CONFIDENTIAL

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 041144-TP

Complaint of Sprint-Florida, Incorporated Against KMC Telecom III LLC, KMC Telecom V, Inc., and KMC Data LLC, for failure to pay intrastate access charges pursuant to its interconnection agreement and Sprint's tariffs and for violation of Section 364.16(3)(a), Florida Statutes.



CONFIDENTIAL TRANSCRIPT

DEPOSITION OF:

RONALD E. TWINE

TAKEN AT THE INSTANCE OF: Sprint-Florida Incorporated

DATE:

June 30, 2005

TIME:

Commenced at 9:05 a.m.

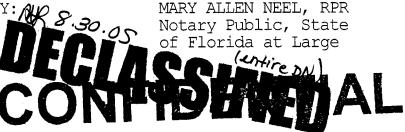
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2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard

Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY:



ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC. 2894 REMINGTON GREEN LANE TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32308

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DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

WITNESS: 7.12.05

APPEARANCES:

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REPRESENTING THE FPSC STAFF:

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ALSO PRESENT:

LINDA BENNETT, MITCH DANFORTH, TOM GRIMALDI, and CHRIS SCHAFFER (Via telephone).

PAUL CALABRO, ANNE MARSH, BEN POAG, and NANCY PRUITT.

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STIPULATIONS

The following deposition was taken on oral examination, pursuant to notice, for purposes of discovery, for use as evidence, and for such other uses and purposes as may be permitted by the applicable and governing rules. Reading and signing of the deposition transcript by the witness is not waived.

* * *

MS. MASTERTON: I guess we're ready to get started. To the extent that there is any confidential information — I'm not sure that there's going to be as much of it as we've had, but I guess we ought to go ahead and agree, just in case we get into something, that we'll do what we've done up until now and call it confidential. I just think in this case maybe we want to go back at the end and think if there even was any, because there's no point in having it confidential if it turns out we don't discuss anything. But just to start, we'll say that it's going to be confidential until we redact it.

MR. SELF: That's fine.

MS. MASTERTON: Does that sound okay to you, Beth?

1	MS. KEATING: That's fine. With the hearing
2	being so close, my only concern is making sure
3	that all gets taken care of.
4	MR. SELF: We're not going to do any of that
5	before the hearing.
6	MS. MASTERTON: Okay. I guess we ought to
7	introduce people. That's how we've been doing
8	it. So will the people on the phone go ahead and
9	introduce themselves again for the record?
10	MR. SCHAFFER: Chris Schaffer with Sprint.
11	MS. BENNETT: This is Linda Bennett with
12	Sprint, and I have with me Mitch Danforth and Tom
13	Grimaldi.
14	MS. MASTERTON: Okay. I'm Susan Masterton,
15	and I called this deposition of Mr. Twine on
16	behalf of Sprint.
17	MR. SELF: And this is Floyd Self of the
18	Messer Caparello & Self law firm, representing
19	KMC.
20	MR. YORKGITIS: Chip Yorkgitis of the
21	Kelley, Drye & Warren law firm representing KMC.
22	MS. MASTERTON: And I have with me Ben Poag,
23	who is also with Sprint.
24	MR. SELF: And also here on behalf of KMC is
25	our other witness, Paul Calabro.

1	MS. KEATING: Beth Keating with the
2	Commission Staff.
3	MS. PRUITT: Nancy Pruitt, Commission staff.
4	MS. MARSH: Anne Marsh, Commission Staff.
5	MS. MASTERTON: And I guess we're ready to
6	swear in the
7	MR. SELF: Well, just to be clear, we've
8	agreed to at least initially keep this transcript
9	confidential, and all of the parties, the KMC and
10	Sprint parties have all signed and executed the
11	nondisclosure agreement between the parties.
12	MS. MASTERTON: I know that's true for me.
13	Okay. I guess we're ready to go.
14	Thereupon,
15	RONALD E. TWINE
16	the witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was
17	examined and testified as follows:
18	DIRECT EXAMINATION
19	BY MS. MASTERTON:
20	Q. Good morning, Mr. Twine.
21	A. Good morning.
22	Q. For the record, could you please state your
23	name and address?
24	A. I'm Ronald E. Twine, and my business address
25	is 1755 North Brown Road, Lawrenceville, Georgia,

1 30043. 2 By whom are you employed, and in what Q. 3 capacity? 4 I am a consultant for KMC. 5 I just want to turn to the -- I don't know 6 what you would call it, the testimony that you 7 submitted when you adopted Mr. Pasonski's testimony. 8 And on the first page, you describe yourself on line 5 9 as a contract employee. 10 A. That's correct. 11 Q. And now you've said your were a consultant, 12 and I guess I was curious to know what the difference 13 is between those two things. 14 I really don't see a difference in the two. 15 I'm a contract employee. I've got a contract with 16 them to assist KMC in a couple of different areas of 17 the operation. 18 Could you tell me what those areas are? 19 A. To support the regulatory organization in 20 this dispute, as well as supporting the IT and the 21 billing organization as the company is going through a 22 certain amount of transition. 23 0. So you work full-time for KMC? 2.4 Α. Well, I have a contract that's a

month-by-month with KMC.

Do you work for anybody else besides KMC? 1 Q. 2 Α. No, I don't. And you used to be, I guess you would say, a 3 Q. 4 regular employee of KMC? I think I was a regular employee, yes. 5 I 6 was employed by KMC for eight years. 7 0. And why did you leave that position? 8 Α. The job was eliminated as the company was 9 being sold. 10 So how does your work with the company being Q. 11 sold relate to this dispute? 12 I don't follow the question. You said you supported the regulatory 13 14 organization in this dispute and you also were 15 involved in transition issues related to the --16 Okay. You're talking about the transition Α. 17 issues. 18 Yes. How do they relate? Q. 19 A. They don't relate to this case. When I 20 left, all my responsibilities went to one of my 21 subordinates. That individual had their own 22 responsibilities, picked up my responsibilities, and 23 then also found that besides having your usual boss, 24 you had two new bosses, which were the purchasers of 25 the company. So to provide more bandwidth for that

1	individual, they were able to offload some tasks to
2	me.
3	Q. So these are two separate things you do as a
4	consultant.
5	A. Right, right.
6	Q. So in this proceeding, you're adopting
7	Mr. Pasonski's direct and rebuttal testimony?
8	A. Yes, I am.
9	Q. And can I assume that you'll also be able to
10	answer any questions about the discovery responses
11	that were prepared by Mr. Pasonski?
12	A. Yes, I will.
13	Q. Why are you substituting for Mr. Pasonski?
14	A. Again, this would, I guess, go back to
15	providing more bandwidth for him. This was just one
16	responsibility that they took away from him and gave
17	to me.
18	Q. So Mr. Pasonski is still with the company?
19	A. That's correct.
20	Q. Okay. Can you explain when you worked for
21	KMC full time what you did that would give you
22	familiarity with the issues in this dispute?
23	A. I was the senior vice president of IT and
24	billing, so as a result of that position, I had Tim
25	Pasonski as one of my employees.

1	Q. So you supervised him?
2	A. He directly reported to me, so I supervised
3	him, yes.
4	Q. Do you have any changes to Mr. Pasonski's
5	direct or rebuttal testimony?
6	MR. SELF: Can I partially respond to that,
7	just to kind of expedite this? For his direct,
8	we filed two pages, and as a consequence of that,
9	on page well, let me back up. By doing that,
10	you would eliminate all of what was page 1 of Tim
11	Pasonski, and on what was page 2 of Tim
12	Pasonski's direct, you would eliminate lines 1
13	through 9 on page 2.
14	MS. MASTERTON: All right.
15	MR. SELF: And then on the rebuttal
16	testimony, we submitted a rebuttal page 1 for
17	Mr. Twine, and that would substitute in its
18	entirety for what was page 1 of Tim Pasonski's
19	rebuttal testimony.
20	MS. MASTERTON: Okay.
21	MR. SELF: And then we have I don't know
22	if you want to talk about this now. We've
23	discussed the question of what happens to the
24	testimony that addressed the counterclaims.
25	MS. MASTERTON: Sure. If Mr. Twine knows

1 what parts of the testimony are going to be 2 deleted, I would like to --3 MR. SELF: Can we go off the record for one 4 moment? 5 MS. MASTERTON: Sure. 6 (Discussion off the record.) 7 BY MS. MASTERTON: 8 So, Mr. Twine, I think the changes that your 0. 9 attorney discussed related to substituting your name 10 and address and qualifications on the record, and you 11 agreed with those changes. 12 Α. Correct. 13 Q. And I understand that you'll be making some 14 additional changes to reflect the counterclaim being 15 stricken; is that correct? 16 I'm sitting here a little bit baffled in Α. 17 terms of the legal aspects of this versus what I'm 18 saying. 19 Q. Let me tell you, it's your testimony, and 20 you're going to swear to it under oath when you get on 21 the stand. I mean, I think you're the one who's going 22 to actually have to be saying what those changes are 23 at the time. I'm just trying to clarify what changes 24 you're going to make.

I understand you're going to be making some

1	changes from your attorney to address the issue of the
2	counterclaims being stricken. Is that your
3	understanding as well?
4	A. That's my understanding.
5	Q. Okay. And now I want to ask, are you aware
6	of any other changes that you're going to be making to
7	the testimony other than the ones to replace your
8	qualifications and to address the counterclaims?
9	A. Nothing of substance, a couple of spelling
10	checks.
11	Q. Okay. Thank you.
12	You said you're a consultant. Are you
13	testifying as an expert for KMC in this proceeding?
14	A. In terms of the billing aspect and the IT
15	aspect, I am.
16	Q. Okay. So are you rendering an opinion on
17	the case?
18	A. I do have an opinion on the case.
19	Q. Okay. What did you do to prepare for this
20	deposition?
21	A. I have read the material. I have conducted
22	meetings with Mr. Pasonski and the staff in terms of
23	the methodology that was used, just to refresh me in
24	terms of what's in the material.
25	Q. And when you say you reviewed the material,

1 what --2 I've read the material. I've read the Α. 3 testimony, I've read the exhibits, and I've read the 4 interrogatories. As a matter of fact, a number of the 5 interrogatories are my responses in terms of -- I 6 wrote the responses. I'm not adopting those. I'm the 7 author of those. 8 0. In the later set of staff interrogatories; 9 right? 10 Right, right. Α. 11 **Q**. And you reviewed Mr. Pasonski's responses as well? 12 13 That's correct. A. 14 Q. Okay. Let's turn to your direct testimony, 15 and let's go to page 3. On line 16 and 17, you talk 16 about some SS7 data that Sprint provided that you 17 evaluated. 18 Α. Uh-huh. 19 Q. Did you actually look at those records? 20 Α. I looked at those records. 21 Q. Okay. Have you reviewed the 27 days of call 22 detail records that Sprint provided in Mr. Wiley's 23 Exhibit Number 5. 24 Α. I have reviewed it, but not in depth.

What does that mean, not in depth?

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Q.

- A. Well, I've taken a look at it, but I haven't spent a lot of time analyzing that.

 Q. Have you reviewed the call detail records that supported the Agilent study that were submitted in the information presented in Mr. Wiley's Exhibit
 - A. Again, I've taken a look at these.

Number 3?

- Q. Okay. When you say you've taken a look, can you explain?
- A. Well, conceptually, a SS7 record is something that's produced by a switch, and switches talk to switches, and computers talk to computers.

 And so this is something that as I looked at this, I backed up and said, "What do we have here? From my cursory review, we've got SS7 records." How much time am I going to invest in looking at these records when -- I tried dealing with the end in mind. And I don't have enough records to really sit there and say I can take and look at the records and then map that to the conclusions that are drawn by Sprint.

So it would be -- I didn't see any value that would be added other than identifying that, yes, these are records, yes, these are records from the dates stated. But in terms of poring over these records, there wasn't a reason to do that, because the

idea that I have is that the results that you've done 1 2 with your sampling -- as you said, because of this 3 sampling one day in a month, you create bills saying here's what you should have had for this month, this 4 5 month, and this month. There's no way I can really look at what your final product is and map that back 6 7 to the real set of data. 8 Did you look at the different fields in the SS7 records that were provided? 9 I looked at the appropriate fields. 10 A.

- - Did you look at the calling party number? Q.
 - Yes, I did. A.

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- And did you look at the charge party number? Q.
- Yes, I did. A.
- And when you looked at the charge party 0. number, were you able to identify the customer that the charge party number belonged to?
 - A. Yes, I was.
 - And did you look at the called party number? Q.
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Okay. Let's turn to page 4 of your direct **Q**. testimony. Look at lines 22 and 23, and then moving over to page 5, lines 1 through 6 as well. You state that -- or you adopted Mr. Pasonski's testimony that states that the billing number may be unrelated to the

charge party number, and that the charge party number is not necessarily associated with the line from which the communication originated. Is that a correct reflection of your testimony? I believe you just said that the billing A. number is unrelated to the charge party number. that supposed to be the calling party number? 0. Yes, you're right. Thank you. So if you'll ask the question again. Α. Okay. You said the billing number may be Q. unrelated to the calling party number, and the charge party number is not necessarily associated with the line from which the communication originated. a correct reflection --

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Other than the situation with Customer X, can you describe other situations where KMC might provide a charge party number to a customer that is unrelated to the line from which the communication originates?
- A. Specifically in Tallahassee or Fort Myers, KMC has customers that have PRIs. If you look at the SS7 record, you could see a calling party number that is, let's say, from Georgia, and the called party number is in Tallahassee. And the charge party number

is not necessarily going to show up as the calling party number, because if the customer that I'm referring to, the KMC customer has a PRI, that charge party number is the billing telephone number of that PRI.

Atlanta, Georgia, to a customer of yours, or ours, or whoever's in Tallahassee, Florida, and it could have a charge party number which is different than the calling party number, because the call could have been to this KMC customer, and the party has call-forwarded that call to their home, so that the call that originated in Atlanta was terminated on the PBX in Tallahassee, hits the PBX, and the PBX, the CPE is programmed to identify that calls to this number are to be forwarded to another number in Tallahassee. So another call is initiated where that call is then forwarded to the Tallahassee number.

So just repeating, there's an Atlanta calling party number, there's a charge party number, which would be a KMC number, which is the billing telephone number of that PBX. It could be a clinic, a medical clinic, and the doctor on that day is working from his home office, and that could be a residence in Tallahassee. So you would see then the three numbers,

1 Atlanta number calling party, the billing telephone 2 number charge party, and the called party a 3 Tallahassee number. 4 So you're saying this is a KMC customer 5 who -- tell me -- who calls from Atlanta? 6 A. No. 7 0. Who makes the call from Atlanta? 8 Say it's a patient of a doctor who wants to 9 speak to the doctor. The doctor has an office in a 10 clinic in Tallahassee served by KMC, our PRI, so the 11 clinic's PBX is on our PRI, and the doctor's office is 12 located in his residence in Tallahassee. The patient 13 calls from Atlanta. So you have a 404 area code and 14 an NXX and an XXX to the PBX in Tallahassee. The KMC 15 customer has a PRI. What we would put on the record 16 would be the billing telephone number of that PRI. 17 That would be the charge party number. And the called 18 party would be the customer's home address, home 19 telephone number. 20 Q. Okay. So in this case, KMC's customer is 21 the terminating customer; right? 22 Α. It would be the clinic. 23 Q. And that's who's being called from Atlanta? 24 Α. That's correct.

So why would you need the charge party

25

Q.

1 number? Would the terminating party pay for the call, 2 or would the caller in Atlanta pay for the call? 3 It's a matter of just keeping the records Α. 4 complete. We have -- the call transits over our PRI. 5 It's identified as that charge party number, and 6 that's our record-keeping from our switch, our AMA 7 record. 8 So you're saying in this case the charge 0. 9 party number would substitute for the called party 10 number? 11 A. The calling party number is never 12 touched. The calling party number stays the same. 13 No, I'm saying the charge party number is 0. 14 associated with the called party's number. Is that 15 what you're saying? You're saying the patient is 16 calling from Atlanta. That's not KMC's customer; 17 right? 18 Α. That's correct. 19 He's calling KMC's customer, Dr. X in 0. 20 Tallahassee? 21 A. Uh-huh. 22 Q. And the charge party number for Dr. X would 23 be unrelated to the calling party number, obviously, 24 because the charge party number isn't the charge party 25 number for the calling party. It's for the called

1 party, the way you're describing it; is that correct? A. The charge party number is the billing 3 telephone number for the PRI. The called party is the number that was dialed. The call then would be forwarded to the home office of the physician in the 6 example I gave. 7 And where might the home office be? Q. 8 Α. In Tallahassee. 9 Q. Okay. I guess I'm just confused, because with Customer X, the charge party number is used for 11 the origination of the call, not the termination; correct? 13 Α. For Customer X, the charge party is for the origination. I'm asking you. Q. Α. For that second call, yes, it's associated with the initiation of the second call. The first call would have traveled the normal network. We're going to say there was, let's say, a BellSouth customer. It went to an IXC, and the IXC brought it into Tallahassee. It probably went to the Sprint tandem, and the Sprint tandem passed the call to the KMC customer in the clinic. So there was a toll call

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that was completed.

Now the call forwarding creates the second

1 call which is going from the CPE, the PBX of the 2 clinic, out to the doctor's home office. 3 0. Okay. So you're saying when the KMC 4 customer is the terminating customer and they have a 5 charge party number and they have call forwarding, 6 that's a situation where the charge party number would 7 be different from the calling party number? 8 Α. That is correct. 9 Okay. Do you know whether the SS7 records 10 contain information to show when a call is forwarded? 11 Α. The SS7 records have a field which would 12 allow that to be populated. The configuration would 13 be identified that it was forwarded. 14 Q. Okay. And just to get back, in the case of 15 Customer X, though, we're talking about the 16 originating side of the call, not the terminating side 17 of the call; correct? 18 In terms of the discussion we're having 19 today, I believe that there's a call that was 20 originated by Customer X, which we pass on the 21 interconnection trunks to Sprint, and it's terminated 22 by Sprint. So, yes, the call is originated by 23 Customer X. 24 Q. Okay. Can you tell me another situation 25 where the KMC customer is the originating customer and

1	the charge party number would not be necessarily
2	associated with the line from which the communication
3	originates?
4	A. If this is a PRI, no. Our way of
5	provisioning the PRIs would be that the charge party
6	would be the billing telephone number of that PRI.
7	Q. Okay. But what about the calling party
8	number?
9	A. The calling party number?
10	Q. Right.
11	A. Restate your question for me, please.
12	Q. Well, when you say the line from which the
13	communication originates in your testimony, what do
14	you mean?
15	MR. SELF: Which page are you talking about?
16	MS. MASTERTON: I'm sorry. We're still on
17	page 5, lines 1 and 2.
18	BY MS. MASTERTON:
19	Q. And I'm talking about, "The charge party
20	number is not necessarily associated with the line
21	from which the communication originates." And I guess
22	I'm wondering now I want you to explain what you
23	mean by the line from which the communication
24	originates.

25

A.

Well, my first example would be an answer to

1 that, that there was a call that was originated in 2 Atlanta, and that call came to the PBX in Tallahassee. 3 The call is being forwarded now. The second call is 4 being forwarded to the doctor's home office. 5 charge party on there is the billing telephone number 6 of the PBX in the clinic. The calling party number is 7 still the number in Atlanta. So if the doctor, for 8 instance, has caller ID, he or she would be able to 9 look and see that this is Joe Smith calling from 10 Atlanta, Georgia. 11 0. So you're saying the line from which the 12 communication originates is the calling party number

line?

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- This call originated in Tallahassee that I just gave as the example going to the -- it's a second call. It originated in Tallahassee.
 - Q. But you said it originated in Atlanta.
- The first call originated in the Atlanta. The second call is the call-forward.
- Okay. But in that situation, the charge Q. party number for the doctor's office, you're saying it has no relationship to the called party number, the doctor's office number? There's no relationship between the charge party number and that?
 - The record that I think we're talking about Α.

is the record that we would have passed over the
interconnection trunk to the Sprint tandem.

Q. Well, I thought we were -- which one are we
talking about now? Are we talking about the example

6 customer in Tallahassee, or are we talking about

7 Customer X. You need to clarify that, because I'm 8 getting confused.

you gave of somebody from Atlanta calling KMC's

A. All right. The call from Atlanta to the PBX in Tallahassee, KMC's customer, I'm not talking about any charge number there. I'm unaware of a charge number there.

- Q. I thought that's what you were saying, that that was an example of when the charge party number could differ from the calling party number. You used that as an example, didn't you?
- A. For purposes of clarification, I would not have said that. I would not have intended to say that. But the call from Atlanta to the clinic in Tallahassee would have a calling party number, 404 something in Atlanta, and then the 850 number of the clinic. And whether there was something on the charge party or not, I don't know.
- Q. Okay. So basically, right now I guess we don't have any examples other than Customer X of what

you're just saying here, since you just said that you didn't mean the Atlanta example to be an example of that?

