

That's the panel surrebuttal testimony.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as CenturyLink Statement No. 1.1 for identification.)

BY MS. BENEDEK:

Q. Finally, you have prepared panel rejoinder testimony on behalf of CenturyLink, and that has been identified as CenturyLink Statement 1.2.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as CenturyLink Statement No. 1.2 for identification.)

- Q. Do you have any changes, corrections, additions or deletions to that testimony?
- A. (Harper) Just one small change. On page two, line 11, insert the word "case" after "rate cap/USF."

JUDGE MELILLO: What page are we on again?

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WITNESS HARPER: Page two, line 11, the word "case" there, "rate cap/USF case."

MS. BENEDEK: And just for the record, it has been pre-marked as CenturyLink Statement 1.2, consisting of seven pages and one exhibit marked CTL Panel-8, and it consists of various testimonies from other jurisdictions that have been cited by AT&T.

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Now, Mr. Harper, if I were to ask you the questions set forth in the panel direct, the panel surrebuttal and panel rejoinder today, would your answers be the same?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes.
 - Q. And Mr. Lindsey, the same for you?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes.
- Q. Are the panel direct, panel surrebuttal and panel rejoinder testimonies true and correct to the best of your knowledge, information and belief?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes.
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
- MS. BENEDEK: Your Honor, we would offer the premarked testimony into evidence subject to any motions and cross-examination relative to these two witnesses.

JUDGE MELILLO: Any objection?

MS. PAINTER: Your Honor, I would like to ask that we reserve the admission of the testimony that was previously marked by Dr. Staihr that has been adopted by Mr. Harper. I did not hear much foundation about the adoption of that and I have some questions of Mr. Harper, but really I cannot move to strike it yet. I would like to ask those questions before I determine if Mr. Harper knows about the information in that testimony, before I move to strike.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. We'll reserve the admission of what has been marked CenturyLink Statement 2.0 then, and we'll admit the other identified statements for Messrs. Lindsey and Harper at this time, subject to crossexamination and timely motions.

(Whereupon, the documents marked as
CenturyLink Statements Nos. 1.0,
1.1 and 1.2 were received in
evidence.)

MS. BENEDEK: Subject to that caveat, Your Honor, the witnesses are available for cross-examination.

JUDGE MELILLO: The first party listed as having cross-examination for the panel is AT&T.

MS. PAINTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PAINTER:

Q. Good morning.

A. (Harper) Good morning.

A. (Lindsey) Good morning.

- Q. My name is Michelle Painter. I'm representing

 AT&T in this case. I'm going to start out, Mr. Harper, with

 you. When did you first learn that you would be taking over

 Dr. Staihr's testimony?
- A. (Harper) Throughout the process of the development of the case and development of the testimony -- actually, originally I was going to file the testimony. Dr. Staihr was part of the team. As we got closer to the time period, after the study was done, he thought he would have availability so he filed the testimony. He made his decision subsequent to that to leave the company and I have now since adopted the testimony.
- Q. And when did you first learn that you would be doing that?
- A. (Harper) My recollection was sometime around March 20th or so.

MS. PAINTER: I'd like to have marked as AT&T Cross Exhibit 1, Your Honor, a document.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. The document being distributed by counsel for AT&T will be marked as AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibit 1.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibit

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BY MS. PAINTER:

- Mr. Harper, you see this is Embarq -- at the time it was Embarg -- CenturyLink's response to Sprint Set I, 17, and you had sponsored that?
 - Α. (Harper) Yes.
- And this question is specifically asking for ο. elasticity studies; is that correct?
 - Α. (Harper) Yes, it is. That's what it reads.
- Q. And if you look, there are several attachments which consist of e-mails that were provided in response to If you look through those, those e-mails are a series of e-mails between Jason Grant, who I quess was a market research for CenturyLink; is that right?
 - Α. (Harper) He works in the marketing area, yes.
 - Okay. And John Bekier? Q.
 - (Harper) John Bekier.
- Okay. And he is the chief operating officer of Q. the survey company?
- Α. (Harper) Yes, he is. He was our contact at Marketing Research and Resources.
- And Brian Staihr and then Sue Benedek; do you Ο. see that?
 - (Harper) Α. Yes.
 - Okay. And there are a series of these. Q.

on any of these e-mails?

- A. (Harper) No. No, I'm not. As the answer to the response also indicated, we had a number of oral discussions. We had weekly conference calls on this specific case and the development of the case. Brian was part of that. I was part of that. I lead a team that effectively is developing the strategy and the direction for the case, so I worked with Brian.
- Q. Okay. Let me turn you to page three of -- well,
 I guess I call it CenturyLink Statement 2.0.
 - A. (Harper) Page three?
- Q. Yes, which would be the direct testimony of Mark Harper.

JUDGE MELILLO: You understand, we haven't put this into evidence yet.

MS. PAINTER: I understand, Your Honor.

BY MS. PAINTER:

- Q. Do you see there on line 15, it says, "The purpose of my testimony in this proceeding is to discuss the economic implications of a very short survey"? Do you see that?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
 - Q. You are not an economist; is that correct?
 - A. (Harper) No.
 - Q. And I understand that it's not in the record

anymore or in the testimony anymore, but Dr. Staihr did list in his responsibilities that they include forecasting demand and producing elasticity studies and you don't have that similar experience, do you?

- A. (Harper) I worked on new development of products and pricing with the marketing team. I have not developed specifically an elasticity study before, but I reviewed them in conjunction with those teams.
- Q. Okay. Let's turn to this survey. Who decided on the number of people that would be called in the survey?
- A. (Harper) It was a function of the number of customers that are residential customers in Pennsylvania, and a 95 percent confidence interval, so 800 was the number that we were shooting for. We got 810 --
- Q. I'm sorry, who decided on that number? Who decided that -- you said it was 800 people who were called?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
 - Q. And who decided on that?
 - A. (Harper) Who decided on that?
 - Q. Right.
- A. (Harper) It was part of our discussions of what would be necessary to get a statistically valid sample.
- Q. You were involved in the decision to determine how many customers would be called?
 - A. (Harper) It was discussed on our conference

calls, yes.

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Q. And who determined what numbers would be called?

- A. (Harper) That was done, we pulled a statistically valid random sample of numbers, 10,000 of those numbers, submitted to the marketing firm. They began calling the numbers until they reached 810 and stopped.
- Q. Who determined the day that the survey would be conducted?
- A. (Harper) The day the survey was conducted was essentially a result of when we were done the collaborative process of survey question development, reached the final decision and moved forward.
 - Q. Were you involved in that decision?
- A. (Harper) That the survey questions were adequate?
 - Q. To determine the date of the survey.
- A. (Harper) Yeah, I was part of the final conference calls when we had the discussion around, are the survey questions ready to go, is the process ready to go.
- Q. And who determined the time of day that the calls would be made?
 - A. (Harper) The time of day?
 - Q. Yes, when customers would be called.
- A. (Harper) I believe the time of day was up to the survey firm. I don't think we dictated when they call

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customers. They probably have a normal practice and procedure associated with that.

- Q. The survey was conducted between December 21st and 23rd; is that correct?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
- Q. And was there any consideration into whether consumers' reactions to a question asking them if they were willing to spend more money may have been influenced by the fact that it was three or four days before Christmas?
 - A. (Harper) Not specifically, no.
 - Q. How many customers responded to the survey?
 - A. (Harper) Eight hundred and ten.
- Q. There were 800 numbers picked and there were 810 responses?
- A. (Harper) No. There were 10,000 numbers picked.

 Eight hundred ten valid responses were received.
 - Q. How many calls were made?
- A. (Harper) I don't know. It may be in some of the documentation.
 - Q. Do you know where?
- A. (Harper) I said it may be. I don't know. I assume that number is in something that we received, but to me it's not necessarily a valid answer. The people, if they weren't the primary decision maker, then the call was terminated and someone else called. If they didn't answer,

they moved to the next number. So I don't know how many numbers they had to go through. It was less than the 10,000 sample, that's for sure.

- Q. The survey takers, the people who were making the calls, they had before them the amount of their average bill for the particular customer they were calling; is that correct?
 - A. (Harper) Yes, they did.
- Q. Okay. And what was the average bill of the respondents?
- A. (Harper) What was the average bill of the respondents?
 - O. Yes.
- A. (Harper) It varied based on the services they purchased from us. Are you asking, did I compute a total average?
- Q. Yes. I'm asking, in the survey results, is there anywhere that shows what the average bill of the respondents was?
- A. (Harper) Specifically, yes. In the attachment to the testimony, BTS-2, the customer's average bill is reflected in the second column labeled "revenue."
 - Q. Okay, so the 18, where it starts out 18?
- A. (Harper) Yeah, and the next one is 63. The next one is 69.

ł 2 3 4 numbers underneath revenue? 5 6 right. 7 8 9 line, just to be clear. 10 12 13 14 15 underneath the revenue column? 16 17 18

JUDGE MELILLO: Can I just ask a clarifying question? So in other words, the revenue number is -- the revenue doesn't match up. It's a little bit over to the left, if you look at that exhibit, so you want to move all the

WITNESS HARPER: On mine, it's a little bit to the

JUDGE MELILLO: On mine, revenue is to the left.

WITNESS HARPER: No, it should say 18 for the first

JUDGE MELILLO: Right, but the caption --

WITNESS HARPER: Oh, the caption is to the left, I'm sorry. I thought you were referring to the number.

JUDGE MELILLO: -- is over to the left, all right. So we're placing all the numbers beginning with No. 18

WITNESS HARPER: Correct.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right.

BY MS. PAINTER:

- Ο. What was the average income of the respondents?
- Α. (Harper) I don't know.
- Ο. That question was asked?
- Α. It was asked, but it was not something (Harper) that I looked at and analyzed in the data response to how likely would you be to change your service.

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- Q. So in terms of determining how many of the customers that responded to the survey for purchasing CenturyLink's \$18 a month stand-alone rate, we would then look at this revenue column that you were talking about?
- A. (Harper) I don't think I understood your question.
- Q. I'm trying to figure out how many of the respondents are purchasing CenturyLink's \$18 a month standalone local rate?
 - A. (Harper) That alone?
 - Q. Yes. We would look at the revenue column?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
- Q. And just to be clear, there was no attempt to determine if any of the respondents had competitive options or how much those competitors might be charging; is that correct?
- A. (Harper) They were asked if they had a wireless phone and who that was from. They were asked if they had cable TV service, but specifically we didn't ask them if they were aware who the competitive options were beyond those.
- Q. And whose decision was it not to find that information out?
- A. (Harper) It just wasn't relevant to the question of, what would you do in response to a price

increase from me, from CenturyLink.

Q. All right, let's turn to a different issue.

Let's look at your direct, and this is the panel direct.

I'm looking in particular at page 18, line 10. You can see there a sentence starts at line nine, "The proposals these parties advance pits vulnerable rural Pennsylvanians, many without competitive options, against AT&T, Verizon, Sprint, and Comcast." How many of these rural Pennsylvanians do not have competitive options?

A. (Lindsey) We do not know the precise number and I don't know that any party in this room knows the precise number. We do know it remains a significant percentage.

Some may say as many as half. Some may say it's 10 percent company-wide. But in rural areas, particularly the smaller, less dense exchanges, there can be a very high percentage of number of customers that don't have competitive options. So it's a highly variable number based off an exchange or sub-exchange.

- Q. So you don't know, when you're saying it could be, you don't actually know how many of those customers do not have competitive options?
- A. (Lindsey) That is correct. We did try to go down this path with some DRs of asking the other carriers for service area maps or where they serve, and struck out in that area, so I don't know that any party in this case knows

the exact number.

- Q. Would be fair to say that you have characterized CenturyLink's territory as hyper-competitive?
 - A. (Lindsey) In some areas, yes.
- Q. And so when you were talking about these rural Pennsylvanians without competitive options, were you talking about CenturyLink's territory or all of rural Pennsylvania?
- A. (Lindsey) When we talk about CenturyLink's territory, I think we have to work under the operating impression that some areas are hyper-competitive, some are less competitive and some are uncompetitive, which is what makes a lot of the policy implications rather difficult and maybe why we're here today.
- Q. I guess I was asking about, when you were talking about, on line ten, there are customers, many without competitive options, were you talking about CenturyLink's territory only?
- A. (Lindsey) No. We were talking about rural Pennsylvania generally, which would include CenturyLink areas without competitive options, but I think it's a reasonable belief or extrapolation that there are other areas of rural Pennsylvania without competitive options as well, probably in all ILEC serving areas.
- MS. PAINTER: Your Honor, I'd like to have marked an exhibit, AT&T Cross Exhibit 2.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes. The document that AT&T counsel is distributing will be marked as AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibit 2.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 2 for identification.)

MS. PAINTER: Your Honor, this is a proprietary document which I have marked on the top.

JUDGE MELILLO: It will be marked as proprietary. If there are any proprietary questions, we'll go on the proprietary record. You'll have to notify me.

BY MS. PAINTER:

- Q. What has been marked as AT&T Cross Exhibit 2 consists of two different data request responses. The first is the response to Sprint Set I, No. 10, and the second is the response to Sprint Set I, No. 11. Do you see that?
 - A. (Harper) Yes, we see that.
- MS. BENEDEK: Your Honor, may I ask a question? To the extent we may get into confidential, has --

JUDGE MELILLO: Please speak into the mic.

MS. BENEDEK: Has anyone in the room not signed the confidentiality agreement? I don't think we've asked. I just wanted to make sure.

JUDGE MELILLO: Certainly. Has anyone in the room not signed the confidentiality agreement in these cases?

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(No response.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Hearing no response, we'll assume they have all signed.

BY MS. PAINTER:

- Q. Now, this document asks about the percentage of residential customers on a bundle, specifically No. 10, and then No. 11 asked on their purchasing basic local service, correct?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
 - Q. Were you here yesterday?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes, we were here yesterday.
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
- Q. Okay. I don't know if you recall, but there was an exhibit that AT&T witnesses corrected which was, it was a CenturyLink response, and I can show it to you. It was the response to AT&T --
 - A. (Harper) III-2?
 - Q. III-19.
 - A. (Harper) Oh, III-19?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. (Harper) The one I received in the room was from III-2.

JUDGE MELILLO: CenturyLink Cross-Examination Exhibit
No. 4 has to do with III-2. That's Verizon's.

BY MS. PAINTER:

Based on the definition of those

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(Harper)

purchasing only basic local service.

- Q. Okay. And if you look at the last page or actually the second to last page of the attachment to ATT-CTL-III-19?
 - A. (Harper) Right.
- Q. It looks like there's a 12/2008 proportion stand-alone, it says, 47.6 percent.
 - A. (Harper) Right.
 - Q. Can you just explain that discrepancy?
- A. (Harper) The difference is the way the question is asked. The Sprint-Embarq 11 is asking for those that purchased only basic local service. By definition, we only pulled lines that purchased nothing except basic local service. The AT&T-III-19, we interpreted as asking, who purchases the \$18 rate, which would include people buying just the \$18 rate, or \$18 plus call waiting features but not a bundle, versus people that purchase bundles. It's a different definition.
- Q. Okay. So when you have in III-19 stand-alone, and you have in Sprint-11 it says residential stand-alone, your definition of stand-alone is different?
- A. (Harper) Well, it's responding to the question.

 The question that Sprint asked was, purchase only basic

 local service, and I think the way the AT&T question was

 asked, "How CenturyLink customers purchase CenturyLink's \$18

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per month service?" Whether we got clarified through conference with counsel or whatever, but somehow we interpreted that to be, anybody buying the \$18 service plus anything else. In that case, the same words are used to describe two different things.

- Q. What would be included in bundled lines in response to AT&T-III-19?
- A. (Harper) The bundle line numbers should be consistent and should be the same definition. It's customers buying packages of services that are combined into a single price which we commonly call bundles. I think what you're asking about is the other issue, which is standalone.
- Q. You're saying that the stand-alone on III-19 is not just the \$18 per month service but includes something else?
- A. (Harper) It's everybody purchasing \$18 service from us. It could include those that are purchasing \$18 plus Caller ID, \$18 plus toll blocking, \$18 plus something else.
- Q. Okay. So the bottom line is that in terms of the customers that are purchasing only the \$18 a month service, it's 20 percent as of year end 2008?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
 - Q. Now, you discuss in your surrebuttal testimony

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at page 25, beginning at line 16, that question and answer that goes into page 26, line nine?

- A. (Lindsey) Yes, we've got it.
- Q. And your discussion there is about the caller or carrier of last resort obligation, and essentially if the COLR costs don't exist, Commissions could just remove the obligation to bring the ILECs into parity. Is that a fair assessment of that question and answer?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes, that's what the testimony says.
- Q. Okay. And you also state on line eight of page 26, you say there, "The fact that states and the federal government have not taken these steps" -- and I think you mean by "these steps," just to remove the COLR obligations, right?
 - A. (Lindsey) Correct.
- Q. So you say, "The fact that the states have not taken these steps speaks volumes about such claims of 'no cost.'" Are you aware of the fact that in Florida, the COLR obligations have been eliminated, including for CenturyLink?
- A. (Lindsey) We are aware that in Florida, some COLR obligations have been removed. We don't believe they've been fully removed.
 - Q. Okay. What was removed?
- A. (Lindsey) Our understanding is green field investment, and by that we mean investment to new premises

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where there is an alternative provider, things that we would include in a COLR definition such as price averaging -- for example, if a rural customer has an \$80 loop, we don't have the flexibility to charge that customer \$80. We're still price averaged.

There are still service obligations, reporting -things that COLR ILECs have traditionally held that were not
addressed in that legislation.

- Q. Did retail rates increase in Florida increase by many multiples as a result of the legislation in Florida?
- A. (Lindsey) My understanding is retail rates have not been permitted to increase, that that COLR obligation did not address the pricing question.
- Q. Has CenturyLink stopped serving any customers in Florida?
 - A. (Lindsey) Can you clarify the question, please?
- Q. Are there any customers that CenturyLink has stopped serving as a result of the legislation?
- A. (Lindsey) To my knowledge, no carriers, including AT&T where it's a large carrier, despite the statutory language, the feeling is that, similar to our discussion of Pennsylvania yesterday, that the practical duty may very well exist and nobody has tested those waters, to my knowledge.
 - Q. Well, let me ask you about Pennsylvania. How

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would this Commission relieve CenturyLink of its COLR obligations? What exactly would that entail?

A. (Lindsey) To be relieved of obligations in our view would move to establish regulatory parity among all providers, so the regulation would look a lot like say what the CLECs may have. So as I mentioned with Florida, it would be a removal of pricing regulation, both in terms of ability to increase price to current customers and what prices would be offered to potential customers.

There would be relief of service obligations and reporting. It would be the ability to discontinue service in an easier manner.

I think, as AT&T Witness Nurse admitted yesterday,
ILECs are assumed to have a higher bar to discontinue
service, and certainly where areas are unprofitable or cost
prohibitive and other carriers today have the luxury of not
serving certain areas, we would have to look at that
question as to whether ILECs should be required to serve in
an unprofitable manner. That just seems to be fair from a
competitive parity aspect.

- Q. Well, Mr. Nurse was talking about the abandonment requirements for a CLEC. Do you recall that?
- A. (Lindsey) Yes, I do. And that's what I'm referring to in terms of competitive parity, that if we're talking about removing COLR obligations and establishing a

fair playing field, then the ILEC would have that same opportunity.

- Q. So you're saying today that CenturyLink would not be able to come in and request abandonment under the Commission's abandonment rules?
- A. (Lindsey) I don't know that that's been tested or if I can answer that specifically. What I'm saying is, it's generally understood that ILECs would face a much higher bar to achieve that objective, and to my knowledge no states or the feds have permitted that. That's really something that would break down the decades old compact of universal service.
- Q. What reporting requirements does CenturyLink have that the CLECs don't have?
- MS. BENEDEK: Your Honor, Mr. Bonsick is available for cross-examination. He does talk about reporting requirements and parity, so feel free to ask the question. It's just, this witness may not be the particular witness knowledgeable about the particular regulatory scheme and he can answer generally, but particulars about PA would be Mr. Bonsick.
- MS. PAINTER: That's fine, but he did mention that and I'd like to follow up.

JUDGE MELILLO: Certainly. Go ahead, Ms. Painter.
WITNESS LINDSEY: Yes, and I was going to speak

generally, and as Ms. Benedek said, Witness Bonsick can speak to Pennsylvania. But I think it's generally recognized at the federal level and in many states that ILECs have more burdensome reporting obligations in terms of, for example, repair service, financial metrics, those types of obligations that other providers traditionally enjoy freedom from.

BY MS. PAINTER:

- Ο. CenturyLink has not come into the Commission and requested that its local service be deemed competitive; is that correct?
- Α. (Harper) Witness Bonsick is probably better prepared to answer that question. I have no specific knowledge.
- Let's look at your surrebuttal, page eight. ο. say there at line 20 that, "The current residential benchmark of \$18 a month meets the reasonable viability standard; " is that correct?
 - Α. (Lindsey) That's correct.
- MS. PAINTER: I'd like to have marked a document, AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibit 3, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes. That document you're distributing may be marked as AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibit 3.

(Whereupon, the document was marked

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as AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibit
No. 3 for identification.)

BY MS. PAINTER:

- Q. What has been marked as AT&T Cross Exhibit 3 is an excerpt from the main brief of Joint Applicants and CenturyTel, Inc. of March 13, 2009. Do you see that?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes.
- Q. If you would turn to page 38, really the second page of the exhibit, you see there the last sentence, the proposed \$18 per month rate cap is unreasonable and burdensome; is that correct?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes, I see that.
 - MS. PAINTER: Can I have just one moment, Your Honor? (Pause.)
- MS. PAINTER: I have nothing further, Your Honor.

 I'd like to move for the admission of AT&T Cross Exhibits 1

 through 3.

JUDGE MELILLO: Any objection?

MS. BENEDEK: No objections. One request. OCA's Witness, Dr. Roycroft, I think, had a series of recommendations, the \$18 and the lack of billing to the USF if I recall, one of many --

JUDGE MELILLO: Could you speak into the microphone, please?

MS. BENEDEK: Yes, Your Honor. And I would only

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 request that the entire main brief be included into the record. I think, if I recall the main brief, addresses Dr. Roycroft's recommendations, and I would request that the entire main brief of CenturyLink be included in the record rather than just these three pages of it.

JUDGE MELILLO: So you're asking for recognition of the entire brief as a public document?

MS. BENEDEK: I would be okay with that.

MS. PAINTER: Yes, that would be fine.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. We'll admit that brief, the entire brief into the record as a public document under Commission regulations. I would like to have a copy of that. If CenturyLink could provide that to me, I would appreciate it, as well as provide a copy to any party that requests it.

All right. With that, the AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibits are admitted, 1 through 3.

(Whereupon, the documents marked as AT&T Cross-Examination Exhibits Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were received in evidence.)

JUDGE MELILLO: The next party indicating that they had cross-examination for this panel is, I believe we have Sprint next in the order. Let's go off the record for a moment.

1	(Discussion off the record.)
2	JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. ARON:
5	Q. Good morning. How are you doing? I'm Benjamin
6	Aron. I represent Sprint Nextel.
7	A. (Harper) Good morning.
8	A. (Lindsey) Good morning.
9	Q. I thought we'd begin by just establishing with a
10	few questions what the record does reflect, so my first
11	question is, just to clarify, CenturyLink has not
12	established its COLR costs on this docket, correct?
13	A. (Lindsey) That is correct.
14	Q. And CenturyLink has also not established its
15	cost for access services, correct?
16	A. (Lindsey) That is correct.
17	MR. ARON: Your Honor, may I approach?
18	JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, you may.
19	(Pause.)
20	JUDGE MELILLO: This document that's being
21	distributed will be marked as Sprint Cross-Examination
22	MR. ARON: I handed them to you in reverse, so it's
23	supposed to be 1 and 2.
24	JUDGE MELILLO: We actually have two documents,
	Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibits 1 and 2. Those documents

will be marked.

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(Whereupon, the documents were marked as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 for identification.)

(Pause.)

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Sorry about that. So, just to verify here, looking at what is Sprint Cross Exhibit 1, and we asked CenturyLink what its cost of providing basic local service is, and here we've got an answer from CenturyLink but there's no quantification by CenturyLink of its own costs; is that correct?
- A. (Harper) That's correct in relation to that question.
- Q. Thank you. The next one, which is Sprint Cross 2, we asked CenturyLink its cost of providing switched -- I'm sorry, I'm doing this in reverse, aren't I? Sorry.

 II-2 asks for access, and we just went over that. II-1, which is Sprint Cross 1, asks whether you've established your cost of providing basic local service, and my question is, has CenturyLink quantified its cost of providing basic local service?
- A. (Harper) You asked me about that one the first time, basic local service, I thought. Did I answer the

wrong question?

- Q. The answer is going to be the same. CenturyLink has not -- let's do it this way. CenturyLink has not quantified its cost for access or basic local, correct?
- A. (Harper) Similar to all the previous Commission cases, no, we did not submit a cost study to establish access or the cost of basic local service.
- Q. Okay. Sorry for the confusion. I had the documents sorted wrong in front of me. CenturyLink is a rural carrier; is that right?
 - A. (Harper) I would call us a rural carrier, yes.
- Q. And CenturyLink believes that if its retail rates rise, it may see increase in the number of customers that leave CenturyLink for it competitors, correct?
- A. (Lindsey) Correct. I think it's a near certainty.
- Q. And if CenturyLink's customers leave for competitors, it follows that its competitors are providing service in a rural territory; is that correct?
- A. (Lindsey) As I mentioned in the prior questioning, there are areas of no competition and areas of heavy competition, so in areas of more competition, that is where we will see customers leave. Obviously, customers without options, competitive options, would not be able to exercise that option.

It's also obvious that the competition is going to focus on the lower cost areas, and when those customers leave, they take their revenues, including the portion of the revenues that may be supporting the higher cost areas within our own territory.

- Q. Can you guys answer the question? I'd appreciate that.
- A. (Lindsey) I'm sorry. Can you repeat that, please?
- Q. Sure. If a CenturyLink customer leaves

 CenturyLink for a competitor, it follows that the

 competitor is providing service in a rural area, correct?
- A. (Lindsey) In the part of the area they serve, yes.
- Q. And if a competitive carrier is providing service in that rural area, does it follow that a competitive carrier has made investments to be able to provide service in that rural area?
- A. (Harper) Again, maybe we're stumbling over definitional issues. CenturyLink is deemed a rural carrier. CenturyLink has areas that are more and less rural. It has areas that are higher and lower cost, and it has areas of more and less competition and no competition. So it's hard to answer this question regarding our entire territory when the answer may vary by subset in that territory. Granted,

in areas where a competitor has invested, yes.

- Q. Is there an area of CenturyLink's territory it considers not to be rural?
- A. (Lindsey) In the state of Pennsylvania, I believe that's no.
- Q. Okay. So your entire -- not your, but

 CenturyLink's entire service territory in the state of

 Pennsylvania is --

MR. ARON: Sue, I hate to ask you this, but I'm looking right behind -- I apologize, I'm trying to bob around your head and it's not working. I apologize.

(Pause.)

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Where was I? CenturyLink's entire service territory is rural?
- A. (Lindsey) Is designated rural for regulatory purposes, yes.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. So a competitive carrier providing service in CenturyLink's territory has invested in facilities in a rural area; has it not?
- A. (Lindsey) Again, in a portion of our rural area, yes.
- Q. Do you agree that there may be some rate higher than \$18 that is an appropriate rate for local service?
 - A. (Lindsey) Given the current regulatory

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construct and universal service objectives, current benchmarks, caps, etcetera, no. Theoretically, if there were no universal service objectives and rates went to cost, then the answer may be different, but that's pure theory.

- Q. I'm not sure I understand the answer. You said rates went to cost.
- A. (Lindsey) For rural high cost areas where costs could be, let's say, \$80, \$90, \$100 a month for example purposes, absent universal service constraints, if we were all operating under a pure free-market theory, that would suggest the rates would need to go to that level to cover costs. Again, I am just providing you an example.

In today's construct, no, it's not appropriate for rates to go above that \$18 mark. That's the construct in which we operate today.

- Q. Assuming that there is some other recovery allowed, okay, assuming that something else changes as well, how have you proposed that the Commission identify what an appropriate higher rate is? Is that in your testimony anywhere?
- A. (Lindsey) I believe in our testimony we speak to the concepts of affordability and rate comparability, and certainly competitive price governors. We haven't done a quantification. That's spoken of subjectively or qualitatively, but those are very important concepts or

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governors we have to consider as we make policy.

