BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. FPSC Docket No. 990649-TP<br>Supplemental Request for Confidential Classification Page 1 of 1 9/6/00

## SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION OF BELLSOUTH INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE AT\&T REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES' CATHERINE E. PITTS AND JOHN C. DONOVAN/BRIAN F. PITKIN FILED JULY 31, 2000 IN FLORIDA DOCKET NO. 990649-TP

## One Highlighted Copy


claimed by BellSouth. Unbundled local switching and trunk ports are approximately $40 \%$ and $50 \%$, respectively of BellSouth's claimed BellSouth costs.

The restated BellSouth costs sponsored by Mr. King include the corrected discount inputs.

## Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY SOME ISDN RESULTS ARE NOT RELIABLE.

A. When AT\&T attempted to calculate the offices in BellSouth's SCIS/MO, multiple processing errors were displayed associated with calculating ISDN on DMS RSC-S remotes.' The ISDN port section of BellSouth's SCIS/MO ISDN Investment report that was included in BellSouth's electronic SCIS/MO filing is excerpted below:
***Begin Proprietary***
Min. Inv. per BRI (U/T Weighted):
162.40639
A. Working ISDN Line Inv.:
87.21107
C. Excess Capacity Inv.:
36.79089
D. Getting Started Inv. per BRI: 400.92860

D1: Breakage Inv. 8.52871
D2: Spare Inv.: 29.87572

expiration dates.
, While the user had to click on the error messages indicating that there were missing table items necessary to the calculations, SCIS/MO continued to calculate.

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Note that subcategory D is the sum of the D1, D2 and D3. Also note that the Min. Inv. per BRI (ISDN 2-wire port) should be the sum of subcategories $A, C$ and $D$, but obviously it is not. It appears that the D3 category value, which is usually minimal, is wrong, but the printed value not being added to the Min. Inv. per BRI.

The SST model, when importing the detailed results from SCIS, does load the individual subcategory values to calculate an incorrect investment for ISDN BRI ports. ${ }^{8}$ When we removed the wire centers with the DMS RSC-S remote switches from the SCIS/MO study, the individual 'A, C, and D' sub-elements added up correctly to the Min. Inv. per BRI and no error messages were received during calculations.

## Q. HOW SHOULD THE ISDN COSTS BE CALCULATED?

A. We removed the offices that had DMS RSC-S remotes with ISDN in order to have SCIS/MO recalculate the ISDN port investments with corrected discounts without processing errors. Therefore, the restated ISDN port investments in Mr. King's testimony excludes these offices.

[^0]
## Q. HOW DOES BELLSOUTH USE THE FLAWED AVERAGE USAGE PER CATEGORY PER LINE?

A. BellSouth takes the call usage, multiplies it by the average number of features per line times the averaged cost of the resources used in the switch for a given category to generate the composite feature investment. The number of busy hour calls per feature category that are used up to make up the composite feature ${ }^{23}$ is:
***Begin Proprietary***

| Feature Category | Busy Hour Calls | Features per Line |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Processor | 1.1 | 4.0 |
| Line Path | 0.7 | 2.2 |
| Hardware | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| SS7 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| End Proprietary*** |  |  |

BellSouth stated that "... it can be concluded that the typical user activates about 4.5 features in the busy hour. ${ }^{24}$ However, according to BellSouth's SCIS inputs, originating and terminating calls only average less than ***Begin Proprietary*** $2.7^{\text {***End Proprietary*** requiring more }}$ than *** Begin Proprietary*** 1.5 ***End Proprietary*** features to be active on every originating and every terminating call.
${ }^{23}$ See BellSouth's response to POD \#14l, Attachment I included as Exhibit CEP-5.
24 BellSouth's response to ATT Item \#89, attached as Exhibit CEP-7.
cost - adding features do not cause BellSouth to purchase additional processing equipment. The processor, along with the rest of the getting started cost of the switch is a fixed cost and feature usage does not impact the level of getting started investment. Historically, analog and earlier digital switches could be call processing limited, but this is no longer true with the dramatic increases in computer processing power. ${ }^{25}$ The limiting capacity of the current generation of switches is ports, not call processing. When a switch's port capacity is reached, an additional switch must be placed, thus incurring an additional getting started cost. A cost study, based on true cost-causation, would allocate the processor and getting started cost to all the ports in the switch, not the traffic sensitive minute of use and feature costs.

