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February 25, 2005

BY HAND DELIVERY

Ms. Blanca Bayó, Director Commission Clerk and Administrative Services Room 110, Easley Building Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Re: Docket No. 040156-TP

Dear Ms. Bayó:

Enclosed for filing on behalf of Competitive Carriers Group are an original and fifteen copies of the Direct Panel Testimony of Alan L. Sanders, Jr. on behalf of The Ultimate Connection, Inc. d/b/a DayStar Communications, James C. Falvey on behalf of the Xspedius Companies, and Edward J. Cadieux on behalf of NewSouth Communications Corp. in the above referenced docket.

Please acknowledge receipt of these documents by stamping the extra copy of this letter "filed" and returning the same to me.

Thank you for your assistance with this filing.

Sincerely yours,

Norman H. Horton, Jr.

NHH/amb Enclosures

cc: Parties of Record

DOCUMENT NUMBER - DATE

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Before the FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re Petition for Arbitration of Amendment)	
to Interconnection Agreements with Certain)	•
Competitive Local Exchange Carriers and)	Docket No. 040156-TP
Commercial Mobile Radio Service Providers)	
in Florida by Verizon Florida Inc.")	

DIRECT PANEL TESTIMONY OF THE COMPETITIVE CARRIER GROUP

Alan L. Sanders, Jr. on behalf of The Ultimate Connection, Inc. d/b/a DayStar Communications

James C. Falvey on behalf of the Xspedius Companies

Edward J. Cadieux on behalf of NewSouth Communications Corp.

FEBRUARY 25, 2005

1 2 3	PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS WITNESS INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND						
4 5	The Ultimate Connection, Inc. d/b/a DayStar Communications ("DayStar")						
6 7	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, TITLE AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.					
8 9	Α.	My name is Alan L. Sanders, Jr. I am employed by DayStar as President. My					
0		business address is 18215 Paulson Drive, Port Charlotte, Florida 33954.					
l 1	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR POSITION AT DAYSTAR.					
12	A.	As the President of DayStar, I am responsible for managing DayStar's overal					
13		telecommunications operations.					
14	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL					
15		BACKGROUND.					
16	A.	Prior to joining Daystar, I acquired twenty-three years of telecommunications					
17		experience at GTE Telephone Operations, Nortel Networks and Progress Telecon					
18		(Division of Progress Energy). My functional experience includes numerous					
19		management assignments at the corporate and operating company level, Centra					
20		Office and Outside Plant planning and engineering, and sales of telecommunications					
21		equipment. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Management from					
22		Florida State University, and a Master of Business Administration degree from Wake					
23		Forest University.					
24	Q.	PLEASE IDENTIFY ALL STATE COMMISSIONS TO WHICH YOU HAVE					
25		PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TESTIMONY.					
26	A.	I have not submitted testimony to any state commission.					

1 NewSouth Communications Corp. ("NewSouth")

- 2 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, TITLE AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- 4 A. My name is Edward J. Cadieux. I am employed by NuVox Communications, Inc. as
- 5 Senior Regulatory Counsel. My business address is 16090 Swingley Ridge Road,
- 6 Suite 450, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017.

7 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR POSITION AT NEWSOUTH.

- 8 A. As Senior Regulatory Counsel to NuVox Communications, I am responsible for
- 9 managing the company's federal and state regulatory matters and legislative efforts,
- including those related to local network interconnection.

11 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL

12 BACKGROUND.

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- 13 A. I graduated from Saint Louis University with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science
- in 1975, and obtained a Juris Doctor from Saint Louis University School of Law in
- 15 1978. I am licensed to practice law in the State of Missouri. I have nearly twenty-
- 16 five years of experience in telecommunications law, regulation and policy in various
- 17 regulatory attorney positions with state governmental agencies, including the
- 18 Missouri Public Service Commission and the Massachusetts Attorney General's
- 19 Office, and with several competitive telecommunications companies. Since 1996, I
- 20 have specifically focused on issues related to local exchange service as in-house
- 21 regulatory counsel for facilities-based competitive local exchange carriers, including

NewSouth Communications Corp. currently is completing an internal corporate reorganization and consolidation whereby New South Communications Corp. will be merged into its corporate parent, NuVox Communications, Inc. f/k/a NewSouth Holdings, Inc.

1		Brooks Fiber Properties and, since 1999, NuVox Communications, Inc. and its
2		predecessor companies.
3		•
4	Q.	PLEASE IDENTIFY ALL STATE COMMISSIONS TO WHICH YOU HAVE
5		PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TESTIMONY.
6	A.	I have submitted testimony before the regulatory commissions for the following
7		states: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma and
8		Tennessee.
9		
10	The 2	Xspedius Companies ("Xspedius")
11 12	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, TITLE AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
13 14	A.	My name is James C. Falvey. I am the Senior Vice President of Regulatory Affairs
15		for Xspedius Communications, LLC, the corporate parent of Xspedius Management
16		Co. Switched Services, LLC and Xspedius Management Co. of Jacksonville, LLC.
17		My business address is 14405 Laurel Place, Suite 200, Laurel, Maryland 20707-6102.
18		
19	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR POSITION AT XSPEDIUS.
20	A.	As Senior Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, I manage all matters that affect
21		Xspedius before federal, state and local regulatory agencies. I also am responsible for
22		federal regulatory and legislative matters, state regulatory proceedings and
23		complaints, interconnection and local rights-of-way issues.
24	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL
25		BACKGROUND.

- 1 A. I am a cum laude graduate of Cornell University, and received my law degree from 2 the University of Virginia Law School. I currently am admitted to practice law in the District of Columbia and Virginia. After graduating from law school, I worked as a 3 4 legislative assistant for Senator Harry M. Reid of Nevada, and then practiced antitrust 5 litigation in the Washington D.C. office of Johnson & Gibbs. Thereafter, I practiced 6 law with the Washington D.C. law firm of Swidler & Berlin, where I represented 7 competitive local exchange providers and other competitive providers, in state and 8 federal proceedings. In May 1996, I joined e.spire Communications, Inc. ("e.spire") 9 as Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, where I was promoted to Senior Vice 10 President of Regulatory Affairs, in March 2000. I have continued to serve in that 11 same position for Xspedius, after Xspedius acquired the bulk of e.spire's assets, in 12 August 2002.
- Q. PLEASE IDENTIFY ALL STATE COMMISSIONS TO WHICH YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TESTIMONY.
- 15 **A.** I have submitted testimony before the regulatory commissions for the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Texas.