MS. BENEDEK: Try to keep your voice up.

WITNESS LINDSEY: Okay.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. I know AT&T has suggested a rate, Sprint suggested a rate. I believe Verizon, I believe Qwest, I believe OSBA, I believe OCA have all suggested rates. Have you?
- A. (Lindsey) We have suggested that the \$18 rate is sufficient. We have in testimony that shows, at least for the states that Century serves, the rate is higher than average, that Pennsylvania has done a lot of good work historically to move to that rate, and the rate of \$18 is fairly aggressive and above average.

I believe you heard the Verizon witness yesterday indicate that they've taken rate increases up to the level of inflation and they believe that other carriers can so that, and I would differ with that. I think that's relative to your current price level. If you're at \$8.00 or \$10.00, then you probably can, but as rates have walked up to \$18, that's a different question.

Q. I see. So there is nothing on the record that indicates any methodology CenturyLink would recommend the Commission follow to determine any rate other than \$18, correct?

- A. (Lindsey) We recognize it's a very difficult policy question. It's going to be subjective. And to directly answer your question, no, we have not prescribed a methodology.
- Q. Thank you. Do you admit that the current system of Pennsylvania universal service fund and access charges is an inefficient system?
- A. (Lindsey) I think our testimony reflects that universal service by design is inefficient. If we operated just by free market economics, there would not be universal service policy and there would be customers left off the network. So we are all agreeing historically, industry and policy makers, agreeing to some level of inefficiency to deliver service to all.
- Q. Do you agree that if the Commission determines a system for ensuring universal service that is effective and more efficient than the current system, implementing that more efficient and effective system would be good for the market and for consumers?
- A. (Lindsey) Well, there's a trade-off there.

 That's assuming that the objectives could be maintained, and obviously if we can maintain the objective and be more efficient, I think we would all support that. But generally, options are presented with a series of trade-offs, and it may be a trade-off of less effectiveness for

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more efficiency or vice versa. So that's what we must consider.

- Q. Okay. But the question specifically was, if the Commission figures out a way -- I'm not saying necessarily anybody can -- but hypothetically, if the Commission figures out a way of ensuring universal service and it is an effective methodology and it is a more efficient system than the current system, is that something that CenturyLink would be in support of?
- A. (Lindsey) I grant that's a hypothetical, but yes, if we could achieve that hypothetical.
- Q. Do you believe that the proliferation of wireless service to all Pennsylvanians is a goal of the state?
- A. (Lindsey) I do not know the answer to that specifically. It would not surprise me if it was. I mean, similarly to the goals to advance wire line historically, I think the advancement of wireless is a good thing as well.
- Q. I'm going to read you a passage, and this is from 3011, declaration of policy, this is 66 Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, 3011, subsection five. And it reads -- the preamble is, "The General Assembly finds and declares that it is the policy of this Commonwealth to," and then section five specifically reads, "Provide diversity in the supply of existing and future telecommunications services

and products in telecommunications markets throughout this

Commonwealth by ensuring that rates, terms and conditions

for protected services are reasonable and do not impede the

development of competition."

Do you think that it is a reasonable conclusion that the spread of the proliferation of wireless service would fall into the ambit of that statutory goal?

MS. BENEDEK: Objection, Your Honor. They are not attorneys. He's established no foundation that they are familiar even with the statement of policy. He can certainly ask those questions, and again, I reiterate that Mr. Bonsick is available who is more knowledgeable about PA requirements and PA matters. So I object to the question on those grounds.

JUDGE MELILLO: Your response, Mr. Aron?

MR. ARON: Give me one moment.

(Pause.)

MS. BENEDEK: He's essentially asking what the Legislature intended by that provision, and I don't think these witnesses --

MR. ARON: Your Honor, on page 14 of the panel surrebuttal, lines 22 --

JUDGE MELILLO: Hold on just a minute until I follow you.

MR. ARON: Certainly.

JUDGE MELILLO: Page 14 of the surrebuttal, and what line?

MR. ARON: Line 22 through the following page, 15, line six. There's a discussion here about the primary purpose of universal service policy, and I think it's undeniable that the witnesses are talking about policy of the state. I believe that the statute that I'm reading from is an expression of the policy of the state, and I'm really trying to get after what they believe the universal service policy is or is not. They clearly testified about it. I'm not asking them for their legal opinion about the import or effectiveness, impact of the statute. I'm just curious to find out what they believe universal service policy is. It's there in the testimony. I believe I'm free to question them about it.

JUDGE MELILLO: The objection is overruled. The witness may answer the question.

MR. ARON: Thank you.

JUDGE MELILLO: As policy witnesses.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Would you like me to repeat the question?
- A. (Lindsey) I think I understand. I just have to clarify. I can answer from a policy perspective, but in regard to that statute or that act specifically, I don't think Mr. Harper or I are qualified to answer in that

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regard, but from a policy perspective, we can answer the question, and I would answer as follows.

When we look at universal service policy, that tenet is for customers who would have no service to have a service option. So I would contend that availability, meaning one, is the main purpose of universal service.

Having a second or third or other providers certainly may be an admirable policy objective. Our position is that has to be secondary to ensuring that we have an effective policy that at least gets one provider to make service available.

- Q. You don't believe that the proliferation of wireless service could in any way effectuate the goal of universal service?
- A. (Lindsey) I'm not saying that. I'm not saying the mode or the provider. I'm saying that universal service policy is to get one, and certainly states or the federal government is free to determine who is chosen for that one or how they incent that one to come about.
- Q. Okay. So if a new house is built in CenturyLink's territory and there is no CenturyLink line that goes to that house, it's a new subdivision, whatever the case may be, and it's within a wireless carrier's, let's say Sprint's, service territory, has the universal service goal been satisfied by one carrier, Sprint's providing

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service to that location? Isn't that universal service?

(Lindsey) Under the current rules, I would say Α. no because the ILEC, CenturyLink in this case, would have that obligation to serve and has to stand ready to serve, so it would have to deploy network and service capabilities to be ready to serve. So that's one example or a piece of the COLR obligation.

If that obligation were not there, that may change the policy or the question, but given today's rules where any other carrier other than the ILEC has the opportunity to choose to serve or not serve and where the ILEC has the responsibility, the requirement to serve, that's a fundamental issue that we think goes to universal service funding to cover that obligation.

- So in your response, if I understand, you said that you have to stand ready to serve, right?
 - Α. (Lindsey) Correct.
- ο. In the hypothetical that we just drew out, brief as it may have been, we've indicated that there's no line that goes to the house at this point, right?
 - Α. (Lindsey) Correct.
- Ο. So what I am curious about now is, you don't build out unless you're requested to; is that correct? You don't actually walk in, get a line crew out there and drag that line out to that house and connect that house without a

request; isn't that correct?

A. (Lindsey) For our operations in Pennsylvania, I'm not sure of the answer. Irrespective of the final drop to the customer's house, there are investments further back in the network that have to build capacity to prepare for that likelihood.

And again, given the fact, even if Sprint serves that customer today, they may opt not to serve that customer tomorrow, in which case I need to be ready on short notice, you know, within my regulatory constraints, to be able to serve that customer.

Q. The revenue that's at risk for CenturyLink in this docket is CenturyLink's carrier charge revenue only.

You already mirrored your --

MR. ARON: And Sue, the rates are confidential, not the fact of -- okay, thanks.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. The carrier charge revenue is at risk. The rates, the traffic sensitive rates already mirror; is that correct?
- A. (Harper) At a granular detail, there are some different details, because traffic sensitive rates were mirrored a number of years ago. There have been some changes in the interstate rates and some introductions of some de-averaging, so there may be a small additional

impact, but I would agree that the vast majority of the impact is the carrier charge.

- Q. That's the vast majority. There might be a little bit here, little bit there, okay. And the carrier charge per line per month is --
 - MR. ARON: That number is not confidential, is it?
 - MS, BENEDEK: No. It's tariffed.
 - MR. ARON: It's tariffed, right, yeah, okay.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. That number is \$7.00, right, per line per month, \$7.19, I think?
 - A. (Harper) Yeah, that's what I thought. Yes.
- Q. Now, yesterday there was some discussion of a certain set of calculations performed by Mr. Appleby. Are you aware that Mr. Appleby calculated CenturyLink's dividend payout as a per line, per month amount?
- A. (Harper) The dividend payout? I saw that in his testimony, yes.
- Q. You saw that, okay. And you're aware then that he calculated the per line, per month dividend payout to be \$10.28 per line for CenturyLink, correct?
- A. (Harper) I don't have in front of us the testimony, but I'll accept it subject to check.
- Q. Okay. And do you have any reason to disagree with the arithmetic and the equation?

- A. (Harper) No.
- Q. Okay. And Mr. Appleby's equation, taking the \$10.28, juxtaposing it with the \$7.19, it's greater than \$3.00 than the carrier charge, right? It's more than \$3.00 over the carrier charge?
- A. (Harper) I can see the math. I don't necessarily understand the connection or relevance.
- Q. I'm not asking you to. I appreciate that. But the \$10.28 per line per month is more than \$3.00 over the \$7.19; is it not?
 - A. (Harper) Yes, it is.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. You claim in your testimony that the Pennsylvania universal service fund and access charge revenue is used to fund CenturyLink's compliance with universal service obligations and COLR obligations, correct?
 - A. (Harper) Did you understand what he said?
- A. (Lindsey) I was going to ask the same thing. Can you clarify the question, please?
- Q. I'll re-read it. If it's still unclear, I'll try again. You claim in your testimony that Pennsylvania universal service fund and access charge revenue is used to fund CenturyLink's compliance with universal service obligations and COLR obligations, correct?
 - A. (Lindsey) I believe that's correct.
 - Q. We've already established that those have not

been quantified, neither the universal service obligations, COLR obligations, there's no quantification from CenturyLink on the record, right?

- A. (Lindsey) As we indicated, I'm not aware that any ILEC anywhere in the country has done such a difficult question. No, we have not done so.
- Q. Okay. Can you turn to page 15 of your surrebuttal?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes.
- Q. Lines 18 through 20, you testified that as the primary instruments of the state and federal universal service/COLR policy, ILECs must be fairly compensated for the cost of fulfilling this social compact. Do you see that?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes, I see it.
- Q. Okay. I'm curious. Since you haven't quantified any of the costs, how in the world do you determine whether there's a shortfall against those alleged costs? How do you determine that?
- A. (Lindsey) That's a good question. Again, I do not know that any carrier has quantified that, although there are very likely shortfalls. ILECs do, for explicit receipts -- to step back, there's a combination of historical implicit funding, where I go back decades where business rates subsidized residential and urban subsidized

business and toll subsidized -- you know, those historical implicit subsidies that have largely eroded away through competition. Those would have to be part of the calculation, and I don't know that any of us would agree on exactly what those numbers are if we tried to quantify.

But there's also explicit federal and state USF funding, and ILECs do file officer level certifications that the funding is used for the intended purpose. But to answer you question specifically, no, we haven't, nor has any ILEC to my knowledge, quantified any shortfall, if it did exist.

- Q. So when you say "fairly compensated," you don't know what that means, what that amount would be, not what it means, but the amount? You don't know what fairly compensated, that would quantify out to?
- A. (Lindsey) Again, an exact to the dollar or penny calculation, no.
- Q. Thank you. Can you turn to page 16 of your testimony?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes.
- Q. At line two through three, you say, "Failure to fully fund also may result in non-ILECs not paying their fair share of this burden of this social obligation."

 What's that fair share? How much is that?
- A. (Lindsey) Again, I don't know that there's been an exact quantification. It is, again, just the policy or

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the concept that if policymakers want to have universal service and it creates obligations, the burden of funding those obligations should be shared by all, and there's a risk that if it's not done appropriately, the burden could fall on the ILEC as the primary instrument of implementing that policy.

Go back to that line drop example we mentioned in rural Pennsylvania earlier. That's an example of a cost that an ILEC would bear that others don't. If it's not compensated, the ILEC would bear that full cost and others who should pay their, I'll say fair share again -- that's still kind of a relative concept -- that would leave them off the hook.

- Q. So going back to the question, you can't quantify that fair share or you haven't on the record, right?
 - A. (Lindsey) That's correct.
- Q. Do you think that makes it difficult for the Commission to figure out what to do in this docket?
- A. (Lindsey) I think it's a difficult question for all policymakers at the federal level and at the states, and I think we all agree there are many, many open dockets.

 This issue has been discussed for many, many years. It's obviously a difficult question.
 - Q. So we have OCA who has made a recommendation on

1 rates and access. Sprint has made a recommendation on rates 2 Verizon has made a recommendation on rates and and access. 3 AT&T has made a recommendation on rates and access. OSBA has made a recommendation on rates and access. believe every party except for CenturyLink and PTA has made 5 a recommendation on rates and access. You're telling the 6 7 Commission, I need my fair share, okay, I have to be fairly compensated, and there's no recommendation on what that is, 8 how to calculate it, how to quantify it, correct? 9 MS. BENEDEK: Objection, Your Honor. Number one, 10 it's argumentative. Number two, he has asked this question 11 and it's been answered. 12 JUDGE MELILLO: I agree. It's argumentative and the 13 question's been answered. 14 MR. ARON: I'll move on, Your Honor. 15 JUDGE MELILLO: I imagine I'll see that statement 16 again. 17 MR. ARON: Very possible. 18 (Laughter.) 19 THE REPORTER: One second, please. 20 (Discussion off the record.) 21 JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record. We'll take a ten 22 minute break. Off the record. 23 (Recess.) 24 JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.

We will continue with cross-examination by Mr. Aron of the CenturyLink panel.

MR. ARON: Certainly. Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. ARON:

Q. On page 19 of your testimony, you --

JUDGE MELILLO: Which testimony, Mr. Aron?

MR. ARON: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Surrebuttal, the surrebuttal testimony.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Page 19 of the surrebuttal testimony, you talk there about a heavy regulatory burden, lines 18 through 19. Have you quantified that?
- A. (Harper) Similar to the question regarding the COLR obligation, no, we cannot provide an exact quantification of these sometimes nebulous regulatory burdens, but I think it's generally and clearly accepted that the ILEC burden are far heavier than those of non-ILECs.
- Q. Okay. At lines 14 and 15, you state that you're forced to serve areas which other carriers don't want to serve. Do you see that?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes. On line 14?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes, I see it.
 - Q. It spills over, 14 to 15. And I'm curious. A

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page earlier, you claim that competition in your area constrains pricing; do you not?

A. (Lindsey) Yes. I don't believe they're mutually exclusive. There's a significant presence of competition which will constrain prices for the majority of customers, but again, due to the unique ILEC burden -- say for example, even though a cable competitor is in a city, they can choose. Say there's a five acre farm that has been built up by development. They can choose to bypass that home and we would still have to serve it. Or even an area they serve today, a customer, they can opt not to and we have to obligation to serve them. So despite competition, as I mentioned earlier, we still have that obligation to serve all.

- Q. I think Ms. Painter earlier had asked you, and the answer was that you have not been able to, quantify how much of your customer base has competitive alternatives.
- A. (Lindsey) That is correct. We believe it to be a fairly significant number, but can't put an exact quantification on it.
- Q. And you said you believe it is a fairly significant number?
- A. (Lindsey) Well, let me put some parameters around it. There are some, I guess some national studies out there. I think we would agree it's likely higher than

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10 percent, but probably less than 50 percent. And that's a huge window, but that's probably a fair assessment of CenturyLink's territory in Pennsylvania, although again, it's highly variable.

On an exchange-by-exchange basis, we could have areas with practically no competition and we could have exchanges that have near complete competitive coverage. So it's highly variable.

- Q. Do you agree that the trend of line loss that CenturyLink has experienced in the last few years that's reflected on the record, do you agree that that tends to indicate that there is a fair number of your customers that have competitive alternatives?
- A. (Lindsey) In parts of our serving area, yes.

 And again, I think we would find that higher cost, lower density areas would experience less line loss than the bigger, more suburban type communities such as Carlisle in our Pennsylvania district would show.
- Q. Is there anywhere on the record we can find how many of your customers are in dense areas versus how many are in lightly populated areas?
- A. (Lindsey) In the regression study that we provided on Attachment C, we have a list of our exchanges and their density, but that's the extent of that type of information on the record.

- Q. Can you tell me, what charges are due from Sprint to CenturyLink when Sprint terminates a non-local wireless call to a CenturyLink customer? So it's a non-local wireless call terminated to a CenturyLink customer. That's an access call, right?
- A. (Harper) A non-local wireless call to a CenturyLink customer, that's what you're asking about?
- Q. Yes, Sprint customer, Sprint wireless customer places a non-local, which would be interMTA, right?
- A. (Harper) Now, okay, local -- that's where I was confused, whether in your local is MTA or our local --
 - Q. That would be --
 - A. (Harper) -- which is a different measure --
- Q. -- wireless termination, we'd be paying access on that call.
- A. (Harper) Yes, you would be paying access charges, terminating access charges.
- Q. And you're obviously aware that Sprint advocates mirroring of interstate rates for such call termination, right? That's our position in this case, okay?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
- Q. And you agree with the characterization of Sprint's proposal as seeking a free ride; is that right?
 - A. (Harper) I agree to that characterization?
 - Q. I believe in your testimony -- you guys weren't

the one that said it. I think OCA might have been the proponent of that, but in your testimony, you say that you agree with the characterization. I could locate it.

A. (Harper) Yeah, I don't remember the exact spot.

JUDGE MELILLO: It may be in the Office of Trial

Staff testimony, the "free ride" language.

MR. ARON: That's where it originated, and I believe these gentlemen did say that they agree.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Can you turn to page 20, please?
- A. (Lindsey) Of the surrebuttal testimony?
- Q. Yeah, I'm sorry, surrebuttal. On page 20, line six, you say, "The 'free ride' noted by OTS Witness Kubas is absolutely correct." So you agree that we're proposing to get a free ride, right? That's what you say here?
- A. (Lindsey) If we understand Sprint's proposal that the rates, the access rates would be reduced and would mirror without additional Pennsylvania USF and without a viable opportunity to recover through retail rates, then, yes. If we understand that properly, then to the extent that some of those revenues are supporting the universal service and COLR obligation, we would get back into that paying less than a fair share and equate it to a free ride.

So a hundred percent free, I grant could be an overstatement. The point is, paying less than fair share is

certainly a potential outcome of such a policy.

- Q. Okay. But you would agree, right, that a hundred percent free, that's certainly a free ride, right? To pay nothing, that's a free ride? I think I just heard you say that.
- A. (Lindsey) Yes, a hundred percent free is a free ride, if that's what you're asking.
- Q. Right. CenturyLink terminates a call, long distance call to a Sprint wireless customer, what compensation does CenturyLink pay to Sprint?
- A. (Lindsey) I believe reciprocal compensation is paid, if I understand the question.
- Q. Non-local. This is a long distance call, not local.
- A. (Harper) For a non-local, I believe wireless carriers do not collect access charges, so I think it's zero.
- Q. So you pay us nothing? Your customer calls ours, it's non-local, you pay us nothing; is that correct?
- A. (Harper) We pay you what the FCC has determined is appropriate in that regime of compensation.
 - Q. And what did they determine?
- A. (Harper) They determined that no compensation was due, no access charge was due.
 - Q. Okay. So CenturyLink pays us nothing, correct?

- A. (Harper) I think we answered it. Yes
- O. Is that a free ride?

MS. BENEDEK: Objection, Your Honor. We're back into the argumentative nature. He's asked and answered these questions. I don't want to get into the flow, but he's over the top and out of bounds.

MR. ARON: Your Honor, we just established what they believe a free ride is as they've testified over here and then it's their testimony they've adopted as -- I believe the language was "absolutely correct," right? They followed that up by saying that if you don't pay anything, you're getting a free ride. I'm curious, where are these free rides?

JUDGE MELILLO: I think it's an appropriate question. The witness may answer.

WITNESS HARPER: I see it as two different things.

In the one case, we're following established industry

procedures and appropriate procedures. In this case, you're
advocating for changing how the costs are shared and how the

costs are recovered.

BY MR. ARON:

Q. Okay. Has the FCC ever said that access cannot be charged by a wireless carrier for termination of that kind of a call, the kind we're talking about, that kind of a call? Have they ever said that?

- A. (Lindsey) I'm not clear what the FCC has said. I'm just familiar with the industry practice and I believe there was a court decision, if I'm not mistaken, that had indicated that wireless can collect if they can reach an agreement but not allowed to file access tariffs.
 - Q. If they can reach an agreement; is that right?
 - A. (Lindsey) That's correct.
- Q. CenturyLink's reached such an agreement with Sprint, haven't they? You guys wouldn't want a free ride now, would you?
- A. (Lindsey) I do not believe that any carrier has reached an agreement with Sprint on that aspect or any wireless carrier, for that matter.
 - Q. That's a lot of free rides.

 (Pause.)
- Q. Are you aware of whether there's any statute in Pennsylvania that prohibits a CLEC from charging access rates above the ILEC rate?
- A. (Harper) I don't know if it's the statute or not, but I understand that there is a statute or rule that says that CLEC rates have to be no higher than the ILEC level.
- Q. So, a CLEC that is currently mirroring the ILEC's rates, would it make sense for them to perform a cost study to submit in this case to show what their costs are?

- A. (Harper) For the CLEC to file a cost study?
- Q. Yes.
- A. (Lindsey) I don't believe so. I don't see the relevance. I believe the policy established was one of competitive parity between ILECs and CLECs operating in the same territory, and it established similar rate caps.
- Q. Can you turn to page 20 in the surrebuttal and look at lines 10 through 12? I'll just go ahead and read it. "And of course, the costing theories they resort to apply to ILECs only. See Exhibit CTL Panel-7, responses to discovery by several parties indicating (sic) that they have not undertaken any cost analysis to determine their costs of providing intrastate switched access services."

So you seem to testify here that cost studies should have been submitted by other carriers, don't you, to show what their costs are in this case? Isn't that what your testimony says?

- A. (Harper) It's responding to the criticisms put forth that we did not file a cost study, simply saying no one else did in this case. If it was an issue, other people would have.
- Q. Okay. So in a state where mirroring is the rule and a carrier like Sprint is mirroring the largest intrastate carrier, right, why would Sprint submit a cost study, if it's just mirroring?

(No response.)

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Q. Now, you said we should, but we mirror, so we're not actually using our costs as any indicator at all. What sense does that make?

A. (Harper) I don't know that that was highlighting you as the CLEC in this case. I mean, if you had information about what the cost of access were, you as Sprint in your role or on behalf of cable companies or role as an IXC, the information might have been informative to the Commission.

- Q. Okay. Let's move away from the CLECs and go back to Sprint. So we just established, right, that you guys get a free ride on Sprint's network. You don't pay us any access charges, right, for non-local traffic, okay? So I'm curious, based on this sentence here where you're criticizing other carriers -- and that would include Sprint, right?
- A. (Harper) When you say "Sprint," Sprint has many entities.
 - Q. Right.
- A. (Harper) You're referring to the wireless traffic only --
 - Q. That's right.
- A. (Harper) -- which is not a large percentage of the traffic.

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That's right. So right now I want to talk about 0. that large wireless percentage of the traffic. So Sprint the wireless carrier, okay, we've just established that CenturyLink gets a free ride, you don't pay us for your local -- non-local calls on our network, right? So -- and we said you could, right, you could do it. prohibited. You could do it by agreement, but you haven't. We haven't reached that agreement, right? Why would Sprint submit a cost study for its rates, access -- first of all, we don't charge access, but you say that we need to provide a study of the cost of access. We don't even charge access, right? We don't have such agreements. You said you're aware of no carrier that has. Why would we have submitted a study of our non-existent access costs in this docket?

A. (Lindsey) I believe counsel may be reading the question too narrowly. If Sprint has an idea of the cost structure of ILEC access rates, it would have been free to introduce that into the record, not necessarily its own CLEC access costs, and our point is that that hasn't been done.

A. (Harper) And the main point of the question is in the next sentence, which is, to the best of our knowledge, the Commission has never done one of these proceedings using cost studies. Therefore, the criticism from Sprint that cost studies should have been filed, that's all we're responding to.

Q. Can you look at Footnote 4 on page 20, surrebuttal? Bear with me one minute. I have to shuffle some papers.

(Pause.)

MR. ARON: May I approach, Your Honor?

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, you may. Are you going to have something marked as another Cross-Examination Exhibit?

MR. ARON: Yes.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. The document is distributing will be marked as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 3.

(Pause.)

MR. ARON: What I've just handed out is a question.

III-16 -- wait a minute. It's the wrong one. Hold on one minute.

(Pause.)

MR. ARON: Your Honor, I apologize for the delay. We pulled, amongst the quite large record, we pulled the wrong III-16, so what we've handed out can be disregarded. It's not going to be Sprint 3.

JUDGE MELILLO: Is what was distributed not going to be a Cross-Examination Exhibit at some point?

MR. ARON: I don't think we have copies.

MR. GRUIN: What we've distributed will be a Cross-Examination Exhibit.

1	JUDGE MELILLO: Just not No. 3?
2	MR. GRUIN: Correct.
3	JUDGE MELILLO: All right. So everyone can remove
4	the designation No. 3 and we'll go forward with another
5	Cross-Examination Exhibit.
6	(Inaudible discussion.)
7	JUDGE MELILLO: So you don't wish to make this
8	particular cross-examination
9	MR. ARON: We don't have copies.
10	JUDGE MELILLO: exhibit an exhibit, all right, or
11	interrogatory response an exhibit?
12	MR. ARON: Yeah. Just for reference purposes
13	(Pause.)
14	MR. ARON: Again, I apologize for the delay.
15	BY MR. ARON:
16	Q. The documents I handed out are discovery
17	responses, and III-16 asks about Sprint's cost to provide
18	long distance in Pennsylvania; is that correct?
19	A. (Lindsey) That's correct.
20	Q. Okay. And does that have anything to do with
21	Sprint's cost of providing access?
22	A. (Lindsey) Does Sprint's own long distance costs
23	have anything to do with providing access?
24	Q. Yes.
25	A. (Lindsey) Is that the question?

- Q. Cost of providing access.
- A. (Lindsey) I'm not sure that it does.
- Q. What about III-17, which I handed you, that asks Sprint's costs to provide toll service in Pennsylvania; is that correct?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes.
- Q. That also doesn't have anything to do with cost of providing access; is that correct?
- A. (Lindsey) Well, Sprint specific costs. I mean, obviously, access would be a cost component in your toll rate, but --
- Q. Right, I agree. So on page 20, lines 10 through 12, I've already read those in, right, and over --

JUDGE MELILLO: Now, you're on, still on the surrebuttal testimony?

MR. ARON: Yes, that's right.

BY MR. ARON:

Q. So surrebuttal, page 10, lines 10 through 12, you critique other carriers for not having established their cost of providing access, and you cite to these two exhibits as proof that Sprint didn't provide its cost of providing access. These two -- not exhibits, excuse me, discovery responses. But these two discovery responses actually have nothing whatsoever to do with the cost of providing access, do they?

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- A. (Lindsey) That appears to be the case.
- Q. Okay. And so long distance carriers, they're payers of access, right?

(No response.)

- Q. You know what, I'm going to strike that question and I'm just going to move right along. Don't even worry about it. So is it the case that the Commission always set ILEC rates under price caps and alternative regulation plans? Has that always been the case?
- A. (Lindsey) In Pennsylvania, Witness Bonsick is probably better prepared to answer that question.
- Q. Can you look at your testimony, surrebuttal, page 20, lines 12 through 14?

JUDGE MELILLO: What page are we on? I'm sorry. I didn't catch it.

MR. ARON: That was page 20, lines 12 through 14, surrebuttal.

JUDGE MELILLO: Thank you.

BY MR. ARON:

Q. So here you say, "To the best of our knowledge, the Commission has never made pricing decisions for intrastate switched access rates solely based upon costing theories as Sprint and others advocate." So I'm trying to figure out what -- you seem to know what they've done. Have they always relied on price caps and alternative regulation

plans, are you aware?

- A. (Lindsey) Always is a long time, but in the history of which I'm familiar, say back to the Global Order, go back 10 or 12 years, it's been pricing. It has not been costing that has been the debate and the basis for decision making.
- Q. Okay. And I guess the question remains. Did they always set rates for ILECs under price caps and alternative regulation plans or --

MS. BENEDEK: Objection.

MR. ARON: -- is that a modern advent?

MS. BENEDEK: Objection, Your Honor, asked and answered. He said Bonsick would be better. He's already done the cross on him as to his knowledge of what things are, and the "always" has been properly qualified by the witness.