A. The example I'm using was another PRI customer of KMC in Tallahassee, a clinic. Now, take the same example I was saying, the call from Atlanta to Tallahassee. That's a call. We're not talking about that record. There's a call that was made from Atlanta, we'll say BellSouth, to an IXC, we'll say AT&T, to the tandem in Tallahassee over to KMC, and completes the call at the PBX in the clinic. I'm not talking to that record.

I'm talking to the next call, which is now that we're going to forward that call from the PBX of the KMC customer, not Customer X, but the Florida Digestive Clinic of Tallahassee. We're going to make a call from there to the doctor's home office, because when he left, he put call forwarding on his CPE in the clinic that all calls to that number should be forwarded to my home.

Q. Okay.

A. That call is originated in Tallahassee in the clinic, goes back to the KMC switch, and it recognizes that that home office is off of a Sprint end office. We send it over the local interconnection

trunk to the tandem, the tandem takes it to the end office, and the end office causes the phone to ring in the doctor's home office. That call will have a calling party number of Atlanta. The called party will be the doctor's home office. The charge number will be the billing telephone number from that customer's PBX PRI number in Tallahassee.

- Q. Okay. So you're saying that the charge party number that's related to the clinic in Tallahassee is not related to the doctor's home office number? That's how you're answering my question? That's an example of where the charge party number --
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And, of course, the doctor's home office, that's not the line from which the communication originates, is it?
- A. This call originated in Tallahassee from the PRI charge number, whatever the billing telephone number is.
- Q. So you're saying the charge party number is the originating number. That's what I hear you saying, because I asked you when does a charge party number differ -- what do you mean when you say that the charge party number is not associated with the line from which the communication originates? But the

1 example you're giving me is the charge party number is 2 when it gets to the clinic in Tallahassee, and the 3 different number is the terminating number, the called 4 Isn't that what you're saying? 5 The charge number is when it's leaving the clinic in Tallahassee, not when it's getting there, 6 7 but when it's leaving. 8 Okay. Well, let's -- I have one more 9 question, though, and that is, when the customer calls 10 from Atlanta to the number in Tallahassee, would KMC 11 expect to get access charges for that call? 12 Α. Yes, and so would everyone else along there. 13 There was a long distance call originated in Atlanta. 14 The call was originated in Atlanta, so there was 15 originating access to -- my example was BellSouth. 16 AT&T would be paying that. It would come through your 17 tandem in Tallahassee. It would come across our 18 interconnection trunk to KMC. That call was a toll 19 call or a long distance call that BellSouth would have gotten access, you would have gotten access, and KMC 20 21 would have gotten access. 22 0. Why would Sprint -- where is Sprint involved 23 in this?

24

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Α.

Q.

Tandem.

We get access charges when it passes through

1 the tandem when we're not the carrier terminating to 2 the end user? 3 Α. (Nodding head affirmatively.) 4 MR. SELF: You need to answer verbally. 5 THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. Yes. 6 BY MS. MASTERTON: 7 0. All right. Let's move on. Tell me where 8 the KMC calls, the calls that KMC receives from 9 Customer X originate? 10 A. They originate in the local calling area, 11 which is either Tallahassee or Fort Myers. 12 0. Okay. I wanted to go to your direct 13 testimony on page 9. Look at lines 11 through 23, and 14 then that continues over to page 10, lines 1 through 15 7, the answer to that question. So I'm going to be 16 asking about all of that. In the scenario that you 17 describe there, where is Customer X's CPE physically 18 located? 19 Α. I believe Customer X's CPE is collocated in 20 Orlando. 21 Ο. And does KMC have a physical presence in 22 Orlando? 23 Α. No, they don't. 2.4 Q. So on page 10, line 3, when you talk about 25 the cross-connect that you refer to as a local loop,

1 could you tell me where that is from and to? 2 Α. It's from Customer X's CPE to the transport 3 facility that KMC used. 4 Okay. Just explain a little bit more to me 5 about the transport facility that KMC used. What is 6 it? 7 A. It's a DS3, a fiber optic cable. 8 Where is it located, physically located? Q. 9 Physically? It has two ends. One would be Α. Tallahassee, and one would be in Orlando. 10 11 Q. But where is it? Is it in a central office 12 somewhere? 13 A. Oh, sure. 14 0. So where? 15 Α. I don't have the exact information, but it 16 would be in a central office. 17 0. Who does it belong to? 18 It would be -- in terms of belonging, it 19 would be something that KMC leased, and it would 20 belong to some underlying carrier. 21 Q. So if it was in a central office, would it 22 be a BellSouth central office? 23 I really don't know. 24 So you don't know whether it would be a Q. 25 collocation that KMC had or a collocation that the

1 underlying carrier had? 2 I don't know. 3 Ο. Okay. Then what happens after -- you do this local loop. How is that a local loop, the 4 5 cross-connect between the customer and this transport 6 facility that belongs to a third party in Orlando? 7 Could you explain? 8 It's just a connection. 9 0. So tell me what you mean when you say a local loop. 10 It's just a term that is used to refer to 11 A. the connection from the customer's CPE to the 12 13 transport. What makes it local? 14 0. 15 Α. The connections are in close proximity. 16 Q. And when you say close proximity, do you 17 mean like in the same geographic area? 18 A. That would fit the description. 19 Okay. You said earlier that the traffic Q. 20 that Customer X originates in Tallahassee or Fort 21 Myers? 22 Α. They have local services that we provided 23 them in Tallahassee and Fort Myers. They have local 2.4 telephone numbers.

What makes it local?

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Ο.

1	A. What makes it local?
2	Q. (Nodding head affirmatively.)
3	A. It's local because the PRIs are in the KMC
4	office in Tallahassee or Fort Myers. The telephone
5	numbers are in Tallahassee and Fort Myers. The calls
6	that are made are local calls.
7	Q. So when you say the PRIs are in the KMC
8	offices, explain that. Where do the PRIs begin and
9	end?
10	A. The PRI begins at the customer CPE, and it
11	ends at the KMC central office.
12	Q. So where is the customer's CPE again?
13	A. The customer's CPE is at the end of the
14	transport, the DS3 that we're talking about.
15	Q. So it's in Orlando, not Tallahassee or Fort
16	Myers, correct?
17	A. The CPE is at the end of the DS3 facility,
18	which is in Orlando.
19	Q. Is that in close proximity to Tallahassee or
20	Fort Myers?
21	A. Close proximity was the local loop, which
22	was the interconnection. That's what I was talking
23	about.
24	Q. Well, I think I asked you what made it
25	local, and you answered that it was in close

1 proximity. Is that not what you said? 2 What makes it local is that the service that 3 was sold to Customer X was a local service, local PRI, 4 has a local telephone number. 5 It's local because it has a local telephone 6 number? Is that what you're saying? 7 Α. The service that they bought is a local 8 service, so it's local by our definition, and it's 9 local -- and the numbers provided were local. 10 are services which that customer, being an enhanced 11 service provider, can order, and we provided. So it's 12 a local service that they use to make local calls 13 within Tallahassee or Fort Myers. 14 And it's local because it has a number local Q. 15 to Fort Myers or Tallahassee; correct? 16 A. Uh-huh. 17 MR. SELF: You need to say yes. 18 THE WITNESS: Yes. 19 BY MS. MASTERTON: 20 And not because Customer X is located in the 0. 21 local calling areas where the calls are terminating; 22 is that correct? Let me rephrase that. Customer X is 23 not located in the local calling areas where the calls 24 are terminating, is it?

Customer X may be located in a local calling

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A.

1	area which doesn't necessarily overlap with your local
2	calling area.
3	Q. But is Customer X physically located in Fort
4	Myers?
5	A. Customer X is physically located in Orlando.
6	Q. Okay. Thank you.
7	I wanted to look at KMC's response to
8	staff's interrogatory number 16, and it's Bates
9	stamped page 884.
10	A. Could you repeat that again?
11	Q. It's the response to staff's interrogatory
12	number 16. It's labeled "KMC's Attachment to Staff's
13	Interrogatory Number 16," and it's Bates stamped 884.
14	A. Are we looking at the diagram?
15	Q. Yes.
16	A. Okay.
17	Q. So based on what we've just discussed,
18	Customer X, this picture of their CPE, that's what
19	this is; correct?
20	A. Uh-huh.
21	Q. And that's in Orlando; right?
22	A. Uh-huh.
23	MR. SELF: You need to say yes.
24	THE WITNESS: Yes. I'm sorry.
25	

	DI NO. NADIERION.
2	Q. Could you tell me where you would draw in
3	the transport where Customer X
4	A. Number two. It's already drawn.
5	Q. Well, it says PRI there, so I guess I want
6	to break it down a little bit finer and have you tell
7	me where this cross-connect is. It's also in Orlando;
8	right? Show me where that would be depicted on this
9	drawing.
10	A. Right where the edge of the box would be
L1	showing. The customer is inside the box, and on the
L2	outside of the box, the PRI.
13	Q. Okay. Are you saying that the cross-connect
L4	is the same thing as the PRI?
L5	A. No.
L6	Q. Okay. So we're talking about the
L7	cross-connect now?
L8	A. Picture, if you will, a term called jumpers.
L9	I'm just thinking of a jumper from the terminal piece
20	of equipment in the customer's premise and putting it
21	on the other end, the distant end of the long loop
22	that we were depicting here as number 2.
23	Q. And that's in some unidentified central
24	office; right? You would have to put that in the
25	picture to show completely what's happening. So we

1 have Customer X's CPE, right, and then we have a 2 cross-connect --3 A. It could be a central office, it could be a 4 carrier hotel, it could be a number of -- it could be 5 a manhole. 6 Q. Is Customer X located in the same place as 7 where the transport --8 I don't know that. 9 Q. Okay. So we have the cross-connect. And 10 then show me what happens from the cross-connect to the PRI. On this drawing, how would you draw that in 11 12 there? 13 If you have a jumper and you have two ends 14 to it, one end touching the -- what looks like the 15 depiction here of a computer, and the other end 16 touching the left end of that arrow called PRI, that 17 would be your cross-connect. Okay. So the PRI actually begins in this 18 19 central office where the cross-connect is made; right? 20 In the location where the cross-connect is Α. 21 made. 22 Okay. And you have this arrow. **Q**. So that's 23 all -- you're calling all of that from the central 24 office where the cross-connect is made to KMC's switch 25 the PRI; correct?

1	A. That's correct.
2	Q. Okay. And the beginning of that is in
3	Orlando; correct?
4	A. Uh-huh.
5	Q. Okay. Now, where is the switch?
6	A. Well, in the case of Customer X, the switch
7	could be in Tallahassee, or the switch could be in
8	Fort Myers.
9	Q. Okay. So this is and where is it in
10	Tallahassee or Fort Myers?
11	MR. SELF: Are you asking for a street
12	address?
13	BY MS. MASTERTON:
14	Q. Well, is it in a central office? Is it in
15	a I mean, where is
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. I didn't mean a street address, although I
18	wouldn't mind if you gave me one. But I meant what
19	sort of facility is it located in?
20	A. It's in the central office of KMC. The
21	street address is in the testimony here someplace as
22	an exhibit.
23	Q. Okay. And then between KMC's switch and
24	Sprint's office, these are local interconnection
25	trunks in either Tallahassee or Fort Myers?

7 That would be the intermachine trunks going 2 from the KMC central office to the Sprint office, and that could be your tandem, or it could be some of the 3 4 direct end office trunking that we have in both towns. 5 So this drawing, it only shows the call from the point that it entered Customer X's CPE; is that 6 7 correct? 8 Α. No. We don't know anything about something entering Customer X's CPE. We only know that there's 9 a call that's leaving Customer X. 10 Okay. But you don't deny that the signaling 11 Q. 12 that you transmitted to Sprint with Customer X's calls 13 contained calling party numbers that were different 14 from Customer X's charge party number, do you? 15 Α. No, I don't. 16 Q. So based on what you know about the 17 signaling that KMC transmitted, you know there was 18 something that happened before the call got to 19 Customer X; correct? 20 A. I really don't know that. One could assume 21 that, but we really don't know what Customer X --22 Customer X is initiating a call to an end user, and 23 there is a calling party number, but what that

represents we don't know. We didn't touch -- we don't

even look at that as we're processing these calls.

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1 Can you explain when in the SS7 signaling it Ο. 2 would show a called party number that it wouldn't mean 3 that there was an earlier leg of the call? How does the calling party number show up on the SS7 record? 5 MR. SELF: In which call? MS. MASTERTON: I'm talking about -- KMC has 6 7 said, and I can give you a cite in Mr. Pasonski's 8 or Mr. Twine's rebuttal testimony, on page 5, lines 5 to 14, that they transmitted the 9 10 signaling information to Sprint unchanged, and that included calling party numbers that were 11 12 different from Customer X's charge party number. 13 Α. I'm sorry. Which page? Page 5, lines 5 through 14. But I guess you 14 Q. 15 just said you don't know what that means, that there 16 was a calling party number different from the charge 17 party number on the SS7 signaling records that you 18 sent to Sprint. What I read this to say is that KMC did 19 20 nothing to change the calling party number. It was 21 there. We didn't look at it, and we didn't touch it. 22 Where it came from we don't know. 23 What does a calling party number usually 24 mean on an SS7 record? What is its purpose?

What it usually means and what it is could

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Α.

be two different things. All I'm saying is that I 1 2 don't know. 3 Well, tell me something else it could mean other than that the call -- the leg of the call 4 5 originated from the calling party number. What else 6 does it mean? 7 Α. Well, there's calls that you receive, that 8 we receive, that doesn't have a calling party number 9 on it. 10 But we're not talking about those calls right now. We're talking about the calls that have 11 12 it. 13 Α. It's a phenomenon within the industry. 14 caused that to happen? 15 I don't know, but I'm not asking you that. 0. 16 Α. But I'm saying that I don't know that 17 either, and I don't know that there couldn't be 18 something that places that number there. So you're 19 saying that it has to have been a call before that 20 because the number is there, and I'm saying I don't 21 know that. 22 What does it normally mean, the calling 23 party in the SS7? 24 A. Normally one would think that there was a 25 call that was placed from that number.

1	Q. Back to my original question. This diagram
2	that you show only shows the call from the charge
3	party number to Sprint.
4	A. That's correct.
5	Q. It doesn't show anything before that.
6	A. Because this is a local customer placing a
7	local call, and that's what we're handling here.
8	Q. And what makes it local again?
9	A. The customer is an enhanced service
10	provider, came to KMC, was purchasing PRI service, and
11	they are placing local calls. So to us over here,
12	what we're seeing is a local call coming to us.
13	Q. And the local call is the call that Customer
14	X is making from its premises in Orlando to a Sprint
15	end user in Tallahassee or Fort Myers; correct?
16	A. That Customer X is making on the local PRI
17	serviced by the KMC switch and passed off to the
18	Sprint office.
19	Q. And Customer X is originating that call from
20	its customer premises in Orlando; correct?
21	A. What we see is a local PRI. The other end
22	of the PRI is in Orlando.
23	Q. Okay. Thank you.
24	I wanted to do you have a copy of
25	Mr. Wiley's Exhibit WLW-6?

I didn't bring Mr. Wiley's. 1 A. MR. SELF: What was it attached to? 2 3 MS. MASTERTON: It was attached to his 4 rebuttal testimony. I've got copies. 5 And I guess I'll go ahead and make this a deposition exhibit, even though it's also an 6 7 exhibit to the testimony, just for clarity of the record. We'll call it Deposition Exhibit 1. 8 (Deposition Exhibit Number 1 was marked for 9 identification.) 10 11 BY MS. MASTERTON: 12 I just want to give you a minute to look at Q. 13 that. Does this drawing accurately depict the 14 description of how KMC provisions PRI service to 15 Customer X? And for now, I guess we need to refer 16 back to your direct testimony beginning on page 10 17 where he describes the way -- well, you have adopted 18 his testimony to describe the way the PRIs are set up. 19 So it's page 10, beginning on line 14, through page 20 11, line 9. In your opinion, does this diagram 21 accurately depict that scenario as described in your 22 testimony? 23 (Examining document.) Okay. Your question 24 was?

25

Q.

I just wanted to know if you agree that this

accurately depicts the scenario described in your testimony.

- A. I can't answer that question, because you used the word "accurately." This is an outside plant drawing done by Mr. Wiley of Sprint concerning facilities for KMC, and I don't know if this accurately depicts how KMC provisioned the circuit or not.
- Q. So you wouldn't know if you would do this any differently? You don't have any suggested changes to the drawing? You just don't know?
 - A. It looks reasonable.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

2.4

Does KMC have any other customers with a PRI arrangement similar to the one that's described for Customer X? And by similar, I mean with the originating and terminating end points of the PRI being in different local calling areas.

- A. I do not know that.
- Q. Okay. Do you know who would know that?
- A. Marva Johnson would probably be the person that -- if she didn't know, she could find out who did.
- Q. Marva would know? Okay. I'm sorry,
 Ms. Johnson.

1	Let's turn to your rebuttal testimony for a
2	minute. And on page 2, line 14, you refer to the
3	charge party number assigned to Customer X as the
4	local billing telephone number; correct?
5	A. That's correct.
6	\mathbf{Q} . And so 850/201-0579, is that the billing
7	number for Customer X's Tallahassee PRI?
8	A. I would have to check.
9	MR. SELF: What was that number again?
10	MS. MASTERTON: 850/201-0579.
11	THE WITNESS: 850/201-0579 in Tallahassee,
12	right.
13	BY MS. MASTERTON:
14	Q. Okay. Now I want you to look at this is
15	another discovery response, KMC's response to POD
16	Number 12, and the Bates stamp pages are 417 to 578.
17	MR. SELF: Is that a response to Sprint or
18	staff?
19	MS. MASTERTON: To Sprint, Sprint's POD
20	Number 12. What they are are the bills in a KMC
21	submitted to Customer X.
22	THE WITNESS: We don't have those.
23	MS. MASTERTON: Oh, I only have one copy.
24	MR. SELF: Hang on a second. Was that
25	Sprint's first?

1 MS. MASTERTON: Yes. I think, though, that 2 you actually provided it as a supplement, so it 3 wasn't provided at the same time as the original 4 responses. It might have been Sprint's second. 5 I took it out of the book. It's POD 12. They're 6 in order. I don't remember which. 7 MR. SELF: Is there a Bates number? 8 MS. MASTERTON: Yes. It's 417. It starts 9 at 417. 10 MR. SELF: I'm not having a lot of success 11 finding this. Maybe we can just share a page. 12 MS. MASTERTON: I'm happy to share it, yes. 13 I don't have -- that's fine. I'm not going to 14 make it an exhibit. I'll give this to you to 15 look at, and then --16 MR. SELF: If you would just identify what 17 pages we're looking at, just so that the record 18 would be clear. 19 BY MS. MASTERTON: 20 Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you a question. 21 This is KMC's response to Sprint's POD Number 12. 22 It's Bates stamped pages 417 through 578. I'm going 23 to give you this whole set. They're the customer 24 bills that KMC submitted to Customer X.

Let's get back. You had said 850/201-0579

1 is the billing number for Customer X's Tallahassee 2 PRI; correct? 3 Uh-huh. Α. 4 Q. Could you show me on those bills where that 5 number appears? 6 I don't believe that it appears here. 7 Q. So when you say it's the billing number, 8 what do you mean? 9 If one looks at the internals of the billing 10 system, this customer has an account number, 0892. 11 And as we create the bill, what you see here on the 12 bill, these items are the dedicated transport 13 facilities that the customer is paying for, and so it 14 shows the loop for the transport and the local charges 15 for the PRI. But it was a flat-rated PRI, so we 16 weren't charging for usage. 17 So what does not appear here is a telephone 18 number showing the usage against it, but in the 19 internals of the billing system, it knows that that 20 account maps to the 850-201 billing telephone number. 21 So when we created a call record for each call, it 22 would guide from that call, that number, to this 23 account if I was to bill the usage. 24 But again, these PRIs were flat-rated, so

there wasn't going to be any usage charged, with the

exception that if they exceeded 400,000 minutes of use in a month, then there was a provision to charge them for that additional usage. So the reason the number doesn't show up here is because there isn't an end usage to that. That's just a formatting issue of the

bill.

- Q. So you didn't need the billing telephone number to bill Customer X? Is that what you're saying?
- A. No, I'm not saying that. I'm saying in the format that you're looking at here, this is the actual bill that was presented to the customer. And they were paying for the use of this dedicated service. There wasn't any usage. There wasn't -- therefore, just in the idiosyncrasies of the billing system, it doesn't put down the number. It doesn't show zero usage with it. It's just not there.