## Q. WHAT IS THE SWITCH ELEMENT CENTREX FUNCTIONALITY?

A. BellSouth's Centrex functionality feature costs out intra-Centrex intercom usage and assigns it as a flat-rate port additive.
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[^1]Q. WHAT PROBLEMS DID YOU FIND WITH RESPECT TO
CALLER ID AND REMOTE CALL FORWARDING?
A. One of the key inputs to these features is the percent penetration of Caller ID (for the CLASS Modem Card hardware cost) and Remote Call Forwarding (for assignment of a second line port). BellSouth's support for these penetration levels provided in BellSouth's response to POD Item 33 and its Attachment 1 (attached as Exhibit CEP-8) uses the number of lines per office in order to develop the penetration of Caller ID (shown as Calling Number Delivery -CND on BellSouth's POD) and lines that are remotely call forwarded. BellSouth's SCIS inputs show different average office line counts than what BellSouth used in its separate analysis documented in POD Item \#33 for these two features as shown below: ***Begin Proprietary***

Lines Per Office


|  | BellSouth's Feature Analysis <br> POD Item $\# 33$ | Bellsouth's SCIS/MO Inputs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Caller ID (CND) | 16,191 avg. per office | $38,000 \mathrm{avg}$. per DMS Office |
| Remote Call Forwarding | 16,191 avg. per office | $48,445 \mathrm{avg}$. for all Offices |

***End Proprietary*** Replacing the POD Item \#33 line counts causes with the SCIS line counts results in penetrations of ***Begin Proprietary*** $23 \%$ and $.13 \%$ ***End Proprietary*** for Caller ID and RCF, respectively. These corrections are reflected in Mr. King's restated costs.
$\qquad$ (CEP-2)

SCIS/IN Features 2.6 Investment Table - DMS-100 SN/ENET

State: Not Applicable
Today's Date: 07/18/2000


BELLCORE CONFIDENTIAL - RESTRICTED ACCESS See confidentiality restrictions on the title screen.
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SCIS/IN Features 2.6 Investment Table - DMS-100 SN/ENET
State: Not Applicable Today's Date: 07/18/2000

| Item \# Description Generic=NA0010 Date=1 Material | Engineering Install. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 47.00 | LPP Frame Relay Interface | 22826.5620 | 0.0000 | 123.8000 |
| 48.00 | LPP Ethernet Interface | 14827.9425 | 0.0000 | 89.5000 |

$\qquad$ (CEP.2)

SCIS/IN Eeatures 2.6 Investment Table - 5ESS



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## 4. The KTU1 crrcult pack mownte on a DNUS and supports 29 OSIs in E STEX-1 tormer.


NOTES

- The GDSF clat peck can be progremed for a combination of $3 \&$ \& port conf, ISTF and TIF functions. The capacity athown in the maxdrnum aty of oech type conference cht supported on o dediceled GOSF peck. The GDSF mounts in a DSU3 unim. A DSU3 can support up to (4) GOSF pecke



 AOSUZ cen eupport tp to (4) BAS service groupe.


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|  |  | c |  | $d$ | $\bullet$ | 1 | 1 | h | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hem | Swhich | 3 Foature Hardware | SESS Hantware |  | Matertel Only Cont $\qquad$ <br> (8) | Engineered Furnlatied a Inatalled Coat (1) |  | Capacily Units | Bellsouth |
| 2 | SESS | 6 Point Conference Circulit | GUSF Cht Sach | 2000 | \$37,000.00 | \$41,600.00 |  |  | Unlization |
| 3 | SESS | 30 Second Announcement | GOSF CK Pock | 2000 | \$37,000.00 | \$41,600.00 | (21) 0 -pont conf clat |  |  |
| 4 | SESS | 60 Second Announcement | 16A BLO3 CP | 2000 | \$7,000.00 | 87,680.00 | (1) 00 sec 8 mm | Note 25 |  |
| 5 | SESS | OSU2RAF BRCS | SASA EVE CP | 2000 | \$7,000.00 | \$7,680.00 | (0) 60 sec sm | Noto 2, 5 |  |
| 6 | GESS | Announcementlouste Trunk | STSX-1 KTU1CP | 2000 | \$23,000.00 | \$24,450.00 | 10 MB mmmory | Moto 3,5 |  |
|  |  |  | STSX-I KTVICP | 2000 | 3147,075.00 | 8154,670.00 | (20)0s1 ck | Foto 4,5 |  |

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PROPRIETARY
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| - | BellSouth - Cost Matiers <br> E. J. Shatrick, 404-529-2922 <br> Room 30-B-40 <br> 675 West Peachiree Street <br> Atignte. GA 30375 |  |  | $d$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | - | 1 |
| Hem | Switch | Feature Hardware |  | Vintage Date | Maforial Only Cost | (EFA) <br> Engloneered Furnished E Installod |
|  |  | 3 Polni Conference | PEC | (MY) | (3) | Cont (8) |
| 1 | DMS | Circuil | NT1XB1AA Conference Trunk Module CP |  |  |  |
| 2 |  | 6 Poinl Conference |  | 2000 | \$4,020,00 | 887.08 |
| 2 | OMS | Circuit | NT1XB1AA Conference Trunk Module CP | 200 | -402000 |  |
| 3 | DMS | Annourncement |  |  | 4,020.00 | 367.86 |
|  |  | 60 Second | NT1xa0^A Ersianced Dighally Recordod Announcoment Mach | 2000 | 811,725.00 | \$200.90 |
| 4 | DMS | Announcement | NT1XB0AA Eahanced Dintially Rocordod Annoumcement Moch | 2000 | 311725.00 | 20.90 |
| 5 | DMAS | Metallic Access Point | NT3 0 99A axe Matix |  |  | 3200.00 |
| 6 | DMS | Scan Point | NTOX10AA Misc Scamer | 2000 | \$1,174.18 | 304.54 |
| 7 | DMS | Signal Distributor Point | NT2X57AM SD Cand | 2000 | \$107.05 | \$76.58 |
|  |  | Recorded |  | 2000 | 8203.03 | \$76.58 |
| 0 | DMS | Announcement for Coln |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | XAT Channel | N- | 2000 | 811,725.00 | \$200.00 |
| 9 | DMS | Investment |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | DMS | Voice Coupler |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Announcernenthusic |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | DMS | Trunk | NT2XB6A $4 W$ INCIOG 600 EsM MFIDP |  |  |  |
| 12 | DMS | Tone Cracuin | NT6X70MA Conlinally Tone Defoctor | 2000 | \$382.14 | \$34.00 |
| 13 | DMS | Trensminter Crrou' Cost | NTM, | 2000 | \$330.36 | 823.20 |
| 14 | DMS | Modems |  |  |  |  |