JUDGE MELILLO: I agree that the witnesses have qualified their responses as being, in essence, a post-Global Order response.

MR. ARON: Okay.

JUDGE MELILLO: The parties can add that to the statement, to qualify it.

MR. ARON: Maybe I'll try one other question just out of curiosity and I'll move along if they're not familiar.

I'll tell you what. I can see that you're not comfortable

with that. I will hand this question off to my capable compatriot and we'll ask Mr. Bonsick. How about that? I'll move along, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: Thank you.

MR. ARON: No problem.

BY MR. ARON:

Q. Can you gentlemen please turn to page 25 and look at lines 1 through 11, surrebuttal testimony? I enjoyed your surrebuttal so much, virtually all of my cross is --

JUDGE MELILLO: We all do.

(Laughter.)

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. In this section of your testimony, you discuss certain costs about which you allege that Mr. Appleby has made inaccurate assumptions; is that correct?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
- Q. Can you point me to CenturyLink's calculation of the costs it alleges that Mr. Appleby got wrong?
- A. (Harper) At the risk of oversimplifying his testimony, he was saying there was none or very little sunk costs when a customer leaves our network. Cost goes away or we are able to reuse a portion of our network. I'm responding to that to say that based on our knowledge of our network, there is a small component that might be reusable,

particularly the more rural we get, but there's much more of it that tends to be sunk when a customer leaves.

MR. ARON: Your Honor, we're going to hand out what we promise this time will be Sprint Cross-Examination No. 3.

JUDGE MELILLO: What's being distributed now will be marked then as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 3.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 3 for identification.)

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. And you were asked in discovery, were you not, to quantify costs? We've already distributed Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibits 1 and 2 that talk about costs, that requested that we get information along those lines?
- A. (Harper) It asked about the cost of basic service and cost of access, yes.
- Q. That's right. And here in three, we've asked you for total revenues earned from and total expenses incurred to provide retail services to residential customers, and you guys don't maintain your records apparently in that manner?
 - A. (Harper) That is true.

MR. ARON: There's a supplemental response that's confidential, so I just note that for the record, Your Honor, that this would be a proprietary, the exhibit would

be proprietary.

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JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, that's true. Why don't we then mark Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit 3 confidential on the top margin of the first page. Just a moment, let's go off the record to clarify something.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE MELILLO: We're back on the record.

What we're going to do then with respect to Sprint
Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 3 is we're going to label that
on the first page as proprietary, and that will be placed in
the proprietary record in total.

Please continue, Mr. Aron.

MR. ARON: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. So in the passage here, you critique Mr. Appleby but you didn't quantify the cost of establishing new service; is that correct?
- A. (Harper) The cost of -- if you're referring to this discovery, I don't see it asking for the cost of establishing new service.
- Q. I'm talking about the critique here, in the critique here, back to the testimony. Specifically, you didn't quantify the cost of establishing new service, did you?
 - A. (Harper) No.

- Q. How about the cost of re-establishing service?
- A. (Harper) No.
- Q. Cost of meeting repair standards? You didn't quantify that one either, right?
 - A. (Harper) No.
- Q. And in discovery, we've just handed you III-3 -I'm sorry, Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit 3. Amongst the
 information that would have been sought within the question
 is broadband, cost and expenses for broadband services; is
 that correct?
- A. (Harper) III-3, you're asking me -- I guess by definition of total revenues earned from residential customer, it would include or could include broadband, yes.
- Q. And it also asks for the total expenses incurred to provide retail services to residential customers, right?
- A. (Harper) At some divisions, res/bus, residential and business, retail/wholesale, competitive and non-competitive.
- Q. That's right. And you would agree that total expenses incurred to provide retail services would include broadband, right? Broadband is a retail service?
- A. (Harper) Didn't define regulated and non-regulated and it said total, so it could include those expenses, yes.
 - Q. And there's nothing in the record that

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calculates the broadband cost and expenses, is there?

- A. (Harper) No. We don't submit any of that information, no.
- Q. Can you turn to page 26, lines 19 through 22 of the rebuttal -- I'm sorry, surrebuttal testimony?

MS. BENEDEK: I'm sorry, could you repeat that?

MR. ARON: That's surrebuttal, page six, 19 through

JUDGE MELILLO: Did you say page six or 26?

JUDGE MELILLO: There's not a line 22 on that page.

Twenty-six. Sorry, Your Honor.

MR. ARON: Trying to stay on top of the microphone and shuffle around the table here.

BY MR. ARON:

MR. ARON:

Q. So in this section you say, "Mr. Appleby paints the picture that CenturyLink has provided this wide variety of new services without any related costs, which is obviously not true." And the question that it's responding to is, "Sprint Witness Appleby contends that the RLECs are now offering a wide variety of services over the same local network used historically to provide basic local exchange service." So you do agree that that wide variety of services, that includes broadband, right? As you guys used it in this question, that question would encompass broadband provided over your legacy network, correct?

- A. (Harper) Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you critique Mr. Appleby for talking about this without any cost information; is that correct?
- A. (Harper) You're interpreting it differently than it was intended. The point is, he's saying we've introduced new services, which obviously include new revenues, and therefore we need less access revenues. Just by virtue of the assumption, he's not including in his thought process that there were costs associated with those new services.
- Q. So the same costs that we would have asked for in Sprint Cross Exhibit 3 here, those same costs, those are the costs that you're critiquing him for not having included, correct?
- A. (Harper) Well, there's a large leap from the request here and the cost of broadband services.
- Q. I see. So what more should we have done? What did we not ask?
 - A. (Harper) Pardon me?
 - Q. Were we not after broadband cost information?
- A. (Harper) The way you've asked it wouldn't have brought it out, but either way, we would not have provided our broadband cost information because it's not relevant.
- Q. I appreciate that. Thank you. So when you state at page 26 that we have not presented the costs of

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broadband information, you wouldn't have provided it, like you said, no matter what we did, and the question I have is, did you calculate it? We don't know your costs, but do you know them?

A. (Harper) Okay. Again, what I'm referring to is costs not as any specific number, and a generic assumption that because we offer new services that that new revenue can be used to lower or should go towards, don't worry about it, just lower access. He's doing that without even considering whether there were costs associated with it, whatever that specific level of costs were. It's just a disconnect.

Q. Okay. You agree that we sought the information. You guys agree that you don't know what a fair share of contribution is. You don't know what the right proportion is. It seems like there's a lot of vagary in the numbers.

MR. ARON: Objection, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: Sustained.

MR. ARON: I'll strike it, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: That's argumentative, and I guess I'll see that again.

MS. BENEDEK: He can save that for his brief.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Do you account for broadband investments on your corporate books?
 - A. (Harper) Could you restate that?

- Q. Broadband costs and investments, are those accounted for on your corporate books?
 - A. (Harper) What do you mean by "corporate books?"
- Q. Let's talk about just FCC corporate, you know -I'm sorry, not corporate, but FCC system of accounting.
- A. (Harper) The costs, the revenues, I mean the costs as an expense incurs, investment made for any service that we provide is going to be recorded on our financial statements, yes.
- Q. Okay. And I believe in discovery you acknowledge that some of those costs and investments and expenses are allocated to intrastate accounts in various percentages.
- A. (Harper) I mean, allocations are somewhat of an arcane practice, but when there's a rule or procedure or a process that requires allocations, if you're talking about separations as in --
- Q. I forget the -- it's in Mr. Appleby's testimony.

 I'm not sure --
 - A. (Harper) Part 36 separations procedures.
 - O. Yeah.
- A. (Harper) Yeah. I mean, every company does, you know, follow those procedures when it's required by a regulatory process. It's not often used, but it still remains.

- Q. Right. And you allocate certain percentages of those costs, expenses and investment for broadband to the intrastate accounts, right?
- A. (Harper) Right, pursuant to, as the testimony says, pursuant to the frozen separations factors that the FCC has put in place until they --
 - Q. Long frozen --
 - A. (Harper) -- decide what else to do.
 - Q. Long frozen, correct?
 (No response.)
- Q. And those costs, expenses and investments that are allocated into the intrastate accounts, are those also in turn reported in CenturyLink's annual reports that are submitted to the Pennsylvania Commission?
- A. (Harper) The annual reports are total revenues. State, interstate, non-regulated is on that. It's the total revenues for the state of Pennsylvania, so there's no separations necessary. Our annual report is not an intrastate-only report.
- Q. Okay. So those investments, costs and expenses of broadband that are put into the intrastate account, those do show up in the annual report, right?
- A. (Harper) We're kind of mixing things. There is no need to do separations to produce a financial statement.

 That's two different issues.

Q.	I'll just	simplify it.	Investment	s, costs,
expenses for	broadbar	nd, are they	reported in	the annual
report submi	itted to th	ne Pennsylvan	ia Commissio	on?

- A. (Harper) Yeah, the costs are included in there, yes.
- Q. Okay. Can you tell me where you report the revenue from broadband, retail broadband?
- A. (Harper) I don't know if I have -- we gave a financial report to you in discovery, if you can --
 - Q. I have copies, and if you want I can --
 - A. (Harper) I found it.
- Q. Eighteen, Sprint-Embarq 18. Make sure I'm at the right one.

(Pause.)

Q. And just to clarify, it is retail broadband that we're inquiring about right now.

(Pause.)

A. (Harper) I think I provided you -- I'm pausing because we provided something that further split out those top five lines, but I believe the DSL revenue would be included in line four, the miscellaneous revenue line.

MS. BENEDEK: I think that was --

MR. ARON: I know the one he's talking about. I don't remember off the top of my head which -- we had asked them what --

(Pause.)

WITNESS HARPER: It would be the update to Sprint-CTL-II-7, and it does show that.

(Witness Harper perusing document.)

WITNESS HARPER: Yes, it would be included in that miscellaneous revenue line.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. And just to be clear, we're referring to retail revenues to broadband service, not wholesale revenues from broadband service and neither are we talking about a special access type line. We're talking about --
- A. (Harper) I understand, yeah. We did not, we don't -- Century or Embarq at the time of that financial statement did not offer its HSI product through a separate subsidiary.
 - Q. Do you offer it that way now?
- A. (Harper) My understanding is they've changed the procedures, yes.
- Q. Okay. So that the annual reports for 2007 and 2008, would those include in that line, that miscellaneous revenue line, would those include retail revenues from broadband?
 - A. (Harper) That would be one of the components.
- Q. When did you change the practice of how you're offering it?

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A. (Harper) Post-merger. Beyond that, I can't give you much more specifics.

Q. I see. Going forward post-merger -- I'm clear. Thank you. Is it illegal under Pennsylvania law for non-competitive services like access to subsidize a competitive service?

MS. BENEDEK: Objection, Your Honor, clearly a legal question.

JUDGE MELILLO: That's sustained.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Can you please tell me CenturyLink's remaining non-competitive services as you understand them?
- A. (Harper) Do you want a description of the services, a listing of the service? I believe we provided that in discovery.
- Q. At the broadest level, what non-competitive services do you provide?
- A. (Harper) By, defined by the Pennsylvania alt.

 reg. plan, effectively the access line, stand-alone access
 line services, residential/business, PBX trunks, certain
 directory listing services, certain custom calling features.

 I mean, there's a wholesale -- I mean, a long list.

 "Wholesale" is the wrong word to use there. There is a
 long list of services.
 - Q. And do you separately account for your revenues

A. (Harper) No.

- Q. Do you provide any reports to the Commission that indicate that you spend those revenues only on competitive -- I'm sorry, non-competitive services?
- A. (Harper) I'm not aware of any report that requires that.
- Q. Neither am I. I agree. What is the total charge on a customer bill for pure broadband at the introductory rate? I believe it's \$29.95.
- A. (Harper) That's one of the promotions, but there are other promotions. The retail rate is \$49.95 or 49, whatever I said in there, it's either 99 or 95. I don't know off the top of my head. There's a \$25 off, a \$10 off and a \$20 off promotion.
- Q. Okay. Does the bill to a pure broadband customer indicate to the customer that the charge includes an amount for a federal subscriber line charge?
- A. (Harper) The bill just shows the pure broadband rate and service.
- Q. I see. And at page 56 of your testimony, lines five through 11 --

JUDGE MELILLO: You're on the surrebuttal?

MR. ARON: I am. Sorry, Your Honor.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. In the event an in-bound call is terminated to a pure broadband DSL customer's line, you testified that access could apply to that call, right?
 - A. (Harper) Yes.
- Q. Do you tell your pure broadband customers what their telephone number is to receive such an inbound call?
- A. (Harper) They are made aware of their telephone number, yes.
- Q. And do you indicate to those customers that your pure broadband offering is in fact also a -- do you clarify for them it's also an inbound call line?
- A. (Harper) I don't recall the complete script.

 They are told that they're getting a telephone number. They are told that it has outbound call blocking but they can use it for 911. Beyond that, I don't remember all the details of the scripts.
- Q. And you testified that this pure broadband access line would be counted lines for federal universal service fund purposes, correct?
 - A. (Harper) It's considered an access line, yes.
- Q. And you count it for the calculation of carrier charge lines, right?
- A. (Harper) Didn't say that there, but I assume we do.

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Q. I'm sorry, I didn't hear the answer.

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- A. (Harper) I think we do.
- Q. Okay. Is it generally CenturyLink's position that high access rates are not hindering competition?

 (No response.)
- Q. Let me rephrase the question. That's not the best way to put it. Is it generally CenturyLink's position that its access rates are not hindering competition?
- MS. BENEDEK: Competition in what market or what geographic -- (inaudible) --
- MR. ARON: Geographic market is CenturyLink's service territory.

WITNESS HARPER: The local service?

MS. BENEDEK: And the product market?

MR. ARON: And the product market is local service.

WITNESS HARPER: I mean, we've talked before that the competition is there, it's growing. The competitors have, as you pointed out, can charge the same access rate that we do.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. And you're not opposed to that competition?

 You're in favor of carriers coming in and competing, right?
- A. (Lindsey) Absolutely. I mean, part of the issue here is, the competition isn't universal. I mean, that might change some of the question as it relates to universal service, but there's a lot of places where, 14

years post-Telecom Act, competition doesn't exist, and those tend to be the higher-cost locations where the ILECs must serve. So there's some of the inequity in that I'll say uneven competition versus the universal service obligation.

But no, we don't believe the high access costs have hindered competition. We have evidence in our testimony to show that the growth in wireless, for example, the prevalence of CLECs, it doesn't appear that Pennsylvania access rates have hindered competition here and certainly relative to other states.

- Q. Okay. And your access rates provide a contribution to basic local, correct? That's your position?
- A. (Lindsey) Yes. I believe we've stated that in testimony.
- Q. Okay. If access rates drop and you have to raise your rates, you testified that you'll see customer losses. I think before you said it's a certainty.
 - A. (Lindsey) Yeah, I think that's a given.
- Q. So if CenturyLink's current access rates are necessary to maintain artificially low basic local rates and prevent customers from leaving for competitive offerings, you contend that those rates aren't hindering competition?
- A. (Lindsey) You mischaracterize our testimony.

 What the contribution is doing is taking -- go back to the example of where there's an \$80 cost in an area where nobody

else serves. We're required to offer the service for \$18, so it is contributing to universal service policy.

I think it would be a stretch to assume that it's hindering competition in competitive areas when you look at where competition is and what the rate of line loss has been over, you know, go back as far as 10 or 12 years.

Obviously, wireless is flourishing. Cable VoIP is flourishing. The bigger question, as I said, why is competition not expanding further? If it's such a good thing with a great promise, why hasn't it gone everywhere?

- Q. So is it your position that whether an access rate is appropriately priced is a function of whether the market is competition?
- A. (Lindsey) I think access pricing is a complicated question with many factors, and certainly the universal service aspect is one, and that's probably why the record is so long in this docket and other proceedings. So I don't know that I can directly answer your question.
- Q. Fair enough. Does CenturyLink get a lot of requests for telephone service that is limited to placing and receiving calls only within the CenturyLink network?
- A. (Lindsey) I don't know the answer to that question.
- Q. Do you think the service I described, do you think that'd be popular, you can't call outside the

CenturyLink territory at all?

- A. (Lindsey) Likely not.
- Q. Likely not, I agree. And you must agree, right, that it would be unpopular because every telephone customer wants access to every other telephone customer in the country and vice versa, right, and that's part of the service, it's ubiquitous connection to everyone?
- A. (Lindsey) I don't know that we can say that. That might be a little far. But certainly there's time tested theories of, the value of the network grows as more customers are added to it, so certainly it's logical that the more people that can call other people on the network, there's a value enhancement there.
- Q. And how does CenturyLink connect its calls outside of its local calling area? Let's say you guys want to call Texas, not you guys but your customers, a customer wants to call Texas. How do you get that call there?
- A. (Lindsey) My understanding is we would do the same as any other ILEC, that we would use an IXC to complete that call through an ILEC or wireless carrier on the other end.
- Q. Okay. So we agree that the more customers that are added to the network, the value of the network grows, right? And we agree that to get calls farther away, you need to use an IXC, correct?

- A. (Lindsey) I believe that's true, yes.
- Q. Do you agree that IXCs play an important role in making the telephone network ubiquitous?
- A. (Lindsey) They appear to, yes, be that entity that provides the long haul function to connect the two ends.
 - Q. Thank you.

MR. ARON: Your Honor, I'm going to hand out Sprint Cross 4.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. The document that's being distributed may be marked as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit 4.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 4 for identification.)

MR. ARON: There is nothing proprietary about this.

JUDGE MELILLO: Very well.

MR. ARON: Bear with us just for a second.

(Pause.)

BY MR. ARON:

Q. Gentlemen, can you turn to page 28? And I am deviating from surrebuttal, believe it or not. We're going to the direct testimony, if for no other reason than to prove to you that I read it. Page 28, there's a footnote there, Footnote 5, and you cite to a web site. The web site

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is http://www.mywireless.org/issues/pennsylvania. Do you see that indicated at the bottom? This is a screen shot we printed on the 12th, which was three days ago. This looks like that same web site you visited in support of your testimony.

- A. (Lindsey) Correct.
- Q. Okay. And you cited to some of the numbers in here. I just wanted to verify. So this particular web site also provides data that 4,915 wireless employees are employed by the wireless industry in the state of Pennsylvania; is that correct?
 - A. (Lindsey) That's what the page shows, yes.
- Q. And just to double-check, you cited to this, so you believe this a fairly accurate representation, this web site? You cited to it in your testimony, right?
- A. (Lindsey) I believe we're reasonably comfortable with it, yes.
- Q. And the average annual wireless payroll from the wireless industry, that's \$304,799,000 every year, correct?
- A. (Lindsey) Again, that's what the report shows. The purpose of my cite as I've shown in my testimony is to show the number of wireless customers. That was my main area of consideration.
- Q. Certainly. It shows that 11 percent of households are wireless only, shows that the average annual

1	wireless employee wage is \$62,000. Do you think that these			
2	numbers tend to indicate that the wireless industry is a			
3	fairly strong contributor to the Pennsylvania economy?			
4	MS. BENEDEK: If you know. Your Honor, if he knows.			
5	MR. ARON: \$304 million			
6	JUDGE MELILLO: If you know, panel.			
7	MR. ARON: I think they should be able to handle that			
8	one.			
9	WITNESS LINDSEY: All I'd say is that the numbers are			
10	what they are, and it would be speculative without			
11	additional research and information to answer that question.			
12	MR. ARON: Thank you. That's all I have. I			
13	appreciate it, gentlemen.			
14	JUDGE MELILLO: Did you want to move into evidence			
15	Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibits 1 through 4?			
16	MR. ARON: Yes, Your Honor, we do. We want to move 1			
17	through 4.			
18	JUDGE MELILLO: Any objection?			
19	MS. BENEDEK: No objection.			
20	JUDGE MELILLO: They are admitted.			
21	(Whereupon, the documents marked as			
22	Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibits			
23	Nos. 1 through 4 were received in			

JUDGE MELILLO: Let's go off the record for a moment.

evidence.)

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(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.

We're going to conclude cross-examination of the CenturyLink panel before breaking for lunch, and then we'll break for lunch. Do the parties want about an hour for lunch today or less?

MR. POVILAITIS: An hour.

JUDGE MELILLO: An hour? All right. We'll break for an hour and we'll see where we go with the rest of the day.

All right. The next party indicating they have crossexamination is Verizon.

MS. PAIVA: Yes, Your Honor. Can you hear me with the microphone?

JUDGE MELILLO: I can. Thank you. Just speak up as much as you can.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PAIVA:

- Q. Hello. I'm Suzan Paiva from Verizon.
- A. (Lindsey) Good morning.
- Q. I have a couple questions for you. You remember discussing with Ms. Painter this morning that some portions of CenturyLink's territory have competitive options while other portions of the territory do not?
 - A. (Lindsey) Yes.
 - Q. And I believe you testified that you don't know

the exact percentage.

- A. (Lindsey) That's correct.
- Q. And I thought I heard you say that you tried to issue discovery requests to the other RLECs to try to determine the percentage, but you were not successful. Did I understand that correctly?
- A. (Lindsey) No. Perhaps I was unclear. Not to the other RLECs, to the competitive carriers in this proceeding, so that we could look at degree of competition at a pretty granular level.
- Q. But of course, there are competitors in your territory that are not actually participating in this proceeding, correct?
 - A. (Lindsey) That's likely correct.
- Q. Other than effort, did you do anything else to try to undertake a study of the percentage of the territory that has competitive options?
 - A. (Lindsey) No, we have not.
- Q. You had some testimony regarding line loss, overall line loss for CenturyLink in its territory. Are you able to determine line loss by exchange?
- A. (Lindsey) I'm sure that can be done. I don't believe, subject to check, that we've done that. Are you aware of --
 - A. (Harper) No. No, but you may want to ask Mr.

Bonsick, and on your first question, as well, with the competition.

- Q. But as far as the two of you know, you have not done that analysis?
- A. (Harper) I don't think we did an analysis at an exchange level, no.
 - A. (Lindsey) Correct.
- Q. Now, do you still have up there -- I know there was a lot of paper handed out -- there was the one document that Sprint was going to mark as Cross Exhibit 3 but didn't mark, and it was --

JUDGE MELILLO: We took away the designation. It was never admitted, yes. Do you want to refer to it?

MS. PAIVA: I'm going to refer to it but I don't think I need to mark it as -- or enter it into the record, but if they can find it, it might make it easier. It was AT&T-CTL-III-16.

WITNESS LINDSEY: Yes, we have that.

BY MS. PAIVA:

Q. Did you find that? The question, subpart (d) of that question asks CenturyLink to identify each CenturyLink exchange where all CenturyLink customers have no competitive options. And if you think that's difficult to understand, your answer says, "To the best of CenturyLink's knowledge, there are no CenturyLink exchanges where no customers have

zero competitive options."

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I think you're saying there, and I want to ask you, are you saying that in all CenturyLink exchanges, there are some competitive options?

A. (Lindsey) That's probably a fair way to say it, that in every exchange, there's likely at least one customer who has a competitive option, but in all exchanges, there are customers without competitive options. And I think given the example I mentioned before, even in larger, highly competitive areas, the competitors are free to pick and choose or bypass, and we have the obligation to serve everyone.

So we're not trying to be difficult, but it's just a very highly detailed, granular question as to where competition is and isn't and our obligation in that regard. Did that clarify it?

- Q. That did answer my question. Later on in the same paragraph in the answer (d) there, you say -- I think it's what you just said -- that in order to determine where there is competition or there is not competition, you would have to go street by street and house by house. Is that what you believe would have to be done?
- A. (Lindsey) Yes. For example, we're all aware that a wireless carrier may be certified, franchised, have a tower in the area but maybe there's a dead spot or something

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prohibiting a customer from actually receiving service, or maybe a cable company sees a neighborhood that for whatever reason is undesirable, doesn't run facilities there and bypasses it. So it's a very granular type of analysis that would be required.

- Q. And so I take it it's your testimony that the Commission should allow CenturyLink to continue to charge its present access rates and not reduce those rates because CenturyLink needs to maintain the \$18 rate for everyone so that those occasional houses and streets that don't have competition can continue to have an \$18 rate?
- A. (Lindsey) Two points in response. One, I mean, yes, for the, I'll say "occasional." I think it's probably bigger than just occasional, but even where there is competition -- and remember a competitor can opt not to serve there and we have to stand ready for all.

And my second point went right out the window. I can't recall so I'll let the answer stand at that.

- Q. I think you answered it. On a similar subject, the \$18 rate, I think you testified pretty completely in your testimony that you believe that you cannot increase that \$18 rate right now. But my question for you is, if there were no competition in any of CenturyLink's territory, then you could increase the \$18 rate, correct?
 - A. (Lindsey) Well, let's step back in time, say

pre-'96, pre-compensation. The alternatives you're considering are whether the customer will choose to have service or not have service if you have a price increase, so now we've introduced this additional question of, the customer may choose to have service or not have service, but they also may choose to have it with a competitor and just not you.

And that's the concern, that based off of the regulatory fiat here, that it could I'll say artificially move market share to competitive carriers. So that's the concern and that would be the factor that would constrain pricing.

And it's the same phenomena that witnesses mentioned yesterday when they talked about flow-through and the market automatically handling flow-through so that commitments wouldn't be necessary. That same competitive phenomena is what would eat into proposed RLEC rate increases.

So that's a very real consideration we face, particularly when rates are already at \$18. At eight or ten dollars, it might be a different question, but \$18, we've moved up the ladder pretty far.

Q. I guess my question was more of a hypothetical.

Assuming that we're here today in 2010 and there's no competition in CenturyLink territory, then you could raise that rate to \$19 or \$20, could you not?

- A. (Lindsey) It would be easier, again, subject to universal service considerations as to what people may drop altogether, so that that would be a constraining factor or a policy consideration. But certainly this would be a much easier question if competitive factors weren't at play.
- Q. So in other words, the only constraining factor in that case would be affordability?
- A. (Lindsey) I wouldn't say "the only," but to the extent that competition is a large factor today, that factor would be removed. I mean, I think we've got testimony by multiple parties that pricing decisions and whether you buy a product is a host of many considerations.
- Q. Now I wanted to look at your surrebuttal testimony, page 16.
 - A. (Lindsey) Okay.
- Q. Up at lines two and three, this is actually a sentence that Mr. Aron was asking you about. Failure to fully fund also may result in non-ILECs not paying their fair share of the burden of this social obligation. So you're talking about the fair share of non-ILECs. What about the Verizon ILECs? Do you believe that they have a fair share of CenturyLink's costs that they are obligated to pay?
- A. (Lindsey) Well, we recognize that Verizon ILEC has its own COLR/universal service obligation to bear, so I

wasn't looking at answering the question in the context of one ILEC versus a neighboring ILEC. I was looking just more in the context of, in every ILEC area, knowing that there are competitors, that the concept should be that there's equal distribution of the funding obligation among all players in that area. So I don't know that I can answer your question directly.

- Q. Well, when you're talking about all players in that area, you're talking about companies that are using CenturyLink's network?
- A. (Lindsey) Yes. I'm not aware that Verizon ILEC uses CenturyLink ILEC's network, other than maybe for some small residual intraLATA toll, kind of ILEC to ILEC.

 Otherwise, they're just more similarly situated in terms of having an obligation. It's obvious that with CenturyLink having a lower population density and being more rural, its obligation per customer is higher than Verizon ILEC would be. I think that's pretty intuitive. But I can't answer your question specifically.
- Q. Are you aware that the Verizon ILECs pay more than 50 percent of the contributions to the state universal service fund?
- A. (Lindsey) I'm aware that Verizon is a large contributor. As to which affiliate or which wing of the company, I was unaware.

'	Q. So you don't know that?
2	A. (Lindsey) I'm sorry?
3	Q. You don't know that, then?
4	A. (Lindsey) Correct.
5	MS. PAIVA: I don't have any other questions. Thank
6	you.
7	JUDGE MELILLO: Thank you. Comcast has some
8	questions.
9	(Pause.)
0	MR. DODGE: Is it still morning?
1	JUDGE MELILLO: No.
2	CROSS-EXAMINATION
3	BY MR. DODGE:
4	Q. Gentlemen, good afternoon. My name is John
5	Dodge. I'm here on behalf of Comcast. Start the stopwatch.
6	I know I stand between you and lunch, and I won't take much
7	of your time.
8	Like Mr. Aron, I liked your surrebuttal testimony so
9	my questions today will focus on that, if you have that
:0	available to you. Let's look at page 30 of that surrebuttal
:1	testimony, please, specifically line eight, the first
:2	sentence, "Yes, I can." Who is the "I" in that testimony?
:3	A. (Lindsey) That would be me.
24	Q. All right. So Mr. Lindsey, I think these
, ,	questions are for you, but if Mr. Harper wants to jump in,

obviously that's fine.