1	ISSUE 1:	SHOULD THE AMENDMENT INCLUDE RATES, TERMS, AND
2		CONDITIONS THAT DO NOT ARISE FROM FEDERAL
3		UNBUNDLING REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 47 U.S.C.
4		SECTIONS 251 AND 252, INCLUDING ISSUES ASSERTED TO
5		ARISE UNDER STATE LAW OR THE BELL ATLANTIC/GTE
6		MERGER CONDITIONS?
7	Α.	The Amendment must incorporate rates, terms and conditions that reflect
8		Verizon's ongoing obligations, under the Bell Atlantic/GTE Merger Order ²
9		and Florida state law, to provide competitive local exchange carriers
10		("CLECs") access to its network elements on an unbundled basis.
11		
12		The federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("1996 Act") permits, and in
13		fact requires that the Commission oversee the rates, terms and conditions
14		applicable to the network elements provided by Verizon, whether under
15		federal law or state law, to Florida CLECs, and further, to impose on Verizon
16		any unbundling obligation that is consistent with the 1996 Act and Florida
17		state law. Even in the absence of unbundling rules promulgated by the
18		Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") pursuant to section 251(c) of
19		the 1996 Act, the Commission may require that Verizon offer to Florida
20		CLECs network elements, on an unbundled basis and at TELRIC rates. The

In re GTE Corporation, Transferor and Bell Atlantic Corporation, Transferee For Consent to Transfer Control of Domestic and International Section 214 and 310 Authorizations and Application to Transfer Control of a Submarine Cable Landing License, CC Docket No. 98-184, Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 00-221, 15 FCC Rcd 14032 (Jun. 16, 2000) ("Merger Order").

1996 Act does not preempt, and in fact expressly permits the Commission to issue and enforce its own unbundling rules.

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The Commission has the authority under the 1996 Act to establish and maintain Verizon's existing unbundling obligations. In amending the Communications Act of 1934, Congress specifically preserved state law as a basis of requiring access to network elements.³ Pursuant to section 252 of the 1996 Act, state commissions, such as the Commission, may implement unbundling rules consistent with section 251(c)(3). Indeed, section 252 charges state commissions with "ensur[ing]" that arbitrated agreements "meet the requirements of section 251 ... including the regulations prescribed by the [FCC] pursuant to section 251..." In addition, section 252(e)(3) of the 1996 Act provides that "nothing in this section shall prohibit a State commission from establishing or enforcing other requirements of State law in its review of including requiring compliance with agreement, intrastate an telecommunications service quality standards or requirements."5 The Commission also is authorized to make unbundling determinations on issues that the FCC has not yet resolved; pursuant to section 252(c), states are tasked with arbitrating all "open issues," which includes issues that might not have been resolved by the FCC. 6 As such, the 1996 Act preserves and protects the

³ 47 U.S.C. § 251(d)(3).

⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 252(c)(1).

⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 252(e)(3).

⁶ See 47 U.S.C. § 252(c).

Commission's	independent	authority	under	federal	law	to	ensure	continued
access to Veriz	on's network	elements	in furtl	nerance	of co	mp	etition.	

Section 251(d)(3) of the 1996 Act also provides the Commission with the authority to establish unbundling obligations, as long as those obligations comply with subsections 251(d)(3)(B) and (C). Section 251(d)(3) states that the FCC "shall not preclude the enforcement of any regulation, order, or policy of a State commission that ... establishes access and interconnection obligations of local exchange carriers." Under this section, the Act protects state action that promotes the unbundling objectives of the statute and prohibits the FCC from interfering with such action. The FCC's *Triennial Review Order*⁸ and *Triennial Review Remand Order*⁹ do not displace the Commission's authority to order unbundling pursuant to these provisions.

The Commission has independent state law authority to order Verizon to continue to provide access to its network elements on an unbundled basis.

⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 251(d)(3).

In the Matter of Review of the Section 251 Unbundling Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (CC Docket No. 01-338); Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (CC Docket No. 96-98); Deployment of Services Offering Advanced Telecommunications Capability (CC Docket No. 98-147), Report and Order on Remand and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 03-36, 18 FCC Rcd 16978 (rel. Aug. 21, 2003) ("Triennial Review Order" or "TRO")), vacated and remanded in part, United States Telecom Ass'n v. FCC, 359 F.3d 554 (D.C. Cir. 2004) ("USTA II").

In the Matter of Unbundled Access to Network Elements (WC Docket No 04-313); Review of the Section 251 Unbundling Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (CC Docket No. 01-338), Order on Remand, FCC 04-290 (rel. Feb. 4, 2005) ("Triennial Review Remand Order").

Specifically, § 364.161(1) of the Florida Code¹⁰ provides that local carriers such as Verizon "unbundle all of its network features, functionalities and capabilities." The aforementioned Florida statute gives the Commission authority, in order to promote telecommunications competition and the availability of quality services to Florida consumers, to require Verizon to unbundle certain of its network elements, notwithstanding whether such unbundling obligations also are imposed by federal law.

The Merger Order also imposes on Verizon a separate and independent obligation to provide to requesting carriers UNEs and UNE combinations at TELRIC rates, as must be incorporated into the Amendment. To mitigate any adverse impact on the public interest threatened by its proposed merger with GTE Corporation ("GTE"), Bell Atlantic Corporation ("Bell Atlantic") voluntarily agreed to abide by the conditions set forth in the Merger Order, which include a voluntary commitment by the merged entity (Verizon) to facilitate and preserve UNE-based. Indeed, the Merger Order emphasized that the conditions imposed on the Bell Atlantic/GTE merger specifically were adopted to further that end.¹¹

The plain language of the Merger Order requires that Verizon provide to all requesting carriers UNEs and combinations of UNEs, including UNE-P, dedicated transport and high capacity loop facilities, at TELRIC rates, without

¹⁰ Fla. Admin. Code § 364.161(1).

¹¹ Verizon Merger Order at ¶ 3.

interruption, until all legal challenges to the FCC's unbundling rules are finally resolved.¹² To reduce any uncertainty to CLECs that may have otherwise resulted from the Bell Atlantic/GTE merger, the Merger Order endeavored to maintain the regulatory status quo until the FCC's "final and non-appealable" unbundling rules were in place.¹³ In that regard, the Merger Order states:

[F]rom now until the date on which the Commission's Orders in those proceedings and any subsequent proceedings become final and non-appealable, Bell Atlantic and GTE will continue to make available to telecommunications carriers, in accordance with those orders, each UNE and combination of UNEs that is required under those orders, until the date of any final and non-appealable judicial decision that determines that Bell Atlantic/GTE is not required to provide the UNE or combination of UNEs in all or a portion of its operating territory. This condition only would have practical effect in the event that our rules adopted in the UNE Remand and Line Sharing proceedings are stayed or vacated. Compliance with this condition includes pricing these UNEs at cost-based rates in accordance with the forward-looking cost methodology first articulated by the Commission in the Local Competition Order, until the date of any final and non-appealable judicial decision that determines that Bell Atlantic/GTE is not required to provide UNEs at cost-based rates. 14

The Merger Order clearly affirms that Verizon's unbundling obligations are not subject to an expiration date. At this time, no "final and non-appealable" Order has been issued that would cause the unbundling obligations imposed by the Merger Order to be superseded.

Id. at ¶ 316.

Id.

¹⁴ *Id*.

Specifically, in *USTA II*, the D.C. Circuit vacated and remanded for further proceedings the FCC's unbundling rules applicable to local switching and dedicated transport facilities. Although the FCC has issued revised unbundling rules, under the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, those unbundling rules have not yet survived the judicial appeals that have been initiated. Accordingly, the *Triennial Review Remand Order* does not constitute a "final and non-appealable" judicial decision that would cause existing unbundling requirements imposed by the Merger Order to be superseded. Until such time as the unbundling obligations imposed on Verizon by the Merger Order are terminated by a "final and non-appealable" order of the FCC, such federal law unbundling obligations must be enforced under the interconnection agreements between Verizon and Florida CLECs.