But what I'm saying is, if you look at the account, the way the order was provisioned, the way the account was established, if you look under that account number in the billing system, you'll find that the billing telephone number is the 850/201-XXXX number. The switch was provisioned that way so that each call that was made, each local call on the PRI, it was creating a record that tied that date, time,

and duration to that billing number.

Q. So what happened to those records?

- A. Well, the process was, we weren't planning to bill the customer. We created the records. At the end of the month it was checked to see if the customer had exceeded the cap. Not having exceeded the cap, the records were flushed.
- Q. Okay. How does the customer know what number those bills are for?
- A. How does the customer know what number those bills are for? It knows that it has its account. It knows what numbers it was given. It knows they wouldn't expect to see in a typical bill, if you were charging for usage, there would be another section which would show the usage. So it knows what its numbers were. They were working numbers. They knew, though, that they weren't paying for that. They were paying for the facility here.
- Q. So you're saying you only need a billing telephone number if you're going to bill based on usage?
- A. I'm saying that you would expect to see the billing telephone number on a bill where it is not flat rate, but usage sensitive. It's not on this formatted bill because they're zero. But there is a

billing telephone number. It was used. The customer knew what it was.

Q. What was it used for?

A. When the service was provisioned — this would be the PRI. As with any of KMC's PRIs, when it's provisioned, translation engineers, in writing their script and putting all the different information into the switch, provide the switch with the telephone number range, which this is, and then it provides the billing number for that group of trunks, and said that all is going to roll up to this billing telephone number. That was all completed in the ordering and the provisioning when the account was established.

What you're looking at here is a document that is the customer, which for purposes of -- we're all business people. You want a bill that tells you what you want to know and doesn't tell you a bunch of stuff that you don't care about. They didn't care about the fact that they had this number with zero usage on it. We as business people try to minimize the expense of printing bills, so we shorten the bill up as best we can.

So it's not here, but it is with that account. It was provisioned. It did exist. Every call that went through created a record that said this

1	billing telephone number is the charge number for this
2	call.
3	Q. When you said zero usage, you didn't mean no
4	usage. You meant no billable usage.
5	A. No billable usage.
6	Q. Okay. You said something about the ranges
7	of the telephone numbers. I don't have that in front
8	of me. What are they on there?
9	A. Again, I believe the format of this bill
10	doesn't include that.
11	MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Thanks. I'm going to
12	take a short break.
13	(Short recess.)
14	BY MS. MASTERTON:
15	Q. Just one more question. I think when we
16	ended up, we were talking about the bills to Customer
17	X, and you said you don't put the number on them
18	unless there's a usage charge. Do you know if there
19	are any other customers of KMC with PRIs where you
20	don't bill for usage?
21	A. I don't really know.
22	Q. Do you know who would know?
23	A. I could ask that question.
24	Q. I think I would like to do that as a
25	late-filed deposition exhibit, whether there are other

1	customers. And if there are, if you could provide
2	copies of not necessarily all their bills, but an
3	example of another customer bill where the billing
4	telephone number does not appear on the bill.
5	MR. SELF: Just so I'm clear, Late-filed
6	Deposition Exhibit Number 1
7	MS. MASTERTON: Two, because we labeled that
8	diagram as Deposition Exhibit 1.
9	MR. SELF: Thank you. I'm sorry. And what
10	is the request?
11	MS. MASTERTON: Does KMC have other
12	customers with PRIs where they don't bill for
13	usage.
14	THE WITNESS: Flat rate.
15	MS. MASTERTON: And I guess I want to phrase
16	this, to the extent the answer is yes, an example
17	of bills to those customers, not all their bills,
18	but an example.
19	MR. SELF: Maybe to make the question
20	simpler, are there other KMC customers with flat
21	rate PRIs.
22	MS. MASTERTON: If that means the same thing
23	as they don't bill for usage, then okay.
24	MR. YORKGITIS: If there's a billing
25	arrangement that is comparable in structure to

1	that which Customer X received.
2	MS. MASTERTON: Well, I don't want to narrow
3	it too much.
4	MR. SELF: A non-usage bill.
5	MS. MASTERTON: Yes.
6	MR. SELF: And then if the answer is yes,
7	then you would like to see examples of those
8	customer bills.
9	MS. MASTERTON: Yes. I'm not asking for
10	every bill that was given to them, but a
11	representative example.
12	MR. POAG: Could I just qualify that to
13	state that we're interested in the local PRIs
14	that are flat-rated, and we're just talking about
15	local usage.
16	MS. MASTERTON: Thank you.
17	MR. SELF: Thank you, Ben.
18	MR. YORKGITIS: Redacted, of course, any
19	customer information.
20	MS. MASTERTON: Yes, yes. We're not looking
21	for the names.
22	MR. SELF: Okay.
23	(Late-filed Deposition Exhibit Number 2
24	identified.)
25	BY MS. MASTERTON:

1	Q. Mr. Twine, do you have any other connections
2	with Customer X besides the PRIs that we're talking
3	about in this case?
4	A. Physical connections?
5	Q. Yes.
6	A. Having reviewed the bills, the only thing
7	that we had with Customer X was those connections that
8	you saw, the PRIs.
9	Q. So KMC doesn't have any SS7 trunking
10	arrangements with Customer X?
11	A. No, not that I'm aware of.
12	Q. And I should qualify that, in Florida. I'm
13	talking about in Florida?
14	A. Not that I'm aware of.
15	Q. Okay. Can you turn to your rebuttal
16	testimony on page 4, line 22, and then spilling over
17	onto page 5, line 1. What you're saying here is that
18	for telecommunications traffic, the calling party
19	number is used to determine the jurisdiction of the
20	call; is that correct?
21	A. (Examining document.) Okay. Now, for
22	clarification, your question was?
23	Q. I'm saying that you are saying that for
24	telecommunications traffic, the calling party number
25	determines the jurisdiction of the call: correct?

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number, is what would be used to determine the

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jurisdiction. Do you agree with that statement?

The call that Customer X places from A. Tallahassee to Tallahassee has a calling party number that -- let's go back to Atlanta, Georgia. enhanced service that is now establishing a call that is this local call in Tallahassee. So by the nature of what I'm saying, it's a local call.

Now, what's in the calling party number, as we've said before, things can be put in there that the customer's CPE can create numbers. And if we were then to say in this line that if the traffic were telecommunications traffic and our local call is telecommunications traffic, but it has a calling party number of some spot outside of Tallahassee, if you were to say then that because it's a calling party number that's out of state, then you could use that to determine the jurisdiction and say this is a call that one could charge interstate access on, then I'm saying no, that would not be correct.

Okay. Let's forget Customer X for a minute Q. and just speak generally about telecommunications traffic. You're saying that it's not the case that the calling party is the number that determines the jurisdiction of the telecommunications call as opposed to the charge party number, which is what you state

here? Is that what you're saying?

- A. Well, I'm reading this as -- we're talking clearly about the Agilent study and Customer X.
- Q. Well, let's forget that. Let's just talk about it generally.
- A. I follow you. I'll go back to my call from the patient in Atlanta to the clinic in Tallahassee, with the doctor at his home office in Tallahassee. Then the call that you would be looking at would be the local call that was placed from the clinic's PBX to the doctor's home office. So it's a Tallahassee to Tallahassee call, but the calling party would still show the number in Georgia as for customer ID purposes, there it is. And you can't take that call now and say that's an interstate call subject to access, because that has already been done in the first call. This is the local call.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you something. In the call example you're using, the call-forwarded number, the Atlanta person who is not a customer of anybody that we know that's here today, calls a KMC customer in Tallahassee.
 - A. Right.
- Q. And it goes to that KMC number, and then KMC forwards it -- it's still in the KMC network -- to the

doctor's home, and that's a KMC customer as well?

A. No. I was using Sprint.

- Q. So you're saying somebody calls from

 Atlanta, and they call a KMC customer doctor, and then

 KMC forwards it to a Sprint customer, and that's a

 local call? Is that what you're saying?
- A. Which is the doctor, yes. I'll draw the picture again. I see a patient who happens to be in Atlanta on business and needs to talk to their doctor to get their prescription refilled. They call from Atlanta to Tallahassee, to the clinic. That's a complete call. And there's access on that call that went from BellSouth through AT&T through the Sprint tandem to the KMC central office. That's a completed call, and there's terminating and originating access that's charged on that call. And the originator is the calling party number, which is 404-something.

Now, that call is forwarded. We've got another record. We've got another call, which is that when it got to the PBX, the doctor isn't in the office today, he's working from the home office, so that second call is originated to his home. And there is a record that's created for the call that went from the PBX to the KMC office to the Sprint office to the customer. And if you were to take that record for

that local call and look at the calling party number and say that that determines the jurisdiction to be interstate, I'm saying that would be incorrect.

- Q. So you're saying that that's what the SS7 records would look like? They would show a call originating in Atlanta, terminating in Tallahassee, then originating again and terminating again in Tallahassee, and all of that would show on the call records that Sprint gets when it gets forwarded to its doctor customer that the call gets forwarded to?
- A. I believe that it would have a calling party number that would be the 404 number. The called party number would be the doctor's home office. The charge number would be the PBX, the billing telephone number.
- Q. But you're saying KMC would get the access charges in that case?
- A. No, that would be a local call I just described from --
- Q. From Atlanta to the number in the middle. You said access charges were involved with that, but you then said the called number was the Sprint customer; right? That's what you just said, the called party would be the doctor's home phone --
- A. No, no. I'm sorry. I would love to go to a board and draw this picture. We start with a box in

1	Atlanta.
2	Q. Okay. I'm going to write this down.
3	A. And let's call it BellSouth.
4	Q. Let's say it's a patient. Right?
5	A. Right.
6	Q. And the local phone company is BellSouth.
7	A. Right.
8	MR. SELF: Can I suggest that maybe
9	Mr. Twine can write it on this blank piece of
10	paper, and you can identify it as an exhibit if
11	you wish.
12	MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Can we go off the
13	record for a second? We're just going to take a
14	short break.
15	(Short recess.)
16	MS. MASTERTON: Okay. We're back on the
17	record, and we are going to make this an exhibit.
18	MR. SELF: Then let's identify it first.
19	MS. MASTERTON: Yes. It's going to be 3.
20	MR. SELF: So this is Deposition Exhibit
21	Number 3.
22	MR. POAG: Call diagram.
23	MS. MASTERTON: Call forwarding diagram.
24	(Deposition Exhibit Number 3 was marked for
25	identification.)

MR. SELF: All right. Charge on.
BY MS. MASTERTON:
Q. Go ahead.

A. Okay. We have a patient in Atlanta calling the doctor's office.

Q. Okay.

A. Some 404 number there is going to be the calling party number. Their call is really a line off the BellSouth office to the BellSouth tandem, because they're going to call long distance, and it just happens to be AT&T. This is all in Tallahassee over here, so through the Sprint tandem down to the KMC office over the PRI to the KMC customer, the clinic, doctor's office. Now, the doctor is not in, but the doctor, using the clinic's CPE, has forwarded that call to his home office.

Now, you have here a complete call. This call originated here, and it terminated here when it got to this CPE here. There's access, originating access due BellSouth and terminating access due here in Tallahassee. I would assume that you charge the tandem rate, and we charge the end office rate for that call.

Now, this CPE is programmed, though, that this doctor says, "I want to receive my calls. I'm

- 1 just working from my home." And he happens to be 2 served by Sprint. So it comes back on the PRI to the 3 KMC office, which routes it to the tandem, which 4 routes it to the Sprint end office, and the phone 5 rings here. And this is the called party. 6 0. But what number did the person in Atlanta 7 call? 8 A. They called this number. 9 Q. So that was the called party for the --10 Α. For the first call, right. 11 Q. Okay. 12 Α. And that would have this calling here, and I 13 don't know about the charge party. 14 What's the calling number for the number for 15 this call? 16 Α. 17 this customer is still there. That number is there.
 - A. The calling number for this call is still —
 this customer is still there. That number is there.

 So that's the calling party. It picks up the billed
 telephone number here from the PRI. That's the charge
 number. I'll just put that. And the called number is
 this one here, which is the doctor's office, and
 that's a local call. And on that call, the charge
 number is there. The called number is there. What is
 the calling party number? It's this one back here.

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Q. So you're saying the doctor's office number

wouldn't show up on the SS7 records?

- A. This would show up, the billing telephone number for all the numbers on the PBX.
- Q. And that's going to be different from the number that the patient called.
- A. Right. I shouldn't say that. It could be the number that they called. It could be the main number of the switchboard, or it could be the individual doctor's office.
- Q. Okay. But for the purposes of this call, this number is the originating number; right?
 - A. This number is the calling party number.
- Q. Okay. So you're saying it's not true that for telecommunications so this statement you made in your testimony, you're taking that back, basically, on page 4 and 5? You're saying that's not really necessarily true; is that right?
- A. I guess in answering this question on line 11, the intent was saying that the enhanced service traffic was an exception and that you could then default to this other. But in fact, we've got examples that say this was probably incomplete in the global sense, and it was more directed towards what was the intent of the question.
 - Q. So what does determine the jurisdiction of

the call for telecommunications traffic?
A. That's a good question.
Q. And your answer?
A. There would be many answers to that. As we
said already, the fact that an enhanced service
provider is making local calls, you can't go looking
at the charge I'm sorry, the calling party number
and comparing it to the called party number.
Q. Is that a usual situation where the calling
party number would not be the appropriate number to
look at to determine jurisdiction?
A. For enhanced
Q. For telecommunications service.
A. For the bulk of the calls, that would be
what one would use.
Q. You mentioned the interconnection agreement
on page 5, line 2. What does the interconnection
agreement say about how you determine the jurisdiction
of traffic? Do you know?
A. Marva would have to clarify that.
Q. So you don't know?
A. No.
Q. Okay. What determines the jurisdiction of
traffic for an enhanced services call?
A. What determines the jurisdiction? I believe

1	that's in the FCC ruling.
2	Q. And what does that say?
3	A. Again, I'm only the in this position, I
4	am the billing person who took direction from the
5	regulatory world, and you would have to really speak
6	to someone who is more an expert in the law.
7	Q. And that would be?
8	A. I believe you can talk to Mr. Calabro or
9	Ms. Johnson.
10	Q. Okay. Let's look at your rebuttal testimony
11	on page 5 still, line 9. And you say basically I'm
12	going to paraphrase here. You talk about the PRI
13	customer placing a call, and I wanted you to describe
14	to me how Customer X placed the call.
15	A. I don't know.
16	Q. What do you mean, you don't know?
17	A. I don't know exactly what Customer X was
18	doing.
19	Q. Customer X is KMC's customer; correct?
20	A. Customer X is KMC's customer.
21	Q. And KMC provided the service that allowed
22	Customer X to place the call; correct?
23	A. That's correct.
24	Q. But you don't know how that service was
25	used? Is that what you're saying?

- A. I don't know how that service was used. I don't know what CPE they were using.
- Q. Does anybody at KMC know that? In other words, when you do this PRI arrangement, do you need to know the customer premises equipment that the PRI is being connected to?
- A. I don't believe that we needed that to provision the service. Oftentimes service is provided to a demarcation point, and it's the customer's responsibility to deal with their CPE vendor.
- Q. So in this case, the cross-connect was not connected to the Customer X's CPE?
- A. The cross-connect, which I believe I refer to as the local loop, which is really just a very small jumper between the DS3 and the actual demarcation point of the circuit -- and this to me is standard in today's world where telephone companies aren't the end-all from the instrument to the instrument. We provided the PRI service to the customer, took that small jumper and more than likely brought it to some sort of a binding post, a terminal strip, and the customer, using their CPE vendor, would have taken that to their equipment.
 - Q. Is that what happened?
 - A. I was not there. I would assume.

- Q. But KMC would know for sure what happened; right? Somebody in KMC would know; right?
- A. I'm sure somebody, the final installer that had oversight to -- well, I shouldn't even say installer, because it's quite possible that whoever we leased the facilities from did the work. So KMC might not have been there at all.
 - Q. But it's KMC's facility; correct?
 - A. No, it's not.

- Q. But it's being provided to the customer by KMC; correct?
- A. The transport is being provided to the customer by KMC. The facility is leased. Now, the facility that I'm talking about is the transport. The transport, as we discussed earlier, probably appears somewhere in a its could be a manhole, it could be a carrier hotel, or it could be a central office, but it's not KMC's.
- Q. But the cross-connect -- I guess I'm confused. Who provides that?
- A. The cross-connect could have been -- well, first of all, let me ask when you say provides, what do you mean by provides?
- Q. Who physically does the work to provide it, and who is the provider who bills it and is

1 responsible for the service for the customer? Α. Well, if we were purchasing that, leasing 3 that from some third party, they would have billed KMC, and KMC would have billed Customer X. 4 So you're saying that KMC's facilities were 5 6 likely not involved in the traffic until it got 7 transported by this third-party provider down to 8 Fort Myers or up to Tallahassee; is that correct? 9 A. Clearly, clearly. 10 So that's when KMC first became physically 0. 11 involved in the traffic that originated in Orlando, is 12 in Fort Myers or Tallahassee; correct? 13 Let me understand "physically." This is 14 what I think I'm hearing, is where is the actual KMC 15 physical asset that KMC owned engaged in our 16 discussion. 17 Ο. Right. 18 A. Okay. That would be at the near end of the DS3. 19 And the near send is what? I don't know 20 0. 21 what that means. 22 I don't know exactly where the connection Α. 23 takes place. That's why the drawing you had --24 What does "near end" mean? I don't know 25 what that means.

1 Well, if you look at the DS3, you have a far A. 2 end and a near end. 3 0. Right. Which is which? In the Customer X 4 situation, which is the far end and which is the near 5 end? 6 A. Well, it's easier, being a KMC person, to 7 talk about it from my perspective. From my 8 perspective, the near end is close to my cental 9 The far end would be the other dimension from 10 the near end. 11 Okay. So the local loop, that was probably Q. 12 provided by a third-party provider; right? 13 The local loop is this cross-connection, a 14 jumper that takes it from the far end of the transport 15 and brings it to some demarcation point, where the 16 customer will attach their CPE to make the circuit 17 complete. 18 But did KMC provide the local loop? Did KMC 19 physically provision the local loop? 20 A. I doubt that, because it was not our plant 21 facility that it was transitting on. So more than 22 likely, when we ordered -- in provisioning the 23 circuit, when we ordered the circuit from a third 24 party, part of what that third party would do is 25 engage in the actual connection of the far end of the

1 DS3 to the demarcation point. 2 Q. Okay. 3 And they might have assisted the CPE vendor. Α. 4 Q. Okav. Thank you. 5 Let's turn to your rebuttal on page 7, starting on line 20. You state that since KMC 6 7 understood that Customer X was an enhanced service 8 provider, the traffic that passed over the PRI groups 9 leased by Customer X was entitled to local treatment 10 and would have been exempt from access charges 11 regardless of the calling party numbers associated with the traffic; is that correct? 12 13 Yes, that is correct. Α. 14 And I believe you said that Customer X Q. 15 originated these calls in Orlando; correct? 16 Α. I believe that Customer X originated the 17 calls in Tallahassee or Fort Myers. 18 Let's go over this again then. Where was 19 Customer X physically located? 20 Physically, their CPE was at the end of our A. 21 long loop from Tallahassee or from Fort Myers. 22 So maybe you need to explain to me again how they originated it in Tallahassee when they were 23 located in Orlando. 2.4

From my perspective, the enhanced service

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provider procured local PRIs with local numbers from KMC. And by our definition, the way it was provisioned, the way it was engineered, it was a local service, and therefore, those calls which they were making locally in Tallahassee and Fort Myers were in fact local calls, originating in Tallahassee and calling Tallahassee, originating in Fort Myers and calling Fort Myers.

- Q. What is KMC's definition of local? You said "by our definition."
- A. Our definition of what a local PRI is is clearly stated in our documentation, and what we sell would be our tariffs. And the service was provisioned to our Customer X using this long loop to its CPE, but it was making local calls from our office to other customers in Tallahassee or in Fort Myers.
- Q. And what made them local? I know I asked you, but then you say things that confuse me. I'll move on after this, I promise.
- A. Okay. It's local because that's the service that the customer purchased, and that's what we provisioned, and that's what was utilized.
- Q. But it doesn't have anything to do with the beginning and end points of the call. Is that what you're saying?