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BS 5E Announcemenl Invesiments are for 8 channels with no Irunk; SCIS is for one channel with trunk
BS 5E Capacity appears to be 36 CCS per trunk - 8 channels; ATaT capacity is 36 CCS per trunk - 32 fanouts per announcement
BS used investment for an SE SAS announcement from its Engineering org., but incorrectly used the capacity from SCISNN for an RAF announcement
The SAS has a cpacity of 638 CCS
Capacity of SE DSU@/RAF is -450 CCS - SCIS uses conservalive 300 CCS. so no utilization adjusiment should be applied
BS DMS Announcement invesiment appears for ennouricement machive with mulliple channols
SCIS DMS announcement investment for one channol with trunk
BS conference circuit investments and capacilies include 103 port or 56 port circuits; SCIS investments are for 1 circuit SCIS capacities are already average utilizations, not capacity.
SCIS/N defaul table call waiting "capachies" are average utilizations, not capacitios
BS filed catl wailing tone investment could not be identified in the SCISAN investment tables
Capecity for CLASS Modem Resource Card is lines, not CCS as thown in BS Hardware Sludy
SCISAN does not have capecity in defount teble, but BS's capacity is incorrect.
A CMR card is required for each LGC. And LGC handleas 16-20 DSA links. Each LCM requires 2-6 DSA links.
LCMs per LGC therefore is $\min 16 / 6=2$ to 20/2=10.

## Each LCM handies 6400 line cards

Lines per LGC is $640^{\circ} 2=1200$ to $640^{\circ} 10=6400$
Therefore lines per CMR in 1280 to 6400
$\qquad$


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Q. HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO CORRECT THIS OVERSTATEMENT IN THE BSTLM?
A. Again, we have been unable to modify the BSTLM algorithms because BellSouth has refused to provide the source code in a format that would allow us to correct this problem. This Commission should require BellSouth to fix this obvious overstatement in the BSTLM.

## The BSCC distorts land and building investment

Q. HOW DOES THE BSCC DEVELOP LAND AND BUILDING INVESTMENT?
A. The BSCC develops land and building investment by applying a factor to other investments in the BSCC, specifically DLC investment. This process assumes that required land and building investment is directly proportional to these underlying investments. However, this is not an appropriate way to develop investment because it assumes that two different types of plug-in cards, which are each exactly the same size, would require different amounts of land and building investment.


- A central office terminal Vendor 'B' POTS channel unit card costs $\$ 76.00$; and
- A central office terminal Vendor 'B' DS1 channel unit card costs $\$ 604.00$.

Under this scenario, the BSCC would assign approximately eight times the land and building investment to the DS1 card than it would to the POTS card. ***End Proprietary*** This makes no sense, because both cards are identical in size and therefore require identical land and building investment.
Q. HOW WOULD YOU PROPOSE TO FIX THIS PROBLEM?
A. The current problem is created by the way BSCC calculates land and building investment. Unfortunately, BellSouth has not provided us with a way to correct this error in the BSCC. This Commission should require BellSouth to use a more appropriate methodology for allocating land and building investment. Two possible options would be to calculate land and building investment based on equipment size or to apply a fixed land and building investment per line.

## IV. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

## Q. WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF YOUR ANALYSES?

A. The testimony of Jeffrey A. King discusses the pricing proposals based on our restatements of the BSTLM and the associated components of the BSCC. The table in Exhibit JCD/BFP-15 provides the results of our restatement for a few selected loop-related elements.
Q. WHY DO YOUR RESTATEMENTS SHOW SUCH SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS TO BELLSOUTH'S PROPOSED PRICES?
A. Simply put, the BSTLM, with the adjustments we identify above, estimates reasonable investment based on the underlying network. A




[^0]:    * See, for example, Columns AA and AK of the SCIS Input Worksheeet in FLST_SST-P.

[^1]:    25 In fact, BellSouth's inputs to SCIS/MO show less than ***Begin Proprietary*** $40 \%$ ***End Proprietary*** average processor utilization, including features. Features that simply add usage to a processor that will not exhaust has no economic processor-related cost.