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TERMS, AND CONDITIONS ISSUE 2: WHAT RATES. REGARDING IMPLEMENTING CHANGES IN UNBUNDLING OBLIGATIONS OR CHANGES OF LAW SHOULD \mathbf{BE} INCLUDED IN THE **PARTIES'** INTERCONNECTION **AMENDMENT** TO THE AGREEMENTS?

19 **A.**

The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to review and interpret the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, and to properly assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List

See United States Telecom Ass'n et al. v. FCC, Petition for Review of United States Telecom Associations, BellSouth Corporation, Qwest Communications International Inc. SBC Communications Inc. and the Verizon Telephone Companies, filed Feb. 24, 2005.

appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 2, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 2.

The Amendment to the parties' interconnection agreements must include rates, terms and conditions that reflect any change to Verizon's federal unbundling obligations brought about by the *Triennial Review Order* and/or the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, including, without limitation, the transition plan set forth in the *Triennial Review Remand Order* for each network element that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act. The *Triennial Review Remand Order* makes clear that the FCC's unbundling determinations are not "self-effectuating," and accordingly, that Verizon and Florida carriers may implement changes of law arising under the *Triennial Review Order* and the *Triennial Review Remand Order* only "as directed by section 252 of the Act," and consistent with the change of law processes set forth in carriers' individual interconnection agreements with Verizon. Furthermore, the *Triennial Review Remand Order* expressly requires that Verizon and Florida carriers "negotiate in good faith regarding any rates, terms and conditions necessary to implement [the FCC's

Triennial Review Remand Order at ¶ 233.

rule changes."¹⁷ At bottom, Verizon is bound by the unbundling obligations set forth in its existing interconnection agreements with Florida carriers until such time as those agreements are properly amended to incorporate the changes of law and FCC-mandated transition plans established under the *Triennial Review Order* and the *Triennial Review Remand Order*.

ISSUE 3:

WHAT OBLIGATIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW, IF ANY, WITH RESPECT TO UNBUNDLED ACCESS TO LOCAL CIRCUIT SWITCHING, INCLUDING MASS MARKET AND ENTERPRISE SWITCHING (INCLUDING FOUR-LINE CARVE-OUT SWITCHING), AND TANDEM SWITCHING, SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE AMENDMENT TO THE PARTIES' INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS?

14 A.15161718

The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to review and interpret the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, and to properly assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 3, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 3.

Id.

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The Amendment to the parties' agreements must incorporate the complete unbundling framework ordered by the FCC under the Triennial Review Order and the Triennial Review Remand Order, including the transition plan set forth for mass market local switching no longer available under section 251 of the 1996 Act. Specifically, the Amendment must expressly provide a twelvemonth transition period, beginning on March 11, 2005, during which competitive carriers may convert existing mass market customers to alternative local switching arrangements. The Amendment also must state that competitive carriers will continue to have access to the Unbundled Network Element Platform ("UNE-P") priced at TELRIC rates plus one dollar until such time as Verizon successfully migrates existing UNE-P customers to competitive carriers' switches or alternative switching arrangements, which rate shall be trued up to the March 11, 2005 effective date of the Triennial Review Remand Order. In accordance with the Triennial Review Remand Order, Verizon and competitive carriers within Florida must execute an amendment to existing interconnection agreements within the prescribed twelve-month transition period, including any change of law processes

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In setting forth the transition plan for mass market local switching required by the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, the Amendment must define competitive carriers' "embedded customer base" for which the prescribed transition plan

required by the parties' respective interconnection agreements.

will apply. Specifically, the Amendment should clarify that any UNE-P line					
added, moved or changed by a competitive carrier, at the request of a UNE-P					
customer served by the competitive carrier's network on or before March 11,					
2005, is within the competitive carrier's "embedded customer base" for which					
the FCC-mandated transition plan applies. In addition, consistent with the					
Triennial Review Remand Order, the Commission should not permit Verizon					
to refuse to provision UNE-P lines for new customers of competitive carriers					
until such time as the Triennial Review Remand Order is properly					
incorporated into the parties' agreements through the change of law processes					
set forth therein, as contemplated by section 252 of the 1996 Act.					

The Amendment also must reflect the fact that the FCC's Four-Line Carve-Out is no longer a component of the section 251(c) unbundling regime and must not be included in the Amendment. The Triennial Review Remand Order confirmed that CLECs are eligible to purchase unbundled mass market local switching, subject to the transition plan, to serve all customers at less than the DS1 capacity level. 18

ISSUE 4: WHAT OBLIGATIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW, IF ANY, WITH RESPECT TO ACCESS TO UNBUNDLED DS1 LOOPS, UNBUNDLED DS3 LOOPS, AND UNBUNDLED DARK FIBER LOOPS, SHOULD BE

Triennial Review Remand Order at n. 625.

INCLUDED IN THE AMENDMENT TO THE PARTIES'

INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS?

The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to review and interpret the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, and to properly assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 4, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 4.

A.

The Amendment to the parties' agreements must incorporate the complete unbundling framework ordered by the FCC under the *Triennial Review Order* and the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, including the transition plan set forth for high capacity (i.e., DS1 and DS3) and dark fiber loop facilities that no longer are available under section 251 of the 1996 Act. The Amendment must state that Verizon remains obligated to provide to Florida carriers unbundled access to its high capacity loops, including DS3 loops and DS1 loops, at any location within the service area of a Verizon wire center for which carriers would be impaired, under the criteria set forth in the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, without access to such facilities. The FCC has determined that competitive carriers are impaired without access to DS3

capacity loops at any location within the service area of a Verizon wire center containing fewer than 38,000 business lines or fewer than four fiber-based collocators, and are impaired without access to DS1 capacity loops at any location within the service area of a Verizon wire center containing fewer than 60,000 business lines or four or more fiber-based collocators. To be sure, the criteria established by the FCC for a determination of impairment, and thus, for competitive carriers' access to high capacity loops, including DS1 loops and DS3 loops, should be expressly incorporated into the terms and conditions of the Amendment. Further, the Amendment must clearly define "business lines" and "fiber-based collocators," as those terms are defined under the *Triennial Review Remand Order*.

Importantly, the Amendment must include a comprehensive list of the Verizon wire centers that satisfy the non-impairment criteria for DS1 and DS3 loops set forth in the *Triennial Review Remand Order*. This list must be the result of a process whereby the parties to this proceeding are afforded access to and a reasonable opportunity to review and verify the data Verizon believes supports its initial identification of wire center locations where non-impairment exists for DS1 and DS3 loops. In addition, the Amendment must establish a process for review and investigation of any future claim by Verizon that an additional specified wire center location within Florida meets the FCC's criteria for unbundling relief. Specifically, the Amendment should require that Verizon submit to Florida carriers all documentation and other

information that reasonably supports its claim of "no impairment" for a specified wire center location within Florida. In the event that Verizon and any Florida carrier disagree as to whether any wire center location within Florida actually satisfies the FCC's criteria for unbundling relief, or whether Verizon has presented documentation and other information that reasonably supports its "no impairment" claim, the Amendment must expressly permit either party to submit the dispute for resolution by the Commission, in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions set forth in the parties' interconnection agreements. Moreover, the Amendment must establish a process for review, on an annual basis, of the list of the Verizon wire centers that satisfy the FCC's criteria for unbundling relief, which shall include the same procedures for review of Verizon "no impairment" claims and for resolution of carrier disputes by the Commission.