Sticking on page 30 and moving down to lines 12 and 13, you refer to, and I hope I quote correctly, "other regression analyses by Dr. Pelcovits that were claimed to have been undertaken"; is that correct?

- A. (Lindsey) Yes. That was referring to the information submitted where he had run more than one. He had run several regressions.
- Q. Is it your understanding that he did in fact prepare and offer into his testimony more than one regression analysis?
- A. (Lindsey) I can't recall if more than one was offered in the testimony. It's subject to check. I do know his workpapers had multiples.
- Q. Thank you. Moving on to a slightly different topic, is it your impression that Dr. Pelcovits in his rebuttal testimony was attempting to analyze only the lack of correlation between local rates and density?
- A. (Lindsey) I think he was at the company level for the PTA companies. He was trying to analyze the amount of I'll say displaced switched access from proposed rate reductions on the local rates and showing practically zero correlation, which I think all parties agree that that's the case, there is little correlation.
 - Q. Thank you. If you're comfortable, I'd like you

to listen to a summary that I drew up of Dr. Pelcovits' testimony, rebuttal testimony to see if you agree with.

Dr. Pelcovits examined whether setting intrastate switched access rates at parity would lead to a local rate impact that was correlated to density. Would you agree with that?

- A. (Lindsey) Could you repeat that, please? I'm sorry.
- Q. I'll try to read it exactly as I just did. Dr. Pelcovits examined whether setting intrastate switched access rates at parity would lead to a local rate impact that was correlated to density.
- A. (Lindsey) Again, at the company level for PTA companies, I think, yes, that's what he was attempting to do.
- Q. Thank you. Do you believe that setting intrastate access rates at parity would lead to a local rate impact that is correlated to density?
- A. (Lindsey) I think we have stated in our testimony that that is a likely or a very possible outcome, depending on how other questions or matters are resolved in this proceeding, so it may or may not, is the specific answer to your question.
- Q. Thank you. Let's turn to page 32 of the surrebuttal, please. I believe on this page you point out

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that you believe that cost is the relevant variable for the purposes of the discussion here, looking at line two, for example.

- (Lindsey) In terms of correlating, yes, the Α. need for USF and cost, that certainly, and we will say at a more granular level, such as the exchange, so not necessarily company costs but exchange. In the federal jurisdiction, you see a lot of talk going to a new cost model. In the national broadband plan, they talk about wire centers, they talk about census blocks, so they are moving in that direction as well.
- Am I correct, sir, that your regression analysis Ο. concludes that density and cost are correlated?
- Α. (Lindsey) Yes, at the exchange level, and that's probably the big distinction between Dr. Pelcovits' work and hours, is that the company level masks a lot of averages, I think as we've shown here. There's areas of high competition, areas of no competition, and there's a lot of cost correlation there, so as we might expect, competition naturally goes where costs are lower and then avoids where costs are high, so it's important from a policy perspective to try to account for some of that variability and be more granular.
- Q. Am I also correct that you analysis shows a high correlation and a good regression fit? Have I captured

those technical terms correctly?

A. (Lindsey) Certainly much higher than the regression run by Dr. Pelcovits, so it's a relative term, but yes.

- Q. And again, I'm not a regression expert and I'm trying to put this in layman's terms for more myself than anyone else. Your study shows that cost is correlated with density, and Dr. Pelcovits' studies show that high access rates are not correlated with density; is that a fair summation?
- A. (Lindsey) That's a fair summation and to be expected. Again, access, I'll say access rates historically have been a residual pricing mechanism looked at in the context with local rates, with universal service, either federal, state or both, and it produced more of a residual, so the correlation there, maybe there really isn't one. It was just kind of the leftover, if you will.
- Q. Thank you. I'm going to take you back to your SAT days. I've got a mathematical proof for you, and I hope I've gotten this right. It's not Mr. Brown lived in the white house with a yellow car, I promise that. Isn't it true as a fundamental mathematical truth or proof that if cost is correlated to density, but access rates are not correlated with density, access rates cannot be correlated with cost?

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all I have.

(Lindsey)

analyzing these questions of access rates and how it interacts with local rates and USF.

MR. DODGE: Mr. Lindsey, enjoy your lunch. That's

Thank you, Your Honor.

think that's why we've said in our testimony, and prior

proceedings have looked at price and not cost in terms of

I think that's a fair assessment.

JUDGE MELILLO: At this point, we're going to take an hour break for lunch. When we come back, there's still the matter of CTL Statement 2.0 --

MS. BENEDEK: Are we going to do redirect?

JUDGE MELILLO: I guess we would do redirect when we come back. I had said we would break after cross-examination. There's the matter of the CenturyLink 2.0 which is still not in the record.

MS. BENEDEK: I'd like to move that into the record so I just don't forget. Do we have any issue with its admission?

MS. PAINTER: No, that's fine.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Then let's go ahead and do that as a housekeeping matter, to be sure we've done that. We're going to admit into the record CenturyLink Statement 2.0, which has now been adopted by Mr. Harper.

(Whereupon, the document marked as CenturyLink Statement No. 2.0 was

received in evidence.)

JUDGE MELILLO: And then also with respect to the AT&T revised rejoinder and attachments, Ms. Painter, you had agreed that you would supply revised copies to the court reporter, and then can you also provide them to myself and the parties?

MS. PAINTER: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: And specifically by what date would you agree to provide them by?

MS. PAINTER: We're going to attempt to have it sent out tomorrow.

JUDGE MELILLO: Tomorrow?

MR. METROPOULOS: (Inaudible).

JUDGE MELILLO: I'm sorry, I can't hear you.

MR. METROPOULOS: I said by e-mail tomorrow, and then hard copy Monday.

JUDGE MELILLO: Monday. All right. Thank you. And we're off the record.

(Witnesses temporarily excused.)

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, to be reconvened at 1:10 p.m., this same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:10 p.m.)

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JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.

When we broke for lunch, we were just ready for redirect of the CenturyLink panel witnesses.

Whereupon,

MARK D. HARPER and JEFFREY L. LINDSEY
having previously been duly sworn, testified further as
follows:

Yes, Ms. Benedek?

MS. BENEDEK: Yes. I have one redirect question, Your Honor, directed to Mr. Harper.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Mr. Harper, you were asked a couple questions by counsel for Sprint regarding the intraMTA traffic and free rides, discussion of free rides. Do you know what percentage of CenturyLink's intrastate access traffic, cellular originating in our MTA?
- A. (Harper) Based on our answers to AT&T-I-14, which was recently updated in Set IV-3, the access we bill to wireless originated traffic that's in our MTA is approximately five percent of the total intrastate access revenues.
 - MS. BENEDEK: No further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: Would there be any recrossexamination based on that redirect?

MR. ARON: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: Mr. Aron.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Have you reviewed Mr. Appleby's rejoinder testimony?
 - A. (Harper) I read it.
- Q. Do you recall a passage in the rejoinder testimony where Mr. Appleby describes the manner in which the wireless carriers' interMTA traffic is delivered to the RLEC?
 - A. (Harper) Yes, I do.
- Q. And do you remember Mr. Appleby's testimony indicating that the wireless interMTA traffic is handed off to the IXC affiliate for delivery to the RLEC?
- A. (Harper) I understand that. That data reflects the fact, when you terminate, when Sprint terminates traffic to us, they populate the ACNA code with a different -- excuse me, A-C-N-A code with a different factor that identifies that it is wireless versus your traditional long distance. Our billing systems are able to see that and separate it.
 - Q. And what percentage of the traffic did you say

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1	was wireless originating?
2	A. (Harper) Five percent.
3	MR. ARON: I have nothing further, Your Honor.
4	JUDGE MELILLO: All right. If there's nothing
5	further then for the witnesses, the witnesses are excused.
6	Thank you very much.
7	(Witnesses excused.)
8	JUDGE MELILLO: CenturyLink, do you have another
9	witness?
10	MS. BENEDEK: Yes, we do. CenturyLink calls David F.
11	Bonsick to the stand.
12	JUDGE MELILLO: Mr. Bonsick, would you stand and
13	raise your right hand?
14	Whereupon,
15	DAVID F. BONSICK
16	having been duly sworn, testified as follows:
17	JUDGE MELILLO: Please be seated.
18	Proceed, counsel.
19	MS. BENEDEK: All right. Yes, Your Honor. Thank
20	you.
21	DIRECT EXAMINATION
22	BY MS. BENEDEK:
23	Q. Mr. Bonsick, could you state your name and
24	provide your business address for the record?
25	A. David F. Bonsick, 240 North Third Street, Suite

'	201, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17101.
2	Q. And are you the same David F. Bonsick that filed
3	direct, surrebuttal and rejoinder testimony in this matter?
4	A. Yes, I am.
5	Q. Now, could you please turn to your direct
6	testimony
7	MS. BENEDEK: which has been marked Statement 3.0,
8	Your Honor?
9	JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, CenturyLink Statement 3.0. It
10	will be marked as such.
11	(Whereupon, the document was marked
12	as CenturyLink Statement No. 3.0
13	for identification.)
14	MS. BENEDEK: Yes. CenturyLink 3.0 consists of 23
15	pages and two exhibits.
16	BY MS. BENEDEK:
17	Q. Mr. Bonsick, do you have any changes,
18	corrections or deletions to what has been marked as 3.0?
19	A. No, I do not.
20	Q. If I were to ask you the questions contained
21	therein, would your answers be the same?
22	A. Yes, they would.
23	Q. Are the answers true and correct to the best of
24	your knowledge, information and belief?
25	A. Yes, they are.

Q. Now, turning to your surrebuttal testimony, which consists of CenturyTel, what's been identified as CenturyTel Statement 3.1 --

JUDGE MELILLO: Would that be CenturyLink?

MS. BENEDEK: I'm sorry, CenturyLink, and it consists of 28 pages and a series of exhibits which have been marked all the way through to Exhibit DFB-11, seven, I believe, exhibits. There is one change to this portion of the testimony, the inadvertent omission of a percentage alleged by Sprint to be proprietary was inadvertently not designated as confidential.

So what we have done is, for the court reporter copy, presented a new page that tracks with the existing page, gave a copy to Your Honor. And if you don't mind, we'd like to go on the confidential record to clarify this for the other parties in the room.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as CenturyLink Statement No. 3.1 for identification.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Certainly.

(Whereupon, the following pages 409 through 410 were sealed and bound separately.)

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Do you have any other changes, corrections to CenturyLink Statement 3.1?
- A. Yes, I do. Stating on page 17, beginning on line 11 and ending on line 12, the sentence beginning with "And" and ending in "itself" should be stricken.

JUDGE MELILLO: That entire sentence?

THE WITNESS: It is duplicative to the sentence following.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, it is. Thank you.

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Any other changes?
- A. Yes, a few more. On page four, line 12, at the end of that line, the words "access reductions" are missing and should be inserted.
 - Q. So, after "sizeable?"
 - A. After "sizeable."

(Pause.)

MS. BENEDEK: Do you have it, Your Honor?

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, I have the change that he just gave, yes.

MS. BENEDEK: Thank you.

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Any other changes?
- A. Yes. Continuing on page five at line 18,

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following the word "competition," there is a phrase missing there. It should be, colon, "in fact, per unit costs increase."

- Q. Can you repeat that?
- A. Sure.
- Q. Page five?
- A. On page five, line 18, following the word "competition" where there is currently a period, there should a colon, "in fact, per unit costs increase." That phrase is missing.
 - Q. Any other changes?
 - A. No. That completes the changes.
- Q. With those changes, if I were to ask you the questions contained in what has been marked CenturyLink Statement 3.1, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Are the answers therein true and correct to the best of your knowledge, information and belief?
 - A. Yes, they are.
- Q. Now, finally, please turn to your rejoinder testimony.

JUDGE MELILLO: Counsel, would you happen to have another copy of that? That's what I was looking for, the rejoinder testimony. I don't seem to have that with all the papers I brought today.

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(Pause.) MS. BENEDEK: Counsel for PTA has --3 JUDGE MELILLO: Wait a minute. It's very small. 4 just didn't find it. I apologize. All right. Go ahead. 5 It's only a few, like, what is it, three pages? 6 MS. BENEDEK: Yes, correct, Your Honor, three pages, 7 public version, no attachments. 8 BY MS. BENEDEK: 9 Mr. Bonsick, do you have any changes or Ο. 10 corrections to your rejoinder testimony, which has been 11 premarked as CenturyLink Statement 3.2? 12 (Whereupon, the document was marked 13 as CenturyLink Statement No. 3.2 14 for identification.) 15 No, I do not. Α. 16 If I were to ask you the questions contained 0. 17 therein, would your answers be the same? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Are the answers true and correct to the best of Ο. 20 your knowledge, information and belief? 21 Α. Yes, they are. 22 MS. BENEDEK: Your Honor, Mr. Bonsick is available 23 for cross-examination subject to any motions that may be 24 raised. 25

MS. BENEDEK: I don't believe I do.

2	into evidence at this time?
3	MS. BENEDEK: I would like to move them into
4	evidence.
5	JUDGE MELILLO: Any objection?
6	(No response.)
7	JUDGE MELILLO: Hearing none, those documents are
8	admitted. That will be, for purposes of the record,
9	CenturyLink Statements 3.0, 3.1 and 3.2 and attachments,
10	exhibits.
11	(Whereupon, the documents marked as
12	CenturyLink Statements Nos. 3.0,
13	3.1 and 3.2 were received in
14	evidence.)
15	JUDGE MELILLO: Mr. Bonsick is available for cross-
16	examination. AT&T, first.
17	MS. PAINTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
18	CROSS-EXAMINATION
19	BY MS. PAINTER:
20	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Bonsick.
21	A. Good afternoon.
22	Q. My name is Michelle Painter. I'm representing
23	AT&T. I'd like to turn to your surrebuttal testimony, page
24	eight. Looking there starting at line 13 you state, "As
25	part of any reform of access rates, CenturyLink would

JUDGE MELILLO: Did you want to move the statements

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support regulatory changes that truly ensure that the level playing field results in parity." And then starting on line 17, you state that, "As part of the outcome of this proceeding, additional steps to achieve real regulatory parity between incumbent carriers and their intermodal competitors should be taken." What exactly are you proposing that the Commission do here?

A. The statement is very much in response to claims by, the statement in my testimony, AT&T, Sprint and Comcast that the playing field is skewed toward RLECs, in this case CenturyLink, and our access charges that we charge other carriers.

This is a response to that, claiming that in fact we believe the playing field in a competitive market is skewed in favor of those that don't bear the regulatory burdens that we bear in the market here in Pennsylvania and in other states, but specifically here in Pennsylvania.

- Q. Okay. You testify that additional steps should be taken. What are those steps?
- A. I think to achieve real regulatory parity, first and foremost, two of the main items in this case are obviously universal service and carrier of last resort obligations. Those are obligations that we view as CenturyLink as obligations that we have that other carriers that compete against us don't have.

In addition to that, there are various reporting requirements, service standards, a variety of regulatory obligations that we have that others don't. So our --

- Q. Okay. And I'm asking you, Mr. Bonsick, specifically, what are those obligations that you would like to be changed as part of this case?
- A. We would certainly like to see parity in the ability to price services. We would like to see parity in the amount of reporting requirements that we have versus our non-regulated competitors.
- Q. What specific reporting requirements would you ask that the Commission change?
- A. We have reporting requirements on any number of activities: service quality, repair/restored time frames, our appointment time frames that we must meet. In addition, as a result of Act 183, we have the requirements of filing NMP reports, broadband deployment reports. Specifically, CenturyLink, because of our obligation under Act 183 to offer the bona fide retail request program, we have BFRR reports that are required. And that's all-inclusive. I am sure I'm missing some there, but that is just a sampling of some of those obligations that we have that carriers don't.
- Q. Okay. And so you're asking the Commission as part of this proceeding to eliminate some of those filing requirements?

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parity,	that	would :	be a	a go	oal of	E OI	ırs.		

- Q. Well, speaking of this regulatory parity, you're familiar with Chapter 30, aren't you?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. And there's a provision in there under the declaration of policy, Section 3011, subsection 13, which says, "It's the policy of this Commission to recognize that the regulatory obligations -- or of the Commonwealth to recognize that the regulatory obligations imposed upon the incumbent local exchange telecommunications companies should be reduced to levels more consistent with those imposed upon competitive alternative service providers." Are you familiar with that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. What has the Commission not done to be consistent with this section?
- A. I think the Commission -- well, first of all, the Legislature has taken steps to help achieve regulatory parity. The Commission has taken obviously its charge from the statute. But I think the key phrase there is -- I can't recite the exact phrase -- the term "more consistent basis." It is not completely consistent.
- Q. You also talked about some pricing flexibility; is that right, that that would be one of the issues?

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- Q. Okay. And has CenturyLink ever come in to the Commission and petitioned to have its locals services declared competitive?
 - A. I'm sorry, its local services?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. No, we have not. By statute, it is defined as protected.
- Q. Okay. But by statute, you can come in and have your protected services declared competitive; isn't that right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And CenturyLink has not done that?
 - A. We have not done that, no.
- Q. And would you agree, if CenturyLink did do that, it would give CenturyLink the pricing flexibility it's requesting?
- A. If we filed to have them deemed competitive?
 Only if it was approved, which there's a very high
 unlikelihood of that happening.
 - MR. KENNARD: There's not a very high likelihood?

 THE WITNESS: A high unlikelihood of that happening.

 BY MS. PAINTER:
- Q. Well, you present in your testimony that CenturyLink's marketplace is hyper-competitive; isn't that

right?

- A. Correct.
- Q. Now, turning again, I'm going to stay at page eight of your surrebuttal testimony, you state there, lines six through eight, you state that, AT&T's initial proposed benchmark rate of \$21.97 as set forth in our direct testimony, and you have a cite there, demonstrates the unreasonableness of AT&T's \$25 benchmark. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, just to be clear, AT&T's benchmark proposal is in fact \$22 in the first year, right?
 - A. Under the revised proposal?
 - O. Correct.
 - A. That was submitted in rebuttal testimony?
 - Q. Correct.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And it is not until the fourth year that it gets to a \$25 benchmark, correct?
- A. That's correct. And in citing an initial proposed benchmark, I was referring to the benchmark that was I believe identified in direct testimony.
- Q. Well, let's turn to that. Do you have that testimony?
 - A. AT&T's direct testimony?
 - O. Yes.

A. No, I do not.

(Pause.)

(Document handed to the witness.)

BY MS. PAINTER:

- Q. Now, let's be clear. AT&T's benchmark, the \$22 benchmark in its rebuttal testimony is based on taking the \$18 rate cap and raising it by inflation; is that correct?
- A. I believe that is the formula that was used, correct.
- Q. Okay. And are you somehow claiming in this surrebuttal testimony that AT&T has changed its position?
- A. My understanding was that the initial statement in the direct testimony was a benchmark of \$21.97, and if I use \$22 in subsequent statements, then maybe I was just rounding up in my own mind.
- Q. Well, AT&T's proposal is \$22. Let's look at the testimony at page 59, and actually this starts at page 58. It starts at page 58, line 15. Wouldn't you agree that this testimony is not proposing a benchmark but is simply stating that if the Commission had allowed the \$18 rate cap to increase with inflation, by the end of 2009 that rate would have been \$21.97?
- A. I'm sorry, my -- that is not consistent with what I'm seeing here.
 - Q. Do you have your direct testimony, the direct --

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A. You're talking about my direct testimony?

- Q. No, AT&T's direct testimony.
- A. I think that's what I'm looking at.

MS. PAINTER: Your Honor, if I can approach?

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes. Please show the witness a copy

of the testimony.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I do have it. I do have it. Thank you.

BY MS. PAINTER:

- Q. Wouldn't you agree that AT&T's testimony that you cited is not proposing a benchmark but is simply stating that the \$18 rate cap, raised by inflation, leads to \$21.97?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Looking at page 25 of your surrebuttal testimony, and I'm looking in particular on line six, you have a statement there that says, "Even though Verizon PA mirrored its interstate rates several years ago." Is it your testimony that Verizon's intrastate access rates mirror their interstate rates?
- A. No. Verizon's interstate access rates do not their -- intrastate rates do not mirror their interstate rates.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Verizon North, as part of the merger with -- the GTE-Verizon merger, was ordered to mirror Verizon PA's

intrastate rates.

- Q. Okay. So the two Verizon companies mirror their rates, but the intrastate rates are not mirrored with their interstate rates?
 - A. I believe that to be correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, I believe it's a safe summary of CenturyLink's position in this case that they cannot raise rates because customers will leave and go to a competitor; is that right?
- A. That is certainly a risk in this case, and I think it's been fleshed out by the consumer study that we performed.
- Q. Okay. Now, you're the state executive for Pennsylvania and New Jersey; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you're aware that in New Jersey, that CenturyLink has argued for the ability to increase local rates in the last couple of years?
- A. We have advocated as part of a proceeding that began I believe in 2007, was completed in 2008, for pricing flexibility. A result of that case was a settlement that included additional price increases for basic local service. However, our rate had not been increased in New Jersey since 1991 and that rate was below the national average, and was quite frankly only \$7.90.

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The increases that we received in New Jersey, even if								
fully implemented, would still be below the rate that we								
currently have of \$18 here in Pennsylvania for local								
residential.								

- Q. Well, as part of your case to obtain regulatory flexibility, wouldn't you agree that one of CenturyLink's arguments was that there was competition in CenturyLink's territory?
- A. I believe that's accurate. I believe that was in that record.
- Q. Okay. And after CenturyLink, the settlement occurred and CenturyLink obtained additional pricing flexibility, CenturyLink did in fact increase its local rates in New Jersey; isn't that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, was any type of customer survey conducted prior to the implementation of that local rate increase?
 - A. Customer survey or analysis?
- Q. No, a customer survey to determine whether customers would --
 - A. No.
 - Q. -- leave CenturyLink?
 - A. No, there was not.
- Q. And was any type of analysis or survey done after the local rate increases went into effect to determine

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whether in fact customers left as a result of those rate increases?

- A. Because we looked at additional pricing flexibility, whether we could utilize the headroom granted to us, yes, we looked at, analyzed the effect of those pricing increases on consumers.
- Q. Okay. And CenturyLink, as part of that case, had the ability to take three rate increases; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And the first one was in 2008; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And CenturyLink did in fact raise its rates at that time, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And the next one was I believe toward the end of last year; is that correct?
- A. We actually did not implement rate increases in 2009. However, we did implement, under that opportunity, increased those rates in 2010.
- Q. And another aspect -- well, actually, I want to ask you if this is part of your proposal in this case. Is it your proposal that if any access reductions are implemented in this case, that those revenue reductions must be made up from the universal service fund?
 - A. I think in response to the initial positions by

most of the parties, our opposition was to a flash cut to mirroring of intrastate rates with interstate rates, and that if in fact the Commission did go down that road, that the increase or the lost revenue should be made up by the USF. What I have stated in my surrebuttal testimony is that we believe there are opportunities to create reasonable benchmarks only if you look at the access reductions that may occur in this case in conjunction with the USF and a restructured USF that would take a holistic approach to covering our responsibilities under carrier of last resort and universal service.

- Q. Okay. But let's say hypothetically that the Commission does decide to reduce access rates in this case. Is it your position that any revenue lost from those access reductions should come from the universal service fund?
- A. I think we would be in favor of a reasonable benchmark, looking at a reasonable benchmark. I don't know what a reasonable benchmark would be. That would be incumbent upon a lot of factors. We have not done that analysis. And then the remainder, if there was an increase in the benchmark rate or rate cap, the remainder certainly should come from the USF. As our survey demonstrates, the risk for pushing the entire revenue recovery to local rates is borne by not only CenturyLink but our customers in the most rural, high-cost areas of the Commonwealth.

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	Q.	Okay.	. W∈	2 11,	it's	current	ly	your	posi	tion	that	
there	should	dn't h	oe a	beno	hmark	above	the	\$18;	is	that	right	t 7

- A. As I stated in my surrebuttal testimony, we are willing to consider a reasonable benchmark.
 - Q. And would that be something higher than \$18?
- A. We have not taken a number to that, a value to that, but again, if this case was viewed holistically with a restructuring of the USF, identifying the appropriate resources to satisfy our universal service obligations and carrier of last resort obligations, that could be something above \$18.
- Q. Okay. And to the extent that once you get to the benchmark, there are any additional reductions, that would come from the universal service fund; is that right?
 - A. Absolutely correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you just talked about the fact that if in fact the benchmark is higher, the revenue reductions would have to come from CenturyLink's customers, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that?
- Q. If the benchmark was higher for instance than CenturyLink's current rate of \$18, then any revenue reductions would have to come CenturyLink's customers?

MR. KENNARD: First?

THE WITNESS: No, that's --

BY MS. PAINTER:

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- A. That structure has not been put together, has not been formulated, but historically the structure has been that you go to your local rates up to the benchmark rate first and then beyond that, funds are received from the USF.
- Q. You expressed a concern that if the benchmark is too high, that CenturyLink's customers would have to pay higher rates, and you were concerned about that, right?
- A. If the benchmark is too high, again, as borne out by our survey, if the benchmark is too high and those revenue recoveries are pushed solely to local rates or an unfair portion of that, significant portion of that is pushed toward local rates, then certainly there is risk there for us from a competitive standpoint and risk to those consumers who don't have competitive options that will be paying a significantly higher rate and bearing more of that burden.
 - Q. Okay. Who pays for the universal service fund?
- A. There are a number of carriers who pay for the universal service fund, including CenturyLink.
- Q. Okay. And would you agree that Verizon pays, I think Ms. Paiva said today over 50 percent?
- A. I don't know the exact number, but the formula used to derive revenues into the USF is based on I believe revenues of various companies, and so certainly as the

largest ILEC in the state, Verizon would bear the lion's share of that.

- Q. So is it your position that Verizon's customers should have to pay to keep CenturyLink's rates at \$18?
- A. It's not an issue of keeping our rates at \$18. It's keeping the rates affordable and it's satisfying the universal service and carrier of last resort obligations. The policy tenet that this state and this Commission looks to the ILECs, CenturyLink, as the instrument to carry out in this state, historically has been the construct, that urban rates subsidize rural rates, business rates subsidize residential rates. That is the classic compact that exists in telecommunications policy.
- Q. Do you think that the customers in Verizon's territory know they're helping pay to keep CenturyLink customers' rates at \$18?
 - A. I could not answer that.

MS. PAINTER: I have nothing further, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: The next party on the schedule is

Verizon -- oh, Sprint, I'm sorry. We switched that one as

well. We switched Lindsey/Harper's cross-examination. I

apologize. Then do we also switch -- well, we'll deal with

it. I've got a lot of arrows on my sheet.

We'll go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.

The cross-examination will continue, and the next party is actually Sprint.

MR. GRUIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. GRUIN:

- Q. Hello, Mr. Bonsick.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. I'm Mike Gruin and I'm here on behalf of Sprint. Were you here in the hearing room earlier when the panel was testifying?
 - A. For the majority of that, yes.
- Q. And as you are probably aware, they deferred to you for some Pennsylvania specific questions; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So I want to start by following up on some of the items that Mr. Aron touched on with the panel that have been referred to you.

First of all, Mr. Aron asked the panel about their statement that the Pennsylvania Commission has never relied upon costs to determine rates in the past. Do you agree with that statement?

A. I agree with that statement certainly relative to access rates, and I really cannot comment as to local

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rates or other services, rates for services where the Commission had jurisdiction. But when looking at access rates specifically, the Commission has historically looked at price, and I believe that's also the case for other services as well. They've looked more at price and the cost to the end user and how that pricing satisfies the regulatory obligations as opposed to looking at strictly a cost structure.

- Q. Isn't it correct that the Commission did not always set rates for ILECs under price caps or alt. reg. plans?
- A. Absolutely. Up until I believe -- well, 1993 was when the original alternative regulation statute was passed -- it was rate base/rate of return.
- Q. Right. So in that rate base/rate of return, they looked at assets, costs, revenue, basically cost plus a given net return; is that correct?
- A. I was not involved in any of those rate cases, but those are some of the facts I'm sure that were considered. There may be more.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Were you in the hearing room when Mr. I believe it was Lindsey said that CenturyLink has never done a cost study to determine their cost of providing local service?
 - A. I don't recall that statement.

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Q. But would you be willing to agree that that is the case, that CenturyLink has never done a cost study for Pennsylvania to determine the cost of local service?