1 Α. I'm saying from my perspective, it was a service which we're allowed to sell and was sold. We 2 3 provisioned it that way, and they moved it that way. So if a customer in California wanted a long 4 5 local loop to Tallahassee, would you provide that? 6 Α. That would have to be answered by somebody 7 else. So you don't know? 8 Q. 9 Α. That one, I don't know. 10 So is it the telephone number, the charge Q. 11 party number that makes the call local by KMC's definition? 12 By our definition, it's the PRI service 13 that's local, and it's a result of the PRI that there 14 15 is a charge party number which relates to the service. 16 So therefore, the charge party number is local, and 17 the called parties would be whoever they're calling. 18 And they were calling locally. On page 8, lines 2 through 4, you say KMC 19 Q. 20 routed calls to Sprint based on standard routing that 21 is used in connection with all local calling between 22 KMC's customers and Sprint's customer. So you're 23 saying this PRI service where the CPE is in Orlando 24 and the terminating end user is in Tallahassee, that's

standard routing? Is that what you're saying?

The standard for a local call is over the Α. local interconnection trunks. That's what I'm saying. So you're saying if KMC sends a call over Q. Sprint's local interconnection trunks, then it is a local call regardless of any other factors? I'm saying it's our intent to do what we agreed to do and that this traffic that we're 7 discussing is deemed local traffic; therefore, that 8 should be sent and was sent over the local interconnection trunks. 10 Well, what made it -- never mind. 11 Q. 12 okay. And you're saying it's standard industry 13 practice to do that? That's standard routing for KMC, 14 do you mean, or is that standard routing in the 15 industry? I believe it's standard routing in the 16 industry. I believe that that's exactly what we would 17 expect from Sprint, that if it was a local call, you 18 19 would send it to me on the local intermachine trunks, and if it was not a local call, I would see it on my 20 21 access trunks. Well, do you think it would be standard for 22 23 Sprint to provision a PRI service that began in 24 Orlando and terminated in California and call it

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local, or do you think that would be standard for

1	Sprint?
2	A. I don't really know what's standard for
3	Sprint.
4	Q. But you said
5	A. I would expect local calls on local
6	intermachine trunks. That's what I said.
7	Q. So when you said standard, the only part of
8	this you're saying is standard is what? What do you
9	mean by standard routing? I guess I should ask you
10	that, because I think I misunderstood that.
11	A. Again, that a local call is sent from KMC to
12	Sprint on a local intermachine trunk, a trunk
13	designated for local traffic.
14	Q. So you're just saying that if a call is
15	local, then it's standard to route that over local
16	interconnection trunks?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. But you're not saying the routing of it over
19	local interconnection trucks is what determines
20	whether it's local?
21	A. I think that the standard is to send local
22	over local. The responsibility of determining
23	jurisdiction is at the other end.
24	Q. The other end? What's the other end?
25	A. If I was sending you the traffic, it would

be your responsibility to determine what is the proper 1 2 jurisdiction of that traffic. 3 0. So it's not the interconnection agreement? 4 It's the receiving party's interpretation. 5 Okay. I believe that in following the 6 interconnection agreement, one would expect local to 7 be in local, and I'm saying that's what we do. Does 8 that automatically make it local? That was the 9 intent. But if the party at the other end says, 10 "Something doesn't look right here," then it's their 11 responsibility to determine what is the proper 12 jurisdiction and to take appropriate action. 13 Q. Isn't that what Sprint has attempted to do 14 in this case? 15 Α. I believe that's the discussion we're 16 having. And to this point, I stick to -- we have a local customer with local calls which we're sending to 17 18 Sprint on a local intermachine trunk, and that's the 19 proper thing to do. 20 Q. And then you said that it's up to the 21 receiving party if they think there's something wrong 22 to challenge that and try to ensure that it's being 23 done properly. Isn't that what you said? 24 A. That would be what I would expect, but then

I would expect that there would be some proof that in

fact there was something amiss. What I would expect first is that there would be some -- two parties have entered into a contract with consideration on both sides, that there would be some trouble process that one would go through, because we know that things do happen in trunking, and someone could have ordered a trunk assuming that it was to be provisioned as access, but in fact it was provisioned as local. So someone could see that the results of the transit of information doesn't look right, and so we would probably see a history of discussions held in the network area saying, "This doesn't look right," that this is something that maybe was a problem, and maybe it was, and then it was fixed. If that wasn't the case, then I would expect there would be some sit-down and discussion around what is going on here to gain a better understanding.

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For instance, if the trunks were trunked correctly and the recipient of the traffic still sees that I'm looking at something that says calling party and called party are just in the kind of buckets that say this should be access, then a discussion around that's how that appeared, but in fact it's an enhanced call, that it's a local call from an enhanced service provider, which says that it's not subject to access,

1	that that would have taken place. I mean, these
2	things happen.
3	Q. Are you aware that Sprint and KMC did have
4	discussions almost a year prior to this complaint
5	being filed?
6	A. I haven't found the documentation. I
7	personally was not involved in it.
8	Q. So you don't know about that?
9	A. No.
10	MS. MASTERTON: Okay. I don't have any
11	further questions.
12	CROSS-EXAMINATION
13	BY MS. KEATING:
14	Q. I have just a few for staff. And I don't
15	want to seem like I'm beating a dead horse, but I
16	really want to make sure I understand how these
17	scenarios play out.
18	A. Okay.
19	Q. But let me start out with something pretty
20	basic. I want to make sure I understand the PRI
21	service that KMC was providing to Customer X.
22	Is PRI service essentially like dedicated
23	services between two points? I mean, is it like it's
24	dedicated between the Orlando and Tallahassee points
25	of presence for KMC2

1	A. The PRI is a service between a customer and
2	KMC.
3	Q. But it provides dedicated service between
4	Orlando and Tallahassee?
5	A. It provides service, a bandwidth for that
6	customer to both send and receive calls.
7	Q. Are you familiar with foreign exchange
8	service at all?
9	A. It has been a long time since I've had
10	anything to do with foreign exchange service.
11	Conceptually, I know what you're talking about.
12	Q. Is the PRI service that was provided to
13	Customer X similar to that type of service?
14	A. When you think of a long loop which is used
15	in this customer's provisioning, there's something
16	that resonates with FX. However, that's really
17	something that is the outside my knothole. I'm the IT
18	and the billing guy, so someone else would have to
19	really fulfill that discussion.
20	Q. Okay. I almost hate to do this, but let's
21	go back to the call from Atlanta, that scenario.
22	A. Sure.
23	Q. Just to make sure I understand, KMC
24	considers the call from Atlanta to the clinic to be an
25	entirely separate call from the call-forwarded portion

of the call to the doctor's home; is that correct?

- A. We see that as two calls.
- Q. Okay. Are there two separate call records for those two portions of the call?
 - A. Yes, there are.
 - Q. There are two separate SS7 records?
- A. There are multiple SS7 records. Every hop has an SS7 record.
 - Q. Okay.

A. And we would expect that the call records that we saw to KMC -- I would see an inbound terminating access call coming in from the Atlanta person, and we would in fact be working with Sprint to get copies of the tandem tapes, because that's how we bill our terminating access because of the CIC code issue. And so we would expect, having gotten those records, that Sprint also created their switch records for that call and billed their part of the access, and we billed our part of the access.

And the second part of the call is now a local call that the CPE is able to loop through, and it originates a call, which is local, from Tallahassee to the doctor's home in Tallahassee. We would now create an originating record, local. It would go through the -- I'm saying the tandem to the end office

to the customer. And Sprint would be creating records as well to bill us reciprocal compensation for terminating our local call.

Jumps — there are SS7 records for every hop. There are AMA records that the switches are creating.

Automatic Message Accounting, the AMA, the standard billing records are created. And Bell would have theirs, and they would be billing the customer for the call they made. They would have their records for all of the originating access, and we would have our records for the terminating access. We would create records for the creation of the second call, and so would Sprint.

So we've got SS7 records, AMA records, and accounting in terms of the billing. So everything is there in the process, in the way things work in our industry. And at the end of the day, when the doctor answered that call and the patient got their prescription refilled in Atlanta, all was well, and everything has been accounted for in our world as well.

But it can be confusing, because that second call does have a calling party number that says
Atlanta, Georgia, and a called party in Tallahassee,

Florida. So everything comes together nicely in terms of how that customer actually reached the doctor in his home office, how the transport of the call worked through all the various carriers that were connected, and how the records were there so that everything could be billed. And that happens on a daily basis.

- Q. So when the call ends up terminating at the clinic, why doesn't the calling party number then in your scenario, why doesn't the calling party then become for that second call record the clinic number?
- A. The way this works is that the doctor or anyone else who happens to be receiving calls in today's world wants caller ID. He wants to know who's calling me. You know, the doctor doesn't want to think that the clinic is calling him. The doctor really wants to know it's his patient, who he told, "If you have an emergency, be sure to call me." Well, boom, you know, there's the person calling him.
- Q. Now, going back to the customer that's making the call from Atlanta, to that customer, it's a long distance call?
- A. It's a long distance call, and to the clinic it's a local call.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. And that's a good way of thinking of the two

1 calls. That customer will get billed for that long 2 distance call. 3 Does that scenario change at all if the 4 traffic being sent from Atlanta is enhanced services? 5 Ask that question again. 6 Q. If the customer is actually sending data as 7 opposed to making that telephone call. 8 A. Sending data to? 9 Q. E-mailing the clinic. Would that make a difference? 10 11 If the customer had a computer and they used Α. 12 dial-in to the clinic, that would be a telephone call. 13 Okay. So does KMC differentiate at all --14 strike that. Can KMC tell if the traffic that it's 15 carrying for its customer, the clinic, whether the 16 traffic it receives is enhanced services traffic? 17 Α. No. That discussion we've had even recently 18 in these depositions, that we can't tell and Sprint 19 can't tell. 20 Now, when KMC agreed to provide customer 21 access through PRIs, did KMC understand that Sprint 22 used the charge party number to determine the 23 jurisdiction of the call? 24 A. I don't believe we knew that. I certainly

didn't.

1 Do you know when KMC became aware that that Ο. 2 was Sprint's perspective on determining jurisdiction? 3 I did through reading the documentation of A. 4 the dispute. 5 Do you know if the use of the charge party number to determine the jurisdiction of a call is 6 7 common industry practice? 8 Α. I don't know that. 9 Q. Let me try a slightly different scenario. 10 A. Okay. And actually, let's use the actual PRI 11 Q. 12 between Orlando and Fort Myers. A customer in Fort 13 Myers calls the local Fort Myers number that's 14 provided to Customer X by KMC. KMC treats that as a local call --15 16 A. Sure. 17 -- between Fort Myers and Fort Myers? Q. 18 Α. Fort Myers and Fort Myers. 19 Q. And KMC has a point of presence in Fort 20 Myers; correct? 21 Α. KMC has a central office in Fort Myers. 22 Okay. Is KMC viewing that as a local call Q. 23 because it terminates in Fort Myers and then is picked 24 up as a separate part of the call that goes back to 25 Orlando?

A. KMC sees that as a call from Fort Myers to a number in Fort Myers, where that number appears on the KMC switch.

Q. How would you define a local call?

A. This would be a situation where in my

A. This would be a situation where in my billing world, that's provided to me, saying here are all the numbers from which someone on our switch can call someone, and that would be translated in the switch, and a local record would be produced. So that's kind of a technical answer of what I'm looking at in terms of billing. I'm looking at a switch that knows that anyone having dial tone off our switch dialing any of these NPA-NXXs, that a local call record would be produced for that call.

Now, that decision of what includes the NPA-NXXs that are in the local calling area of that particular location for KMC would be something that had been discussed and documented, and that would be by Ms. Johnson, the regulatory group.

- Q. But just so I understand how you understand it, you define it based on the service that KMC had provided to the customer. In other words, if a customer thinks he's buying local service, that's how you define local service; is that right?
 - A. If the customer ordered local service and

that was what was accepted and engineered and provisioned, to me, that's local service, because what happens then -- and this is again stepping back into the strange world of billing. We are looking for call records for every call that's placed. And what I would expect then to see is call type 1s, call type 2s, which are either rated messages or flat-rated messages coming out as there's a local call. And to me, the world is good. I've got my record, and that's what I go ahead and do.

So that's where I'm saying that the customer was allowed to order local services, did order local services, and that was the PRI they ordered, and that's what was provisioned. The translations engineers then take and put the billing telephone number into the switch so that those lines all map to that billing telephone number. That appears on the records. That's both the AMA records as well as the SS7 records, and those that are routed as local calls over the intermachine trunks, as I was discussing with Susan.

Q. Well, going back to the actual call routing scenario, I think you had told Ms. Masterton earlier that as you understood the service that was provided to Customer X, the calls were coming from the Fort

Myers area to the Fort Myers number, going back to 1 2 Customer X's actual location in Orlando. Do I 3 understand that correctly? 4 We saw calls coming from the customer. We 5 didn't see calls going to the customer. 6 Okay. Then would you have known if a call 7 originated in, say, Orlando, being made to the 8 Customer X-held Fort Myers number? If someone called from Orlando to the 9 10 customer Fort Myers number, that call would be coming 11 in as a toll call, because it's a Fort Myers number. 12 Ο. And how would KMC handle that call? 13 With a two-way PRI, KMC would have taken that call and put it on the PRI, and the customer's 14 CPE would have done what it does. I don't know what 15 16 its CPE is, but say it's a PBX. But it would have 17 been a toll call that I terminated in Fort Myers, 18 because it came from Orlando. 19 MS. KEATING: Can we break for like two 20 minutes? 21 (Short recess.) BY MS. KEATING: 22 23 The good thing about taking a little bit longer than two minutes is that eliminated about five 24

25

minutes of questions.

1 Let me play out, though, one more scenario. Let's try the Atlanta to Tallahassee scenario again, 2 but I want to change it up a little bit. The doctor 3 4 has gone home to visit his family in Miami. His calls 5 are being forwarded from Tallahassee to Miami. does -- first of all, how would the call records 6 7 change? 8 A. The first part would remain the same in 9 terms of call 1 would come into the clinic in 10 Tallahassee. The call is now being forwarded to 11 Miami, so the called party would be in Miami. 12 charge party would be the billing telephone number of 13 the clinic's PRI, and it would now go out as a long 14 distance call. 15 Q. So in that scenario --16 A. Assuming that the PRI was provisioned to 17 allow, you know, outbound toll calls. 18 Okay. So in saying that that outbound call Q. to Miami is a toll call, that would mean access 19 charges were due to the terminating LEC? 20 21 A. Uh-huh. 22 MR. SELF: Yes. 23 THE WITNESS: Yes. 24 BY MS. KEATING: 25 So the call would be delivered over a toll Q.

trunk as opposed to a local trunk?

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- The PRI, the customer, the clinic would have Α. more than likely presubscribed to some long distance carrier, and the CPE is going to basically do the dialing of the Miami number, and that's going to start the process in terms of, you know, from KMC's perspective, are we directly trunked with the presubscribed IXC, and we might deliver the traffic that way, or if not, then to the Sprint tandem on its way there.
- And just to make sure I've got it clear, the Q. calling party number would still be the Atlanta number?
 - A. Uh-huh, ves.
- And the called party number would be the 0. Tallahassee --
 - Α. Miami.
 - The Miami number. Okay. Ο.
- On the second call. And to the patient Α. who's in Atlanta, all this is taking place, and it's transparent to them. They've just dialed this number in Tallahassee, and they're on the phone, and it takes place, and the doctor picks up the phone in Miami, and that's what the customer expected to have happen. They wanted to talk to their physician. They didn't

- know that he was in Miami, but that's where he is.

 Now, they're still paying a long distance call to

 Tallahassee. The Tallahassee clinic is now going to

 pay for a long distance call to Miami.
 - Q. Okay. And there would still be two separate call records?
 - A. There would be multiple call records.
 - Q. On the first one, would the called party number be the clinic number?
 - A. Yes. It would be the number that the patient in Atlanta was calling to the doctor.
 - Q. And on the second one, would the called party number be the Miami number?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. How do you define enhanced services traffic?
 - A. Enhanced services traffic has been really defined by the FCC, and the industry, of course, has a lot of discussion around that. There are a number of things that take place with enhanced service traffic. But it's that additional enhancement. It's the value added that is outside the normal boundary of the voice call. There's just a number of features, options, and doodads that enhanced service providers are providing to customers. And
 - Q. And the -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean --

A. I was just going to say, it's a grocery list that probably grows every day.

- Q. In the Atlanta scenario where the call is being forwarded to Miami, do you consider any portion of that call an enhanced service?
- A. I believe that the call that you've described as the example we're talking about is an ordinary telecommunications call, and I'm not -- in the diagram we drew and in the recent enhancement, to just take the second leg, and instead of going to a local doctor's office or going to Miami, it doesn't change this whole concept. That's a normal telecommunications call. It doesn't go to or through any enhanced service provider in this example.
- Q. What would need to change about that scenario to make it an enhanced service?
- A. Well, somebody would have to be identified here as an enhanced service provider that's doing some value added to this particular call that you've described. I think our call it's generic. Even in a generic sense, it gets a little bit confusing and convoluted here, but that's just a generic call. To put in some enhanced services, someone would have to be the provider of those services and would enter into the diagram here.

1 In that scenario, would KMC be able to Q. determine if there had been value added to the call 2 3 such that it was now an enhanced service? 4 A. Unfortunately, no. 5 MS. KEATING: That's all. Thank you. 6 MR. SELF: I have just a couple of redirect 7 questions. 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. SELF: There has been a lot of discussion today 10 11 about local calls. Mr. Twine, would you agree that 12 there are both geographic and regulatory uses of the word "local" in terms of the telecommunications 13 14 industry? 15 Yes, I would. Α. 16 So, for example, a company such -- well, Q. 17 let's use everyone's favorite easy example. A 18 cellular company, for example, can say dialing any 19 place in the continental United States is a local call 20 if that's what they want to do; correct? 21 Α. Yes, they can. Assuming there's no legal or regulatory 22 limitations on that, just as KMC as a CLEC can define 23 24 its local calling area as it chooses; correct? 25 A. Yes.

1 And the same is true for Sprint? Q. 2 A. Yes. Do you recall -- I believe the first couple 3 Q. of questions that Ms. Keating asked you, she was 4 5 asking you about a dedicated PRI. Do you recall that discussion? 6 7 A. Yes, I do. Does a typical residential customer have a 8 dedicated loop serving it, serving that person's 9 residence? 10 11 I believe they do. 12 Q. I mean, is there anyone else that can use 13 that loop, say, from your house to the central office? Like everything, you can come up with an 14 15 exception. I assume it's a one-party line. 16 Q. Right. 17 Then it's really my line. And what about a PRI customer? Is their PRI 18 19 a dedicated facility? Yes, it is. 20 Α. 21 And it's dedicated in the sense that there's 0. 22 no other customer that could use that circuit; 23 correct? 24 Α. That's correct. Again, in connection with some of the 25 Q.

discussions about local service, does KMC's network 1 treat a PRI between its switch in Tallahassee and the 2 CPE in Orlando any differently than a PRI between its 3 Tallahassee switch and the CPE located in Tallahassee? 4 No, it does not. And is what makes that call, quote, local in 0. 6 that sense the fact that the switch that's serving 7 those PRIs in both of those examples is in 8 Tallahassee? 9 10 A. Say that one again. And is what makes that call local the fact 11 0. that the switch serving those PRIs is in Tallahassee? 12 13 A. Yes. And I think very early on Ms. Masterton was 14 15 asking you some questions where she was seeking 16 examples of where the calling party number was not the same as the charge party number. Do you recall that? 17 18 A. Uh-huh, yes. 19 Are you aware of any other examples where 20 the calling party number and the charge party number 21 is not the same? The CPE known as a PBX can be treated as a 22 whole bunch of different -- it could be used in a 23 whole bunch of different scenarios. The box is under 24 25 the control of the customer, and they can go in and

program that to certainly create discrepancies. I'll
call it that.

Centrex is a service that's used, and oftentimes large companies could have hundreds, if not thousands, of centrex lines and want everything on one bill, so the calling party number could be the station number, but the charge party number could be their billing telephone number. Those are the ones that come to mind.

MR. SELF: Excuse me one second off. (Pause in the proceedings.)

BY MR. SELF:

- Q. Mr. Twine, Ms. Masterton asked you some questions about an exhibit that Mr. Wiley for Sprint prepared that I think for purposes of this deposition has been identified as Deposition Exhibit 1. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And she asked you some questions about this diagram, and I just want to ask you a couple of questions about it as well. Since this is -- I believe Mr. Wiley prepared this in an attempt to represent the network as he understands it in terms of the service that was provided to Customer X. Is that your understanding of what he was attempting to do?