22.

For high capacity loop facilities that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251(c) of the 1996 Act, the Amendment must expressly provide a transition plan, consistent with the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, during which competitive carriers may convert existing customers to alternative service arrangements. The time period established for the transition of customers from DS1 and DS3 capacity loop facilities that no longer will be provided by Verizon subject to the impairment criteria set forth in the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, is twelve months, effective March 11, 2005. The time period established for the transition of customers from dark fiber

loop facilities that no longer will be provided by Verizon under section 251(c) is eighteen months, effective March 11, 2005. The Amendment must state that Verizon will be required to provide, for the duration of the applicable transition period, grandfathered high capacity loops facilities, including DS1 and DS3 loops, and dark fiber loops, at the rates set forth in the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, which shall be the higher of (1) 115 percent of the rate of the requesting carrier for the loop facility on June 15, 2004; or (2) 115 percent of the rate that a state commission has established for the requested loop facility since June 16, 2004.

In setting forth the transition plan for high capacity and dark fiber loop facilities required by the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, the Amendment must define competitive carriers' "embedded customer base" for which the prescribed transition plan will apply. For loop facilities that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act, the Amendment should clarify that any loop added, moved or changed by a competitive carrier, at the request of a customer served by the competitive carrier's network on or before March 11, 2005, is within the competitive carrier's "embedded customer base" for which the FCC-mandated transition plan applies. Consistent with the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, the Commission should not permit Verizon to block "new adds" by competitive carriers until time as the *Triennial Review Remand Order* is properly

l		incorporated into the parties' agreements through the change of law processes
2		set forth therein, as contemplated by section 252 of the Act.
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4	<u>ISSUE 5</u> :	WHAT OBLIGATIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW, IF ANY, WITH
5		RESPECT TO UNBUNDLED ACCESS TO DEDICATED
6		TRANSPORT, INCLUDING DARK FIBER TRANSPORT, SHOULD
7		BE INCLUDED IN THE AMENDMENT TO THE PARTIES'
8		INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS?
9	Α.	The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to
.0		review and interpret the Triennial Review Remand Order, and to properly
. 1		assess the impact of the Triennial Review Remand Order on the Issues List
2		appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this
13		arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or
14		requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this
15		Issue 5, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the
16		impact of the Triennial Review Remand Order on the subject matter of this
17		Issue 5.
18		
19		The Amendment to the parties' agreements must incorporate the complete
20		unbundling framework ordered by the FCC under the Triennial Review
21		Remand Order, including the transition plan set forth for dedicated interoffice
22		transport facilities, including DS1, DS3 and dark fiber transport, that no
23		longer are available under section 251 of the 1996 Act. The Amendment must

state that Verizon remains obligated under section 251(c) of the 1996 Act to provide to Florida carriers unbundled access to dedicated interoffice transport, including DS3 and DS1 transport facilities, at any location within the service area of a Verizon wire center for which carriers would be impaired, under the criteria set forth in the Triennial Review Remand Order, without access to The FCC has determined that competitive carriers are such facilities. impaired without unbundled access to DS3 dedicated transport facilities along any route that originates or terminates in any Tier 3 wire center (i.e., any wire center that contains less than three fiber-based collocators and less than 24,000 business lines), and are impaired without unbundled access to DS1 dedicated transport facilities in all routes where at least one end-point of the route is a wire center containing fewer than 38,000 business lines and fewer than four fiber-based collocators. To be sure, the criteria established by the FCC for a determination of impairment, and thus, for competitive carriers' access to dedicated interoffice transport facilities, including DS1 and DS3 transport facilities, under section 251(c) of the 1996 Act should be expressly incorporated into the terms and conditions of the Amendment. Further, the Amendment must clearly define "business lines" and "fiber-based collocators," as those terms are defined under the Triennial Review Remand Order.

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Importantly, the Amendment must include a comprehensive list of the Verizon wire centers that satisfy the "no impairment" criteria for dedicated

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transport, including dark fiber transport, set forth in the Triennial Review Remand Order. This list must be the result of a process whereby the parties to this proceeding are afforded access to and a reasonable opportunity to review and verify the data Verizon believes supports its initial identification of wire centers where non-impairment exists for DS1, DS3 and dark fiber transport. Further, the Amendment must establish a process for review and investigation of any future claim by Verizon that an additional specified wire center location within Florida meets the FCC's criteria for unbundling relief. Specifically, the Amendment should require that Verizon submit to Florida carriers all documentation and other information that reasonably supports its claim of "no impairment" for a specified wire center location within Florida. In the event that Verizon and any Florida carrier disagree as to whether any wire center location within Florida actually satisfies the FCC's criteria for unbundling relief, or whether Verizon has presented documentation and other information that reasonably supports its "no impairment" claim, the Amendment must expressly permit either party to submit the dispute for resolution by the Commission, in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions set forth in the parties' interconnection agreements. Moreover, the Amendment must establish a process for review, on an annual basis, of the list of the Verizon wire centers that satisfy the FCC's criteria for unbundling relief, which shall include the same procedures for review of Verizon "no impairment" claims and for resolution of carrier disputes by the Commission.

For dedicated interoffice transport facilities that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act, the Amendment must expressly provide a transition plan, consistent with the Triennial Review Remand Order, during which competitive carriers may convert existing customers to alternative service arrangements offered by Verizon. The time period established for the transition of customers from DS1 and DS3 transport facilities that no longer will be provided by Verizon subject to the impairment criteria set forth in the Triennial Review Remand Order, is twelve months, effective March 11, 2005. The time period established for the transition of customers from dark fiber transport facilities that no longer will be provided by Verizon is eighteen months, effective March 11, 2005. The Amendment must state that Verizon will be required to provide, for the duration of the applicable transition period, grandfathered dedicated transport facilities, including DS1 and DS3 transport facilities, and dark fiber transport facilities, at the rates set forth in the Triennial Review Remand Order, which shall be the higher of (1) 115 percent of the rate of the requesting carrier for the interoffice transport facility on June 15, 2004; or (2) 115 percent of the rate that a state commission has established for the requested interoffice transport facility since June 16, 2004.

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In setting forth the transition plan for dedicated interoffice transport facilities required by the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, the Amendment must define competitive carriers' "embedded customer base" for which the prescribed

transition plan will apply. For dedicated interoffice transport facilities that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act, the Amendment should clarify that any line added, moved or changed by a competitive carrier, at the request of a customer served by the competitive carrier's network on or before March 11, 2005, is within the competitive carrier's "embedded customer base" for which the FCC-mandated transition plan applies. Consistent with the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, the Commission should not permit Verizon to refuse to provision new dedicated transport circuits for competitive carriers until time as the *Triennial Review Remand Order* is properly incorporated into the parties' agreements through the change of law processes set forth therein, as contemplated by section 252 of the Act.