- A. I could not state that definitively.
- Q. How about a cost study to determine the cost of providing access service in Pennsylvania?
- A. I don't know specifically what CenturyLink or our predecessor companies did, but I do know that as part of an earlier case in the last 1990s that ended up resulting in the Global Order, in the global settlement conference, there were cost studies submitted as part of that access case.

However, one of the reasons it ultimately ended up going to a settlement was the fact that none of the parties, including the Commission, could agree on the cost structure to utilize to determine that. So it was ultimately never based on cost.

- Q. That really wasn't my question. I really just wanted to bring Mr. Lindsey's statement that CenturyLink had never done a cost study to determine the cost of providing switched access, and make it Pennsylvania specific if we could. Are you aware of --
 - A. I am not aware of any study.
- Q. Okay. And last question again following up on their previous testimony, for Pennsylvania only, has CenturyLink ever done a study to determine the cost of COLR

in Pennsylvania?

- A. Certainly we have not, and I don't believe any other carrier has, either.
- Q. Okay. Turning to page nine of your direct testimony?
 - A. Direct testimony?
 - Q. Direct, yes. Do you have it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Line 14, you say that the Pennsylvania USF is absolutely critical and more important than ever to CenturyLink and RLECs because of the competitive market that's developed in your territories; is that correct?
- A. That's partially correct. That's a little bit misconstrued.
 - Q. Clarify that for me.
- A. The reason why I state that the PAUSF, the function or the importance of the USF has increased is the fact that much of the competition we see, and we see competition from a number of different carriers, much of that, the majority of that occurs in the lower cost areas.

So ultimately what CenturyLink is left with when we lose those consumers in the lower cost areas and lose their revenue, including access support, we end up with a higher per unit cost for those customers who are left on the network. So there's less revenues to cover our total cost

for the carrier of last resort/universal service obligations.

- Q. Right. And then further down on that page, you actually make a statement that's confidential, so I won't state it here, but you reveal what you believe to be the percentage and numbers of access lines that CenturyLink has lost since 2005; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. And on the following page, there's a footnote to the total number of res. and bus. lines as of September 30, 2009. That's the figure I'm using.
- Q. Right. So you talk about access line loss, and then later in your testimony, I believe it was your surrebuttal, you made a statement that that access line loss is continuing at a rate of I believe 7 or 8 percent per year; is that correct?
- A. That has been historically both in Pennsylvania and I think nationwide for CenturyLink.
- Q. But isn't it true that CenturyLink generates much more revenue per access line than it has in the past?
- A. I don't know that definitively. I can't say yes or no.
- Q. Well, would you agree that there is a greater demand for other services offered over the local network such as broadband and television as well, as compared to

A. Broadband and --

O. Television.

A. We do not offer a video product over our network, directly over our network.

Q. Right. You may not offer it --

A. But is there an increased demand for broadband?

Absolutely. Is that provided over the local loop? To the end user, yes.

Q. Right. So doesn't this greater demand for broadband and other services provide you and other RLECs with more opportunities to generate revenue off of existing access lines?

A. An opportunity? Potentially. Is there any guarantee of that? No. I think there was a discovery response where we identified the line loss versus the, I think it was introduced yesterday, line loss versus the increase in bundled services and the percentages are still upside down.

Q. Right. On the issue of opportunities for revenue, I'm going to pass out a discovery response that CenturyLink provided. This is a confidential document, so it should be made part of the confidential record.

JUDGE MELILLO: Will you be asking proprietary questions regarding this document?

MR. GRUIN: Yes.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Very well.

(Whereupon, the following pages 436 through 437 were sealed and bound separately.)

BY MR. GRUIN:

Q. Mr. Bonsick, the document that's been marked

Sprint Cross Exhibit 6 is a discovery response to Sprint
CenturyLink-II-8, and this one was sponsored by you; is that

correct?

A. Correct.

THE WITNESS: There is an additional copy here that I was handed, so if you need it.

JUDGE MELILLO: Could we go off the record just a moment?

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.

(Pause.)

MR. GRUIN: Are we on the record, Your Honor?

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, we are. We're back on the record.

MR. GRUIN: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. GRUIN:

- Q. Mr. Bonsick, you sponsored this discovery response; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And if you turn to the second page of the document, and you'll see there's a cover letter indicating that it's enclosing the 2008 biennial network modernization plan report of CenturyLink and at that time Embarq, and this

was signed by you; is that correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And if you would flip to the sixth page of the document, that is a heading sheet showing that the portion of the report to follow is the DSL status portion of the report; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Flipping further, two more pages, there's a chart, and this shows the number of customers receiving DSL service from at the time Embarq as of the end of 2008; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.

JUDGE MELILLO: Mr. Gruin, out of an abundance of caution, because I think this particular cross-examination exhibit is confusing since it still says "proprietary information" in this document, would everyone please cross that out so that we're not confused? And I ask the court reporter to please delete any reference to proprietary.

MR. GRUIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: Because the document does state that it contains proprietary information. All right.

MR. GRUIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. GRUIN:

Q. Mr. Bonsick, the figures reflected on this chart here, can you confirm that they are public figures that are

not proprietary?

- A. That they are public figures, they're not --
- Q. Yes, they are public.
- A. Yes, yes.
- Q. Okay. And the document speaks for itself, but just for the record, this does show that there is a breakdown provided here of DSL service to residents, DSL service to business and a total; is that correct?
- A. You're looking at, above the table, it says page four of six; is that the table you're referencing?
- Q. No, I was referencing a page that says
 Attachment 3 -- yes, page four of six, you're right.
- A. Okay. And I'm sorry, what was the question again?
- Q. If you can just confirm, this chart reflects the number of -- the amount of DSL service provided by Embarq to residents, residences, businesses, and then the total of all DSL service in the Embarq territory as of 2008; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And then the smaller chart below that first chart shows a breakdown of DSL sales to resellers or wholesalers; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you very much. Now, again, with

respect to line losses, you indicated that the rate that CenturyLink is experiencing in Pennsylvania is about seven to eight percent per year?

- A. I think based on 2009 data, that is the approximately range.
- Q. So does that mean that you'll be completely out of customers in ten years?
- A. No, because again, I have to restate sort of the mischaracterization of competition in our service territories. Much of that competition is occurring in and around sort of the more populated town centers, if you will. I think I actually use that term in my testimony.

There are areas of our service territory that do not have competition, they do not have a viable competitive alternative.

- Q. But CenturyLink has been aware of this trend of line losses for many years now; is that correct?
- A. I can't give you an exact date of when lines began to trend downward, access line losses began, but certainly for the better part of this decade, the previous decade.
- Q. And as a successful company, CenturyLink has taken steps to address this issue of line loss, access line loss; is that correct?
 - A. I would hope so.

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Q.	And	so wha	at a	are some	of t	the step	s t	that	
CenturyLink	has	taken	to	address	this	s issue	of	access	line
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- A. This is not going to be an answer that obviously addresses everything, because I don't know of all the steps that we've taken, but certainly different marketing strategies, different pricing strategies, different bundled strategies for various services.
- Q. Is it fair to say that a part of the strategy has been seeking to increase the amount of revenue you earn from each remaining customer?
- A. I think that's certainly something that any company, any service provider would be looking for, is increased share of wallet.
- Q. And you mentioned as bundling as one of the ways you would do that, adding broadband to voice service; is that correct?
 - A. As one aspect of a bundle, yes.
 - Q. What are other aspects of a bundle?
 - A. Vertical features.
 - Q. Such as?
- A. Call waiting, caller ID, various directory assistance, etcetera, video services. We don't offer them over our network, over our local loop, but offering a package with another provider, Dish Network.

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And all these vertical services you call it or Q. vertical features, I believe, you do receive revenue for those services over and above the basic local service rate caps; is that right? MS. BENEDEK: I'm sorry, what's -- I'm unclear about the question. You receive revenue above the local rate cap? MR. GRUIN: I'll restate the question. BY MR. GRUIN: For all of these vertical features, and you gave Ο. us examples of call waiting, directory assistance, video, broadband, you receive revenues from those services that are separate and apart from the revenue received for just providing stand-alone basic local service; is that correct? Yes, I believe so. Α. Okay. Staying on page nine of your direct Q.

- testimony, you talk about competition being fierce in your I think you might use the word "intense." territory.
- I actually the phrase intense in the more dense Α. areas, not throughout our territory.
- Q. So you are saying that there are other carriers competing for both voice and data customers in your territory, correct?
 - Α. Correct.
- Q. By competition, you're referring to wireless carriers, correct?

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- Q. Putting aside VoIP carriers, because as I understand it there's no VoIP carriers in this case, let's stick to wireless, cable telephony and facilities based CLECs. Do you acknowledge that those carriers do have costs to provide service in your territory?
 - A. I would assume they do have some costs, yes.
- Q. For instance, wireless carriers need to build towers, infrastructure, they have to apply for spectrum, correct?
 - A. I would agree with that.
- Q. And CLECs need to buy trunks and install loops and have other standard telecommunications equipment installed?
- A. Whatever their needs would be based on the way they're looking to provide the service to the end user, they would have costs, absolutely.
- Q. And cable telephony providers would have cable plant, correct?
 - A. Assuming so, yes.
- Q. And so your position is that the current access rates are needed to provide reliable service to end users in your territory; is that correct?
 - A. Can you repeat that question? I'm sorry.

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A. No, that's not a complete characterization. The current access rates as approved by the Commission are necessary to carry out the obligation that we have as an incumbent local exchange carrier to be the instrument of universal service and carrier of last resort.

So the access charges go to support the provisioning of service in areas where our local rates, the \$18 rate cap is below water. That is -- again, I'll defer back to the historic compact in the telecommunications industry.

- Q. Could you flip to page six of your surrebuttal?

 Line 14, you state that the continuance of robust

 infrastructure investment in rural Pennsylvania is what is

 at stack in this proceeding; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So you're saying that the construction of infrastructure, telecommunication infrastructure in the rural territories is of paramount importance to the Commission or should be?
- A. I believe the ability to continue to provide, as we are required, reliable, affordable telecommunications services, yes, is of paramount interest to the Commission in this proceeding and, quite frankly, other proceedings.

Q

Q. If there is such a concern with
telecommunication infrastructure in the rural territories to
provide telephone service, why should the Commission limit
their policy to just subsidizing the infrastructure of rural
carriers? Why not subsidize construction of cell towers?

A. Because those competitors, wireless, cable, don't have the same regulatory compact that we have, i.e. they are not required to serve every consumer in every part of their service territory, even the most high cost, less dense areas of the Commonwealth.

I point to, as evidence of that, the fact that despite Sprint's claim of being committed to rural Pennsylvania, there are significant areas of the state where Sprint does not have wireless coverage.

So the regulatory construct is what creates the need for access rates that have historically been priced above cost and for the universal service fund.

- Q. So you have, I think it's pretty safe to say that you believe the COLR obligations are a real burden to CenturyLink; is that correct?
- A. They create, by its very nature, create inefficiencies and they create an imbalanced marketplace, which is why we continue to defer to the fact that the current access rate levels as well as a viable universal service fund are absolutely necessary.

Q. I believe you say on page 13 of your direct
testimony that if the proposals put forth by AT&T, Sprint
and the other parties in this case were adopted, it would
significantly impact your company's ability to continue to
meet its regulatory obligations in Pennsylvania.

- A. Yes, and regulatory obligations, not just carrier of last resort and universal service. Vis-a-vis Act of 183 of 2004 ILECs, including CenturyLink, are required to deploy broadband to 100 percent of our access lines. That is a regulatory obligation.
- Q. So if these proposals are adopted, again, significantly impact your ability to even meet those basic regulatory obligations that the Commission has imposed on your company? Those are very strong words.
- A. I believe the necessary support mechanisms that are in place today continue to be necessary, and if those support mechanisms are taken away, then yes, it is going to have a significant impact on our ability to continue to meet standards that we're required to meet.
- Q. But again, you've never even quantified the costs of your COLR obligations.
- A. I don't think it's necessary to quantify the costs to know that it is a burden that we have that is required of us and only us. That increase -- by the very nature, we talked earlier in these testimonies about

competitive markets, and I think it was yesterday that either the AT&T or Sprint witness testified to the fact that the very nature of competitive markets means that costs savings are going to be flowed through to consumers.

When you don't have competition in those markets and the economies of scale in those markets are upside down, I would qualify that as a burden. Can I put a dollar figure on it? No, we haven't done that. But it's undoubtedly a burden.

- Q. Okay. You mentioned something about, competitors can pick and choose where they serve while you're forced to serve everybody; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But isn't it true that CenturyLink has admitted in this case that it does not even track the areas in its territory where no competitor provides voice services?
 - A. That's true.
- Q. And isn't it true that CenturyLink was asked how much it had to spend each year to extend basic local service to customers who reside in areas in which voice services were not available from any other provider, and CenturyLink was simply not able to answer that, provide a figure?
- A. Not broken down on that basis, no, by where competition exists and where it does not. No, we do not do that type of analysis.

	Q.	And	d again,	you '	've	admitted	d that	yo.	u do	not	knov
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- A. We haven't done that analysis, no.
- Q. But based on this non-quantified, unknown COLR burden that has never been produced or analyzed, you believe that the Commission should take your word for it and agree to continue these subsidies for the indefinite future?
- A. I don't believe the Commission has to take our word for it. I think the Commission has already admitted or recognized that fact in its previous decisions regarding the pricing of basic local service, the construct of the universal service fund and the setting of access rates prior to this proceeding. All of those factors were the basis from which the Commission has made previous decisions regarding access rates prior to this proceeding.
- Q. Okay. Let's move on to page 15 of your direct testimony, and this is more of a clarification than anything. Page 15, line 19, you state, Sprint is primarily a wireless provider, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Predominantly a wireless provider?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. On the next page, first line, you say Sprint only serves 64,091 customers in the Commonwealth.

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- Q. Where did you get that figure from?
- A. I believe it was a response to an interrogatory propounded upon Sprint. I don't have cite available.
- Q. But upon reflection, you do not believe that number reflects the number of Sprint wireless customers in Pennsylvania, do you?
- A. No. I believe that is the number of Sprint IXC customers that you identified. But again, without seeing the discovery request in front of me, I can't cite specifically.
- Q. But subject to check, you will agree that that number, 64,091, was not meant to refer to the number of Sprint wireless customers, but to Sprint interexchange customers?
- A. I believe it's the IXC number of customers served.
- Q. Thank you. Flipping to page 17 of your direct, line 19, you say that virtually all consumers benefit from a robust telecommunications network, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Next page, page 18, you state that building and maintaining a local network is capital intensive, first line; is that correct?
 - A. Building and maintaining a local network,

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especially in rural, high-cost areas, is capital intensive, yes.

- Q. Right. Would you agree that providing wireless service is also capital intensive?
 - A. I have no point of reference on that.
- Q. But as an executive in the telecom industry for the past, I don't know, decade or so, you're at least nominally familiar with the capital requirements of providing wireless service; is that a fair statement?

MS. BENEDEK: Objection, asked and answered. He said he's unfamiliar with their network costs.

MR. GRUIN: I said as an executive, he should be generally familiar with high level capital requirements of providing wireless service.

JUDGE MELILLO: I'll allow the witness to answer on a general basis as to his knowledge. If he doesn't have general knowledge, he can so state.

THE WITNESS: I couldn't tell you whether it was capital intensive or not. Is there capital required?

Absolutely. Is that capital to provide services in center city Philadelphia different than the capital required to provide it in Mercer County, Pennsylvania? I don't know that, either.

BY MR. GRUIN:

Q. But you do admit that to serve a rural area, you

Q

need to invest capital for things such as cell towers?

- A. You would need to do that in Philadelphia County, as well.
- Q. And special access -- (inaudible) -- you would need to invest in that, too, right?
- A. Again, not -- to the best of my knowledge, not differentiated between rural and urban areas. Those requirements exist.
- Q. So going back to your testimony, page 18 where you say the IXCs don't do it but local providers do spend money to build networks, would you want to rephrase that and agree that wireless providers also spend capital to build networks in rural areas?
- A. No, because I wasn't referring to general networks. I was referring to our local network over which IXCs provide their services, CLECs provide their services, the network, the public switched telephone network that is necessary for wireless carriers to complete the calls. That is the network I was referring to.
- Q. Right. You say that IXCs and wireless companies benefit from the use of your network; is that correct?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. Isn't the reverse also true? Don't you benefit from having the ubiquitous public switched telephone network and IXCs to deliver calls across long distances and wireless

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calculation.

2 customers? I think that has -- I believe Mr. Lindsey stated 3 previously, yes, that is a function of telecommunications 4 policy that everyone benefits from a complete network. 5 And when a CenturyLink customer calls a Sprint ο. 6 wireless customer, a portion of that call depends upon the 7 wireless network; is that correct? 8 When a CenturyLink customer calls a wireless Α. 9 customer? 10 Q. Right. 11 Α. Yes. 12 Q. Couple quick questions on pages 21 and 22 of 13 your testimony. 14 Direct? Α. 15 Q. Direct, yes. This is about revenue neutrality, 16 Section 1309. Understanding you're not an attorney, do you 17 consider IXCs as customers of CenturyLink for access 18 services? 19 Α. Yes. 20 If your access rates are reduced, what 21 percentage of your access customers will be affected by that 22 reduction? 23

companies to serve customers who can receive calls from your

I don't know that. I have not done that

	Q.	Is	sn't :	it t	rue	that	if	your	access	rates	are
reduc	ced,	that	that	rat	e re	educt	ìon	would	d affect	100	percent
of yo	our a	ccess	cust	tome	rs?						

- A. I thought you were specifically asking about IXCs.
 - Q. No, just access customers in general.
- A. If that was the way it was implemented, those reductions, I believe so.
- Q. Okay. Turning now to your surrebuttal, just a few more questions. Page ten, first question, you talk about the timeline, timeframe for access reform, and I believe you say four years is too short; is that correct?
- A. We explicitly disagree with the four-year phasein proposed by AT&T, yes.
- Q. So what's an appropriate timeframe? Ten years? Fifteen years?
- A. Again, I think it's hard to answer that question in a vacuum, understanding what the -- we talk about access reform. We do not, I do not in that Q and A in my surrebuttal testimony talk about mirroring. So the amount of the access reduction needs to be determined first, what the phase-in is, how under Section 3017 of Title 66 we are able to recover those revenues. Those are all factors that go into determining the timeline.
 - Q. Okay. So the timeline, you say four years is

too short. Let's say, would ten years sound reasonable from today to phase in the access reform, if necessary?

- A. Again, it would depend on what that reform constitutes, or what constitutes that reform, I should say.
- Q. Okay. So four years is too short. You say that clearly. Can we say five years, would that sound more reasonable?
- A. Again, I can't answer that without knowing what the amount of reduction is and how revenue recovery is going to occur and what effect it's going to have on CenturyLink's local rates.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Because ultimately, in that paragraph, what I'm stating is that a measurable reform, if it's going to take place, it's necessary, a measured reform, if it's going to take place, it's necessary to protect ratepayers against significant short-term increases in their local rates, thereby incurring rate shock.
- Q. Okay. And further on in that paragraph -- I'll move on from that because obviously you don't want to state a specific year, and I understand that. Later in that paragraph, you say another factor to consider is given the activity at the FCC. Is that a typo? Did you mean inactivity at the FCC? I'm curious as to what activity you're referring to.

A. I mean the recent activity surrounding the
national broadband plan, efforts to reform the federal
universal service fund to more appropriately gauge support
for, lack of a better word, universal broadband
availability.

- Q. But I'm still curious as to what specific activity, and the broadband plan is a plan that's going to kick off a number of rulemakings and NPRMs, etcetera. Has there been any activity at the federal level recently, in recent memory, that would impact access reform?
- A. Absolutely. There were efforts last year under Chairman Martin -- I'm sorry, two years ago under Chairman Martin, and yes, the national broadband plan, albeit not fully developed through the rulemaking process, is significant activity that needs to be watched by this Commission in determining what it's going to do in this proceeding.
- Q. Okay. Moving on, page 17 and 18 of your surrebuttal, beginning on line 17, you talk about a little research you did regarding the availability of Sprint wireless service in your territory, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, how many exchanges does CenturyLink have in Pennsylvania?
 - A. There are 92 exchanges.

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- Q. Ninety-two, okay. And the research you performed, I believe you chose, is it six exchanges?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And you determined whether or not Sprint wireless service was available in those six exchanges?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, this wasn't any kind of a formal study with sampling protocols or anything along those lines, was it?
 - A. No, it was not.
 - Q. And you're not a statistician, are you?
 - A. No.
- Q. And there was no sampling methodology that you used when you chose these six; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So you're not saying that the results of this example can be extrapolated to the entire CenturyLink territory; is that correct?
- A. No. The purpose of performing that research was to refute the claims by Sprint of being "committed to rural Pennsylvania." Clearly, we called six exchanges, two of those do not have service, comes -- questions the statement.
- Q. I'm more interested in what we can draw from that. Were those six randomly sampled? Were they just picked out of a hat, those six exchanges?
 - A. I don't think there was any specific reason why

we picked those. We just looked at a map and picked out six exchanges.

- Q. But again, you're not saying that the results from that little exercise can be extrapolated over the entire CenturyLink territory?
- A. No, not at all, not at all. That was not the purpose, either.
- Q. Okay, great. I think one last line of questions and we'll be done. You talked earlier today about, I think Ms. Painter asked you about quantifying or articulating what the reporting requirements were that ILECs have and CLECs don't; do you remember that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you went through some of those for us?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I think one of the things you mentioned was, the ILECs have service, installation, timeline reports they have to do -- I'm sorry, strike that. They have requirements for completing service orders that CLECs do not?
- A. Again, I think as I stated then, I don't know all of the requirements that CLECs have, but those are a list of the requirements that we have that some of our competitors do not. I'm not saying it's all the competitors. I don't know that. But certainly a VoIP provider or cable telephony provider do not have those

requirements nor do wireless providers.

- On page 21 of your surrebuttal, I believe you Ο. also go into this service installation requirement. You talk about the requirement -- I quess it was important enough to mention in your testimony that you have, 95 percent of your primary service orders must be completed within five working days, and 90 percent of your non-primary orders must be completed within 20 days; is that correct?
 - Α. Yes.
- And you reference a Pennsylvania Code section Q. there, 52 Pa. Code 6358; is that correct?
 - Α. That is correct.
- Q. I've passed out a copy of that, and I just want you to confirm, isn't it true that that code section requires the same installation standards for all public utilities?

JUDGE MELILLO: By the way, that document you just circulated, you want that identified?

MR. GRUIN: Let's mark that as Sprint Cross Exhibit 7.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. That will be so marked as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit 7.

> (Whereupon, the document was marked as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 7 for identification.)

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BY MR. GRUIN:

- Q. Isn't it true that that requirement you reference in your testimony does not apply solely to ILECs?
 - A. It's required of all public utilities.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.
- A. However, if I could, in that section of the testimony where I talk about these requirements, I am not talking about regulatory parity in that sense. I'm actually trying to refute the statement made by Mr. Appleby that an obligation as carrier of last resort is only triggered when no other provider has facilities to serve a customer. So I was simply trying to refute the fact that that is not the case under a carrier of last resort obligation.
- Q. I don't want to get into an argument with you, but I will say, isn't it correct that the sentence preceding the service installation requirements, you talk about, CenturyLink and other RLECs need to upgrade and maintain their facilities for customers?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You don't mention CLECs or other public utilities; is that right?
- A. Because I'm not representing CLECs or other public utilities.
- Q. On reporting, are you familiar with Chapter 30?

 I think earlier you said you were.

1	A. Yes, absolutely.
2	Q. Isn't it true that 3015 of Chapter 30,
3	subsection (f) puts limits on the number of reports that car
4	be required by the Commission regarding compliance with
5	Chapter 30?
6	A. I believe that's the section, yes.
7	(Pause.)
8	MR. GRUIN: Nothing further at this time, Your Honor
9	JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Thank you. The next
10	party that has
11	MR. GRUIN: Oh, Your Honor?
12	JUDGE MELILLO: Yes.
13	MR. GRUIN: I'd like to move for admission of my
14	exhibits.
15	JUDGE MELILLO: Certainly.
16	MR. GRUIN: Cross Exhibits, I believe it was 4, 5, 6
17	and 7.
18	JUDGE MELILLO: Five through seven.
19	MR. GRUIN: Five through seven.
20	JUDGE MELILLO: Yes. Any objection?
21	(No response.)
22	JUDGE MELILLO: They're admitted.
23	(Whereupon, the documents marked as
24	Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibits
25	Nos. 5 through 7 were received in

evidence.)

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Now, Verizon, do you have any cross-examination?

MS. PAIVA: Your Honor, I don't have any questions for this witness.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Does Qwest have any questions?

MR. POVILAITIS: Yes.

JUDGE MELILLO: Please continue.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. POVILAITIS:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Bonsick.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. I'm John Povilaitis, appearing for Qwest here today. Mr. Bonsick, am I correct that as state executive for the Pennsylvania jurisdiction, you're at least generally familiar with the tariffs that CenturyLink has on file with this Commission?
 - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Is it correct that among those tariff provisions, there are provisions that allow the company to require customer contribution towards extension of service that are over a certain distance or dollar amount?
- A. Yes, and I believe I do address that in my testimony.

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Q.

extend service in response to a service request; is that correct? 4 Well, to a certain extent, yes. 5 MR. POVILAITIS: Thank you. 6 (Pause.) 7 MR. KENNARD: Is that it? 8 MR. POVILAITIS: He answered my question. 9 JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Comcast, do you have any 10 questions? 11 (Pause.) 12 MR. DODGE: It's a long walk to say, we don't have 13 any questions. 14 (Laughter.) 15 THE WITNESS: John, very much appreciated. 16 you. 17 JUDGE MELILLO: All right. 18 MR. DODGE: I would also like to say, we don't have 19 any questions for Mr. Zingaretti, either. One housekeeping 20 matter: we, the huddled masses in the back, have not 21 received all cross exhibits, so I would ask counsel for all 22 parties perhaps to circulate them electronically, and we can 23 complete our records and binders in the back as well. 24 JUDGE MELILLO: The parties will do that. 25

And these help mitigate the out-of-pocket

investment that the company would otherwise have to make to

If there

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2 on --MR. POVILAITIS: Your Honor --3 JUDGE MELILLO: Certainly. Let's just check. 4 any other party, for example the Office of Trial Staff or 5 anyone else have any questions for Mr. Bonsick? 6 (No response.) 7 JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Go ahead, Ms. Painter --8 oh, I'm sorry. g MR. POVILAITIS: Your Honor, I don't know if this is 10 necessary, but if you think administrative notice is 11 necessary to apply to provisions of CenturyLink's tariff 12 that address contributions in service extension situations, 13 I'd ask that that notice be taken. 14 JUDGE MELILLO: Anyone have an objection to that? 15 (No response.) 16 JUDGE MELILLO: Do you have the citation for the 17 tariff? 18 MR. POVILAITIS: I don't, Your Honor. 19 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, my surrebuttal testimony at 20 page 22, there's a Footnote 3 that cites the supplement 21 number and the section. 22 MR. POVILAITIS: I accept that, Your Honor. 23 are any other provisions that address different categories 24 of customers or what have you, I don't think -- it is the

MS. PAINTER: Your Honor, I do have a follow-up based

Commission's document.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, it is. We'll basically treat that as -- it's probably considered a public document, but we can take notice of it as well, so that will be part of the record.

MR. POVILAITIS: Thank you.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, Ms. Benedek, you're looking as if you want to say something.

MS. BENEDEK: If we could break, and then we'd like to do redirect.

JUDGE MELILLO: Well, I wanted to get completed with the cross-examination and then have redirect. All right.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PAINTER:

Q. Mr. Bonsick, in response to I think some of the questions by Sprint, you talked about your concerns in terms of your ability to meet some of your regulatory obligations.

Do you remember that?

(No response.)

- Q. If access reform were implemented in Pennsylvania.
- A. Not if access reform were implemented in Pennsylvania.
 - Q. How about AT&T's proposal?
 - A. Correct, yes.

	Q.	Okay.	And	is	it	your	po	siti	on	that	if	access
rates	were	reduced	as A	T&T	r pr	opos	ses :	in t	his	case	e,	
Centur	yLink	will no	ot be	e ab	ole	to n	neet	its	br	oadb	and	
commit	ments	under A	Act 1	1833	?							

A. No, I never said that, but clearly if the appropriate revenue replacement is not completed by this Commission, that is obviously going to put pressure on CenturyLink to take dollars from other areas to meet its regulatory obligations under carrier of last resort and universal service.

