## REDACTED

EXHIBIT B Verizon's service territory were serving more than \*REDACTED\* lines over

•		verizon a service territory were serving more than TEDAGTED lines over		
2		their own facilities, more than 5,000 lines through UNE-P, and		
3		approximately 28,000 lines through resale.		
4		Verizon further demonstrated that, although most of this competition was		
5		provided to business customers, alternative local exchange carriers were		
6		also providing approximately **REDACTED** lines to residential customers		
7		(through all three means identified above - i.e., facilities-based, UNE-P		
8		and resale). Verizon explained that most of these lines provided to		
9		residential customers – approximately 19,000 – were provided through		
10		resale.		
11		Verizon also demonstrated that competition is rapidly increasing from		
12		alternative sources such as mobile wireless, IP telephony, e-mail, and		
13		instant messaging. As Verizon explained, although this extensive		
14		competition is not counted in traditional line counts, it is substituting for a		
15		large and increasing share of the local telephone services that Verizon		
16		provides.		
17	Q.	DID VERIZON DEMONSTRATE THAT ALL FORMS OF COMPETITION		
18		WERE THRIVING TO THE SAME DEGREE IN ITS SERVICE		
19		TERRITORY IN FLORIDA?		
20	A.	No. Verizon demonstrated that facilities-based competition in Verizon's		
21		service territory in Florida has emerged more rapidly for business		
22		customers than for residential customers. Verizon explained that while		
23		significant facilities-based competition for residential customers has		
24		emerged, it has come mainly from intermodal sources – such as wireless,		
25		cable, and voice over IP networks.		

## ANALYSIS?

With respect to the population of residential customers Verizon now serves, the initial, static effect of Verizon's plan will be to increase the average telephone bill by about \$1.00/month. This result includes the initial customer benefits (i.e., flow-through of access charge reductions and elimination of long distance carrier monthly access fees), but not any of the dynamic benefits over time that I described above — which are an important focus of the legislation, and of Verizon's plan. These results are also more accurate than the preliminary results I discussed at a deposition in this proceeding.

A.

Existing Lifeline customers will see their bills reduced by \$3.15 per month, and about 20,000 additional, new Lifeline subscribers will receive not only that benefit, but an additional \$13.50/month for qualifying under the expanded eligibility standards.

A similar calculation was performed that focused on the age distribution of Verizon's Florida customers. That calculation is set forth below:

Net Change:

Age Strata

	7.900		
21		(confidential)	(confidential)
22			
23	18-25 years	REDACTED	REDACTED
24	26-35 years	REDACTED	REDACTED
25	36-45 years	REDACTED	REDACTED

Florida Lines

1	46-55 years	REDACTED	REDACTED
2	56-65 years	REDACTED	REDACTED
3	66-75 years	REDACTED	REDACTED
4	76 + years	REDACTED	REDACTED
5	unknown	REDACTED	REDACTED

Finally, although we did not calculate this data, from experience I know that every demographic group of customers will contain high, low, and average bills that reflect the varying ways people use their telephones. So, for example, there are certainly some low-income customers with high bills who effectively subsidize some high-income customers with low bills. Likewise, among individual customers the subsidies will flow in every direction with respect to age groups, ethnicity, or any other demographic characteristic. Additionally, given the large volume of long distance calling that has moved to wireless phones, some low-bill customers will merely be those who no longer use a wired phone for these calls – and who have already received related benefits, as I noted above.

Q.

SHOULD THE COMMISSION BE CONCERNED BY AN INITIAL CHANGE IN AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL BILLS OF ABOUT \$1 PER MONTH OCCURRING OVER A PERIOD OF MORE THAN TWO YEARS?

A. Based on my experience helping reach a wide variety of rate decisions at the largest state commission in the country, a phased-in rebalancing