In addition to the impairment criteria set forth in the *Triennial Review Remand*Order for DS1 dedicated transport facilities, the FCC also imposed a limitation on the availability of such facilities on routes for which the FCC determined that Verizon no longer is required to unbundle DS3 dedicated transport facilities under section 251 of the 1996 Act. Specifically, under the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, a competitive carrier may not obtain from Verizon more than ten DS1 transport circuits on a single route for which the FCC did not impose on Verizon a section 251 unbundling obligation for dedicated DS3 transport facilities. To the extent that Verizon elects to implement the so-called "DS1-cap" under the parties' agreements, the

Amendment must state that the FCC's limitation on Verizon's obligation to provide to carriers unbundled DS1 dedicated transport facilities applies only if section 251(c) unbundling relief also has been granted for DS3 dedicated transport facilities on the same route.

A.

ISSUE 6: UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS, IF ANY, IS VERIZON PERMITTED TO RE-PRICE EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS WHICH ARE NO LONGER SUBJECT TO UNBUNDLING UNDER FEDERAL LAW?

The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to review and interpret the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, and to properly assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 6, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this

Issue 6.

As set forth more fully in response to Issues 2-5 above, the Amendment to the parties' interconnection agreements must include rates, terms and conditions that reflect any change to Verizon's federal unbundling obligations brought about by the *Triennial Review Order* and/or the *Triennial Review Remand Order* for each network element that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide

under section 251 of the 1996 Act. Verizon may re-price existing arrangements, however, only in accordance with the incremental rate increases prescribed by the FCC, and set forth in the Amendment, for those network elements that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the Act. Under the Triennial Review Remand Order, Verizon is not permitted to impose any termination or other non-recurring charge in connection with any carrier's request to transition from a current arrangement that Verizon is no longer obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act. Notwithstanding the above, Verizon is bound by the unbundling obligations set forth in its existing interconnection agreements with Florida carriers, including the rates, terms and conditions for section 251 unbundled network elements, until such time as those agreements are properly amended to incorporate the changes of law and FCC-mandated transition plans (including transition rates) established under the Triennial Review Remand Order.

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ISSUE 7:

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SHOULD VERIZON BE PERMITTED TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE IN ADVANCE OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF REMOVAL OF UNBUNDLING REQUIREMENTS?

20 A. The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to
21 review and interpret the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, and to properly
22 assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List
23 appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this

arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 7, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 7.

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As set forth more fully in response to Issues 2-5 above, the Amendment to the parties' interconnection agreements must include rates, terms and conditions that reflect any change to Verizon's federal unbundling obligations brought about by the Triennial Review Order and/or the Triennial Review Remand Order, including, without limitation, the transition plan set forth in the Triennial Review Remand Order for each network element that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act. The Triennial Review Remand Order makes clear that the FCC's unbundling determinations are not "self-effectuating," and accordingly, that Verizon and Florida carriers may implement changes of law arising under the Triennial Review Order and the Triennial Review Remand Order only "as directed by section 252 of the Act," and consistent with the change of law processes set forth in carriers' individual interconnection agreements with Verizon. Furthermore, the Triennial Review Remand Order expressly requires that Verizon and Florida carriers "negotiate in good faith regarding any rates, terms and conditions necessary to implement [the FCC's] rule changes. Therefore, the Triennial Review Remand Order expressly precludes any effort by Verizon to circumvent the change of law process set forth in its interconnection agreements with Florida carriers by providing notice of discontinuance of any network element in advance of the date on which such agreements are properly amended to reflect changes to the FCC's unbundling rules.

ISSUE 8: SHOULD VERIZON BE PERMITTED TO ASSESS NONRECURRING CHARGES FOR THE DISCONNECTION OF A UNE ARRANGEMENT OR THE RECONNECTION OF SERVICE UNDER AN ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENT? IF SO, WHAT CHARGES APPLY?

The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to review and interpret the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, and to properly assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 8, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 8.

As set forth more fully in response to Issues 2-5 above, the Amendment to the parties' interconnection agreements must include rates, terms and conditions

that reflect any change to Verizon's federal unbundling obligations brought about by the Triennial Review Order and/or the Triennial Review Remand Order, including, without limitation the transition plan set forth in the Triennial Review Remand Order for each network element that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act. The transition plans ordered by the FCC for unbundled dedicated transport, high capacity loops and mass market local switching, each prescribe the rates that Verizon may impose when a "no impairment" finding exists and the *Triennial* Review Remand Order does not permit Verizon to impose any additional charges, including non-recurring charges, for the disconnection of a "delisted" UNE or the reconnection of an alternative service arrangement. Moreover, the cost of converting unbundled network elements to alternative arrangement should be incurred by the "cost causer," i.e. Verizon. Specifically, because the disconnection of a UNE arrangement and the reconnection of an alternative service arrangements is the result of Verizon's decision to forego unbundling, the cost of such network modifications should not be borne by any carrier that otherwise would continue using the UNE arrangements that Verizon currently provides.

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ISSUE 9:

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WHAT TERMS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE AMENDMENTS'
DEFINITIONS SECTION AND HOW SHOULD THOSE TERMS BE
DEFINED?

The Amendment's Definition Section should include all terms necessary to properly implement changes to the FCC's unbundling rules under the Triennial Review Order and Triennial Review Remand Order, including new terms defined in those Orders, and required modifications to the definitions of existing terms under the parties' interconnection agreements.

Α.

ISSUE 10:

SHOULD VERIZON BE REQUIRED TO FOLLOW THE CHANGE OF LAW AND/OR DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROVISIONS IN EXISTING INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS IF IT SEEKS TO DISCONTINUE THE PROVISIONING OF UNES?

The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to review and interpret the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, and to properly assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 10, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 10.

2.2

Yes, Verizon must follow the "change of law" and dispute resolution provisions set forth in its interconnection agreements with Florida carriers to discontinue any network element that Verizon no longer is obligated to

provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act. The *Triennial Review Remand Order* makes clear that the FCC's unbundling determinations are not "self-effectuating," and accordingly, that Verizon and Florida carriers may implement changes of law arising under the *Triennial Review Order* and the *Triennial Review Remand Order* only "as directed by section 252 of the Act," and consistent with the change of law processes set forth in carriers' individual interconnection agreements with Verizon. Furthermore, the *Triennial Review Remand Order* expressly requires that Verizon and Florida carriers "negotiate in good faith" any rates, terms and conditions necessary to implement [the FCC's rule changes." At bottom, Verizon is bound by the unbundling obligations set forth in its existing interconnection agreements with Florida carriers until such time as those agreements are properly amended to incorporate the changes of law and FCC-mandated transition plans established under the *Triennial Review Remand Order*.

A.

ISSUE 11: HOW SHOULD ANY RATE INCREASES AND NEW CHARGES ESTABLISHED BY THE FCC IN ITS FINAL UNBUNDLING RULES OR ND ELSEWHERE BE IMPLEMENTED?