It doesn't obviate that regulatory obligation to get to a hundred percent deployment, so we're going to do everything we can to get there, but it obviously does put downward pressure on our capital availability if we now have to cover the cost of our local service as per carrier of last resort in those high cost areas without the necessary support.

MS. PAINTER: I have nothing further, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. If there's no further

cross-examination, then we'll take a ten minute recess at
this time. We're off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.

I understand that we may have some redirect -- MS. BENEDEK: Limited, yes.

JUDGE MELILLO: -- for Mr. Bonsick. Please continue.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Mr. Bonsick, do you recall a line of questioning by counsel for Qwest concerning CenturyLink's line extension tariff?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you further clarify your response concerning that line of questioning? You were about to add something and counsel cut you off.

MR. POVILAITIS: Your Honor, my question was fully answered. I asked if there was a mitigation effect and he said yes.

MS. BENEDEK: He was about to say something else.

JUDGE MELILLO: It's proper in redirect to see if had continued his answer, to see if he had any further qualification or clarification of that question. Yes, go ahead.

(Pause.)

BY MS. BENEDEK:

- Q. Yes, please continue.
- A. That line extension policy is addressed in my testimony, my surrebuttal testimony, as I stated. And again, it was in response to testimony by Mr. Appleby who refers to the ability of CenturyLink to charge a line

extension fee for new service as a cost, COLR cost retrieving opportunity.

What I wanted to qualify was that there is no charge to the customer for the first 1,000 feet of construction, and that it is the company's responsibility to construct, maintain and own the facilities between the public road facilities and the applicant's main service location.

So there is an ability to charge the customer but it is not for all of that service necessary to meet that customer's service needs, and all of the infrastructure construction costs to meet that customer's need. There are limitations to what we can and can't do under that tariff provision.

- Q. Now, you were asked a question by counsel for Sprint regarding 1309, the revenue neutrality provision, which I believe was stated as -- I'm sorry, the retroactive provision which was stated as revenue neutrality, and we had a little debate in the hall, but we think the question was asked of you, do all access customers benefit from access reductions. Do you have any further response in light of that question directed to you?
- A. Yeah, I'd actually like to qualify that based on my direct testimony on page 22. I clearly state there that only the 47 IXCs and other access users would benefit from any reduction sought in this proceeding. So when I

responded to counsel for Sprint, I was referring to those access users, not all customers who pay access.

- Q. Meaning local --
- A. So in essence, those carriers who we bill for access would benefit, not all customers who pay access.
- Q. You had also been asked a couple questions by counsel for Sprint regarding DSL revenue, broadband revenue. What happens -- let's compare the two -- what happens when we gain a DSL customer? What does CenturyLink gain?
- A. If we gain a DSL customer, it's only a DSL customer. We only get the revenue for that DSL product. We don't get revenue for local service, vertical services or any other part of a bundle. If it is simply just a DSL product, then we get revenue for that.

Under the same vein, when we lose a bundled customer, we lose all of those revenues, not just the local revenue or one aspect of it. We lose all of those revenues including local DSL, etcetera.

- Q. And access, too?
- A. And access, yes, absolutely.
- Q. You were asked a couple questions by counsel for AT&T regarding New Jersey and rate increases that CenturyLink has implemented in New Jersey. Can you please give us the numeric value of the rate increases that you were asked to identify?

A. Yes. As I did state in answer to that question, the end result of those three rounds of rate increases will be an ultimate rate on the residential side that is lower than the \$18 rate which we're at today in Pennsylvania.

In 2008, we were allowed to and we enacted rate increases to go from I believe it was \$7.90 to \$10.95, \$7.95 to \$10.95, so a \$3.00 increase. The second round of rate increases was a \$2.50 increase, \$10.95 to \$13.45. And then the final round, if we decide to take advantage of it, would be from \$13.45 to \$15.45, for residential local.

- Q. And as to that seven dollar and ninety -- or eighty cent rate that was in effect with the first stage, before the first increase, how long do you recall was the \$7.80 rate in effect in New Jersey for the CenturyLink local company there?
- A. I believe we hadn't had a rate case or rate increase in New Jersey since 1991.

MS. BENEDEK: No further questions.

JUDGE MELILLO: Would there be any recrossexamination based on that redirect?

MS. PAINTER: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, Ms. Painter.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PAINTER:

Q. With respect to that line of questioning about

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New Jersey, you did state earlier in response to my question about whether you had looked at line loss in respect to those increases, that you had looked at that. Did you see a certain percentage of line loss that was associated with the rate increase?

MS. BENEDEK: Objection, Your Honor. We asked about the numerical value to clarify that and she is now going back to something she asked on cross. I don't think the question having to do with the actual increase levels, the actual amounts has anything to do with line losses.

MS. PAINTER: She's trying to make a point that the rate increases, that the rates there are much lower, and presumably will then say that that's not comparable, and I'm trying to ask if there were line losses.

JUDGE MELILLO: I'll allow the question. I know there was some questioning about line losses and whether a study had been done, etcetera, but I'll allow it to clarify. Go ahead. Can you answer the question?

THE WITNESS: I can answer the question to this extent. Have there been line losses in New Jersey for CenturyLink? Yes. Were they directly attributable to increases in our local rate? I was not involved in that discussion, not involved in that analysis, so I'm not aware of what those line losses are attributable to other than the fact that there are competitors there. The churn, I don't

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know what it is a result of.

MS. PAINTER: Thank you. I have nothing further.

JUDGE MELILLO: If there's nothing further --

MR. GRUIN: Your Honor, I have one recross.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. So this would be, wherever we are in this, re-redirect, I guess it is.

MR. GRUIN: Recross.

JUDGE MELILLO: Or recross. That's right. You're following. That's fine. Go ahead.

MR. GRUIN: Thank you.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. GRUIN:

- Q. Mr. Bonsick, following up on Ms. Benedek's question about, you said that when you lose a customer with a service bundle, you lose all that revenue associated with that bundle; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Has CenturyLink ever performed a study to try to correlate or demonstrate a correlation between its access line losses correlated to its areas, high-cost/low-cost, high-density/low-density? Does any such study exist?
- A. I could not answer that with definition to say that no study exists. Not that I'm aware of.

MR. GRUIN: Okay. Thank you.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Now, are there any

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further questions?

(No response.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Very well, then Mr. Bonsick, you are excused. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Witness excused.)

JUDGE MELILLO: The next witness is the Office of Consumer Advocate's witness, Dr. Loube. Do you want to call your witness?

MR. CHESKIS: Thank you, Your Honor. The Office of Consumer Advocate calls Dr. Robert Loube to the stand.

JUDGE MELILLO: Dr. Loube, please raise your right hand.

Whereupon,

ROBERT LOUBE

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

JUDGE MELILLO: Please be seated.

Please proceed, counsel.

MR. CHESKIS: Thank you, Your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CHESKIS:

- Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Loube. Can you please state your name, business address and business title for the record, please?
 - A. My name is Dr. Robert Loube. My --

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	the green light's
	A. Is it on now?
	Q. Thank you.
	A. My name is Dr. Robert Loube. My business
	address is 1061 Cavalier Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland. I
	am vice president and principal owner of the firm, Rolka
	Loube Saltzer Associates.
	Q. And do you have your direct and surrebuttal
	testimonies in front of you in this proceeding?
	A. I do.
	Q. They were filed on behalf of the Office of
	Consumer Advocate and dated January 20, 2010 and April 1,
	2010 respectively?
	A. I do.
	Q. And your direct testimony consists of 76 pages
	and Exhibits RL-1 to RL-12, which includes your
	qualifications as well as Appendix A; is that correct?
	A. That is correct.
	Q. And your surrebuttal testimony consists of 31
	pages and no exhibits; is that correct?
	A. That is correct.
	Q. I will note as well that your direct testimony
	comes in both proprietary and public form.

I think you might have to push the button on so

Q.

MR. CHESKIS: Your Honor, the Office of Consumer

Advocate has previously distributed copies of these statements to all parties and would like to have these statements marked as OCA Statements 1 and 1-S for the record.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, those statements may be so marked.

(Whereupon, the documents were marked as OCA Statements Nos. 1 and 1-S for identification.)

MR. CHESKIS: I have also previously presented two copies of each of these statements to the court reporter for inclusion into the official record, again noting that there's both a public and a proprietary version of the direct testimony.

BY MR. CHESKIS:

- Q. Dr. Loube, would you like to make any corrections to either pieces of this testimony at this time?
- A. Yes. There are a number of minor editorial changes that have to be made. I apologize. My professional copyreader did not have the opportunity to read the text. She was busy.

On page six of my direct testimony, line 12, "basic services" should read "basic service rates."

On page 15, line one, at the end of the line, "no higher than" and the word "the" should be put in, "\$18."

On page 62, line six, the sentence reads at the end, "by the wireless and ILECs." It should be, "by the wireless carriers and ILECs."

And then page 64, line 13, in the middle of the sentence it says, "price cap carrier common charge." It should be "carrier common line charge." Those are the corrections in the direct.

In the surrebuttal, page one, line 18, please strike the last word, so instead of "should be" it's just "should."

Page 11, line one, again, the last word, please strike the word "the."

Page 11, line five, the last part of the line reads, "on offset of 3 percent," and it should read, "an offset of 3 percent."

And then finally, page 26, line two, obviously the word "RLECs" is misspelled. Please strike the "I." Thank you. That's all of them.

- Q. And with those changes in mind, would your answers be the same if I were to ask you the questions in those statements today?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Was everything contained in OCA Statements 1 and 1-S prepared by you or under your supervision?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And are these documents true and correct to the

2	A. They are.
3	MR. CHESKIS: Your Honor, subject to cross-
4	examination and timely motion, the OCA moves that OCA
5	Statements 1 and 1S and the accompanying exhibits be
6	admitted into the record, and Dr. Loube is not available for
7	cross-examination.
8	JUDGE MELILLO: Any objection to admission of the
9	documents?
.0	(No response.)
.1	JUDGE MELILLO: Hearing none, they're admitted.
.2	(Whereupon, the documents marked as
.3	OCA Statements Nos. 1 and 1-S were
.4	received in evidence.)
.5	JUDGE MELILLO: AT&T, you have questions, Mr.
6	Metropoulos?
.7	MR. METROPOULOS: Yes, I do, Your Honor.
.8	JUDGE MELILLO: Please proceed.
ا و.	MR. METROPOULOS: Thank you.
20	CROSS-EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. METROPOULOS:
22	Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Loube. My name is Jim
23	Metropoulos and I'm representing AT&T. Before I start, I'd
24	like to thank you for making the arrangements to come up
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best of your knowledge, belief and understanding?

here and join us today.

- A. You're welcome.
- Q. Thanks. I'd like to turn to your direct testimony, page 10.
 - A. Yes, I'm there.
- Q. We'll be kind of going back and forth to this page a few times. Right now I'm looking at line five. Do you see where it says, "OCA's recommended plan consists of four parts"?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. I'd like to walk through that plan with you. Part one of your plan is that RLEC intrastate switched access rates should be set equal to their respective interstate rates, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And that would include the elimination of the common carrier line charge, correct?
 - A. That's our recommendation.
- Q. And on page 12 of your direct testimony, looking at lines one to two, you explain that eliminating the common carrier line charge creates greater fairness because not all long distance providers pay that charge.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. As you understand AT&T's proposal in this case,
 AT&T also agrees that RLEC intrastate switched access rates
 should be set equal to their respective interstate rates?

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Α.	Yes.	We	agree	on	that	part	and	only	that	part

- Q. Okay, recognizing that there will be other parts that we'll be discussing later. And AT&T agrees that the common carrier line charge should be eliminated?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now let's go to part two of your plan, back on page ten of your direct. RLEC residential basic local service rates that are below 120 percent of Verizon's weighted average basic residential rate should be increased to that level, while RLEC rates that are more than 120 percent of Verizon's basic rate would stay where they are; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you describe this 120 percent target elsewhere as a benchmark for basic local rates?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And today, your benchmark as you calculate it based on 120 percent of Verizon's basic local rate would be \$17.09?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And as you understand AT&T's proposal, AT&T is also proposing a benchmark for residential local --
 - A. A benchmark that is substantially higher.
 - Q. Right, but a benchmark.
 - A. Yes. In principle, they both have benchmarks.

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It's just, they're different, and there's a lot of money in the difference. 2 3 4 plan, correct? 5 Α. 6 7 Q. 8 Α. Okay. 9 Q. Okay. 10 11 12 13 Α. Correct. 14 Q. 15 16 17 Α. 18 0. 19 20 change? 21 22 ο. 23

And you anticipated my next question. proposed benchmark would be \$22 for the first year of AT&T's That's correct, and it would increase by one dollar for each of the next three years to get up to \$25. Patience. We will get there. Let's talk about the benchmark over time. You also understand, as we just discussed, I think, that AT&T proposes to increase that benchmark one dollar per year for the next three years of its plan. Now, under OCA's plan, OCA's set roughly \$17 benchmark will change in every year in which Verizon changes its basic residential rate? That's correct. Is it also fair to say that if Verizon does not change its basic residential rate, OCA's benchmark will not That is correct. And that's because OCA's benchmark is tied to

It is the comparability standard, and that's how

120 percent of Verizon's basic rate?

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it works.

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- Q. Okay. It's fair to say, isn't it, that today not all of Verizon's customers pay a basic rate? Would that be correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Would you agree with me that some of Verizon's customers buy local service as part of a package and they pay something more than the basic rate?
- A. Yes, but I believe that Verizon, when it allocates, allocates a portion of that bundle on the basis of the basic rate that they charge.
- Q. Okay. But the bundle itself would be more than the \$18 rate?
- A. The bundle which includes a lot of different things and different issues. I mean, some bundles are \$99 or \$114 with -- Verizon has FIOS service.
- Q. Okay. Is it fair to say that under your proposal, no matter what happens to Verizon's package price, your benchmark would stay the same so long as Verizon doesn't change its basic rate that's within that package?
- A. That's correct, but as far as I've been able to tell, Verizon does change it every year.
- Q. Okay. But again, assuming that Verizon does not change its basic rates, whatever they do with the package rates does not affect your benchmark, correct?

affect the benchmark.

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	A. Assuming that they do not change their basic
l	rate, the benchmark does not change, but I do not agree that
l	that assumption will be a likely outcome.
	Q. Okay. Right now I'm just trying to focus on how
	the different pieces work together. I just want to isolate
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affect the benchmark.

A. That is correct. The package prices do not

the package prices, and as I understand it, they do not

- Q. Okay. Is it also fair to say that your benchmark stays the same so long as Verizon doesn't change its basic rates no matter what happens with the number or percentage of customers who pay the package prices?
 - A. I think I've already said that.
- Q. Okay. My earlier question dealt with the price of packages. Now we're talking about the number or percentage of customers who buy packages.
- A. That is correct. The benchmark is tied to the basic rate of Verizon.
- Q. Okay. So if over time all of Verizon's customers moved off of basic local service as a stand-alone deal and bought packages, OCA's benchmark would stay at that same \$17 level so long as Verizon doesn't change its basic rate, correct?
 - A. That outcome would be extremely unusual, but in

logic, you are correct.

Q. Thank you. Now, I'd like to move on to part three of OCA's plan, if you wanted to go back to page ten of your direct. Part three of the plan is that after the RLECs go to the benchmark rate, any remaining revenue increase that would be required to offset the access rate reductions in part one of the plan would be recovered from the Pennsylvania universal service fund, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. Am I correct that under OCA's plan, a given RLEC must raise its local rate to the \$17.09 benchmark in order to take support from the fund? It'd be required to make that increase?
- A. That's not clear. I can see where you might be confused in reading what I said. Their universal service fund take would be calculated as if they did. So if they kept their rates lower, they couldn't have any benefit from a revenue from --
 - Q. Okay.
- A. PAUSF funds would be calculated as if they raised their rates to the benchmark, so if the benchmark is \$17 and they kept their rates at \$16, that would have no effect on the amount of money that they got from the USF funds because it would be calculated as if their rate was \$17.

	Q.	Okay.	So	yo	ur	plan	does	not	require	anyone	to
raise	their	rates	up	to	the	beno	chmar	ς?			

- A. No. They're not required, but their take from the USF fund is based as if they did raise to the benchmark.
- Q. And as you understand AT&T's plan, taking apart the differences in the benchmark amounts, AT&T works the same way, correct? No one is required to increase their rates, their support is calculated as if they had?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. As you calculate, based on your calculation of the benchmark, is it your understanding that this would increase the universal service fund payout from about \$33 million as it stands today to \$97.3 million?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. And that would be \$97.3 million per year?
- A. That is correct. And I noted that under the responsibility of the state, that most of this money is to replace the common line charge, and the state's responsibility under the common line charge is 75 percent of the loop facilities. And I also noted that the support that the state fund would be paying out is less than or fairly close to three times the money that the federal universal service fund is paying out, so it is a reasonable, even though it is a large increase as you noted, it is reasonable given the responsibilities and the separation factors that

are in the current rates.

- Q. Okay. But based on that calculation, we are talking about \$97.3 million?
 - A. Yes, we are counting -- right.
- Q. And so long as Verizon does not increase its basic local rate, the fund payout would be \$97.3 million every year?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. And that \$97.3 million would all go to the RLECS?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, would you agree with me that some RLEC customers don't buy basic local phone service by itself but they buy packages of services just like the Verizon customers do?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Is it also fair to say that prices for these packages are not limited to any cap as a whole?
- A. No, but the telephone company does not get the entire package. Some of it goes to the affiliates, and I would caution this Commission to rely on the profits of the affiliates to support an underlying network because if you rely on the profits of the affiliates, then you might also have to cover their losses when there are losses. So I don't think it's a good idea to go after that money.

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- Q. Understood, just making sure that it's fair to say that those prices are not today limited by the cap.
 - A. They're not limited by the cap, no.
- Q. So the RLEC can charge for the package whatever the customer is willing to pay?
- A. That is correct. But the RLEC as an RLEC does not get all of that money. Some of that money goes to the affiliates. We have not had the opportunity to look at the affiliates' costs and revenues and we don't know how much profits there are. And again, I caution very sharply anybody relying on that because I don't think this Commission wants the liability of losses of those affiliates.
- Q. I have a feeling I'm not going there, but we'll see where the questions lead us. I'm not going to be making that kind of suggestion here. But if a customer is buying a package from an RLEC and the customer is paying the price that he or she is willing to pay, is it your opinion that the RLEC should still receive support from the universal service fund to serve that customer over and above the uncapped package price?
- A. Well, the question then is, what is -- part of that money from the bundle is assigned to local service.

 Part of that money is for local services. Part of the money received comes from the payment of special access from DSL.

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There are all these interactive parts that are moving along. However, the whole network has to be supported. It is the network that is supported, not any individual service, because all the individual services are greater than their incremental costs. So what's coming here is replacement of revenue required to support the network.

- Q. Okay. Based on your testimony that we're here to support a network, am I correct then that you believe that the RLEC should receive support from the universal fund to serve that package customer --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- over and above whatever they get from the package?
- A. I don't know what they get from the package and I don't know what percentage of the package goes to the affiliate, and therefore I haven't done that analysis nor do I think that that revenue is something that you can grab after.
- Q. Under the plan you're proposing for the Commission, if the number of RLEC customers buying packages goes up, the RLECs still get the same \$97.3 million in universal service payments so long as Verizon's basic rates stay the same, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And under the plan you're proposing for the

Commission, if the price for RLEC packages goes up, the RLECs would still get \$97.3 million in universal service payments every year so long as Verizon's basic rate stays the same?

- A. That is because under Chapter 30, they are allowed to have revenue replacement opportunity, and that's what this case is about. This case is not about a rate of return calculation and that's the problem here. I don't and you don't have the ability to change the law in the middle of a case.
- Q. Understanding the rationale for why your plan works a certain way, I'm just trying to figure out and make sure I understand that it does work a certain way. Under your plan, if an RLEC loses all of its customers to competitors, they would still get the universal service support?
- A. If we get anywhere near close to that, I believe there will probably be another hearing, so I don't think that's a legitimate assumption. But given the assumption you made, yes.
- Q. Okay. So under the plan you're proposing for the Commission, if every one of the RLEC customers goes to a package plan and if every one of those customers pays say, I think you mentioned \$150 per month as one example for that package, the RLECs would still get \$97.3 million in

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universal service payments every year so long as Verizon's basic rate stays the same?

- A. Again, they are allowed an opportunity by this Commission, when it lowers one rate, to give them an opportunity to get another revenue increase.
 - Q. So the answer would be yes.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay, for that reason. Now, let's go back to AT&T plan, and just to set the table back up, you understand AT&T's proposing a benchmark for local service that begins at \$22 per month rather than \$17.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Because AT&T's benchmark for local service prices is higher than OCA's benchmark, you would agree that under AT&T's plan, the amount the universal service fund would pay out to RLECs in year one would be lower than the \$97.3 million under OCA's plan?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And from reviewing the testimony, would you agree that AT&T's witnesses have calculated that AT&T's plan would result in an increase of \$19.6 million in universal service payments as compared to the \$63 million increase under OCA's plan?
- A. I will accept that subject to check, but I believe at the end of three years it's down to a very small

number.

Q. Okay. And I will get to what happens at the end of three years shortly. Am I also correct, though, that you have not calculated a different figure for AT&T's plan?

You're not disputing the calculation?

- A. Is that part of the rebuttal testimony? Because I think AT&T's plan did change from the beginning to the second piece.
- Q. From the direct and the rebuttal that followed your direct testimony.
- A. Right. I made calculations on the direct but I don't believe I made a calculation on their second rebuttal testimony, so I accept your position as far as what the rebuttal testimony says.
- Q. Okay. And moving on to the subsequent years of AT&T's plan, AT&T's benchmark would go up by a dollar each year?
 - A. Yeah, significantly higher than inflation.
 - Q. Well, but a dollar each year?
 - A. A dollar is double the inflation rate.
- Q. But setting aside however a dollar would compare to whatever the inflation rate may turn out to be, the --
- A. Well, I believe it was AT&T's position that rates should go up along with inflation, and now they're suggesting that double the rate of inflation is reasonable,

and I disagree with inflation and double the rate of inflation.

- Q. Okay. Understanding that we have some areas of disagreement, I'm just trying to make sure I understand. We're just setting the table for a couple of questions that are to come.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. AT&T's plan, the benchmark increases by a dollar per year, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And by the fourth year of AT&T's plan or the end of year four, the additional universal service payments under AT&T's plan would be about \$1 million per year; does that sound right?
 - A. I'll accept subject to check.
- Q. Okay. Under OCA's plan, universal service payments to the RLECs would stay at \$97.3 million unless Verizon increases its basic local rate, correct?
- A. That's correct, and from noticing what Verizon does on a year-to-year basis, I believe that there would probably be some rate increases.
- Q. Okay. Have you calculated how far Verizon would have to increase its basic local rates before universal service payments under OCA's plan go down to zero?
 - A. No.

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Q. Okay. We've talked about access charge reductions, benchmarks and universal service payments. That brings us to the fourth piece of your plan. Under that fourth part of the plan, the revenue base of the Pennsylvania universal service fund would be enlarged to include any service provider that uses the public switched telephone network at any point in providing their service, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And that would include wireless providers who currently don't contribute to the fund, correct?
 - A. That would -- yes.
- Q. As you're proposing. So under your plan, all those service providers would have to contribute some percentage or factor of their revenues to the fund, correct?
 - A. Correct, their intrastate end user revenues.
 - Q. In Pennsylvania?
 - A. In Pennsylvania.
- Q. Good clarification, thank you. Please turn to page 17 of your direct testimony, and I'm looking at lines 15 through 16.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. The current contribution factor is 1.165 percent; am I right?
 - A. That's correct.

Q.	And under your plan, the fund revenue base woul	.d
increase by	adding these new service providers from \$2.9	
billion to	37.3 billion?	

- A. That is correct.
- O. So more than double?
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And if the Commission adopts parts one through three of your proposal and increases the fund payout to \$97.3 million and if they then increase the fund revenue base as you suggest, the contribution factor would increase to 1.331 percent, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Have you calculated what would happen to the contribution factor if the Commission increased the fund payout to \$97.3 million but did not increase the fund revenue base?
- A. Well, it would probably increase by approximately three, three times.
- Q. Okay. Just to see if we can work that out, if we divided the payout of \$97.3 million by the current fund revenue base of \$2.9 billion, would you accept subject to check that we come up with a contribution percentage of 3.355 percent?
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. And would that be about 2.87 times the current

contribution percentage?

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A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. So you were way ahead of me on three times. It took me a calculator. What would have to happen for this Commission to expand the base of contributors to the fund as you suggest? Just a brief series of steps is all I'm looking for.
- A. I'm not sure what the legal requirements are.

 I'm not a lawyer.
- Q. Okay. You haven't figured out what the process would be or --
- A. Whether or not they have to go through another rulemaking proceeding, what the process is, I'm not familiar.
- Q. Okay. Another rulemaking proceeding is certainly one possible thing that might have to happen? You're not ruling that out?
- A. No. That could easily be a part of the process, yes.
- Q. And would you consider that to be a likely part of the process?
 - A. Most likely, yes.
- Q. And your proposal is that nothing should happen on access reform until that process is concluded, whatever all the steps are?

2	Q. Would you agree that it would likely take at
3	least a year and maybe more to finish the process and
4	implement access reform under your plan?
5	A. It could possibly take less. I'm not sure.
6	Q. But it could also take more, as far as you know?
7	A. I don't set the calendar for the state of
8	Pennsylvania.
9	Q. And as it currently stands, you don't know all
10	the steps that would need to be taken anyway?
11	A. That is correct.
12	MR. METROPOULOS: Thank you for your time and for
13	coming up here. I have no further questions.
14	JUDGE MELILLO: Sprint, do you have any questions?
15	MR. GRUIN: Could we have one moment, Your Honor?
16	JUDGE MELILLO: Yes. All right. Let's be off the
17	record for about two minutes.
18	(Discussion off the record.)
19	JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.
20	MR. GRUIN: We have no questions for Dr. Loube. One
21	issue we'd like to address, and this picks up where AT&T's
22	counsel left off. He was referring to the Loube testimony
23	at page 17, I believe; is that correct?
24	JUDGE MELILLO: Page 17.
25	MR. METROPOULOS: Yes.

A. That is correct.

2	that represents the CTIA Semi-Annual Wireless Industry
3	Survey. As long as all the parties can stipulate that that
4	is part of the record and can be referenced for briefing
5	purposes, I believe it is a publicly available document.
6	MR. KENNARD: PTA won't agree to that. The document
7	is represented for a single fact, and I have no idea how
8	thick this thing is and what you're going to use it for.
9	JUDGE MELILLO: And I don't know if I have ready
10	availability of that, and I don't know if every party has
11	availability. I don't know how much we're talking about,
12	how big a document we're talking about.
13	MR. ARON: I believe (inaudible) requested
14	that, I'm trying to find
15	MR. CHESKIS: I'm sorry, I'm having a hard time
16	hearing you.
17	JUDGE MELILLO: Let's go off the record.
18	(Discussion off the record.)
19	JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record.
20	All right. We had some discussion about a document
21	that was referenced in Mr. Loube's testimony. Mr. Gruin,
22	please proceed.
23	MR. GRUIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
24	CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. GRUIN: There's a footnote there, Footnote 9,

BY MR. GRUIN:

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	direct testimony, Footnote 9, you reference the CTIA Semi-
	Annual Wireless Industry Survey?
	A. That is correct.
	Q. Can you explain what CTIA stands for?
	A. Well, it's an industry association of the
	wireless companies. I don't remember exactly what they call
	themselves.
	Q. Okay.
	A. Cellular Telecommunications Industry
	Association.
	Q. And this organization performs a semi-annual
	wireless industry survey; is that correct?
	A. Correct.
	Q. And did you review such a survey in preparing
	your direct testimony in this matter?
	A. I did.
	Q. And in fact, you cited to that survey in support
	of a proposition that wireless monthly revenue was \$49.57
	per customer as of June, 2009; is that correct?
	A. That is correct.
	Q. And while we were off the record, did you have
	time to review some discovery responses that were served in

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this case?

Dr. Loube, again, referring to page 17 of your

I was shown one, yes.