- A. I think using his background, he drew a chart that says this could be how it was configured.
- Q. Okay. Now, looking at this diagram, he's got what he has identified on here as a DS3/DS1 DCS. Do you know what that is?
 - A. It's a digital cross-connect system.
- Q. To the best of your knowledge, is there any reason to conclude that there was a digital cross-connect with respect to the service that was provided to Customer X, if you know?
- A. When I answered the question the first time, it was is this accurate, and I said I couldn't answer that. In terms of what do I think about this, I doubt that there would be anything quite as robust as what they were depicting here in this blue square outside the customer premises. In fact, it states that it's the KMC point of interconnection in Orlando, and the coloring of it being blue kind of shows it the same as the equipment that one would have in Tallahassee and Fort Myers, and I think that's misrepresenting that there's something here for KMC.

In our subsequent discussion, we had that there's just a DS3 that's coming into Orlando that we lease from someone else, a third party, the underlying carrier, and that there's just some jumpers, again,

just short little connections between the customer's premise, probably the demarcation point and the far end of the DS3. 3

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- The PRI service that KMC provided to 0. Customer X, was it DS3 service?
- The PRIs are DS1s, so the number of Α. No. DS1s that Customer X purchased in Tallahassee and in Fort Myers, those individual DS1s would ride on the DS3 as the means of transport. The DS3 would have been channelized.
- Q. Okay. To the best of your knowledge, is there a fiber ring as depicted in this exhibit that would connect Tallahassee, Orlando, and Fort Myers?
- I would have drawn -- and you've seen I would have had from the customer my art work. premise box just kind of a straight line coming out much further back towards Tallahassee and Fort Myers, and that would be depicting this DS3 with the PRIs riding on it for transport back to the Tallahassee and the Fort Myers area here.
 - So would there be one line or two lines?
- I would draw a line from the customer Α. premise going to Tallahassee. I would have another line going to Fort Myers. It would hit at one of these network elements and join the fiber optic ring

that KMC has in each of those areas. I probably would have been more explicit in the area here as well in defining the ring a little bit more as Tallahassee and showing the various other POPs that are on our ring in the town of Fort Myers or Tallahassee.

- Q. So there's a ring in Tallahassee, a KMC ring in Tallahassee, and there's a separate KMC ring in Fort Myers?
- A. Yes. And typically one of our rings would go, obviously, through the KMC switch, but it would also go through the incumbent LEC's tandem, which in this case would be Sprint in both of these cities, oftentimes through some of their larger end offices in the business district of the town, and through any of the major IXC POPs, AT&T, Qwest, and, of course, Sprint.

And that would be what our ring would look like in terms of the major elements on the ring. The ring would go through the business district of the town. Our basic customer was typically a business customer. We have very little residential service.

This makes it look like we actually have this ring that goes through all of our cities, including Orlando, and that would not be the case.

MR. SELF: All right. That's all I have.

1 Thank you. 2 MS. MASTERTON: I have a couple of follow-up 3 questions. 4 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MS. MASTERTON: 6 Mr. Self was asking you about the DS3 7 transport versus the DS1s that are your PRIs. Do you remember that? 8 9 Uh-huh. Α. 10 Okay. In this diagram, you said the whole Q. 11 thing was the PRI, so could you tell me now where the 12 PRI fits versus the transport? Because it looks like 13 you left something out in this diagram. MR. SELF: Just so record is clear --14 MS. MASTERTON: We've talked about this 15 16 previously, and it's KMC's response to staff's 17 interrogatory number 16 Bates stamped 884 --BY MS. MASTERTON: 18 19 Based on what you said, it seems like you 20 left a lot out of that diagram, but that's okay. Just 21 the transport is all I'm interested in. 22 A. I would say that the only change in the box 23 shown as the KMC 5E switch, in looking at Wiley's 24 exhibit here, Tallahassee has 12 PRIs going from

Customer X to the 5E, and Customer X has 15 PRIs that

go from Customer X to the Fort Myers switch. So I could change this to reflect those specifics, you know, for Tallahassee, 12 PRIs, and for Fort Myers, 15 PRIs, and somehow we could show some nomenclature, a circle around there saying that it all rides on the DS3.

- Q. And where does the DS3 fit into that diagram? Where would you put it if you were going to draw it in?
 - A. It's the same arrow.
- Q. But you told Mr. Self that the PRI was something different from the DS3 transport, didn't you? He asked you if the DS3 transport was the PRI, and you said no; is that not correct?
 - A. The DS3 is not the PRI.
- Q. Okay. So where does the DS3 fit into that drawing?
- A. The DS3 is a facility -- first of all, we'll go to the PRI. The PRI is oftentimes a T1, has 23 bearer circuits and one data circuit, and it's got a bandwidth of 1.5 meg. And what you do on a DS3 is just stack those on top of it, so you have a bigger bandwidth, and you're able to use that fiber to carry the traffic from one point to another.

This was just a simple depiction, much like

over here on local interconnection trucks, we didn't say how many trunks there really are. That's something that's -- that's what we're doing here with PRI. It's simply -- the PRI is using it to carry the traffic from here to here.

- Q. From where to where?
- A. From this end to that end.
- Q. From Orlando to Tallahassee.
- A. Well, from the demarcation point here to some spot where we hit the KMC ring that actually is what goes through the switch.
- Q. I guess I didn't understand what you meant then. Just explain what you meant when you differentiated and said that the PRIs were the DS1s, not the DS3s. What did you mean then?
 - A. Well, I --
 - Q. Are you -- well, go ahead.
 - A. Well, why don't you clarify, because --
- Q. Well, I must be misunderstanding, because to me, you're telling me they're the same thing, but you told Mr. Self that they're different. I'm guess I'm not understanding, so I'm asking you to explain how they're different, because in that drawing they look like the same thing. So I'm asking you to explain to me how the DS3 and the DS1 are different.

- Α. Let's look at one fiber going from beginning There's a bandwidth, and we can allocate different slots in the bandwidth. We can allocate so many slots to PRI 1, so many slots to PRI 2, so many slots to PRI 3, each of these being about 1.5 meg. They're all still individual PRIs, but they're riding on one DS3, which is the transport. 0. Okay. So on this drawing -- I think that's
 - Q. Okay. So on this drawing -- I think that's what generated it. Can you show me the DS1s versus the DS3s on this drawing? And this is the drawing that's WLW-6, Deposition Exhibit 1.

- A. The DS1s would be terminated at this demarcation point. If we drew a picture, we would have them coming around on the DS3 to where it hit in the area here of Tallahassee and Fort Myers. It would hit a network element where it would come in and join the ring, and then the ring would take it through the office.
- Q. So basically, then that diagram accurately captured that?
- A. No, because this has all of this material out here. We're saying that there's really one line that kind of comes this way and hits here, and one line that goes there and hits here. That line would be the DS3 upon which would be riding, in one case 12,

1	in the other case 15 PRI, or DS1, T1, whatever the
2	nomenclature.
3	Q. So what you're saying is that in this
4	drawing, the DS3 and the DS1 are the same line.
5	That's what you're saying?
6	A. Right.
7	MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. SELF: Just to clarify, the DS3 has been
9	channelized into DS1s; correct?
10	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
11	BY MS. MASTERTON:
12	Q. So what's the importance of distinguishing
13	that the DS1s are the PRI and the DS3s aren't?
14	A. The distinguishing factor is that you sell
15	PRI to the customer. To transport the information, we
16	needed a DS3 or 12 DS1s and 15 DS1s. And that's an
17	additional charge which on the bill is highlighted,
18	here's the transport charge and here's the PRI charge.
19	MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Thanks.
20	MR. SELF: I have nothing else. I think
21	we're done.
22	(Deposition concluded at 12:15 p.m.)
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1 2 CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTERING OATH 3 4 STATE OF FLORIDA: 5 COUNTY OF LEON: 6 I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, Registered Professional 7 Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large: 8 9 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that on the date and 10 place indicated on the title page of this transcript, an oath was duly administered by me to the designated 11 witness before testimony was taken. 12 13 DATED THIS 5th day of July, 2005. 14 15 16 Mary Allen Neel MY COMMISSION # DD154437 EXPIRES: October 10, 2006 17 Bonded Thru Troy Fain Insurance 2894-A Remington Green Lane Tallahassee, Florida 32308 18 (850) 878-2221 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 2 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 3 4 STATE OF FLORIDA: 5 COUNTY OF LEON: 6 I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, Registered Professional 7 Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing 8 proceedings were taken before me at the time and place 9 therein designated; that my shorthand notes were 10 thereafter translated under my supervision; and that 11 the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 100 are a true 12 and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings. I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, 13 14 employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, 15 nor relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, 16 or financially interested in the foregoing action. 17 DATED THIS 5th day of July, 2005. 18 19 20 2894-A Remington Green Lane 21 Tallahassee, Florida 32308 (850) 878-2221 22 23 24 25

CONDENSED

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 041144-TP

Complaint of Sprint-Florida, Incorporated Against KMC Telecom III LLC, KMC Telecom V, Inc., and KMC Data LLC, for failure to pay intrastate access charges pay increasant access charges pursuant to its interconnection agreement and Sprint's tariffs and for violation of Section 364.16(3)(a), Florida Statutes.

CONFIDENTIAL TRANSCRIPT

DEPOSITION OF:

RONALD E. TWINE

TAKEN AT THE INSTANCE OF: Sprint-Florida Incorporated

DATE:

June 30, 2005

TIME:

Commenced at 9:05 a.m. Concluded at 12:15 p.m.

LOCATION:

2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY:

MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR Notary Public, State of Florida at Large

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC. 2894 REMINGTON GREEN LANE TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32308 (850)878-2221

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PAUL CALABRO, ANNE MARSH, BEN POAG, and NANCY PRUITT.

STIPULATIONS

* * *

The following deposition was taken on oral examination, pursuant to notice, for purposes of discovery, for use as evidence, and for such other uses and purposes as may be permitted by the applicable and governing rules. Reading and signing of the deposition transcript by the witness is not waived.

MS. MASTERTON: I guess we're ready to get started. To the extent that there is any confidential information -- I'm not sure that there's going to be as much of it as we've had, but I guess we ought to go ahead and agree, just in case we get into something, that we'll do what we've done up until now and call it confidential. I just think in this case maybe we want to go back at the end and think if there even was any, because there's no point in having it confidential if it turns out we don't discuss anything. But just to start, we'll say that it's going to be confidential until we redact it.

MR. SELF: That's fine.

MS. MASTERTON: Does that sound okay to you,

Beth?

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MS. KEATING: That's fine. With the hearing being so close, my only concern is making sure that all gets taken care of.

MR. SELF: We're not going to do any of that before the hearing.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. I guess we ought to introduce people. That's how we've been doing it. So will the people on the phone go ahead and introduce themselves again for the record?

MR. SCHAFFER: Chris Schaffer with Sprint.

MS. BENNETT: This is Linda Bennett with Sprint, and I have with me Mitch Danforth and Tom Grimaldi.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. I'm Susan Masterton, and I called this deposition of Mr. Twine on behalf of Sprint.

MR. SELF: And this is Floyd Self of the Messer Caparello & Self law firm, representing

MR, YORKGITIS: Chip Yorkgitis of the Kelley, Drye & Warren law firm representing KMC.

MS. MASTERTON: And I have with me Ben Poag, who is also with Sprint.

MR. SELF: And also here on behalf of KMC is our other witness, Paul Calabro.

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Q. By whom are you employed, and in what capacity?

A. I am a consultant for KMC.

Q. I just want to turn to the -- I don't know what you would call it, the testimony that you submitted when you adopted Mr. Pasonski's testimony. And on the first page, you describe yourself on line 5 as a contract employee.

A. That's correct.

Q. And now you've said your were a consultant, and I guess I was curious to know what the difference is between those two things.

A. I really don't see a difference in the two. I'm a contract employee. I've got a contract with them to assist KMC in a couple of different areas of the operation.

Q. Could you tell me what those areas are?

A. To support the regulatory organization in this dispute, as well as supporting the IT and the billing organization as the company is going through a certain amount of transition.

Q. So you work full-time for KMC?

A. Well, I have a contract that's a month-by-month with KMC.

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MS. KEATING: Beth Keating with the

MS. PRUITT: Nancy Pruitt, Commission staff. MS. MARSH: Anne Marsh, Commission Staff. MS. MASTERTON: And I guess we're ready to

swear in the --

Commission Staff.

MR. SELF: Well, just to be clear, we've agreed to at least initially keep this transcript confidential, and all of the parties, the KMC and Sprint parties have all signed and executed the nondisclosure agreement between the parties.

MS. MASTERTON: I know that's true for me.

Okay. I guess we're ready to go.

14 Thereupon,

RONALD E. TWINE

the witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. MASTERTON: 19

Q. Good morning, Mr. Twine.

A. Good morning.

Q. For the record, could you please state your

23 name and address?

A. I'm Ronald E. Twine, and my business address

is 1755 North Brown Road, Lawrenceville, Georgia, 25

Q. Do you work for anybody else besides KMC?

A. No, I don't.

Q. And you used to be, I guess you would say, a regular employee of KMC?

A. I think I was a regular employee, yes. I was employed by KMC for eight years.

Q. And why did you leave that position?

A. The job was eliminated as the company was being sold.

O. So how does your work with the company being sold relate to this dispute?

A. I don't follow the question.

Q. You said you supported the regulatory organization in this dispute and you also were involved in transition issues related to the --

A. Okay. You're talking about the transition issues.

Q. Yes. How do they relate?

A. They don't relate to this case. When I

20 left, all my responsibilities went to one of my

21 subordinates. That individual had their own

22 responsibilities, picked up my responsibilities, and

23 then also found that besides having your usual boss,

you had two new bosses, which were the purchasers of

25 the company. So to provide more bandwidth for that

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individual, they were able to offload some tasks to me.

- Q. So these are two separate things you do as a consultant.
 - A. Right, right.
- Q. So in this proceeding, you're adopting Mr. Pasonski's direct and rebuttal testimony?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And can I assume that you'll also be able to answer any questions about the discovery responses that were prepared by Mr. Pasonski?
 - A. Yes, I will.
 - Q. Why are you substituting for Mr. Pasonski?
- 14 A. Again, this would, I guess, go back to 15 providing more bandwidth for him. This was just one 16 responsibility that they took away from him and gave 17 to me.
 - Q. So Mr. Pasonski is still with the company?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Okay. Can you explain when you worked for KMC full time what you did that would give you familiarity with the issues in this dispute?
- A. I was the senior vice president of IT and billing, so as a result of that position, I had Tim Pasonski as one of my employees.

what parts of the testimony are going to be deleted, I would like to --

MR. SELF: Can we go off the record for one moment?

MS. MASTERTON: Sure.

(Discussion off the record.)

BY MS. MASTERTON:

- Q. So, Mr. Twine, I think the changes that your attorney discussed related to substituting your name and address and qualifications on the record, and you agreed with those changes.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And I understand that you'll be making some additional changes to reflect the counterclaim being stricken; is that correct?
- A. I'm sitting here a little bit baffled in terms of the legal aspects of this versus what I'm saying.
- Q. Let me tell you, it's your testimony, and you're going to swear to it under oath when you get on the stand. I mean, I think you're the one who's going to actually have to be saying what those changes are at the time. I'm just trying to clarify what changes you're going to make.

I understand you're going to be making some

Q. So you supervised him?

A. He directly reported to me, so I supervised him, yes.

Q. Do you have any changes to Mr. Pasonski's direct or rebuttal testimony?

MR. SELF: Can I partially respond to that, just to kind of expedite this? For his direct, we filed two pages, and as a consequence of that, on page -- well, let me back up. By doing that, you would eliminate all of what was page 1 of Tim Pasonski, and on what was page 2 of Tim Pasonski's direct, you would eliminate lines 1 through 9 on page 2.

MS. MASTERTON: All right.

MR. SELF: And then on the rebuttal testimony, we submitted a rebuttal page 1 for Mr. Twine, and that would substitute in its entirety for what was page 1 of Tim Pasonski's rebuttal testimony.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay.

MR. SELF: And then we have -- I don't know if you want to talk about this now. We've discussed the question of what happens to the testimony that addressed the counterclaims.

MS. MASTERTON: Sure. If Mr. Twine knows

changes from your attorney to address the issue of the counterclaims being stricken. Is that your understanding as well?

- A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Okay. And now I want to ask, are you aware of any other changes that you're going to be making to the testimony other than the ones to replace your qualifications and to address the counterclaims?
- A. Nothing of substance, a couple of spelling checks.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

You said you're a consultant. Are you testifying as an expert for KMC in this proceeding?

- A. In terms of the billing aspect and the IT aspect, I am.
- Q. Okay. So are you rendering an opinion on the case?
 - A. I do have an opinion on the case.
- Q. Okay. What did you do to prepare for this deposition?
- A. I have read the material. I have conducted meetings with Mr. Pasonski and the staff in terms of the methodology that was used, just to refresh me in terms of what's in the material.
 - Q. And when you say you reviewed the material,

what --

- A. I've read the material. I've read the testimony, I've read the exhibits, and I've read the interrogatories. As a matter of fact, a number of the interrogatories are my responses in terms of -- I wrote the responses. I'm not adopting those. I'm the author of those.
- Q. In the later set of staff interrogatories; right?
- A. Right, right.
- 11 Q. And you reviewed Mr. Pasonski's responses as 12 well?
- 13 A. That's correct.
 - Q. Okay. Let's turn to your direct testimony, and let's go to page 3. On line 16 and 17, you talk about some SS7 data that Sprint provided that you evaluated.
- 18 A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Did you actually look at those records?
- 20 A. I looked at those records.
- Q. Okay. Have you reviewed the 27 days of call detail records that Sprint provided in Mr. Wiley's Exhibit Number 5.
 - A. I have reviewed it, but not in depth.
 - Q. What does that mean, not in depth?

- idea that I have is that the results that you've done with your sampling -- as you said, because of this sampling one day in a month, you create bills saying here's what you should have had for this month, this month, and this month. There's no way I can really
- month, and this month. There's no way I can really look at what your final product is and map that back to the real set of data.
 - Q. Did you look at the different fields in the SS7 records that were provided?
 - A. I looked at the appropriate fields.
 - Q. Did you look at the calling party number?
 - A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. And did you look at the charge party number?
 - A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. And when you looked at the charge party number, were you able to identify the customer that the charge party number belonged to?
 - A. Yes, I was.
 - Q. And did you look at the called party number?
- 20 A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Okay. Let's turn to page 4 of your direct testimony. Look at lines 22 and 23, and then moving over to page 5, lines 1 through 6 as well. You state
- 24 that -- or you adopted Mr. Pasonski's testimony that
 - states that the billing number may be unrelated to the

- A. Well, I've taken a look at it, but I haven't spent a lot of time analyzing that.
- Q. Have you reviewed the call detail records that supported the Agilent study that were submitted in the information presented in Mr. Wiley's Exhibit Number 3?
 - A. Again, I've taken a look at these.
- Q. Okay. When you say you've taken a look, can you explain?
- A. Well, conceptually, a SS7 record is something that's produced by a switch, and switches talk to switches, and computers talk to computers.

 And so this is something that as I looked at this, I backed up and said, "What do we have here? From my cursory review, we've got SS7 records." How much time am I going to invest in looking at these records when -- I tried dealing with the end in mind. And I don't have enough records to really sit there and say I can take and look at the records and then map that to the conclusions that are drawn by Sprint.

So it would be -- I didn't see any value that would be added other than identifying that, yes, these are records, yes, these are records from the dates stated. But in terms of poring over these records, there wasn't a reason to do that, because the

- charge party number, and that the charge party number is not necessarily associated with the line from which the communication originated. Is that a correct reflection of your testimony?
- A. I believe you just said that the billing number is unrelated to the charge party number. Isn't that supposed to be the calling party number?
 - Q. Yes, you're right. Thank you.
 - A. So if you'll ask the question again.
- Q. Okay. You said the billing number may be unrelated to the calling party number, and the charge party number is not necessarily associated with the line from which the communication originated. Is that a correct reflection --
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Other than the situation with Customer X, can you describe other situations where KMC might provide a charge party number to a customer that is unrelated to the line from which the communication originates?
- A. Specifically in Tallahassee or Fort Myers, KMC has customers that have PRIs. If you look at the SS7 record, you could see a calling party number that is, let's say, from Georgia, and the called party number is in Tallahassee. And the charge party number

is not necessarily going to show up as the calling party number, because if the customer that I'm referring to, the KMC customer has a PRI, that charge party number is the billing telephone number of that PRI.

So the example I'm stating is a call from Atlanta, Georgia, to a customer of yours, or ours, or whoever's in Tallahassee, Florida, and it could have a charge party number which is different than the calling party number, because the call could have been to this KMC customer, and the party has call-forwarded that call to their home, so that the call that originated in Atlanta was terminated on the PBX in Tallahassee, hits the PBX, and the PBX, the CPE is programmed to identify that calls to this number are to be forwarded to another number in Tallahassee. So another call is initiated where that call is then forwarded to the Tallahassee number.