The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to review and interpret the *Triennial Review Remand Order*, and to properly assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or

requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 11, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 11.

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The Amendment to the parties' interconnection agreements must include rates, terms and conditions that reflect any change to Verizon's federal unbundling obligations brought about by the Triennial Review Order and/or the Triennial Review Remand Order, including, without limitation the transition plan set forth in the Triennial Review Remand Order for each network element that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act. The Triennial Review Remand Order makes clear that the FCC's unbundling determinations are not "self-effectuating," and accordingly, that Verizon and Florida carriers may implement changes of law arising under the Triennial Review Order and the Triennial Review Remand Order, including without limitation, changes in the rates and new changes, only "as directed by section 252 of the Act," and consistent with the change of law processes set forth in carriers' individual interconnection agreements with Verizon. Furthermore, the *Triennial Review Remand Order* expressly requires that Verizon and Florida carriers "negotiate in good faith regarding any rates, terms and conditions necessary to implement [the FCC's rule changes. At bottom, Verizon is bound by the unbundling obligations and rates set forth in its existing interconnection agreements with Florida carriers until

such time as those agreements are properly amended to incorporate the changes of law and FCC-mandated transition plans (including transition rates) established under the *Triennial Review Remand Order*.

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ISSUE 12: SHOULD THE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS BE AMENDED TO ADDRESS CHANGES ARISING FROM THE TRO WITH RESPECT TO COMMINGLING OF UNES WITH WHOLESALE SERVICES, EELS, AND OTHER COMBINATIONS? IF SO, HOW? Yes, the parties' interconnection agreements must be amended to reflect A. Verizon's obligation to provide commingling of unbundled network elements ("UNEs") or combinations of UNEs with wholesale services, as clarified by the FCC under the Triennial Review Order, including the terms under which carriers may commingle UNEs and wholesale services. Specifically, the FCC determined that "a restriction on commingling would constitute an unjust and unreasonable practice under section 201 of the Act," and an "undue and unreasonable prejudice or advantage" under section 202 of the Act, and would violate the "nondiscrimination requirement in section 251(c)(3)." Therefore, affirmatively found that competitive carriers may "connect, combine or other attach UNEs and UNE combinations to wholesale services," including switched or special access services offered under the rates, terms and

conditions of an effective tariff.²⁰ Importantly, the Triennial Review Order

¹⁹ Triennial Review Order at ¶ 581.

Id. at \P 579.

1		also requires Verizon to effectuate commingling immediately, subject to
2		penalties for noncompliance.
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4	ISSUE 13:	SHOULD THE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS BE AMENDED
5		TO ADDRESS CHANGES ARISING FROM THE TRO WITH
6		RESPECT TO CONVERSION OF WHOLESALE SERVICES TO
7		UNES/UNE COMBINATIONS? IF SO, HOW?
8	A.	Yes, parties' interconnection agreements should be amended to reflect that
9		competitive carriers may convert tariffed services provided by Verizon to
10		UNEs or UNE combinations, provided that the service eligibility criteria
11		established by the FCC, under the Triennial Review Order, are satisfied.
12		Neither the D.C. Circuit's USTA II decision, nor the Triennial Review Remand
13		Order displaced the FCC's earlier findings with regarding to competitive
14		carriers' right to covert Verizon wholesale services to UNEs or combinations
15		of UNEs, as permitted by the Triennial Review Order.
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17	<u>ISSUE 14</u> :	SHOULD THE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS BE AMENDED
18		TO ADDRESS CHANGES, IF ANY, ARISING FROM THE TRO WITH
19		RESPECT TO: (A) LINE SPLITTING; (B) NEWLY BUILT FTTP
20		LOOPS; (C) OVERBUILT FTTP LOOPS; (D) ACCESS TO HYBRID
21		LOOPS FOR THE PROVISION OF BROADBAND SERVICES; (E)
22		ACCESS TO HYBRID LOOPS FOR THE PROVISION OF
23		NARROWBAND SERVICES; (F) RETIREMENT OF COPPER

LOOPS; (G) LINE CONDITIONING; (H) PACKET SWITCHING; (I) 1 2 NETWORK INTERFACE DEVICES (NIDS); (J) LINE SHARING? IF SO, HOW? 3 Yes, the parties' interconnection agreements should be amended to reflect any 4 A. changes to the FCC's unbundling rules arising under the Triennial Review 5 6 Order that were not vacated by the D.C. Circuit in USTA II, and/or modified by the FCC in the Triennial Review Remand Order or other FCC order. The 7 8 Amendment should expressly incorporate the requirements of the Triennial 9 Review Order and the FCC's rules with regard to the following: line splitting; newly built fiber-to-the-home and/or fiber-to-the-curb loops; overbuilt fiber-10 11 to-the-home and/or fiber-to-the curb loops; access to hybrid loops for the provision of broadband services; access to hybrid loops for the provision of 12 13 narrowband services; retirement of copper loops; line conditioning; packet switching; network interface devices (NIDs); and line sharing. 14 15 16 WHAT SHOULD BETHE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE **ISSUE 15**: INTERCONNECTION **AMENDMENT** TO THE **PARTIES'** 17 18 **AGREEMENTS?** 19 The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to A. 20 review and interpret the Triennial Review Remand Order, and to properly 21 assess the impact of the Triennial Review Remand Order on the Issues List appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this 22 Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or

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requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 15, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 15.

The Amendment to the parties' agreements should be effective as of the date of the last signature on the Amendment, except with respect to the transition rates for network elements that Verizon no longer is obligated to provide under section 251 of the 1996 Act, as expressly provided by the FCC's rules and/or Orders, including the *Triennial Review Remand Order*. To the extent that any provision of the Amendment should be given retroactive effect, as required by the FCC, the Amendment must state the effective date of the specified provision of the Amendment and the controlling FCC rule and/or Order.

With regard to any rates, terms and conditions set forth in the Amendment applicable to commingling and conversions, the effective date of such provisions will be, as required by the FCC, October 2, 2003, the effective date of the *Triennial Review Order*. Specifically, under the *Triennial Review Order*, Verizon must permit commingling and conversions as of the effective date of the *Triennial Review Order* in the event that a requesting carrier certifies that it has complied with the FCC's service eligibility criteria. Under section 51.318 of the FCC's rules, Verizon must provide to requesting

1 carriers, as of October 2, 2003, commingling and conversions unencumbered 2 by additional processes or requirements not specified in the Triennial Review 3 Order, and requesting carriers must receive pricing for new EELs/conversions 4 as of the date the request was made to Verizon. 5 6 **ISSUE 16**: HOW SHOULD CLEC REQUESTS TO PROVIDE NARROWBAND 7 SERVICES THROUGH UNBUNDLED ACCESS TO A LOOP WHERE 8 THE END USER IS SERVED VIA INTEGRATED DIGITAL LOOP 9 CARRIER (IDLC) BE IMPLEMENTED? 10 A. The Amendment should require that Verizon comply with section 11 51.319(a)(iii) of the FCC's rules, which requires that, where a requesting 12 carrier seeks access to a hybrid loop for the provision of narrowband services. 13 Verizon provide nondiscriminatory access to either an entire unbundled 14 hybrid loop capable of providing voice-grade service, using time division 15 multiplexing technology, or a spare home-run copper loop serving that 16 customer on an unbundled basis. However, in the event that a requesting 17 carrier specifies access to an unbundled copper loop in its request to Verizon, 18 the Amendment should obligate Verizon to provide an unbundled copper 19 loop, using Routine Network Modifications as necessary, unless no such 20 facility can be made available via Routine Network Modifications. 21 22 SHOULD VERIZON BE SUBJECT TO STANDARD PROVISIONING <u>ISSUE 17:</u> 23 **INTERVALS** OR PERFORMANCE **MEASUREMENTS** AND