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2	copy of the Semi-Annual Wireless Industry Survey that you in
3	fact did rely upon
4	A. Yes.
5	Q for your statements on page 17 of your
6	testimony?
7	A. Yes.
8	MR. GRUIN: Your Honor, I'd like to mark the Semi-
9	Annual Wireless Industry Survey that Dr. Loube relied upon
0	as Sprint Cross-Exam 8.
l	JUDGE MELILLO: Yes. That document may be so marked.
2	(Whereupon, the document was marked
3	as Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit
4	No. 8 for identification.)
5	MR. GRUIN: I only have one copy with me today. I
.6	will need to follow up with the court reporter with
7	additional copies and certainly copies to all the parties,
8	and I will do that electronically as requested by Mr. Dodge
9	earlier today.
20	JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Very well. The court
21	reporter needs to have the copies first.
22	MR. KENNARD: Once it's moved for introduction, we
23	will object.
4	JUDGE MELILLO: I understand. It's marked at this
	point.

And the one you were shown, was that actually a

Q.

Now, you have one copy for the court reporter; is 4 that correct? 5 MR. GRUIN: That's correct, for now. By tomorrow 6 I'll have --7 JUDGE MELILLO: It might be a good idea, if there's 8 going to be an objection, to provide me a copy. 9 MR. GRUIN: And with that, I'd like to move for the 10 admission of --11 (Inaudible discussion.) 12 JUDGE MELILLO: Any objection? 13 MR. GRUIN: Your Honor, would you mind using the 14 court reporter's current copy --15 JUDGE MELILLO: Not at all. 16 MR. GRUIN: -- for review during the inevitable 17 objection? 18 JUDGE MELILLO: I haven't heard any objection yet. 19 MR. KENNARD: We do object. 20 JUDGE MELILLO: What's the basis for your objection? 21 MR. KENNARD: There's no contest that the number Dr. 22 Loube relied upon is in this document. There's many other 23 pages, many other identifications of connections, revenues, 24 cell towers, monthly bills, cell sites, which are not -- the 25

MR. KENNARD:

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Exactly.

JUDGE MELILLO: Process-wise, we want to make sure

the court reporter has the copies if in fact it's admitted.

document was not used by this witness for that purpose.

The information was presented in his direct testimony on one point which is not contested by Sprint. They're now trying to use it to convert it, to get the whole document in not through their witness to rely upon in brief for facts not presented by their witness.

This could have been developed a long time ago, and this back door means of saying, well, you relied upon one fact in the document, therefore let us convert the whole document into an on-the-record piece of evidence so that we can rely upon everything else in it is transparent.

There's no contest about the number being in there.

It's not offered to impeach the witness. It was not

prepared by the witness. It's simply being put in because

now Sprint can use CTIA information to make its case which

its witness have done a long time ago.

JUDGE MELILLO: Mr. Gruin?

MR. GRUIN: Yes, Your Honor. The witness authenticated the report. He indicated he relied upon it in his testimony. He cites one number. I think the report is relevant to the case because he cited to a number in it. For purposes of context, other parties should be able to refer to that same report that he referred to.

MS. BENEDEK: I would like -- (Pause.)

MR. GRUIN: It was properly authenticated in cross-examination. We waived all other cross of this witness. We thought that for matters of efficiency, simply referring to the document, admitting it into the record and waiving further cross would be the most efficient.

I guess we could go through the entire report with him and spend an hour going question by question, column by column, to compare his local revenue, per customer revenue with all the other data in that report to elicit the information. Why not just submit the report and allow the parties to cite to it? It's a ten page report. All the parties have been served copies of it in discovery.

JUDGE MELILLO: Except for me, of course.

MR. GRUIN: Except for you, of course.

JUDGE MELILLO: I haven't seen it before.

MR. KENNARD: If that's the purpose, Your Honor, I don't object. If the purpose is on the revenue number that Dr. Loube relies on, I don't have a problem. But there's much more evidence in there that then becomes record evidence.

If counsel will stipulate it's only being used for the purpose of that revenue figure, we'll withdraw our objection, but that's not our understanding of what's going on.

MS. BENEDEK: That's what I was going to do. I was

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going to say there hasn't been an appropriate offer of proof made for the admission that they're seeking, and only until the end of this argument here does he actually say it's the revenue number that he uses. I mean, I'm sure if he spent an hour of cross on every number, Dr. Loube is going to say, well, no, I didn't cite to it. So there has to be a proper offer of proof. If he's limiting the offer of proof to the revenue number, then I would agree with PTA.

JUDGE MELILLO: Admission of this type of document is fraught with difficulty, because it is correct, we don't know for what purpose it might eventually end up being used for, for example computations in a brief. The parties would not have the opportunity to present a witness in opposition to that.

I'm wondering whether there just couldn't be a stipulation reached as to this revenue number. Is Sprint contesting it? Is Sprint saying that the number is wrong, and what number is Sprint saying should be used? And this really could have been done earlier, much earlier.

MR. GRUIN: We're not contesting that the number is necessarily wrong, but we just want it acknowledged that he is citing to this report and he picked one number out of hundreds of data entries, and we just think it's a cite in the record relied upon by an expert witness in the case subject to cross-examination. Why wouldn't the entire

report be allowed in?

MR. KENNARD: I think this should be crossed then if that's the case, because the other numbers on this page are estimated connections, cell sites, employees, average call length, has nothing to do with the revenue numbers at issue. And that's the danger of this document. It has all this extraneous information.

JUDGE MELILLO: I agree. I don't see the point of putting the whole document in the record, frankly, especially since Sprint just said they're not really contesting the number. The \$49.57 revenue per customer, wireless monthly revenue per customer is not being contested, I don't think. And you didn't present a witness that I recall that said otherwise. Did your witness say otherwise for 2008?

MR. GRUIN: No, he did not dispute that number.

JUDGE MELILLO: Unless Sprint can come up with some compelling reason to put this report in the record when you're not saying clearly that you contest the number, I think we should move on.

MR. GRUIN: That's fine, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Very well. Then we're not admitting Sprint Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 8.

Do you have anything further, Mr. Gruin, of Dr. Loube?

'	MR. GRUIN: Nothing further, Your Honor.
2	JUDGE MELILLO: Verizon, do you have any cross-
3	examination?
4	MS. PAIVA: Yes, I do.
5	JUDGE MELILLO: Very well. Please proceed.
6	CROSS-EXAMINATION
7	BY MS. PAIVA:
8	Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Loube.
9	A. Good afternoon. Take a look at your direct at
10	page 20, line five.
11	JUDGE MELILLO: I'm sorry. Could you speak up,
12	please, and give that citation?
13	MS. PAIVA: Page 20 of his direct, line five.
14	JUDGE MELILLO: Thank you.
15	THE WITNESS: That is correct. Okay, I'm there.
16	BY MS. PAIVA:
17	Q. In that line, you refer to a \$32 affordable
18	bill. Do you see that?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Now, that \$32 figure, you took that from the
21	testimony and evidence submitted by Mr. Colton in the first
22	phase of this proceeding, correct?
23	A. That is correct.

affordability analysis other than what Mr. Colton did,

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And you did not conduct any separate independent

correct?

A. Yes. That came straight from Roger Colton's testimony.

- Q. Now, do you recall that Mr. Colton in that testimony and in the analysis that he did, he calculated that \$32 affordability level by assuming that the average family would spend .75 percent of its average monthly income on basic local service, and using the median income, it came to \$32. Do you recall that?
- A. I'll accept that subject to check. It was his testimony, not mine.
- Q. So you're not really that familiar with the underlying details?
- A. I've read it. I don't know if the number was 7.5 (sic), 1.9, whatever. I'll accept that you're not trying to distort his testimony.
 - Q. Well, it's in the record, anyway.
 - A. Yes. I think we put it in as an appendix.
 - Q. Look at the next line there, line six.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You say the \$32 affordable bill would be the equivalent of a \$20.15 rate. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And am I correct that you get to \$20.15 because you are subtracting from \$32 taxes and fees that the average

customer would pay?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. So if we're looking at our benchmark that we've been discussing, for example the \$18 benchmark, that number does not include taxes and fees, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So if we want to look at an affordable bill, we need to also consider the taxes and fees to see how the total bill compares to \$32, correct?
- A. We're talking bill and rate, and they're separate things.
- Q. I'm actually trying to understand the interplay between the benchmark and the affordability level, and so my understanding is you need to consider the benchmark plus taxes and fees when you look at the affordability level. Am I understanding that correctly?
- A. When we're comparing the affordability level, he said, yes, comparing the median family income to what they paid in a bill, and then we subtract taxes and fees to get to rate, to a benchmark rate.
- Q. Now, can you take a look at your Exhibit RL-6 to that direct testimony?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. That RL-6 is actually a copy of Schedule RGC-4 which was Mr. Colton's schedule from his testimony, correct?

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Α	Correct.	

Q

- Q. And RL-6 shows the taxes and fees and subscriber line charge for the various RLECs in this case, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. So am I correct that from the \$32, you would subtract the subscriber line charge, the E-911 charge, the federal universal service charge, the Pennsylvania relay charge, those would be the kind of taxes and fees that you would subtract?
 - A. Then there's another column called "other."
- Q. That's what I wanted to understand. Now, to get down to \$20.15 from \$32, you would have had to subtract \$11.85; does that sound right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, looking at the taxes and the fees that you would subtract, the first one is the subscriber line charge. The highest subscriber line charge is \$6.50, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. The E-911 charge, the highest of those is \$1.50, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. The federal universal service charge, the highest of those is 78 cents, correct?
 - A. Correct.

Q

	Q.	And	the	PA	relay	charge,	they're	all	eight	
cents,	correct?									
	A.	Yes								
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- Q. Now, I added up those four columns and it comes out to \$8.86.
- A. And if you add the others, it's about \$9.00.

 And I will agree with you that I made a mistake in my
 testimony, that the affordable rate is somewhere around \$22
 to \$23. Instead of taking the 33 percent, I should have
 taken the absolute amount.
 - Q. You just short-circuited all my questions.
- A. I thought I could, and we could shorten the hearing.

(Laughter.)

- A. But I also said that the benchmark is the lower of the comparability standard and the affordability standard and thus, whether the affordability standard is what I say in my testimony or what I've now agreed to does not affect what my current benchmark is.
- Q. I understand that. I was only asking about the affordability part which you discussed on those specific lines on page 20.
- A. Yes. I'm willing to agree, stipulate that your arithmetic is better than mine at this point.
 - Q. Under my arithmetic, it would be \$23.14. Would

2	A. I don't think you added the extra 26 cents for
3	the others, so it's slightly lower, but it's not a big deal
4	Q. Okay.
5	MR. CHESKIS: Can I interject here for a second? I
6	apologize.
7	JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, Mr. Cheskis.
8	MR. CHESKIS: I'm not sure if what you're suggesting
9	is actually correct.
10	MS. PAIVA: Well, Joel, I'm asking the witness, not
11	you.
12	THE WITNESS: That's okay, Joel. It doesn't matter
13	JUDGE MELILLO: You can go back in redirect and
14	clarify.
15	MR. CHESKIS: Thank you.
16	JUDGE MELILLO: Go ahead, Ms. Paiva.
17	BY MS. PAIVA:
18	Q. So we're in agreement that it's around \$23?
19	A. Twenty-two, twenty-three, yeah, somewhere in
20	that range.
21	Q. All right. And can you take a look at your
22	rebuttal testimony, page 10, or surrebuttal, sorry.
23	A. That's okay.
24	Q. On page 10 and 11, there's a general discussio

you agree with that?

there and you're talking about productivity and the

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interplay between costs and productivity.

A. That's correct.

- Q. And the general theory behind the discussion is that costs for a telecommunications company would decrease over time based on improvements in productivity, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And in this particular discussion, you're talking about that concept with regard to Verizon, but would that concept also hold true for the RLECs?
- A. If they -- yeah, if their productivity, which we haven't studied, would move -- if their costs went down with productivity increases, and if they have productivity increases, then the rates should go down.
- Q. And you also have not studied Verizon's productivity, correct?
- A. I have reviewed the productivity studies that have been made that supported the FCC's numbers that I quote in the next page.
- Q. And at least based on those studies, you saw cost improvements based on productivity?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, if you could go back to your direct testimony, page 58, at line four, you say all users of that network have a responsibility to support the network. That support can be provided either through the payment of access

charges, contributions to a universal service fund or local rates. So my question for you is, the responsibility for users of the network to pay for the cost, is that part of the justification for the state universal service fund?

- A. Yes.
- Q. But you understand that the Pennsylvania state universal service fund is based on a percentage of intrastate revenues of --
- A. That is the way the arithmetic works, but that's not the policy. The policy is to support universal service and to support the network, and that's where it comes from.
- Q. But say there was a telecommunications company that had operations in Pennsylvania, generated intrastate revenue, but never used the RLECs' networks, never terminated calls to the RLECs' networks. That company would still pay towards the universal service fund, correct?
- A. Their customers have the opportunity to use that network, and it's part of the general fees, and there are very few companies that don't touch and use any -- that are sort of like isolated in a little bubble.
- Q. Well, I mean, what if theoretically a company offered only local calling within Verizon's territory and did not allow calls to go through to the RLECs. That company would still pay to the universal service fund, wouldn't it?

A. If you find one like that, we might make an exception.

- Q. But to follow on in that concept, though, the amount of money that the carriers contribute to the universal service fund has no relationship to the amount of use that they put to the RLECs' network, does it?
- A. It has a relationship to their use of the public switched network, and that is the contribution base that has been decided as the way in which this fund should be supported.
- Q. So it has a relation to how much revenue, intrastate revenue they earn in Pennsylvania, regardless of how they earned it, correct?
- A. That is correct. They do pay on that basis, and that is the basis in the rules of this Commission, but it supports the public switched network and that's what the Commission ruled.
- Q. But it's not necessarily based on their responsibility as users of the network to support it, is it?
 - A. That's why they're charged.
 - Q. Whether they use the network or not?
 - A. They use the network.
 - Q. You're presuming that everyone uses the network?
 - A. I haven't seen anybody who doesn't.
 - Q. Now, other your proposal, the state universal

service fund would -- I think you already discussed this with Mr. Metropoulos -- it would increase by \$63 million, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. So the total then would be about \$97 million, correct?
- A. Given the data that I used, yes. I'm sure when the process is finalized, we will have a time definitive and everyone will have to put in a new round of numbers, but yes, given my data available, yes, that is the right number.
- Q. Did you read Mr. Price's testimony, his surrebuttal testimony where he discussed the fact that the Verizon ILECs pay over 50 percent of the investments to the state universal service fund?
- A. I read his surrebuttal testimony. I assume that that's a correct number. I believe I have reviewed PA NECA reports to the Public Service Commission and I notice that Verizon is probably the largest payer into the fund.
- Q. So if you accept approximately 50 percent, then of your \$63 million additional dollars, the Verizon ILECs would be paying about \$32 million of that?
- A. No, absolutely not, because I also say that the fund contribution base should expand, so that if we get the increase in the fund, the contribution base will expand and the access rates drop. It is a comprehensive plan. I never

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said that the fund should increase without an increase in the base and I never said that access charge should decrease without an increase in the fund. It is a four point plan and thus Verizon will not get that kind of increase, and at the end of the day, Verizon ILECs will be responsible for probably no increase of what they're -- a very small increase over what they're paying today, and probably their percent -- I can't figure it out on the stand, but it will drop substantially.

Q. In fact, you do correct me, but let me ask it to you in two parts, then. First of all, I do want to ask you about expanding the fund to other contributors, but assume that the Commission rejects that part of your proposal and does not seek to expand the fund to other contributors. Are you saying then, if the Commission does not adopt that part of it, then you would not advocate increasing the universal service fund?

A. And I would not -- yes, and I would not advocate reducing the access rates.

Q. Fair enough. Now, if the Commission nonetheless forged ahead and adopted your proposal without increasing the contributing base and then the Verizon ILECs ended up contributing an additional \$30 million to the fund, that contribution would not be revenue neutral, would it? The revenue would come out of Verizon, there would be no

replacement source for Verizon, would there?

- A. Their access rates weren't reduced. The only part of the law that says there has to be revenue neutrality is with an access rate reduction.
 - Q. So there would not be revenue neutrality, then?
- A. There's no revenue neutrality in the law regarding that.
- Q. Well, is there anything in Chapter 30 regarding the state universal service fund?
- A. All it says as far as I know, and I'm sure my lawyer will write in the brief more extensively, and I'm not a legal expert, but I was advised that if access revenues are ordered to go down, the Commission has to provide an alternative opportunity to increase the revenues to offset in a revenue neutral fashion, and that's my understanding.
- Q. I do understand that part of your plan is to expand the state universal service fund contributors. I wanted to ask you a question about that.

MR. GRUIN: Your Honor, before she does that, I've been listening to this. Hasn't that issue been excluded from the case, the issue of expansion of USF contributors?

JUDGE MELILLO: Well, I'm surprised that it wasn't raised heretofore. Yes, it was excluded, but it is part of Dr. Loube's testimony. It's a four part plan. It's number four. You can't separate the parts, I guess, in Dr. Loube's

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 opinion. He's presented his testimony, and so the parties, because it's presented, the parties are entitled to explore what that means.

But yes, it is true, the Commission in its order on the scope of the proceeding clearly stated that expansion of the contributor base will be part of the proceeding which was assigned to Judge Colwell. As it goes forward, that will be where it will be decided, and take notice that there is a law in effect, as well, on the books.

MR. GRUIN: Thank you. With that clarification, that notation for the record, we're fine.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Please continue.

MS. PAIVA: I don't disagree with any of that. I only wanted to ask him about something he said in his testimony.

JUDGE MELILLO: Certainly. It's in the record. BY MS. PAIVA:

- Q. Your surrebuttal on page 19 -- let me know when you have it.
 - A. Where on page 19?
- Q. Line six. You said, "With regard to VoIP and wireless providers, the intrastate retail telecommunications revenue would be determined using one minus the interstate safe harbor that the FCC has established for those carriers." What does that mean?

A. The FCC has determined that there's a particular percentage of total revenue that is interstate. It said that, and if you read the footnote combined with that answer, it said that if any carrier, whether wireless or VoIP, did not want to do any kind of statistical or in-depth study of its revenues, it could use a particular percentage of its revenues as interstate, and therefore what is determined to be interstate would be the state revenues.

Now, as I note in my footnote, many carriers provide their own number using a basis of a statistical study of their revenue, so a carrier doesn't have to accept the safe harbor if it doesn't want to. But it's whatever the company puts in as its percentage of interstate revenues or the safe harbor. And I requested the wireless carriers to give me that percentage, and they refused, so I didn't know what it was.

- Q. You would be extrapolating what their intrastate revenue is based on something they filed with the FCC regarding their interstate revenue?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Now, I guess you just heard the discussion with the Judge and Sprint's counsel that whether this happens at all would be a subject for the other phase of the proceeding.

- A. Yes, I'm aware.
- Q. In addition to that, based on what you've seen in this case, would you expect the wireless carriers to challenge any attempt to expand the universal service fund?
 - A. I'm sure they would.
- Q. And that could lead to delay and complexity in resolving the issues of this proceeding; could it not?
 - A. Not necessarily.
 - Q. Why not?
- A. Not necessarily, that it wouldn't delay it substantially. In other words, I was asked by the counsel for AT&T, would it go on for multiple years, and I said I don't control the calendar. I don't know how this Commission adopts its calendar, and it could be a very fast track if it wanted to.
- Q. Do you know how long a Commonwealth Court appeal lasts?
- A. Any way this case comes down, it could be appealed. I'm not going to put in an opinion about how long any part of this case will last.
- MS. PAIVA: Fair enough. I don't have any more questions for you.

JUDGE MELILLO: Are there any other parties that have cross-examination before I ask a few questions? Yes, Mr. Kennard.

MR. KENNARD:

I have a couple of questions.

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JUDGE MELILLO: Yes.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

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BY MR. KENNARD:

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ο. Dr. Loube, you were asked questions by counsel for AT&T regarding the contribution rate. And the federal USF, does that include wireless and VoIP carriers as contributors?

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Yes, it does.

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Q. And do you know offhand what the contribution rate is at the federal level?

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I know it passed about 11 percent. It might be a little bit higher now. I think recently it's gone up

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because of Tracfone.

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And that would be comparable to the one plus percent rate that you would recommend at the end of the case were phase two or recommendation number four --

counsel for Verizon regarding FCC price cap regulation, and

you said it would apply to the RLECs. It would apply

specifically to the RLECs that are regulated by the FCC

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> Α. Yes --

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-- accommodated. There was a colloquy with

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Α. That's correct.

under a price cap form of regulation?

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Q. It would not apply to the RLECs that are either

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Dr. Loube, I just have a few questions for you. If you would look at your surrebuttal testimony, page 23, line 13, you state therein, "the entire loop is no longer traffic sensitive." Did you mean non-traffic sensitive in the context of your answer?

THE WITNESS: Yes, no longer -- the entire loop is no longer non-traffic sensitive.

JUDGE MELILLO: So should we add "non" there to "traffic?"

THE WITNESS: Yeah, prior, it's no longer non-traffic sensitive. That you for that correction.

JUDGE MELILLO: That's all right. Please note the correction, everyone.

On page 17 of your surrebuttal testimony at line 20, you mention an attempt to match anticipated FCC mandates.

What anticipated FCC mandates are you referring to?

THE WITNESS: While I have not read the entire broadband plan, I've read just synopses of it to date, there is anticipation that the FCC wishes to move forward in its intercarrier compensation case which could lead to reductions in access charges. And again, I will not speculate on how long that will take to accomplish.

MS. BENEDEK: Your Honor, could I ask a question, a procedural one? That plan, could we take administrative notice of that? It is a lengthy document. We have had Mr.

Nurse attach a portion of it to his testimony. I guess, pursuant to 5.406, it is a public document by an agency.

of that, and in fact, we'll admit it into the record as a public document. However, since you are wanting the entire document to be in essence in the record, I may need to ask for a full copy. I know you say it's very thick and there's only a portion in the record, but in the event someone mentions it in the brief --

MS. BENEDEK: We'll get you a copy.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right, thank you. And the same goes for any other party, since there is a provision for providing that, and it's not available I don't think at the Commission.

I just have one more clarifying question. You did some computations on page 15 of your surrebuttal. You did computations which would show I guess a decrease in the take from or the increment in the Pennsylvania universal service fund, and you used lines. If lines decrease, is your computation sensitive to that? In other words, would the support decrease also be reduced if lines are reduced?

(No response.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Line 15 -- oh, I'm sorry, page 15, line 14.

THE WITNESS: No. I made the calculation on the

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basis of the change in the benchmark rate, not the lines.

JUDGE MELILLO: The computation, though, where you take 41 cents times 10,000 lines times 12 months, in other words, if the lines, if that was the computation for a certain year, if in another year the lines are reduced, would the computation then change --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE MELILLO: -- to reflect the reduced lines? That's what I meant.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE MELILLO: The computation is line --

THE WITNESS: Is dependent upon the revenue change.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Thank you. That's all I have. Does anyone have any questions based on my questions?

(No response.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Will there be any redirect, Mr. Cheskis?

MR. CHESKIS: We have no redirect, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Hearing nothing further

-- I'm sorry, Mr. Aron?

MR. ARON: Not by way of a question, Your Honor, more of an administrative point. Sprint has the utmost respect for OCA, Mr. Cheskis and Dr. Loube. We do regret the manner in which they've chosen to proceed by interweaving a precluded issue throughout the testimony --

JUDGE MELILLO: I'm sorry, a what? I'm having trouble. Can you speak directly into the microphone? The acoustics up here aren't the best.

(Pause.)

MR. ARON: To reiterate, Your Honor, Sprint has the utmost respect for OCA and Mr. Cheskis and Dr. Loube, but we do regret the manner in which they've chosen to proceed in this case, which is to interlace and interweave a precluded issue throughout the testimony in such a manner that going through the effort of moving to strike the affected portions would render the entire testimony incomprehensible. I mean, to take a four part test and reduce it to three, it would no longer make sense.

We don't wish to strike the testimony. Crossexamination has been taken. Notice has been taken of it. I
do caution that --

MR. CHESKIS: Your Honor, if I could just interject --

JUDGE MELILLO: I'm sorry. Mr. Aron was speaking.

MR. CHESKIS: I really apologize, but this sounds like something that may be appropriate for their brief as opposed to here on the record.

JUDGE MELILLO: Could we simply wait until Mr. Aron is finished? He was right in the middle of a sentence.

Please continue, Mr. Aron.

MR. ARON: Thank you, Your Honor.

What we are simply pointing out is that when we talk later on about briefs, we are going to stress to Your Honor that we have every intention of striking portions of anything that comes in on brief that addresses any precluded issues. So to the extent the testimony is in, it's in.

We're not going to fight over that. We don't want to go through the rigmarole.

But I caution in advance, we will take every effort and take every step to ensure that precluded issues do not cloud the waters in the briefing process. And with that, I rest, and Mr. Cheskis, if you have any follow-up, by all means.

JUDGE MELILLO: Mr. Cheskis?

MR. CHESKIS: I guess my only follow-up is that he has every right to file whatever motions he would like to file, and we have every right to file an answer to that motion, and certainly appreciate the heads-up, and look forward to your motion.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Well, thank you for at least giving the parties heads-up on that. I'm sure there will be many positions taken in briefs, and we'll be discussing that later. We definitely need a common briefing outline, or it's going to be unmanageable for me.

All right. With that, hearing nothing further, Dr.

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1 Loube, thank you very much. You're excused. 2 (Witness excused.) 3 JUDGE MELILLO: Let's go off the record for a moment. 4 (Discussion off the record.) 5 JUDGE MELILLO: Back on the record. 6 The next party to have a witness is the Office of Trial Staff. Do you have a witness to call, Ms. Kaster? 7 MS. KASTER: Yes, Your Honor. The Office of Trial 8 9 Staff calls Joseph Kubas to the stand. JUDGE MELILLO: Mr. Kubas, please stand, raise your 10 right hand. 11 Whereupon, 12 JOSEPH KUBAS 13 having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 14 JUDGE MELILLO: Thank you. Please be seated. 15 Go ahead, counsel. 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 17 BY MS. KASTER: 18 Mr. Kubas, have you prepared written testimony 19 and exhibits for this proceeding? 20 Yes, I have. Α. 21 MS. KASTER: Your Honor, I have previously 22 distributed to the parties, the court reporter and to you 23 documents that have been preliminarily identified as OTS 24

Statement No. 1, the direct testimony of Joseph Kubas; OTS

Exhibit No. 1, the exhibit to accompany Mr. Kubas's direct testimony; and OTS Statement No. 1-SR, the surrebuttal testimony of Joseph Kubas, and I ask that they be marked for identification at this time.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes. Those documents so identified are so marked.

(Whereupon, the documents were marked as OTS Statements Nos. 1 and 1-SR and OTS Exhibit No. 1 for identification.)

BY MS. KASTER:

- Q. Mr. Kubas, do you have the documents that I requested be marked for identification in front of you?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And do these documents contain your direct testimony and exhibit as well as your surrebuttal testimony?
 - A. Yes, they do.
- Q. And were these documents prepared by you or under your supervision?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to the documents?
- A. Yes, I do. This will be in the direct testimony, OTS Statement No. 1. On page 26, line five, the word "Comcast," cross that out and write in "Sprint."

1 JUDGE MELILLO: Is that line three? It's line three 3 on mine. 3 THE WITNESS: No, line five. 4 MS. PAINTER: Line three on mine. 5 Did I say page 26? I meant page 25, THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. 6 JUDGE MELILLO: Oh, all right. 7 THE WITNESS: Page 25, line five, cross out the word 8 "Comcast" and replace that with "Sprint." 9 BY MS. KASTER: 10 And with that change, if I were to ask you the 11 questions contained in your direct testimony and surrebuttal 12 testimony again today, would your answers be the same? 13 Α. Yes. 14 And would those answers be true and correct to 15 the best of your knowledge, information and belief? 16 Α. Yes. 17 MS. KASTER: Your Honor, at this time, the Office of 18 Trial Staff requests that the documents marked for 19 identification be admitted into the record subject to timely 20 motions and cross-examination. 21 JUDGE MELILLO: Any objection? 22 (No response.) 23 JUDGE MELILLO: Hearing none, those documents so 24

identified are admitted into the record.

(Whereupon, the documents marked as OTS Statements Nos. 1 and 1-SR and OTS Exhibit No. 1 were received in evidence.)

MS. KASTER: Thank you, Your Honor. At this time, Mr. Kubas is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE MELILLO: AT&T, do you have any questions for Mr. Kubas?

MR. METROPOULOS: Yes, we do, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: Please continue.

MR. METROPOULOS: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. METROPOULOS:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Kubas. How are you doing?
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. My name is Jim Metropoulos, representing AT&T.