So just repeating, there's an Atlanta calling party number, there's a charge party number, which would be a KMC number, which is the billing telephone number of that PBX. It could be a clinic, a medical clinic, and the doctor on that day is working from his home office, and that could be a residence in Tallahassee. So you would see then the three numbers,

number? Would the terminating party pay for the call, or would the caller in Atlanta pay for the call?

A. It's a matter of just keeping the records complete. We have -- the call transits over our PRI. It's identified as that charge party number, and that's our record-keeping from our switch, our AMA record.

Q. So you're saying in this case the charge party number would substitute for the called party number?

A. No. The calling party number is never touched. The calling party number stays the same.

Q. No, I'm saying the charge party number is associated with the called party's number. Is that what you're saying? You're saying the patient is calling from Atlanta. That's not KMC's customer; right?

A. That's correct.

Q. He's calling KMC's customer, Dr. X in Tallahassee?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. And the charge party number for Dr. X would be unrelated to the calling party number, obviously, because the charge party number isn't the charge party number for the calling party. It's for the called

Atlanta number calling party, the billing telephone number charge party, and the called party a Tallahassee number.

Q. So you're saying this is a KMC customer who -- tell me -- who calls from Atlanta?

A. No.

Q. Who makes the call from Atlanta?

A. Say it's a patient of a doctor who wants to speak to the doctor. The doctor has an office in a clinic in Tallahassee served by KMC, our PRI, so the clinic's PBX is on our PRI, and the doctor's office is located in his residence in Tallahassee. The patient calls from Atlanta. So you have a 404 area code and an NXX and an XXX to the PBX in Tallahassee. The KMC customer has a PRI. What we would put on the record would be the billing telephone number of that PRI. That would be the charge party number. And the called party would be the customer's home address, home telephone number.

Q. Okay. So in this case, KMC's customer is the terminating customer; right?

A. It would be the clinic.

Q. And that's who's being called from Atlanta?

A. That's correct.

Q. So why would you need the charge party

party, the way you're describing it; is that correct?

A. The charge party number is the billing telephone number for the PRI. The called party is the number that was dialed. The call then would be forwarded to the home office of the physician in the example I gave.

Q. And where might the home office be?

A. In Tallahassee.

Q. Okay. I guess I'm just confused, because with Customer X, the charge party number is used for the origination of the call, not the termination; correct?

A. For Customer X, the charge party is for the origination.

Q. I'm asking you.

A. For that second call, yes, it's associated with the initiation of the second call. The first call would have traveled the normal network. We're going to say there was, let's say, a BellSouth customer. It went to an IXC, and the IXC brought it into Tallahassee. It probably went to the Sprint tandem, and the Sprint tandem passed the call to the KMC customer in the clinic. So there was a toll call that was completed.

Now the call forwarding creates the second

call which is going from the CPE, the PBX of the clinic, out to the doctor's home office.

- Q. Okay. So you're saying when the KMC customer is the terminating customer and they have a charge party number and they have call forwarding, that's a situation where the charge party number would be different from the calling party number?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. Do you know whether the SS7 records contain information to show when a call is forwarded?
- A. The SS7 records have a field which would allow that to be populated. The configuration would be identified that it was forwarded.
- Q. Okay. And just to get back, in the case of Customer X, though, we're talking about the originating side of the call, not the terminating side of the call; correct?
- A. In terms of the discussion we're having today, I believe that there's a call that was originated by Customer X, which we pass on the interconnection trunks to Sprint, and it's terminated by Sprint. So, yes, the call is originated by Customer X.
- Q. Okay. Can you tell me another situation
 where the KMC customer is the originating customer and

- that, that there was a call that was originated in
 Atlanta, and that call came to the PBX in Tallahassee.
- 3 The call is being forwarded now. The second call is
- 4 being forwarded to the doctor's home office. The
- 5 charge party on there is the billing telephone number
- 6 of the PBX in the clinic. The calling party number is
- still the number in Atlanta. So if the doctor, forinstance, has caller ID, he or she would be able to
- 9 look and see that this is Joe Smith calling from10 Atlanta, Georgia.
 - Q. So you're saying the line from which the communication originates is the calling party number line?
 - A. This call originated in Tallahassee that I just gave as the example going to the -- it's a second call. It originated in Tallahassee.
 - Q. But you said it originated in Atlanta.
 - A. The first call originated in the Atlanta. The second call is the call-forward.
 - Q. Okay. But in that situation, the charge party number for the doctor's office, you're saying it has no relationship to the called party number, the doctor's office number? There's no relationship between the charge party number and that?
 - A. The record that I think we're talking about

the charge party number would not be necessarily associated with the line from which the communication originates?

- A. If this is a PRI, no. Our way of provisioning the PRIs would be that the charge party would be the billing telephone number of that PRI.
- Q. Okay. But what about the calling party number?
 - A. The calling party number?
 - Q. Right.
- A. Restate your question for me, please.
- Q. Well, when you say the line from which the communication originates in your testimony, what do you mean?

MR. SELF: Which page are you talking about? MS. MASTERTON: I'm sorry. We're still on page 5, lines 1 and 2.

18 BY MS. MASTERTON:

Q. And I'm talking about, "The charge party number is not necessarily associated with the line from which the communication originates." And I guess I'm wondering -- now I want you to explain what you mean by the line from which the communication originates.

A. Well, my first example would be an answer to

is the record that we would have passed over theinterconnection trunk to the Sprint tandem.

Q. Well, I thought we were -- which one are we talking about now? Are we talking about the example you gave of somebody from Atlanta calling KMC's customer in Tallahassee, or are we talking about Customer X. You need to clarify that, because I'm getting confused.

A. All right. The call from Atlanta to the PBX in Tallahassee, KMC's customer, I'm not talking about any charge number there. I'm unaware of a charge number there.

Q. I thought that's what you were saying, that that was an example of when the charge party number could differ from the calling party number. You used that as an example, didn't you?

A. For purposes of clarification, I would not have said that. I would not have intended to say that. But the call from Atlanta to the clinic in Tallahassee would have a calling party number, 404 something in Atlanta, and then the 850 number of the clinic. And whether there was something on the charge party or not, I don't know.

Q. Okay. So basically, right now I guess we don't have any examples other than Customer X of what

you're just saying here, since you just said that you didn't mean the Atlanta example to be an example of that?

A. The example I'm using was another PRI customer of KMC in Tallahassee, a clinic. Now, take the same example I was saying, the call from Atlanta to Tallahassee. That's a call. We're not talking about that record. There's a call that was made from Atlanta, we'll say BellSouth, to an IXC, we'll say AT&T, to the tandem in Tallahassee over to KMC, and completes the call at the PBX in the clinic. I'm not talking to that record.

I'm talking to the next call, which is now that we're going to forward that call from the PBX of the KMC customer, not Customer X, but the Florida Digestive Clinic of Tallahassee. We're going to make a call from there to the doctor's home office, because when he left, he put call forwarding on his CPE in the clinic that all calls to that number should be forwarded to my home.

Q. Okay.

A. That call is originated in Tallahassee in the clinic, goes back to the KMC switch, and it recognizes that that home office is off of a Sprint end office. We send it over the local interconnection

example you're giving me is the charge party number is when it gets to the clinic in Tallahassee, and the different number is the terminating number, the called number. Isn't that what you're saying?

A. The charge number is when it's leaving the clinic in Tallahassee, not when it's getting there, but when it's leaving.

Q. Okay. Well, let's -- I have one more question, though, and that is, when the customer calls from Atlanta to the number in Tallahassee, would KMC expect to get access charges for that call?

A. Yes, and so would everyone else along there. There was a long distance call originated in Atlanta. The call was originated in Atlanta, so there was originating access to -- my example was BellSouth. AT&T would be paying that. It would come through your tandem in Tallahassee. It would come across our interconnection trunk to KMC. That call was a toll call or a long distance call that BellSouth would have gotten access, you would have gotten access, and KMC would have gotten access.

Q. Why would Sprint -- where is Sprint involved in this?

A. Tandem.

Q. We get access charges when it passes through

trunk to the tandem, the tandem takes it to the end office, and the end office causes the phone to ring in the doctor's home office. That call will have a calling party number of Atlanta. The called party will be the doctor's home office. The charge number will be the billing telephone number from that customer's PBX PRI number in Tallahassee.

Q. Okay. So you're saying that the charge party number that's related to the clinic in Tallahassee is not related to the doctor's home office number? That's how you're answering my question? That's an example of where the charge party number --

A. That's correct.

Q. And, of course, the doctor's home office, that's not the line from which the communication originates, is it?

A. This call originated in Tallahassee from the PRI charge number, whatever the billing telephone number is.

Q. So you're saying the charge party number is the originating number. That's what I hear you saying, because I asked you when does a charge party number differ -- what do you mean when you say that the charge party number is not associated with the line from which the communication originates? But the

the tandem when we're not the carrier terminating to the end user?

A. (Nodding head affirmatively.)

MR. SELF: You need to answer verbally.

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. Yes.

BY MS. MASTERTON:

Q. All right. Let's move on. Tell me where the KMC calls, the calls that KMC receives from Customer X originate?

A. They originate in the local calling area, which is either Tallahassee or Fort Myers.

Q. Okay. I wanted to go to your direct testimony on page 9. Look at lines 11 through 23, and then that continues over to page 10, lines 1 through 7, the answer to that question. So I'm going to be asking about all of that. In the scenario that you describe there, where is Customer X's CPE physically located?

A. I believe Customer X's CPE is collocated in Orlando.

Q. And does KMC have a physical presence in Orlando?

A. No, they don't.

Q. So on page 10, line 3, when you talk about the cross-connect that you refer to as a local loop,

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could you tell me where that is from and to?

A. It's from Customer X's CPE to the transport facility that KMC used.

- Q. Okay. Just explain a little bit more to me about the transport facility that KMC used. What is
 - A. It's a DS3, a fiber optic cable.
 - Q. Where is it located, physically located?

O. But where is it? Is it in a central office

- 9 A. Physically? It has two ends. One would be
- 10 Tallahassee, and one would be in Orlando.
- 12 somewhere?
- 13 A. Oh, sure.
- 14 O. So where?
- 15 A. I don't have the exact information, but it
- 16 would be in a central office.
 - Q. Who does it belong to?
- A. It would be -- in terms of belonging, it would be something that KMC leased, and it would
- 20 belong to some underlying carrier.
 - Q. So if it was in a central office, would it
- 22 be a BellSouth central office?
- 23 A. I really don't know.
 - Q. So you don't know whether it would be a
- 25 collocation that KMC had or a collocation that the

- A. What makes it local?
- Q. (Nodding head affirmatively.)
- A. It's local because the PRIs are in the KMC office in Tallahassee or Fort Myers. The telephone numbers are in Tallahassee and Fort Myers. The calls that are made are local calls.
 - Q. So when you say the PRIs are in the KMC offices, explain that. Where do the PRIs begin and end?
- A. The PRI begins at the customer CPE, and it ends at the KMC central office.
 - Q. So where is the customer's CPE again?
- A. The customer's CPE is at the end of the transport, the DS3 that we're talking about.
- Q. So it's in Orlando, not Tallahassee or Fort Myers, correct?
- 17 A. The CPE is at the end of the DS3 facility, 18 which is in Orlando.
 - Q. Is that in close proximity to Tallahassee or Fort Myers?
- A. Close proximity was the local loop, which was the interconnection. That's what I was talking about.
 - Q. Well, I think I asked you what made it local, and you answered that it was in close

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underlying carrier had?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Then what happens after -- you do this local loop. How is that a local loop, the
- 5 cross-connect between the customer and this transport
- facility that belongs to a third party in Orlando?Could you explain?
 - A. It's just a connection.
- 9 Q. So tell me what you mean when you say a local loop.
- 11 A. It's just a term that is used to refer to 12 the connection from the customer's CPE to the 13 transport.
 - Q. What makes it local?
 - A. The connections are in close proximity.
- Q. And when you say close proximity, do you mean like in the same geographic area?
 - A. That would fit the description.
 - Q. Okay. You said earlier that the traffic
- 20 that Customer X originates in Tallahassee or Fort
- 21 Myers?
- A. They have local services that we provided
- 23 them in Tallahassee and Fort Myers. They have local
- 24 telephone numbers.
 - Q. What makes it local?

proximity. Is that not what you said?

A. What makes it local is that the service that was sold to Customer X was a local service, local PRI, has a local telephone number.

Q. It's local because it has a local telephone number? Is that what you're saying?

- A. The service that they bought is a local service, so it's local by our definition, and it's local -- and the numbers provided were local. These are services which that customer, being an enhanced service provider, can order, and we provided. So it's a local service that they use to make local calls within Tallahassee or Fort Myers.
- Q. And it's local because it has a number local to Fort Myers or Tallahassee; correct?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - MR. SELF: You need to say yes.
- 18 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 19 BY MS. MASTERTON:
- Q. And not because Customer X is located in the
 local calling areas where the calls are terminating;
 is that correct? Let me rephrase that. Customer X is
- 23 not located in the local calling areas where the calls
- 24 are terminating, is it?
 - A. Customer X may be located in a local calling

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area which doesn't necessarily overlap with your local 2 calling area.

- Q. But is Customer X physically located in Fort Myers?
 - A. Customer X is physically located in Orlando.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

I wanted to look at KMC's response to staff's interrogatory number 16, and it's Bates stamped page 884.

- A. Could you repeat that again?
- Q. It's the response to staff's interrogatory number 16. It's labeled "KMC's Attachment to Staff's Interrogatory Number 16," and it's Bates stamped 884.
 - A. Are we looking at the diagram?
- 15 Q. Yes.
- A. Okay. 16
- 17 Q. So based on what we've just discussed, 18 Customer X, this picture of their CPE, that's what 19 this is; correct?
- 20 A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. And that's in Orlando; right?
- 22 A. Uh-huh.
- 23 MR. SELF: You need to say yes.
- 24 THE WITNESS: Yes. I'm sorry.

- have Customer X's CPE, right, and then we have a cross-connect --
- A. It could be a central office, it could be a carrier hotel, it could be a number of -- it could be a manhole.
- Q. Is Customer X located in the same place as where the transport --
 - A. I don't know that.
- Q. Okay. So we have the cross-connect. And then show me what happens from the cross-connect to the PRI. On this drawing, how would you draw that in there?
- A. If you have a jumper and you have two ends to it, one end touching the -- what looks like the depiction here of a computer, and the other end touching the left end of that arrow called PRI, that would be your cross-connect.
- Q. Okay. So the PRI actually begins in this central office where the cross-connect is made; right?
- 20 A. In the location where the cross-connect is 21 made.
 - Q. Okay. And you have this arrow. So that's all -- you're calling all of that from the central office where the cross-connect is made to KMC's switch the PRI; correct?

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BY MS. MASTERTON:

- Q. Could you tell me where you would draw in the transport where Customer X --
 - A. Number two. It's already drawn.
- Q. Well, it says PRI there, so I guess I want to break it down a little bit finer and have you tell me where this cross-connect is. It's also in Orlando; right? Show me where that would be depicted on this drawing.
- A. Right where the edge of the box would be showing. The customer is inside the box, and on the outside of the box, the PRI.
- 13 Q. Okay. Are you saying that the cross-connect 14 is the same thing as the PRI?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Okay. So we're talking about the cross-connect now?
- 18 A. Picture, if you will, a term called jumpers. 19 I'm just thinking of a jumper from the terminal piece 20 of equipment in the customer's premise and putting it 21 on the other end, the distant end of the long loop 22 that we were depicting here as number 2.
 - Q. And that's in some unidentified central office; right? You would have to put that in the picture to show completely what's happening. So we

- A. That's correct.
- 2 Q. Okay. And the beginning of that is in 3 Orlando; correct?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Okay. Now, where is the switch?
 - A. Well, in the case of Customer X, the switch could be in Tallahassee, or the switch could be in Fort Myers.
 - Q. Okay. So this is -- and where is it in **Tallahassee or Fort Myers?**

MR. SELF: Are you asking for a street 11 12 address?

- 13 BY MS. MASTERTON:
- 14 Q. Well, is it in a central office? Is it in 15 a -- I mean, where is --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. I didn't mean a street address, although I wouldn't mind if you gave me one. But I meant what sort of facility is it located in?
- 20 A. It's in the central office of KMC. The 21 street address is in the testimony here someplace as 22 an exhibit.
- 23 24 Sprint's office, these are local interconnection 25 trunks in either Tallahassee or Fort Myers?

- A. That would be the intermachine trunks going from the KMC central office to the Sprint office, and that could be your tandem, or it could be some of the direct end office trunking that we have in both towns.
- Q. So this drawing, it only shows the call from the point that it entered Customer X's CPE; is that correct?
- A. No. We don't know anything about something entering Customer X's CPE. We only know that there's a call that's leaving Customer X.
- Q. Okay. But you don't deny that the signaling that you transmitted to Sprint with Customer X's calls contained calling party numbers that were different from Customer X's charge party number, do you?
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q. So based on what you know about the signaling that KMC transmitted, you know there was something that happened before the call got to Customer X; correct?
- A. I really don't know that. One could assume that, but we really don't know what Customer X -- Customer X is initiating a call to an end user, and there is a calling party number, but what that represents we don't know. We didn't touch -- we don't even look at that as we're processing these calls.

be two different things. All I'm saying is that I don't know.

- Q. Well, tell me something else it could mean other than that the call -- the leg of the call originated from the calling party number. What else does it mean?
- A. Well, there's calls that you receive, that we receive, that doesn't have a calling party number on it.
- Q. But we're not talking about those calls right now. We're talking about the calls that have it.
- A. It's a phenomenon within the industry. What caused that to happen?
 - Q. I don't know, but I'm not asking you that.
 - A. But I'm saying that I don't know that either, and I don't know that there couldn't be something that places that number there. So you're saying that it has to have been a call before that because the number is there, and I'm saying I don't know that.
 - Q. What does it normally mean, the calling party in the SS7?
- A. Normally one would think that there was a call that was placed from that number.

Q. Can you explain when in the SS7 signaling it would show a called party number that it wouldn't mean that there was an earlier leg of the call? How does the calling party number show up on the SS7 record?

MR. SELF: In which call?

MS. MASTERTON: I'm talking about -- KMC has said, and I can give you a cite in Mr. Pasonski's or Mr. Twine's rebuttal testimony, on page 5, lines 5 to 14, that they transmitted the signaling information to Sprint unchanged, and that included calling party numbers that were different from Customer X's charge party number.

- A. I'm sorry. Which page?
- Q. Page 5, lines 5 through 14. But I guess you just said you don't know what that means, that there was a calling party number different from the charge party number on the SS7 signaling records that you sent to Sprint.
- A. What I read this to say is that KMC did nothing to change the calling party number. It was there. We didn't look at it, and we didn't touch it. Where it came from we don't know.
- Q. What does a calling party number usually mean on an SS7 record? What is its purpose?
 - A. What it usually means and what it is could

Q. Back to my original question. This diagram that you show only shows the call from the charge party number to Sprint.

A. That's correct.

Q. It doesn't show anything before that.

A. Because this is a local customer placing a local call, and that's what we're handling here.

Q. And what makes it local again?

A. The customer is an enhanced service provider, came to KMC, was purchasing PRI service, and they are placing local calls. So to us over here, what we're seeing is a local call coming to us.

- Q. And the local call is the call that Customer X is making from its premises in Orlando to a Sprint end user in Tallahassee or Fort Myers; correct?
- A. That Customer X is making on the local PRI serviced by the KMC switch and passed off to the Sprint office.
- Q. And Customer X is originating that call from its customer premises in Orlando; correct?
- A. What we see is a local PRI. The other end of the PRI is in Orlando.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

I wanted to -- do you have a copy of Mr. Wiley's Exhibit WLW-6?

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A. I didn't bring Mr. Wiley's. MR. SELF: What was it attached to?

MS. MASTERTON: It was attached to his rebuttal testimony. I've got copies.

And I guess I'll go ahead and make this a deposition exhibit, even though it's also an exhibit to the testimony, just for clarity of the record. We'll call it Deposition Exhibit 1.

(Deposition Exhibit Number 1 was marked for identification.)

11 BY MS. MASTERTON:

> Q. I just want to give you a minute to look at that. Does this drawing accurately depict the description of how KMC provisions PRI service to Customer X? And for now, I guess we need to refer back to your direct testimony beginning on page 10 where he describes the way -- well, you have adopted his testimony to describe the way the PRIs are set up. So it's page 10, beginning on line 14, through page 11, line 9. In your opinion, does this diagram accurately depict that scenario as described in your testimony?

A. (Examining document.) Okay. Your question was?

Q. I just wanted to know if you agree that this

Let's turn to your rebuttal testimony for a minute. And on page 2, line 14, you refer to the charge party number assigned to Customer X as the local billing telephone number; correct?