1 POTENTIAL REMEDY PAYMENTS, IF ANY, IN THE UNDERLYING 2 AGREEMENT OR ELSEWHERE, IN CONNECTION WITH ITS PROVISION OF (A) UNBUNDLED LOOPS IN RESPONSE TO CLEC 3 REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO IDLC-SERVED HYBRID LOOPS: (B) 4 5 COMMINGLED ARRANGEMENTS; (C) CONVERSION OF ACCESS 6 CIRCUITS TO UNES; (D) LOOPS OR TRANSPORT (INCLUDING 7 DARK FIBER TRANSPORT AND LOOPS) FOR WHICH ROUTINE 8 NETWORK MODIFICATIONS ARE REQUIRED. 9 A. Yes. Verizon should be subject to standard provisioning intervals or 10 performance measurements, and potential remedy payments in the parties' 11 underlying agreement or elsewhere for the facilities and services identified in 12 the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure, including: (a) unbundled 13 loops provided by Verizon in response to a carrier's request for access to 14 IDLC-served hybrid loops; (b) commingled arrangements; (c) conversion of 15 access circuits to UNEs; (d) Loops and Transport (including Dark Fiber 16 Transport and Loops) for which routine network modifications are required. 17 HOW SHOULD SUBLOOP ACCESS BE PROVIDED UNDER THE 18 **ISSUE 18:** 19 TRO? 20 Verizon is obligated to provide access to its subloops and network interface A. 21 device ("NID"), on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 51.319(b) 22 of the FCC's rules and the Triennial Review Order. Under the Triennial Review Order, Verizon is obligated to provide a requesting carrier access to 23

its subloops at any technically feasible access point located near a Verizon remote terminal for the requested subloop facilities. Accordingly, the Amendment should incorporate the requirements of the *Triennial Review Order* and the FCC's applicable rules. Specifically, the Amendment to the parties' interconnection agreements should include: (a) detailed definitions of subloops and access terminals, consistent with the *Triennial Review Order*; (b) detailed procedures for the connection of subloop elements to any technically feasible point both with respect to distribution subloop facilities and subloops in multi-tenant environments. The Amendment also should include requirements set forth in the *Triennial Review Order* applicable to Inside Wire Subloops, and to Verizon's provision of a single point of interconnection ("SPOI") suitable for use by multiple carriers.

A.

ISSUE 19:

WHERE VERIZON COLLOCATES LOCAL CIRCUIT SWITCHING
EQUIPMENT (AS DEFINED BY THE FCC'S RULES) IN A CLEC
FACILITY/PREMISES, SHOULD THE TRANSMISSION PATH
BETWEEN THAT EQUIPMENT AND THE VERIZON SERVING
WIRE CENTER BE TREATED AS UNBUNDLED TRANSPORT? IF
SO, WHAT REVISIONS TO THE AGREEMENT ARE NEEDED?
The Competitive Carrier Group hereby adopts the testimony of E. Christopher
Nurse on behalf of AT&T Communications of the Southern States, LLC on

this Issue 19, as though it were reprinted here.

1 ARE INTERCONNECTION TRUNKS BETWEEN A VERIZON WIRE ISSUE 20: 2 CENTER AND A CLEC WIRE CENTER, INTERCONNECTION 3 FACILITIES UNDER SECTION 251(C)(2) THAT **MUST** PROVIDED AT TELRIC? 4 The Competitive Carrier Group hereby adopts the testimony of E. Christopher 5 A. 6 Nurse on behalf of AT&T Communications of the Southern States, LLC on this Issue 19, as though it were reprinted here. 7 8

WHAT OBLIGATIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW, IF ANY, WITH RESPECT TO EELS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE AMENDMENT TO THE PARTIES' INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS?

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ISSUE 21:

The parties' interconnection agreements should be amended to address changes of law that address Verizon's obligation to provide "new" EELs, in addition to EELs converted from existing special access circuits, including the high capacity EEL service eligibility criteria set forth in section 51.318 of the FCC's rules. In light of the FCC's rule setting forth Verizon's obligation to provide EELs, the Amendment should make clear that: (1) Verizon is required to provide access to new and converted EELs unencumbered by additional processes or requirements not specified in the *Triennial Review Order*; (2) competitive carriers must self-certify compliance with the applicable high capacity EEL service eligibility criteria for high capacity EELs, by manual or electronic request, and permit a limited annual audit by Verizon to confirm

their compliance with the FCC's high capacity EEL service eligibility criteria; (3) Verizon's performance in connection EEL facilities must be subject to standard provisioning intervals and performance measures; and (4) Verizon will not impose charges for conversion from wholesale to UNEs or UNE combinations, other than a records change charge. In addition, the Commission should permit competitive carrier to re-certify prior conversions in a single batch, and to certify requests for future conversions in one batch, rather than to certify individual requests on a circuit-by-circuit basis.

(A) What information should a CLEC be requires to provide to Verizon as certification to satisfy the service eligibility criteria (47 C.F.R. § 51.318) of the TRO in order to (1) convert existing circuits/services to EELS, and (2) order new EELs?

The Amendment should require that competitive carriers comply with the service eligibility requirements established by the *Triennial Review Order* and section 51.318 of the FCC's rules. Specifically, to obtain a new or converted EEL under the *Triennial Review Order* and section 51.318 of the FCC's rules, the Amendment should require that a competitive carrier supply self-certification to Verizon of the following information: (1) state certification to provide local voice service, or proof of registration, tariff and compliance filings; (2) that at least one number local number is assigned to each DS1 circuit prior to provision of service over that circuit; (3) that each circuit has 911/E911 capability prior to the provision of service over that circuit; (4) that

the circuit terminates to a collocation or reverse collocation; (5) that each circuit is served by an interconnection trunk in the same LATA over which calling party number ("CPN") will be transmitted; '(6) that one DS1 interconnection trunk (over which CPN will be passed) is maintained for every 24 DS1 EELs; and (7) that the circuit is served by a Class 5 switch or other switch capable of providing local voice traffic.

(B) Conversion of existing circuits/services to EELs:

(1) Should Verizon be prohibited from physically disconnecting, separating or physically altering the existing facilities when a CLEC requests conversion of existing circuits/services to an EEL unless the CLEC requests such facilities alternation?

Yes. The Amendment to the parties' interconnection agreements should state that, when existing circuits/services employed by a competitive carrier are converted to an EEL Verizon shall not physically disconnect, separate, after or change in any fashion equipment and facilities employed to provide the wholesale service, except at the request of the competitive carrier.