 As with Dr. Loube, I'd like to thank you for rearranging your schedule to accommodate all of the twists and turns that our proceedings have taken. Thank you.

I'd like you to turn to page three of your surrebuttal testimony, please.

- A. I have it.
- Q. Okay. And you refer there to an order by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities conducting a review of intrastate switched access charges; am I right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you reviewed that decision?
- A. No.
- O. You have not read the order?
- A. No.
- Q. Okay. Would you accept subject to check that the date of the order was in January, 2010?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. Okay. Looking down at lines 12 to 13, still on page three of your surrebuttal, you aware that as part of its order the Board rejected cost studies that were prepared by incumbent local exchange companies?
 - A. That's what I read.
- Q. Okay. And were you aware that one of those incumbent local exchange companies was CenturyLink?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Now, on lines 16 through 17, still on page three, you say that different cost studies could support different results in Pennsylvania; do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. CenturyLink has not submitted any cost study for switched access costs in this case, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And would you also agree that CenturyLink has not provided any calculation showing how its costs might be

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any different in Pennsylvania than in New Jersey?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And would you agree with me that none of the other local exchange companies in this proceeding submitted an access cost study?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Did you ask any of the local exchange companies what their costs of switched access services are in Pennsylvania?
 - A. I did not.
- Q. Did you ask any of the local exchange companies what their costs of local services are in Pennsylvania?
 - A. No.
- Q. And did you ask any of the local exchange companies how much of their common carrier line charge actually goes towards the cost of their local loops?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. Okay. I'd like to move to page five of your surrebuttal testimony, and I'm looking at lines eight and nine.
 - A. I see it.
- Q. Do you see where you say that AT&T provided no cost support for the claim that RLEC basic local service rates are below cost?
 - A. That's right.

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- Q. Are you familiar with the basic local exchange rates of the RLECs in this proceeding?
 - A. I'm generally familiar, yes.
- Q. Okay. I think that will do. Have you looked through the parties' testimony in this case to see what the RLECs' local rates are?
- A. Yes. I reviewed the OCA schedules just a little bit ago.
- Q. Okay. It's clear that those are part of the record of the proceeding?
 - A. Yes, they are.
 - Q. We won't be doing a pop quiz.
- MR. METROPOULOS: I would like to approach the witness, Your Honor. May I?

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, you may.

MR. METROPOULOS: I'd like to show the witness what is going to be marked as PTA Attachment GMZ-7, which is going to be an attachment to Mr. Zingaretti's testimony. With the change in the order of the witnesses, I did not make all the extra copies and I don't anticipate marking this as a cross exhibit.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. So in other words, Mr. Zingaretti is going to have an attachment? I want to make sure I understand.

MS. BENEDEK: I missed that as well, I'm sorry.

MR. METROPOULOS: May I approach the witness?

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, you may.

MR. METROPOULOS: Thank you.

BY MR. METROPOULOS:

Q. Mr. Kubas, I just handed you what's going to be marked as PTA Exhibit GMZ-7 entitled, "Local Rate Increases Implemented In the Global Order." After you have a chance to look that over, I'll ask you a few questions. Just let me know when you're ready.

MR. KENNARD: I don't know if it's germane, but we are going to make a correction in the title, replacing the word "In" with the word "Since." I don't know if that changes the scope.

MR. METROPOULOS: It won't affect the question, but I appreciate you're pointing that out so that the record is clear when we go back and refer to things.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. So in other words, these rates set forth in PTA Exhibit GMZ-7 are current? Are they current rates right now?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. KENNARD: Yes. There's a second column that says, in fact, "current."

JUDGE MELILLO: Very well.

BY MR. METROPOULOS:

- Q. Are you ready?
- A. I'm ready.

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- Q. Thank you. You notice that the title of the document with the correction we just noted refers to a Global Order. Are you familiar with what the Global Order is?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you understand that local carriers implemented local rate increases as a result of that order?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. You'll be relieved to know that's the last I'm going to ask you about the Global Order. On the left hand column of this exhibit, GMZ-7, we see a list of PTA members; is that correct?
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Okay. And do you see the third column from the left labeled "current?"
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Based on your knowledge of the RLECs' local rates, do you understand that third column to show each carrier's current basic local exchange rate for residential service, third column from the left?
- A. Yes, I do. I just don't know what the second column, where it says, "pre-global," if that is the rate as a result of the Global Order or the pre-global local rates before the Global Order.
 - Q. Fortunately, I won't be asking you any questions

about that second column.

- A. But it flows into the increase and the percentage increase, so if you go any farther, it's going to make a difference.
- Q. I'm not going to even go to the other columns.

 We'll stick on that third column, so I think we're good.

 I'd like you to look down the chart at the line for Citizens of Kecksburg. Do you see that?
 - A. I see it.
 - Q. And you are familiar with that phone company?
- A. As part of the RLEC companies, yes, I've heard of them.
- Q. And do you see there on Exhibit GMZ-7 it shows their local rate currently as \$11.00 per month?
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Is it your testimony in this case that Citizens of Kecksburg's \$11.00 rate is higher than its cost of providing local exchange service?
 - A. I haven't made that determination.
 - Q. One way or the other?
 - A. Right, one way or the other.
- MR. METROPOULOS: Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE MELILLO: Sprint, do you have any questions?

MR. ARON: We do, Your Honor.

(Pause.)

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

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BY MR. ARON:

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ο. Good afternoon. I'm Benjamin Aron with Sprint Nextel.

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Α. Good afternoon.

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I want to ask you a few questions. All of these Q. questions will pertain to your direct testimony. Do you agree that the Commission has an obligation to fulfill the

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goals in Chapter 30?

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Which part of my testimony are you referring to?

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Do you have a page you can cite to?

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For this particular question, actually, I'm Ο. sorry, I don't have a page reference. I was just inquiring

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about your opinion.

Q.

Chapter 30?

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Α. If I understand your question, I believe, yes, the Commission has a general policy and obligation to follow

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Chapter 30.

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Thank you. Does this include encouraging the proliferation of all manner of telecommunications services

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throughout Pennsylvania? Is that part of the goal for

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> Α. I don't know that, if it's all or not.

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Q. I read earlier into the record, I'll read this again. It's a section from Chapter 30. It's subsection

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five. The preamble of Chapter 30 says, "The General Assembly finds and declares that it is the policy of this Commonwealth to," and now section five specifically says, "Provide diversity in the supply of existing and future telecommunications services and products in telecommunications markets throughout this Commonwealth by ensuring that rates, terms and conditions for protected services are reasonable and do not impede the development of competition." Do you think it's reasonable, a reasonable reading of that section that it is the policy of the state to encourage the proliferation of all manner of telecommunications services throughout the Commonwealth?

MS. KASTER: Your Honor, I'm going to have to object at this time. That is a legal question and Mr. Kubas is not an attorney.

MR. ARON: I think Mr. Kubas has put in quite a bit of policy testimony regarding what should and should not happen, the ambit of the Commission's authority and so on.

JUDGE MELILLO: I'll allow the question on the basis of policy.

MR. ARON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE WITNESS: Well, the Public Utility Code describes that. You have to remember that the Commission only has jurisdiction over certain types of carriers, so therefore, to the extent they have jurisdiction over a carrier, the

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answer would be yes. But the Commission has no jurisdiction over providers that they don't regulate or have no jurisdiction over.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Understanding that the Commission does not have jurisdiction, and agreeing, I might add, that the Commission does not have jurisdiction over wireless carriers, you feel in that case that the Commission can take no actions to encourage the proliferation of all manner of telecommunications services throughout the Commonwealth, that it requires that they have jurisdiction over a carrier to encourage the proliferation of services?
- A. No, I wouldn't say they should take no action.

 I mean, they should do the actions that they believe are
 proper for the customers of Pennsylvania that complies with
 Chapter 30 concerning the telephone companies that they do
 regulate.
- Q. To make sure I understand the answer, they should take such actions over the companies that they do regulate that would effectuate the purposes of Chapter 30?
- A. Yes, that's correct, and also the opposite would also be true, to take action that does not harm the other companies in Pennsylvania.
- Q. Certainly. And do you agree that access is a protected service, that the reference in the statute is to

rates, terms and conditions for protected services? Would that include access?

- A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Okay. Moving beyond the "all manner of telecommunications services," do you believe that -- what we've just discussed, that would include wireless carriers, right? So in other words, the statute as applied to wireless carriers, it would be the goal of the state to encourage the proliferation of wireless service throughout the state, would it not?
- A. I'm not testifying as to what the state goal is.

 I know what, I can testify to the Commission's goal, which I said before should be to regulate the companies that operate in the state that it has jurisdiction over.
- Q. In such a way, to go back to the earlier summary, in such a way as to encourage the goals set forth in the statute, correct?
- A. Right, to promote competition and to not harm the incumbent local exchange providers that it does regulate.
- Q. I see. And all of the incumbent carriers that the Commission -- incumbent local exchange carriers, mind you, that the Commission regulates, all of them charge access rates; is that correct?
 - A. There are some companies that charge zero access

rate for certain functions, but generally if you look through the tariffs and the information provided in this case, there are none that provide totally free access.

- Q. Okay. So would you agree that the Commission should regulate the incumbent local exchange carriers' access rates in such a way as not to hinder competition?
- A. Generally that's true, yes, but you have to look at other factors, too.
- Q. Does the current regulatory system that the Commission oversees and has crafted, does that system affirmatively encourage the spread of cellular service to all Pennsylvanians?
- A. I haven't made that determination, so I don't know.
 - Q. You don't know?
 (No response.)
- Q. Okay. When a wireless carrier builds out a cell site in a new area that they don't currently have coverage in, what subsidy can the wireless carrier rely on to recover its expenses?
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. Do you believe there are any such subsidies?
 - A. Again, I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Are there any available in Pennsylvania from the state of Pennsylvania?

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- A. None that I'm aware of.
- Q. When a wireless carrier terminates a non-local call at this new cell site, does it receive access charges for that non-local call termination?
 - A. I'm not sure.
 - O. You don't know?
 - A. Right.
- Q. Were you here earlier today when the panel for CenturyLink testified?
 - A. For most of it, yes.
- Q. Were you here when the panel for CenturyLink testified that they are aware that wireless carriers are allowed by agreement to charge access but not by tariff? Do you recall that?
 - A. I recall them saying that, yes.
- Q. If that is accurate -- do you have any reason to believe that not to be accurate?
 - A. I don't know whether it's accurate or not.
 - Q. All right. Fair enough. I'll move along.
- You state in your testimony, and again this is the direct testimony, you state that you are unaware of any FCC requirement that intrastate access rates be equal to interstate access rates, correct?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. Okay. And are you also aware that the FCC has

recently released, it's been discussed not long ago, the broadband plan? Are you aware that they released that?

- A. No, I'm not.
- Q. Okay. Can you direct me to any statements by the Pennsylvania Commission that indicates that the Commission Pennsylvania is opposed to mirroring interstate access rates?
- A. Yes. I'm looking in my testimony. For example, in page 13 of my direct testimony, the Commission ordered that Verizon's common carrier line charge should not go to zero, which would mirror the interstate common carrier line charge, so there's one example.
 - Q. I'm sorry, can you give me the references?
- A. Yes. It begins on line three. Well, actually, the question starts on line one and continues through line six.
- Q. I see. And it's your position that the Commission's rationale in that decision was that it should not mirror? Is that what I'm understanding, or is this a result-oriented conclusion reaching?
 - A. Could you repeat that question?
- Q. Let me break that down for you. Did the Commission inside that order state that they oppose interstate mirroring?
 - A. I don't recall.

- Q. You don't recall?
- A. All I know is what they did, which was what I stated here.
- Q. And you don't remember the rationale for the Commission's decision?
- A. I wasn't in their discussions. All I know is what I read in the order.
- Q. And again, in the order, does it say that they reject interstate mirroring?
 - A. I don't remember that part.
- Q. You don't remember. Can you tell me what percentage of the local loop the carrier charge recovers?
 - A. No, I can't.
 - Q. Why can't you tell me that?
- A. I haven't done any cost studies or evaluated it recently.
- Q. I see. So you have no data that establishes that the cost of the common line isn't recovered from basic local service and per-minute access rates?
 - A. I'm sorry, could you repeat that again?
- Q. You have no data that establishes that the common line, the cost of the common line is not recovered through per-minute access rates and basic local service rates?
 - A. I have no data, that's correct.

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Q. You have no data, okay. Do you have any data that supports your statement -- here I've written down surrebuttal. I apologize. I earlier said there wouldn't be. Do you have any data that supports your statement in the surrebuttal testimony, page 11, lines 11 to 12, that the customer is paying a large part of the cost of the local loop in their basis local exchange rates?

- A. That statement is just based on my general knowledge of the telephone industry and the cases I've been involved with, so the answer is no, I don't have any specific data on that.
- Q. No data, okay. What percentage of the local loop do you believe it is appropriate to allocate to competitive carriers?
 - A. I haven't made that determination.
- Q. You haven't, okay. Do you agree that the Commission has an obligation to ensure that the rates for protected services are reasonable?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If the rates for protected services must be reasonable, then I suppose it goes without saying that the rates for protected services can be too high; is that correct?
 - A. That can occur, yes.
 - Q. Do you believe that the generation of excessive

returns on protected services is an indication, could be an indication that rates are too high?

- A. No, not necessarily.
- Q. And the Commission does have an obligation to ensure that revenue from protected services are not subsidizing competitive services, correct?
 - A. That's generally accepted, yes.
- Q. Okay. Does the Commission require reports to be submitted that illustrates that there's no cross-subsidization occurring?
- A. I don't think they do require that as a general premise.
- Q. Okay. Does the Commission actually take any steps whatsoever that you're aware of to ensure that the RLECs are not engaging in cross-subsidization?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of, no.
- Q. Okay. You state in your testimony that access rates and basic local service rates should be based on cost; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
 - Q. Are the current rates cost-based?
 - A. I don't know that.
- Q. And you don't know the cost of any of the services that are at issue here, basic local or access, right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay.
- A. If they match -- I don't know if they exactly match the cost to provide that service.
- Q. And you also state that basic local service does not need subsidization; is that correct?
- A. It may not. I haven't just made that determination.
- Q. I see at lines 16 through 17 you say, "Sprint's recommendation is based on the claim that basic local exchange service needs to be subsidized. As described above, there is no support for this claim. Therefore, there is no reason to conclude that the revenue from other services should be used to subsidize basic local exchange service."

MS. KASTER: Excuse me, can counsel give a page number?

MR. ARON: I'm sorry, I thought I did. Page 22, lines 16 -- well, I said 17. I read through 19, however. It's page 22, 16 through 19.

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. So you state here that there's no reason to conclude that the revenue from other services should be used to subsidize basic local exchange service, right?
 - A. Right, yeah.

A. Right, that's correct.

- Q. And you actually -- you don't have the data to support the premise one way or the other?
- A. Right. I was just answering Sprint's claim in their testimony, I was addressing their claim.
- Q. Now, Mr. Kubas, is it your position that the Commission lacks the authority to take broadband and other competitive revenues into account when setting rates? Do they lack that authority?
 - A. I have not made that determination.
- Q. Mr. Kubas, on page 21, lines 13 through 18, you summarize a portion of Sprint's recommendation. There you indicate that, "Sprint recommends that the Commission include the revenue opportunities the RLECs have received or will potentially generate for all other services the RLECs provide their customers on the local switched network as part of any rate rebalancing." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And on the next page, you say, "Should this recommendation be approved?" or the question on the next page at line seven, "Should this recommendation be approved?" And the answer is, "No. As described above, if a provider of a service uses the local switched network, they should contribute to the cost of each and every part of the network that it uses," correct?

- Q. But you take no opinion about whether the Commission has the authority to take into account revenues from other services provided over the network?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Okay. In the context of setting rates for regulated services, are you aware of whether the Commission has ever taken into account revenues from non-regulated services which are dependent upon the use of ratepayer supported public utility facilities?
- A. I am not aware of any time where they have done that.
- Q. No, okay. But the RLEC DSL service is provided over the network that was constructed from ratepayer derived revenues; is that correct?
 - A. Could you repeat that?
- Q. Certainly. The RLEC DSL service is provided over the network that was constructed from ratepayer derived revenues?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. At page 22, lines eight through ten, you state that if a provider uses the local network, that provider should pay for each part of the network it uses, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Okay. Would it follow your logic that when broadband uses the network, broadband should pay for the use

of the local loop as well?

- A. Yes. That's a cost recovery question as opposed to the revenue questions that you were asking me before.
- Q. But you agree that broadband should contribute to its fair share, I suppose you could say, of using the loop?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And I'm going to apologize. I might have already asked you this. When a rural carrier terminates a non-local call to a wireless carrier -- in fact, I know we asked you this. I'm going to skip that, sir.

MR. ARON: And I'm done, Your Honor. That's all I have.

JUDGE MELILLO: Very well.

MR. ARON: Thank you, Mr. Kubas.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

JUDGE MELILLO: I also have Verizon down as a possible cross-examiner. Yes?

MS. PAIVA: I have a few questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PAIVA:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Kubas.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Could you turn to page eight of your direct testimony?

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A. I have it.

Q. Okay. And there on lines 20 and 21, you say that you were advised by counsel that AT&T has the burden of proof. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

- Q. And then if you go over to the next page, on page nine, starting at line 19, you say, "Since AT&T and the other IXCs have failed to provide a current cost of service study to support these claims, they have not shown that the RLEC intrastate access rates are excessive or subsidy laden." Now, are you basing this sentence on your opinion that AT&T had the burden of proof so it should have submitted a cost study?
- A. Well, yes, but it's also just a matter of fairness and logic that if a party wants something changed, they should provide some support for that change.
- Q. But if the Commission were to hold that AT&T didn't have the burden of proof and that the RLECs had the burden of proof, would your opinion on what AT&T should have submitted be different?
- MS. KASTER: Your Honor, I'm going to have to object at this point. Again, Mr. Kubas is not an attorney. I understand that this is in his testimony, and it is something that we put in there so that we can preserve that issue and discuss it in brief. I'm just very uncomfortable

with where this line of questioning is going.

MS. PAIVA: Well, I'm not asking him to say who has the burden of proof, because that would be a legal conclusion. I'm just asking him if his opinion would be different if the answer were different.

JUDGE MELILLO: Well, he basically provided a disclaimer, so to speak, on the testimony, saying that he was advised by counsel, so I guess counsel isn't there to advise him as to how that would be answered, so I really can't allow the question and the objection is sustained.

MS. PAIVA: Could I ask him this?

JUDGE MELILLO: You can try another way to phrase it, I guess, see if it works.

BY MS. PAIVA:

- Q. In formulating your testimony, did you rely on an assumption of who had the burden of proof?
 - A. Well, yes, to some extent, but not entirely.
- Q. I'll leave that subject. Turn over to page 12 of your direct, and starting on line 17, you cite the Commission order, Commission versus North Pittsburgh Telephone Company at Docket No. R-00038087, entered April 10, 2003, and you're citing that order for the proposition that the Commission has determined that the CCLC does have a cost basis by defining the CCLC as an access charge designed to recover a portion of the cost of the local loop that the

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up to this order, North Pittsburgh had proposed a revenue

neutral rebalancing where it would reduce access rates and increase local service rates, and some customers complained about the filing, correct?

- A. Okay.
- Q. I'd like to direct your attention to page four, down at the bottom, starting at about the bottom.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. You see where it starts, "With regard to the twelve complaints"?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. The Commission dismissed the twelve complaints against the rebalancing and it says, "With regard to the twelve complaints, we are of the opinion that the residential complainants may misunderstand the purpose of a revenue neutral rate rebalancing filing, which is to bring rates in line with costs. Historically, the company's local exchange service rates have been set below the cost to provide that service, while its access rates have been set above the cost of service. The new competitive market place requires telecommunications providers to move their rates closer to the cost of providing service. The instant filing continues the process of eliminating the subsidization of local exchange service rates that has been provided by inflated access rates.

"NPTC's cost studies demonstrate that its residential

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local exchange service rates will remain well below cost, even after implementation of the proposed increases; therefore, the proposed rate changes represent a reasonable step in the gradual process of moving rates closer to the cost of providing service."

Now, my question for you is, do you disagree with the Commission's conclusion in this order?

- A. Disagree with the Commission order? No, the Commission order says what it says. I don't know what facts they used to reach that conclusion, so it's hard to say now whether it's still accurate or not.
- Q. But in general, you're not saying that you disagree with it?
 - A. No, huh-uh.

MS. PAIVA: You know, actually, that's all the questions I have for you. Thank you.

JUDGE MELILLO: Thank you. Does anyone else have any cross-examination? Yes, Ms. Benedek?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. BENEDEK:

Q. Follow-up to a couple questions from counsel for Sprint concerning cross-subsidization. Do you recall where you were asked a question whether the Commission requires reports for cross-subsidization? Do you recall that line of cross?

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- A. That's right. Yes, I do.
- Q. Now, am I correct that the Commission also has, or that there's a requirement on RLECs to file annual price cap filings with the Commission pursuant to their alternative regulation plans?
- A. Yes. My understanding, they file the annual price cap filings.
- Q. And as part of that review, does the Commission staff request and does the company provide information about competitive services, non-competitive services and in fact aren't those annual price cap filings approved by the Commission?
- A. I know they file the revenue on the non-competitive service side to some detail. But I don't know the detail of the competitive revenue and what's provided in that. I just don't recall.
- Q. But those plans and those annual price cap filings are filed with the Commission and are eventually approved by the Commission and complaints can be filed by any party, but they ultimately approve vis-a-vis an order issued by the Commission, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, relative to tariff filings, isn't it true that if a service is subject to regulation by the Commission, there is a tariff filed for the service and

- A. Generally, that's true. There were some services that were de-tariffed. Some of the competitive services were de-tariffed years ago. I believe one was directory -- I'm sorry, Yellow Pages, advertising, those kinds of things have been, what we say is de-tariffed.
- Q. In terms of the tariff filings, generic statement, isn't there a bureau at the Commission that reviews tariff filings made by companies?
 - A. Yes, there is.
- Q. And do they not also have the ability to ask questions, discovery, etcetera of a party or an RLEC, let's say, that files a tariff?
 - A. Yes, they do.
- Q. So these are not technically reports, but they are opportunities for the Commission to look over both tariff filings and also annual price cap filings that a company may make, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I want to go to an area of cross-examination undertaken by counsel for AT&T, and he asked you whether there have been any cost studies presented in this case.

 I'd like to ask you a couple questions in that regard. Am I correct that the current intrastate switched access rates for CenturyLink and the RLECs are based upon a result that

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came out of the Global Order in 1999?

- A. Generally, yes, but my understanding is, there even have been changes since then that have reduced some of the switched access rates and raised the common carrier line charges. So they're not exactly as they were established in the Global Order, but they were --
 - Q. Subsequent Commission orders changed?
- A. Yes. They were changed by Commission orders or settlements, settlements approved by Commission orders since the Global Order.
- Q. Right. And I started with the Global Order because, is it your understanding that the Global Order had subsumed into it numerous proceedings, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And several of those proceedings included cost studies and cost analysis provided by various parties, correct?
 - A. Yes, I recall that.
- Q. Coming out of the Global Order or any subsequent order by the Commission, has this Commission identified any accepted, definitive standard for the undertaking of cost studies for intrastate switched access services?
- A. Not specifically, no, that I'm aware of.

 They've ruled on access charges and made various

 determinations, but no definitive, final cost study

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methodology that I'm aware of has ever been determined or prescribed.

- Q. And same question for local exchange, cost studies associated with local exchange rates for the RLECs. To your knowledge, is there any Commission order that definitively set forth a cost standard applicable to the costing of local exchange services provided by the RLECs?
 - A. I'm not aware of any.
- Q. And would it be fair to say then that the current rates are based upon pricing decisions that the Commission has implemented and not costing decisions per se and only costing decisions?
- A. Well, not entirely, because if you recall in the Global Order, the claim was to -- or the final outcome was to maintain a common carrier line charge, which in theory is the recovery of some loop costs from access rates. So there was some cost basis background theory as part of the global settlement, so there was some basis, there was some cost basis at that time.
- Q. But ultimately, there was a pricing decision that balanced the local rates, cap on the local rates and other factors? The resulting rates were a culmination of pricing decisions, correct?
- A. Well, that was the outcome, and it was a settlement, so you could say that it was based on -- their

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price was considered in the final analysis.

- Q. And one final question. You were asked by counsel for Sprint, did the Commission explicitly in the order that you cited on page 13 of your direct testimony reject mirroring of rates; do you remember that line of cross? I know it's late, but --
 - A. It was a while ago.
 - Q. It was page 13.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Let me simplify it.
 - A. All right.
- Q. If you eliminate the carrier, the CCL, then you and you mirror interstate, then you effectively would be mirroring the rates, interstate rates for my client, interstate access rates for my client, let's say. Let's take my client as an example. If you eliminate the CCL and you move to interstate, then that's the mirroring that would be done or could be done.
 - A. Right.
- Q. Now, if you don't, if you retain some portion of the CCL, then logically you're rejecting the mirroring, correct?
- A. The last part of your answer is yes. The first part was, though, earlier today in the hearings, I believe one witness said CenturyLink's rates are not exactly the

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same.

Q. Oh, we've got some minor --

A. There was some minor differential in some of the minor switching or transportation rates. So with that qualification, I would say yes, generally your switched access per-minute rates are the same. It's the common carrier line charge that exists which causes the difference.

- Q. So to bring it back to your testimony on page 13 of your direct, when you say the Commission retained the CCL for Verizon and you don't recollect whether it rejected explicitly the mirroring, by virtue of the fact that they retained some portion of the CCL, they didn't adopt mirroring, correct?
 - A. That's the conclusion I would reach.

MS. BENEDEK: Thank you.

JUDGE MELILLO: Yes, Mr. Aron? You have some follow-up?

MR. ARON: Very brief.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. ARON:

- Q. Mr. Kubas, you were asked about annual price cap plan filings. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Is it your understanding that those filings contain all costs, all expenses, all investments and all

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revenues from all services?

- A. I don't know that. I'm only familiar with the non-competitive revenue and an inflation offset calculation. Whether the RLECs file any more detailed information, I'm not aware of that.
- Q. And that's filed with the Bureau of Fixed Utility Services, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Ms. Benedek asked you a question regarding pricing versus policy and there were a series of questions about that. Is it your understanding that the Commission is obligated to make rate decisions based on pricing and not costing, or is that a policy decision for the Commission to make of its own accord?
- A. I'm sorry, I didn't hear the last part of that question.
- Q. Is the Commission free to make decisions on rates based on pricing or on costing, or is there some requirement that they do one or the other? Is that a policy decision for them to make?
- A. I'm not aware of any requirement one way or the other. They've done both things.

MR. ARON: Thank you. That's all I have, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Anyone else have any

cross-examination?

(No response.)

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JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Hearing no one, then is there any redirect for the witness, Ms. Kaster?

MS. KASTER: No, Your Honor, there is not.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Very well. I believe then you can be excused, Mr. Kubas. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Witness excused.)

JUDGE MELILLO: Does that conclude our witnesses for today, then? Under the agreement we were going to reserve Mr. Zingaretti for tomorrow, starting at 9:00. I understand that cross-examination for Mr. Zingaretti will be fairly substantial.

MR. KENNARD: The way we worked this out in order to get Mr. Kubas up and accommodate the suggestion of Sprint that we do that, and also Mr. Zingaretti's schedule that requires that he be here no later than 1:00 tomorrow, we have an estimate of AT&T of one half-hour on cross-examination; estimate by Sprint of one and a half hours of cross-examination; and by Verizon, a half an hour, so we have about two and a half hours tomorrow of cross-examination. We will do our direct promptly and efficiently. We might be out of here by noon.

JUDGE MELILLO: Well, you understand that there will be some briefing instruction given at the end, although I

will follow that up with a briefing order, but there will be some statements made.

MR. KENNARD: Mr. Zingaretti doesn't need to be here for that.

JUDGE MELILLO: That's true, unless he wants to weigh in on any page limitations.

(Laughter.)

MR. KENNARD: I'll ask him.

JUDGE MELILLO: All right. Is there anything further for today, then?

(No response.)

MR. KENNARD: All right. Hearing nothing, then we're off the record until 9:00 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:32 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, to be reconvened at 9:00 a.m., Friday, April 16, 2010, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.)

<u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

I hereby certify, as the stenographic reporter, that the foregoing proceedings were taken stenographically by me and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under my direction, and that this transcript is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability.

COMMONWEALTH REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

By: Tohn a. Kelly

John A. Kelly, Certified Verbatim Reporter

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