A. That's correct.

O. And so 850/201-0579, is that the billing number for Customer X's Tallahassee PRI?

A. I would have to check.

MR. SELF: What was that number again? MS. MASTERTON: 850/201-0579.

THE WITNESS: 850/201-0579 in Tallahassee,

12 right.

13 BY MS. MASTERTON:

> Q. Okay. Now I want you to look at -- this is another discovery response, KMC's response to POD Number 12, and the Bates stamp pages are 417 to 578.

MR. SELF: Is that a response to Sprint or staff?

MS. MASTERTON: To Sprint, Sprint's POD Number 12. What they are are the bills in a KMC submitted to Customer X.

THE WITNESS: We don't have those.

MS. MASTERTON: Oh, I only have one copy.

MR. SELF: Hang on a second. Was that

Sprint's first?

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accurately depicts the scenario described in your testimony.

A. I can't answer that question, because you used the word "accurately." This is an outside plant drawing done by Mr. Wiley of Sprint concerning facilities for KMC, and I don't know if this accurately depicts how KMC provisioned the circuit or

Q. So you wouldn't know if you would do this any differently? You don't have any suggested changes to the drawing? You just don't know?

A. It looks reasonable.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

Does KMC have any other customers with a PRI arrangement similar to the one that's described for Customer X? And by similar, I mean with the originating and terminating end points of the PRI being in different local calling areas.

A. I do not know that.

Q. Okay. Do you know who would know that?

A. Marva Johnson would probably be the person

22 that -- if she didn't know, she could find out who

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Q. Marva would know? Okay. I'm sorry,

Ms. Johnson.

MS. MASTERTON: Yes. I think, though, that you actually provided it as a supplement, so it wasn't provided at the same time as the original responses. It might have been Sprint's second. I took it out of the book. It's POD 12. They're in order. I don't remember which.

MR. SELF: Is there a Bates number? MS. MASTERTON: Yes. It's 417. It starts at 417.

MR. SELF: I'm not having a lot of success finding this. Maybe we can just share a page. MS. MASTERTON: I'm happy to share it, yes.

12 I don't have -- that's fine. I'm not going to 14 make it an exhibit. I'll give this to you to

15 look at, and then --16

MR. SELF: If you would just identify what pages we're looking at, just so that the record would be clear.

BY MS. MASTERTON:

Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you a question. This is KMC's response to Sprint's POD Number 12. It's Bates stamped pages 417 through 578. I'm going to give you this whole set. They're the customer bills that KMC submitted to Customer X.

is the billing number for Customer X's Tallahassee PRI; correct?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Could you show me on those bills where that number appears?

- A. I don't believe that it appears here.
- Q. So when you say it's the billing number, what do you mean?

A. If one looks at the internals of the billing system, this customer has an account number, 0892. And as we create the bill, what you see here on the bill, these items are the dedicated transport facilities that the customer is paying for, and so it shows the loop for the transport and the local charges for the PRI. But it was a flat-rated PRI, so we weren't charging for usage.

So what does not appear here is a telephone number showing the usage against it, but in the internals of the billing system, it knows that that account maps to the 850-201 billing telephone number. So when we created a call record for each call, it would guide from that call, that number, to this account if I was to bill the usage.

But again, these PRIs were flat-rated, so there wasn't going to be any usage charged, with the

and duration to that billing number.

Q. So what happened to those records?

A. Well, the process was, we weren't planning to bill the customer. We created the records. At the end of the month it was checked to see if the customer had exceeded the cap. Not having exceeded the cap, the records were flushed.

Q. Okay. How does the customer know what number those bills are for?

A. How does the customer know what number those bills are for? It knows that it has its account. It knows what numbers it was given. It knows they wouldn't expect to see -- in a typical bill, if you were charging for usage, there would be another section which would show the usage. So it knows what its numbers were. They were working numbers. They knew, though, that they weren't paying for that. They were paying for the facility here.

Q. So you're saying you only need a billing telephone number if you're going to bill based on usage?

A. I'm saying that you would expect to see the billing telephone number on a bill where it is not flat rate, but usage sensitive. It's not on this formatted bill because they're zero. But there is a

exception that if they exceeded 400,000 minutes of use in a month, then there was a provision to charge them for that additional usage. So the reason the number doesn't show up here is because there isn't an end usage to that. That's just a formatting issue of the bill.

Q. So you didn't need the billing telephone number to bill Customer X? Is that what you're saving?

A. No, I'm not saying that. I'm saying in the format that you're looking at here, this is the actual bill that was presented to the customer. And they were paying for the use of this dedicated service. There wasn't any usage. There wasn't -- therefore, just in the idiosyncrasies of the billing system, it doesn't put down the number. It doesn't show zero usage with it. It's just not there.

But what I'm saying is, if you look at the account, the way the order was provisioned, the way the account was established, if you look under that account number in the billing system, you'll find that the billing telephone number is the 850/201-XXXX number. The switch was provisioned that way so that each call that was made, each local call on the PRI, it was creating a record that tied that date, time,

billing telephone number. It was used. The customer knew what it was.

Q. What was it used for?

A. When the service was provisioned -- this would be the PRI. As with any of KMC's PRIs, when it's provisioned, translation engineers, in writing their script and putting all the different information into the switch, provide the switch with the telephone number range, which this is, and then it provides the billing number for that group of trunks, and said that all is going to roll up to this billing telephone number. That was all completed in the ordering and the provisioning when the account was established.

What you're looking at here is a document that is the customer, which for purposes of -- we're all business people. You want a bill that tells you what you want to know and doesn't tell you a bunch of stuff that you don't care about. They didn't care about the fact that they had this number with zero usage on it. We as business people try to minimize the expense of printing bills, so we shorten the bill up as best we can.

So it's not here, but it is with that account. It was provisioned. It did exist. Every call that went through created a record that said this

billing telephone number is the charge number for thiscall.

Q. When you said zero usage, you didn't mean no usage. You meant no billable usage.

A. No billable usage.

Q. Okay. You said something about the ranges of the telephone numbers. I don't have that in front of me. What are they on there?

A. Again, I believe the format of this bill doesn't include that.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Thanks. I'm going to take a short break.

(Short recess.)

14 BY MS. MASTERTON:

Q. Just one more question. I think when we ended up, we were talking about the bills to Customer X, and you said you don't put the number on them unless there's a usage charge. Do you know if there are any other customers of KMC with PRIs where you don't bill for usage?

21 A. I don't really know.

Q. Do you know who would know?

23 A. I could ask that question.

Q. I think I would like to do that as a

25 late-filed deposition exhibit, whether there are other

that which Customer X received.

MS. MASTERTON: Well, I don't want to narrow it too much.

MR. SELF: A non-usage bill.

MS. MASTERTON: Yes.

MR. SELF: And then if the answer is yes, then you would like to see examples of those customer bills.

MS. MASTERTON: Yes. I'm not asking for every bill that was given to them, but a representative example.

MR. POAG: Could I just qualify that to state that we're interested in the local PRIs that are flat-rated, and we're just talking about local usage.

MS. MASTERTON: Thank you.

MR. SELF: Thank you, Ben.

18 MR. YORKGITIS: Redacted, of course, any

19 customer information.20 MS. MASTERTON:

MS. MASTERTON: Yes, yes. We're not looking

21 for the names. 22 MR. SELF:

MR. SELF: Okay.

23 (Late-filed Deposition Exhibit Number 2

24 identified.)

25 BY MS. MASTERTON:

customers. And if there are, if you could provide copies of not necessarily all their bills, but an example of another customer bill where the billing telephone number does not appear on the bill.

MR. SELF: Just so I'm clear, Late-filed Deposition Exhibit Number 1 --

MS. MASTERTON: Two, because we labeled that diagram as Deposition Exhibit 1.

MR. SELF: Thank you. I'm sorry. And what is the request?

MS. MASTERTON: Does KMC have other customers with PRIs where they don't bill for usage.

THE WITNESS: Flat rate.

MS. MASTERTON: And I guess I want to phrase this, to the extent the answer is yes, an example of bills to those customers, not all their bills, but an example.

MR. SELF: Maybe to make the question simpler, are there other KMC customers with flat rate PRIs.

MS. MASTERTON: If that means the same thing as they don't bill for usage, then okay.

MR. YORKGITIS: If there's a billing arrangement that is comparable in structure to

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Q. Mr. Twine, do you have any other connections with Customer X besides the PRIs that we're talking about in this case?

A. Physical connections?

O. Yes.

A. Having reviewed the bills, the only thing that we had with Customer X was those connections that you saw, the PRIs.

Q. So KMC doesn't have any SS7 trunking arrangements with Customer X?

A. No, not that I'm aware of.

Q. And I should qualify that, in Florida. I'm talking about in Florida?

A. Not that I'm aware of.

Q. Okay. Can you turn to your rebuttal testimony on page 4, line 22, and then spilling over onto page 5, line 1. What you're saying here is that for telecommunications traffic, the calling party number is used to determine the jurisdiction of the call; is that correct?

A. (Examining document.) Okay. Now, for clarification, your question was?

Q. I'm saying that you are saying that for telecommunications traffic, the calling party number determines the jurisdiction of the call; correct?

- A. I'm not going to answer that as a yes or no, because I think that's taking that line out of context of the entire paragraph here in terms of the answer.
- Q. Well, can I read it to you and just ask you to confirm that that's what it says? "If the traffic were telecommunications traffic, then the calling party number, not the charge number, would be used to determine jurisdiction, as stated in the interconnection agreement." Is that an accurate reading of what you said?
- A. However, the question that's being asked is, "Does the Agilent study make other mistakes?"
- Q. But I'm not asking you about the Agilent study. I don't want to talk about that. That's the question you asked yourself, but what I'm asking you is what you mean by this sentence that starts on line 21 and ends on line 2, page 5.
- A. But I'm looking at the intent of this. We've already said something about enhanced services or regulated telecommunications traffic, and now we're down here saying --
- Q. Well, let me just ask if you agree with that statement. If the traffic is telecommunications traffic, then the calling party number, not the charge number, is what would be used to determine the

here? Is that what you're saying?

- A. Well, I'm reading this as -- we're talking clearly about the Agilent study and Customer X.
- Q. Well, let's forget that. Let's just talk about it generally.
- A. I follow you. I'll go back to my call from the patient in Atlanta to the clinic in Tallahassee, with the doctor at his home office in Tallahassee. Then the call that you would be looking at would be the local call that was placed from the clinic's PBX to the doctor's home office. So it's a Tallahassee to Tallahassee call, but the calling party would still show the number in Georgia as -- for customer ID purposes, there it is. And you can't take that call now and say that's an interstate call subject to access, because that has already been done in the first call. This is the local call.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you something. In the call example you're using, the call-forwarded number, the Atlanta person who is not a customer of anybody that we know that's here today, calls a KMC customer in Tallahassee.
 - A. Right.
- Q. And it goes to that KMC number, and then KMC forwards it -- it's still in the KMC network -- to the

jurisdiction. Do you agree with that statement?

A. The call that Customer X places from Tallahassee to Tallahassee has a calling party number that -- let's go back to Atlanta, Georgia. It's an enhanced service that is now establishing a call that is this local call in Tallahassee. So by the nature of what I'm saying, it's a local call.

Now, what's in the calling party number, as we've said before, things can be put in there that the customer's CPE can create numbers. And if we were then to say in this line that if the traffic were telecommunications traffic and our local call is telecommunications traffic, but it has a calling party number of some spot outside of Tallahassee, if you were to say then that because it's a calling party number that's out of state, then you could use that to determine the jurisdiction and say this is a call that one could charge interstate access on, then I'm saying no, that would not be correct.

Q. Okay. Let's forget Customer X for a minute and just speak generally about telecommunications traffic. You're saying that it's not the case that the calling party is the number that determines the jurisdiction of the telecommunications call as opposed to the charge party number, which is what you state

doctor's home, and that's a KMC customer as well?

A. No. I was using Sprint.

Q. So you're saying somebody calls from Atlanta, and they call a KMC customer doctor, and then KMC forwards it to a Sprint customer, and that's a local call? Is that what you're saying?

A. Which is the doctor, yes. I'll draw the picture again. I see a patient who happens to be in Atlanta on business and needs to talk to their doctor to get their prescription refilled. They call from Atlanta to Tallahassee, to the clinic. That's a complete call. And there's access on that call that went from BellSouth through AT&T through the Sprint tandem to the KMC central office. That's a completed call, and there's terminating and originating access that's charged on that call. And the originator is the calling party number, which is 404-something.

Now, that call is forwarded. We've got another record. We've got another call, which is that when it got to the PBX, the doctor isn't in the office today, he's working from the home office, so that second call is originated to his home. And there is a record that's created for the call that went from the PBX to the KMC office to the Sprint office to the customer. And if you were to take that record for

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that local call and look at the calling party number and say that that determines the jurisdiction to be interstate, I'm saying that would be incorrect.

Q. So you're saying that that's what the SS7 records would look like? They would show a call originating in Atlanta, terminating in Tallahassee, then originating again and terminating again in Tallahassee, and all of that would show on the call records that Sprint gets when it gets forwarded to its doctor customer that the call gets forwarded to?

A. I believe that it would have a calling party number that would be the 404 number. The called party number would be the doctor's home office. The charge number would be the PBX, the billing telephone number.

Q. But you're saying KMC would get the access charges in that case?

A. No, that would be a local call I just described from --

Q. From Atlanta to the number in the middle. You said access charges were involved with that, but you then said the called number was the Sprint customer; right? That's what you just said, the called party would be the doctor's home phone --

A. No, no. I'm sorry. I would love to go to a board and draw this picture. We start with a box in MR. SELF: All right. Charge on.

BY MS. MASTERTON:

Q. Go ahead.

A. Okay. We have a patient in Atlanta calling the doctor's office.

Q. Okay.

A. Some 404 number there is going to be the calling party number. Their call is really a line off the BellSouth office to the BellSouth tandem, because they're going to call long distance, and it just happens to be AT&T. This is all in Tallahassee over here, so through the Sprint tandem down to the KMC office over the PRI to the KMC customer, the clinic, doctor's office. Now, the doctor is not in, but the doctor, using the clinic's CPE, has forwarded that call to his home office.

Now, you have here a complete call. This call originated here, and it terminated here when it got to this CPE here. There's access, originating access due BellSouth and terminating access due here in Tallahassee. I would assume that you charge the tandem rate, and we charge the end office rate for that call.

Now, this CPE is programmed, though, that this doctor says, "I want to receive my calls. I'm

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Atlanta.

Q. Okay. I'm going to write this down.

A. And let's call it BellSouth.

Q. Let's say it's a patient. Right?

A. Right.

Q. And the local phone company is BellSouth.

A. Right.

MR. SELF: Can I suggest that maybe Mr. Twine can write it on this blank piece of paper, and you can identify it as an exhibit if you wish.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Can we go off the record for a second? We're just going to take a short break.

(Short recess.)

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. We're back on the record, and we are going to make this an exhibit.

MR. SELF: Then let's identify it first.

MS. MASTERTON: Yes. It's going to be 3.

MR. SELF: So this is Deposition Exhibit

21 Number 3.

MR. POAG: Call diagram.

MS. MASTERTON: Call forwarding diagram.

(Deposition Exhibit Number 3 was marked for

identification.)

just working from my home." And he happens to be 2 served by Sprint. So it comes back on the PRI to the

3 KMC office, which routes it to the tandem, which

4 routes it to the Sprint end office, and the phone 5

rings here. And this is the called party.

Q. But what number did the person in Atlanta call?

A. They called this number.

Q. So that was the called party for the --

A. For the first call, right.

Q. Okay.

A. And that would have this calling here, and I don't know about the charge party.

Q. What's the calling number for the number for this call?

A. The calling number for this call is still -this customer is still there. That number is there. So that's the calling party. It picks up the billed telephone number here from the PRI. That's the charge number. I'll just put that. And the called number is this one here, which is the doctor's office, and that's a local call. And on that call, the charge number is there. The called number is there. What is the calling party number? It's this one back here.

Q. So you're saying the doctor's office number

wouldn't show up on the SS7 records?

A. This would show up, the billing telephone number for all the numbers on the PBX.

Q. And that's going to be different from the number that the patient called.

A. Right. I shouldn't say that. It could be the number that they called. It could be the main number of the switchboard, or it could be the individual doctor's office.

Q. Okay. But for the purposes of this call, this number is the originating number; right?

A. This number is the calling party number.

Q. Okay. So you're saying it's not true that for telecommunications -- so this statement you made in your testimony, you're taking that back, basically, on page 4 and 5? You're saying that's not really necessarily true; is that right?

A. I guess in answering this question on line 11, the intent was saying that the enhanced service traffic was an exception and that you could then default to this other. But in fact, we've got examples that say this was probably incomplete in the global sense, and it was more directed towards what was the intent of the question.

Q. So what does determine the jurisdiction of

that's in the FCC ruling.

Q. And what does that say?

A. Again, I'm only the -- in this position, I am the billing person who took direction from the regulatory world, and you would have to really speak to someone who is more an expert in the law.

Q. And that would be?

A. I believe you can talk to Mr. Calabro or Ms. Johnson.

Q. Okay. Let's look at your rebuttal testimony on page 5 still, line 9. And you say basically -- I'm going to paraphrase here. You talk about the PRI customer placing a call, and I wanted you to describe to me how Customer X placed the call.

A. I don't know.

Q. What do you mean, you don't know?

A. I don't know exactly what Customer X was doing.

Q. Customer X is KMC's customer; correct?

A. Customer X is KMC's customer.

Q. And KMC provided the service that allowed Customer X to place the call; correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. But you don't know how that service was

used? Is that what you're saying?

the call for telecommunications traffic?

A. That's a good question.

Q. And your answer?

A. There would be many answers to that. As we said already, the fact that an enhanced service provider is making local calls, you can't go looking at the charge -- I'm sorry, the calling party number and comparing it to the called party number.

Q. Is that a usual situation where the calling party number would not be the appropriate number to look at to determine jurisdiction?

A. For enhanced --

Q. For telecommunications service.

A. For the bulk of the calls, that would be what one would use.

Q. You mentioned the interconnection agreement on page 5, line 2. What does the interconnection agreement say about how you determine the jurisdiction of traffic? Do you know?

A. Marva would have to clarify that.

Q. So you don't know?

A. No.

Q. Okay. What determines the jurisdiction of traffic for an enhanced services call?

A. What determines the jurisdiction? I believe

A. I don't know how that service was used. I don't know what CPE they were using.

Q. Does anybody at KMC know that? In other words, when you do this PRI arrangement, do you need to know the customer premises equipment that the PRI is being connected to?

A. I don't believe that we needed that to provision the service. Oftentimes service is provided to a demarcation point, and it's the customer's responsibility to deal with their CPE vendor.

Q. So in this case, the cross-connect was not connected to the Customer X's CPE?

A. The cross-connect, which I believe I refer to as the local loop, which is really just a very small jumper between the DS3 and the actual demarcation point of the circuit -- and this to me is standard in today's world where telephone companies aren't the end-all from the instrument to the instrument. We provided the PRI service to the customer, took that small jumper and more than likely brought it to some sort of a binding post, a terminal strip, and the customer, using their CPE vendor, would have taken that to their equipment.

Q. Is that what happened?

A. I was not there. I would assume.

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Q. But KMC would know for sure what happened; right? Somebody in KMC would know; right?

A. I'm sure somebody, the final installer that had oversight to -- well, I shouldn't even say installer, because it's quite possible that whoever we leased the facilities from did the work. So KMC might not have been there at all.

Q. But it's KMC's facility; correct?

A. No, it's not.

Q. But it's being provided to the customer by KMC; correct?

A. The transport is being provided to the customer by KMC. The facility is leased. Now, the facility that I'm talking about is the transport. The transport, as we discussed earlier, probably appears somewhere in a -- its could be a manhole, it could be a carrier hotel, or it could be a central office, but it's not KMC's.

Q. But the cross-connect -- I guess I'm confused. Who provides that?

A. The cross-connect could have been -- well, first of all, let me ask when you say provides, what do you mean by provides?

Q. Who physically does the work to provide it, and who is the provider who bills it and is

A. Well, if you look at the DS3, you have a far end and a near end.

Q. Right. Which is which? In the Customer X situation, which is the far end and which is the near end?

A. Well, it's easier, being a KMC person, to talk about it from my perspective. From my perspective, the near end is close to my cental office. The far end would be the other dimension from the near end.

Q. Okay. So the local loop, that was probably provided by a third-party provider; right?

A. The local loop is this cross-connection, a jumper that takes it from the far end of the transport and brings it to some demarcation point, where the customer will attach their CPE to make the circuit complete.