(2) In the absence of a CLEC request for conversion of existing access circuits/services to UNE loops and transport combinations, what types of charges, if any, can Verizon impose?

1	In the absence of a CLEC request for conversion of existing access
2	circuits/services to UNE loops and transport, the amendment should expressly
3	preclude Verizon from imposing additional charges on any competitive
4	carrier.
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6	(3) Should EELs ordered by a CLEC prior to October 2, 2003 be
7	required to meet the TRO's service eligibility criteria?
8	No. Any EEL provided by Verizon to a competitive carrier prior to October
9	2, 2003 should not be required to be the service eligibility criteria set forth in
10	the Triennial Review Order and section 51.318 of the FCC's rules.
11	
12	(4) For conversion requests submitted by a CLEC prior to the effective
13	date of the Amendment, should CLECs be entitled to EELs/UNEs pricing
14	effective as of the date the CLEC submitted the request (but not earlier
15	than October 2, 2003)?
16	Yes. The Amendment should expressly state that conversion requests issued
17	by a competitive carrier after the effective date of the Triennial Review Order
18	and before the effective date of the Amendment shall be deemed to have been
19	completed on the effective date of the Amendment, and as such, should be
20	subject to EELs/UNEs pricing available under the Triennial Review Order.
21	
22	(C) What are Verizon's rights to obtain audits of CLEC compliance with
23	the service eligibility criteria in 47 C.F.R. 51.318?

Under the Triennial Review Order, Verizon is permitted to conduct one audit of a competitive carrier to determine compliance with the FCC's service eligibility criteria for EELs, provided that Verizon demonstrates cause with respect to the particular circuits it seeks to audit, and obtains and pays for an AICPA-compliant independent auditor to conduct such audit. independent auditor is required to perform its evaluation of the competitive carrier in accordance with the standards established by the American Institute for Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), which require that the auditor perform an "examination engagement" and issue an opinion regarding the carrier's compliance with the FCC's service eligibility criteria. The independent auditor must conclude whether the competitive carrier has complied in all material respects with the applicable service eligibility criteria. If the auditor's report concludes that the competitive carrier failed to materially comply with the service eligibility criteria in all respects, the carrier will be required to true-up any difference in payments, convert all noncompliant circuits to the appropriate service and make correct payments on a going-forward basis. In such cases, the competitive carrier also must reimburse Verizon for the costs associated with the audit. If the auditor's report concludes that the competitive carrier has complied with the FCC's service eligibility criteria, Verizon must reimburse the competitive carrier its costs (including staff time and other appropriate costs) associated with the audit.

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1	<u>ISSUE 22</u> :	HOW SHOULD THE AMENDMENT REFLECT AN OBLIGATION
2		THAT VERIZON PERFORM ROUTINE NETWORK
3		MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO PERMIT ACCESS TO LOOPS,
4		DEDICATED TRANSPORT, OR DARK FIBER TRANSPORT
5		FACILITIES WHERE VERIZON IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE
6		UNBUNDLED ACCESS TO THOSE FACILITIES UNDER 47 U.S.C. §
7		251(C)(3) AND 47 C.F.R. PART 51?
8	Α.	The Competitive Carrier Group consistently has maintained that Verizon's
9		obligation, under federal law, to provide routine network modifications to
10		permit access to its network elements that are subject to unbundling under
11		section 251 of the 1996 Act and the part 51 of the FCC's rules existed prior to
12		the Triennial Review Order. Therefore, because the Triennial Review Order
13		provides only clarification with respect to Verizon's obligation to provide
14		routine network modifications, the Triennial Review Order does not constitute
15		a "change of law" under the parties' agreements for which a formal
16		amendment is required. Nonetheless, for avoidance of doubt, the Competitive
17		Carrier Group maintains that the Amendment include language clarifying the
18		scope of Verizon obligation to provide to competitive carriers routine network
19		modifications to permit access to its UNEs.
20		
21		Consistent with the Triennial Review Order, the Amendment should define
22		Routine Network Modifications as those prospective or reactive activities that

Verizon regularly undertakes when establishing or maintaining network

1 connectivity for its own retail customers. A determination of whether or not a 2 requested modification is in fact "routine" should, under the Agreement, be 3 based on the tasks associated with the modification, and not on the end-user service that the modification is intended to enable. The Amendment should 4 specify that the costs for Routine Network Modifications are already included 5 in the existing rates for the UNE set forth in the parties' interconnection 6 7 agreements, and accordingly, that Verizon may not impose additional charges in connection with its performance of routine network modifications. 8 9 THE PARTIES RETAIN THEIR PRE-AMENDMENT 10 SHOULD **ISSUE 23:** RIGHTS ARISING UNDER THE AGREEMENT, TARIFFS AND 11 **SGATS?** 12 13 Yes, the parties should retain their pre-Amendment rights under the A. 14 Agreement, tariffs and SGATs. 15 SHOULD THE AMENDMENT SET FORTH A PROCESS TO 16 **ISSUE 24: ADDRESS** POTENTIAL EFFECT THE 17 THE ON CLECS' CUSTOMERS' SERVICES WHEN A UNE IS DISCONTINUED? 18 19 A. The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to review and interpret the Triennial Review Remand Order, and to properly 20 assess the impact of the Triennial Review Remand Order on the Issues List 21 22 appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this

23

arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or

1		requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this
2		Issue 25, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the
3		impact of the Triennial Review Remand Order on the subject matter of this
4		Issue 25.
5		
6		The Amendment should include a process to address the potential effect on
7		CLECs' customers' services when a section 251(c) UNE is discontinued, to
8		ensure that loss of service to a CLECs' customers does not result from
9		Verizon's discontinuance of that particular UNE.
10		
11	<u>ISSUE 25</u> :	HOW SHOULD THE AMENDMENT IMPLEMENT THE FCC'S
12		SERVICE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR COMBINATIONS AND
13		COMMINGLED FACILITIES AND SERVICES THAT MAY BE
14		REQUIRED UNDER 47 U.S.C. § 251(C)(3) AND 47 C.F.R. PART 51?
15	Α.	As discussed more fully in response to Issue 21 above, the Amendment should
16		expressly incorporate the FCC's service eligibility criteria set forth in the
17		Triennial Review Order and section 51.318 of the FCC's rules for
18		combinations and commingled facilities and service.
19		
20	<u>ISSUE 26</u> :	SHOULD THE COMMISSION ADOPT THE NEW RATES
21		SPECIFIED IN VERIZON'S PRICING ATTACHMENT ON AN
22		INTERIM BASIS?
23	A.	The Competitive Carrier Group has not been provided sufficient time to
24		review and interpret the Triennial Review Remand Order, and to properly

assess the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the Issues List appended to the Commission's Order Establishing Procedure in this arbitration. Accordingly, the Competitive Carrier Group reserves and/or requests the right to provide supplemental direct and rebuttal testimony on this Issue 26, and to propose additional issues and/or sub-issues that address the impact of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* on the subject matter of this Issue 26.

No, the Commission should not adopt the new rates specified in Verizon's pricing attachment on an interim basis.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been served on the following parties by Hand Delivery (*) and/or U.S. Mail on this 25th day of February, 2005.

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