Q. But did KMC provide the local loop? Did KMC physically provision the local loop?

A. I doubt that, because it was not our plant facility that it was transitting on. So more than likely, when we ordered -- in provisioning the circuit, when we ordered the circuit from a third party, part of what that third party would do is engage in the actual connection of the far end of the

responsible for the service for the customer?

A. Well, if we were purchasing that, leasing that from some third party, they would have billed KMC, and KMC would have billed Customer X.

Q. So you're saying that KMC's facilities were likely not involved in the traffic until it got transported by this third-party provider down to Fort Myers or up to Tallahassee; is that correct?

A. Clearly, clearly.

Q. So that's when KMC first became physically involved in the traffic that originated in Orlando, is in Fort Myers or Tallahassee; correct?

A. Let me understand "physically." This is what I think I'm hearing, is where is the actual KMC physical asset that KMC owned engaged in our discussion.

Q. Right.

18 A. Okay. That would be at the near end of the 19 DS3.

Q. And the near send is what? I don't know what that means.

A. I don't know exactly where the connection takes place. That's why the drawing you had --

Q. What does "near end" mean? I don't know what that means.

DS3 to the demarcation point.

Q. Okay.

A. And they might have assisted the CPE vendor.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

Let's turn to your rebuttal on page 7, starting on line 20. You state that since KMC understood that Customer X was an enhanced service provider, the traffic that passed over the PRI groups leased by Customer X was entitled to local treatment and would have been exempt from access charges regardless of the calling party numbers associated with the traffic; is that correct?

A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. And I believe you said that Customer X originated these calls in Orlando; correct?

A. I believe that Customer X originated the calls in Tallahassee or Fort Myers.

Q. Let's go over this again then. Where was Customer X physically located?

A. Physically, their CPE was at the end of our long loop from Tallahassee or from Fort Myers.

Q. So maybe you need to explain to me again how they originated it in Tallahassee when they were located in Orlando.

A. From my perspective, the enhanced service

provider procured local PRIs with local numbers from KMC. And by our definition, the way it was provisioned, the way it was engineered, it was a local service, and therefore, those calls which they were making locally in Tallahassee and Fort Myers were in fact local calls, originating in Tallahassee and calling Tallahassee, originating in Fort Myers and calling Fort Myers.

Q. What is KMC's definition of local? You said "by our definition."

A. Our definition of what a local PRI is is clearly stated in our documentation, and what we sell would be our tariffs. And the service was provisioned to our Customer X using this long loop to its CPE, but it was making local calls from our office to other customers in Tallahassee or in Fort Myers.

Q. And what made them local? I know I asked you, but then you say things that confuse me. I'll move on after this, I promise.

A. Okay. It's local because that's the service that the customer purchased, and that's what we provisioned, and that's what was utilized.

Q. But it doesn't have anything to do with the beginning and end points of the call. Is that what you're saying?

A. The standard for a local call is over the local interconnection trunks. That's what I'm saying.

Q. So you're saying if KMC sends a call over Sprint's local interconnection trunks, then it is a local call regardless of any other factors?

A. I'm saying it's our intent to do what we agreed to do and that this traffic that we're discussing is deemed local traffic; therefore, that should be sent and was sent over the local interconnection trunks.

Q. Well, what made it -- never mind. That's okay. And you're saying it's standard industry practice to do that? That's standard routing for KMC, do you mean, or is that standard routing in the industry?

A. I believe it's standard routing in the industry. I believe that that's exactly what we would expect from Sprint, that if it was a local call, you would send it to me on the local intermachine trunks, and if it was not a local call, I would see it on my access trunks.

Q. Well, do you think it would be standard for Sprint to provision a PRI service that began in Orlando and terminated in California and call it local, or do you think that would be standard for

A. I'm saying from my perspective, it was a service which we're allowed to sell and was sold. We provisioned it that way, and they moved it that way.

Q. So if a customer in California wanted a long local loop to Taliahassee, would you provide that?

A. That would have to be answered by somebody else.

- Q. So you don't know?
- A. That one, I don't know.
- Q. So is it the telephone number, the charge party number that makes the call local by KMC's definition?

A. By our definition, it's the PRI service that's local, and it's a result of the PRI that there is a charge party number which relates to the service. So therefore, the charge party number is local, and the called parties would be whoever they're calling. And they were calling locally.

Q. On page 8, lines 2 through 4, you say KMC routed calls to Sprint based on standard routing that is used in connection with all local calling between KMC's customers and Sprint's customer. So you're saying this PRI service where the CPE is in Orlando and the terminating end user is in Tallahassee, that's

standard routing? Is that what you're saying?

1 Sprint?

A. I don't really know what's standard for Sprint.

Q. But you said --

A. I would expect local calls on local intermachine trunks. That's what I said.

Q. So when you said standard, the only part of this you're saying is standard is what? What do you mean by standard routing? I guess I should ask you that, because I think I misunderstood that.

A. Again, that a local call is sent from KMC to Sprint on a local intermachine trunk, a trunk designated for local traffic.

Q. So you're just saying that if a call is local, then it's standard to route that over local interconnection trunks?

A. That's correct.

Q. But you're not saying the routing of it over local interconnection trucks is what determines whether it's local?

A. I think that the standard is to send local over local. The responsibility of determining jurisdiction is at the other end.

Q. The other end? What's the other end?

A. If I was sending you the traffic, it would

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be your responsibility to determine what is the proper jurisdiction of that traffic.

Q. So it's not the interconnection agreement? It's the receiving party's interpretation.

A. Okay. I believe that in following the interconnection agreement, one would expect local to be in local, and I'm saying that's what we do. Does that automatically make it local? That was the intent. But if the party at the other end says. "Something doesn't look right here," then it's their responsibility to determine what is the proper jurisdiction and to take appropriate action.

Q. Isn't that what Sprint has attempted to do in this case?

A. I believe that's the discussion we're having. And to this point, I stick to -- we have a local customer with local calls which we're sending to Sprint on a local intermachine trunk, and that's the proper thing to do.

Q. And then you said that it's up to the receiving party if they think there's something wrong to challenge that and try to ensure that it's being done properly. Isn't that what you said?

A. That would be what I would expect, but then I would expect that there would be some proof that in that that would have taken place. I mean, these things happen.

Q. Are you aware that Sprint and KMC did have discussions almost a year prior to this complaint being filed?

A. I haven't found the documentation. I personally was not involved in it.

Q. So you don't know about that?

A. No.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. I don't have any further auestions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. KEATING:

O. I have just a few for staff. And I don't want to seem like I'm beating a dead horse, but I really want to make sure I understand how these scenarios play out.

A. Okay.

O. But let me start out with something pretty basic. I want to make sure I understand the PRI service that KMC was providing to Customer X.

Is PRI service essentially like dedicated services between two points? I mean, is it like it's dedicated between the Orlando and Tallahassee points of presence for KMC?

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- fact there was something amiss. What I would expect
- 2 first is that there would be some -- two parties have
- 3 entered into a contract with consideration on both
- 4 sides, that there would be some trouble process that
- 5 one would go through, because we know that things do
- 6 happen in trunking, and someone could have ordered a
- 7 trunk assuming that it was to be provisioned as
- 8 access, but in fact it was provisioned as local. So
 - someone could see that the results of the transit of
- 10 information doesn't look right, and so we would
- 11 probably see a history of discussions held in the
- 12 network area saying, "This doesn't look right," that
- 13 this is something that maybe was a problem, and maybe

14 it was, and then it was fixed. If that wasn't the

15 case, then I would expect there would be some sit-down 16

and discussion around what is going on here to gain a

17 better understanding.

> For instance, if the trunks were trunked correctly and the recipient of the traffic still sees that I'm looking at something that says calling party and called party are just in the kind of buckets that say this should be access, then a discussion around that's how that appeared, but in fact it's an enhanced call, that it's a local call from an enhanced service provider, which says that it's not subject to access,

A. The PRI is a service between a customer and KMC.

Q. But it provides dedicated service between Orlando and Tallahassee?

A. It provides service, a bandwidth for that customer to both send and receive calls.

Q. Are you familiar with foreign exchange service at all?

A. It has been a long time since I've had anything to do with foreign exchange service. Conceptually, I know what you're talking about.

Q. Is the PRI service that was provided to Customer X similar to that type of service?

A. When you think of a long loop which is used in this customer's provisioning, there's something that resonates with FX. However, that's really something that is the outside my knothole. I'm the IT and the billing guy, so someone else would have to really fulfill that discussion.

Q. Okay. I almost hate to do this, but let's go back to the call from Atlanta, that scenario.

A. Sure.

Q. Just to make sure I understand, KMC considers the call from Atlanta to the clinic to be an entirely separate call from the call-forwarded portion

of the call to the doctor's home; is that correct?

A. We see that as two calls.

Q. Okay. Are there two separate call records for those two portions of the call?

- A. Yes, there are.
- Q. There are two separate SS7 records?
- A. There are multiple SS7 records. Every hop has an SS7 record.
 - Q. Okay.

A. And we would expect that the call records that we saw to KMC -- I would see an inbound terminating access call coming in from the Atlanta person, and we would in fact be working with Sprint to get copies of the tandem tapes, because that's how we bill our terminating access because of the CIC code issue. And so we would expect, having gotten those records, that Sprint also created their switch records for that call and billed their part of the access, and we billed our part of the access.

local call that the CPE is able to loop through, and it originates a call, which is local, from Tallahassee to the doctor's home in Tallahassee. We would now create an originating record, local. It would go through the -- I'm saying the tandem to the end office

And the second part of the call is now a

Florida. So everything comes together nicely in terms of how that customer actually reached the doctor in his home office, how the transport of the call worked through all the various carriers that were connected, and how the records were there so that everything could be billed. And that happens on a daily basis.

- Q. So when the call ends up terminating at the clinic, why doesn't the calling party number then -- in your scenario, why doesn't the calling party then become for that second call record the clinic number?
- A. The way this works is that the doctor or anyone else who happens to be receiving calls in today's world wants caller ID. He wants to know who's calling me. You know, the doctor doesn't want to think that the clinic is calling him. The doctor really wants to know it's his patient, who he told, "If you have an emergency, be sure to call me." Well, boom, you know, there's the person calling him.
- Q. Now, going back to the customer that's making the call from Atlanta, to that customer, it's a long distance call?
- A. It's a long distance call, and to the clinic it's a local call.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. And that's a good way of thinking of the two

to the customer. And Sprint would be creating records as well to bill us reciprocal compensation for terminating our local call.

So the accounting for these two calls jumps -- there are SS7 records for every hop. There are AMA records that the switches are creating. Automatic Message Accounting, the AMA, the standard billing records are created. And Bell would have theirs, and they would be billing the customer for the call they made. They would have their records for all of the originating access, and we would have our records for the terminating access. We would create records for the creation of the second call, and so would Sprint.

So we've got SS7 records, AMA records, and accounting in terms of the billing. So everything is there in the process, in the way things work in our industry. And at the end of the day, when the doctor answered that call and the patient got their prescription refilled in Atlanta, all was well, and everything has been accounted for in our world as well.

But it can be confusing, because that second call does have a calling party number that says
Atlanta, Georgia, and a called party in Tallahassee,

calls. That customer will get billed for that long distance call.

- Q. Does that scenario change at all if the traffic being sent from Atlanta is enhanced services?
 - A. Ask that question again.
- Q. If the customer is actually sending data as opposed to making that telephone call.
 - A. Sending data to?
- Q. E-mailing the clinic. Would that make a difference?
- A. If the customer had a computer and they used dial-in to the clinic, that would be a telephone call.
- Q. Okay. So does KMC differentiate at all -strike that. Can KMC tell if the traffic that it's carrying for its customer, the clinic, whether the traffic it receives is enhanced services traffic?
- A. No. That discussion we've had even recently in these depositions, that we can't tell and Sprint can't tell
- Q. Now, when KMC agreed to provide customer access through PRIs, did KMC understand that Sprint used the charge party number to determine the jurisdiction of the call?
- A. I don't believe we knew that. I certainly didn't.

Q. Do you know when KMC became aware that that was Sprint's perspective on determining jurisdiction?

A. I did through reading the documentation of the dispute.

- Q. Do you know if the use of the charge party number to determine the jurisdiction of a call is common industry practice?
 - A. I don't know that.
 - Q. Let me try a slightly different scenario.
- A. Okay.
- Q. And actually, let's use the actual PRI between Orlando and Fort Myers. A customer in Fort Myers calls the local Fort Myers number that's provided to Customer X by KMC. KMC treats that as a local call --
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. -- between Fort Myers and Fort Myers?
- 18 A. Fort Myers and Fort Myers.
 - Q. And KMC has a point of presence in Fort Myers; correct?
 - A. KMC has a central office in Fort Myers.
 - Q. Okay. Is KMC viewing that as a local call because it terminates in Fort Myers and then is picked up as a separate part of the call that goes back to Orlando?

that was what was accepted and engineered and provisioned, to me, that's local service, because what happens then -- and this is again stepping back into the strange world of billing. We are looking for call records for every call that's placed. And what I would expect then to see is call type 1s, call type 2s, which are either rated messages or flat-rated messages coming out as there's a local call. And to me, the world is good. I've got my record, and that's what I go ahead and do.

So that's where I'm saying that the customer was allowed to order local services, did order local services, and that was the PRI they ordered, and that's what was provisioned. The translations engineers then take and put the billing telephone number into the switch so that those lines all map to that billing telephone number. That appears on the records. That's both the AMA records as well as the SS7 records, and those that are routed as local calls over the intermachine trunks, as I was discussing with Susan.

Q. Well, going back to the actual call routing scenario, I think you had told Ms. Masterton earlier that as you understood the service that was provided to Customer X, the calls were coming from the Fort

A. KMC sees that as a call from Fort Myers to a number in Fort Myers, where that number appears on the KMC switch.

Q. How would you define a local call?

A. This would be a situation where in my billing world, that's provided to me, saying here are all the numbers from which someone on our switch can call someone, and that would be translated in the switch, and a local record would be produced. So that's kind of a technical answer of what I'm looking at in terms of billing. I'm looking at a switch that knows that anyone having dial tone off our switch dialing any of these NPA-NXXs, that a local call record would be produced for that call.

Now, that decision of what includes the NPA-NXXs that are in the local calling area of that particular location for KMC would be something that had been discussed and documented, and that would be by Ms. Johnson, the regulatory group.

- Q. But just so I understand how you understand it, you define it based on the service that KMC had provided to the customer. In other words, if a customer thinks he's buying local service, that's how you define local service; is that right?
 - A. If the customer ordered local service and

Myers area to the Fort Myers number, going back to Customer X's actual location in Orlando. Do I understand that correctly?

A. We saw calls coming from the customer. We didn't see calls going to the customer.

- Q. Okay. Then would you have known if a call originated in, say, Orlando, being made to the Customer X-held Fort Myers number?
- A. If someone called from Orlando to the customer Fort Myers number, that call would be coming in as a toll call, because it's a Fort Myers number.
 - Q. And how would KMC handle that call?

A. With a two-way PRI, KMC would have taken that call and put it on the PRI, and the customer's CPE would have done what it does. I don't know what its CPE is, but say it's a PBX. But it would have been a toll call that I terminated in Fort Myers, because it came from Orlando.

MS. KEATING: Can we break for like two minutes?

(Short recess.)

22 BY MS. KEATING:

Q. The good thing about taking a little bit longer than two minutes is that eliminated about five minutes of questions.

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Let me play out, though, one more scenario. Let's try the Atlanta to Tallahassee scenario again, but I want to change it up a little bit. The doctor has gone home to visit his family in Miami. His calls are being forwarded from Tallahassee to Miami. How does -- first of all, how would the call records change?

A. The first part would remain the same in terms of call 1 would come into the clinic in Tallahassee. The call is now being forwarded to Miami, so the called party would be in Miami. The charge party would be the billing telephone number of the clinic's PRI, and it would now go out as a long distance call.

O. So in that scenario --

A. Assuming that the PRI was provisioned to allow, you know, outbound toll calls.

O. Okay. So in saying that that outbound call to Miami is a toll call, that would mean access charges were due to the terminating LEC?

A. Uh-huh.

MR. SELF: Yes.

23 THE WITNESS: Yes.

24 BY MS. KEATING:

Q. So the call would be delivered over a toll

know that he was in Miami, but that's where he is. Now, they're still paying a long distance call to Tallahassee. The Tallahassee clinic is now going to pay for a long distance call to Miami.

Q. Okay. And there would still be two separate call records?

A. There would be multiple call records.

Q. On the first one, would the called party number be the clinic number?

A. Yes. It would be the number that the patient in Atlanta was calling to the doctor.

Q. And on the second one, would the called party number be the Miami number?

A. Correct.

O. How do you define enhanced services traffic?

A. Enhanced services traffic has been really defined by the FCC, and the industry, of course, has a lot of discussion around that. There are a number of things that take place with enhanced service traffic. But it's that additional enhancement. It's the value added that is outside the normal boundary of the voice call. There's just a number of features, options, and doodads that enhanced service providers are providing to customers. And --

Q. And the -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean --

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trunk as opposed to a local trunk?

A. The PRI, the customer, the clinic would have more than likely presubscribed to some long distance carrier, and the CPE is going to basically do the dialing of the Miami number, and that's going to start the process in terms of, you know, from KMC's perspective, are we directly trunked with the presubscribed IXC, and we might deliver the traffic that way, or if not, then to the Sprint tandem on its way there.

Q. And just to make sure I've got it clear, the calling party number would still be the Atlanta number?

A. Uh-huh, yes.

Q. And the called party number would be the Tallahassee ---

A. Miami.

18 Q. The Miami number. Okay. 19 A. On the second call. And to the patient 20 who's in Atlanta, all this is taking place, and it's 21 transparent to them. They've just dialed this number 22 in Tallahassee, and they're on the phone, and it takes 23 place, and the doctor picks up the phone in Miami, and 24 that's what the customer expected to have happen. 25

They wanted to talk to their physician. They didn't

1 A. I was just going to say, it's a grocery list 2 that probably grows every day.

Q. In the Atlanta scenario where the call is being forwarded to Miami, do you consider any portion of that call an enhanced service?

A. I believe that the call that you've described as the example we're talking about is an ordinary telecommunications call, and I'm not -- in the diagram we drew and in the recent enhancement, to just take the second leg, and instead of going to a local doctor's office or going to Miami, it doesn't change this whole concept. That's a normal telecommunications call. It doesn't go to or through any enhanced service provider in this example.

Q. What would need to change about that scenario to make it an enhanced service?

A. Well, somebody would have to be identified here as an enhanced service provider that's doing some value added to this particular call that you've described. I think our call -- it's generic. Even in a generic sense, it gets a little bit confusing and convoluted here, but that's just a generic call. To put in some enhanced services, someone would have to be the provider of those services and would enter into the diagram here.

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Q. In that scenario, would KMC be able to determine if there had been value added to the call such that it was now an enhanced service?

A. Unfortunately, no.

MS. KEATING: That's all. Thank you.

MR. SELF: I have just a couple of redirect

questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SELF:

Q. There has been a lot of discussion today about local calls. Mr. Twine, would you agree that there are both geographic and regulatory uses of the word "local" in terms of the telecommunications industry?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. So, for example, a company such -- well, let's use everyone's favorite easy example. A cellular company, for example, can say dialing any place in the continental United States is a local call if that's what they want to do; correct?

A. Yes, they can.

Q. Assuming there's no legal or regulatory 22 limitations on that, just as KMC as a CLEC can define 23 24 its local calling area as it chooses; correct?

A. Yes.

discussions about local service, does KMC's network treat a PRI between its switch in Tallahassee and the CPE in Orlando any differently than a PRI between its Tallahassee switch and the CPE located in Tallahassee?

A. No, it does not.

Q. And is what makes that call, quote, local in that sense the fact that the switch that's serving those PRIs in both of those examples is in Tallahassee?

A. Say that one again.

Q. And is what makes that call local the fact that the switch serving those PRIs is in Tallahassee?

Q. And I think very early on Ms. Masterton was asking you some questions where she was seeking examples of where the calling party number was not the same as the charge party number. Do you recall that?

A. Uh-huh, yes.

O. Are you aware of any other examples where the calling party number and the charge party number is not the same?

A. The CPE known as a PBX can be treated as a whole bunch of different -- it could be used in a whole bunch of different scenarios. The box is under the control of the customer, and they can go in and

Q. And the same is true for Sprint?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall -- I believe the first couple of questions that Ms. Keating asked you, she was asking you about a dedicated PRI. Do you recall that discussion?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Does a typical residential customer have a dedicated loop serving it, serving that person's residence?

A. I believe they do.

Q. I mean, is there anyone else that can use that loop, say, from your house to the central office?

A. Like everything, you can come up with an exception. I assume it's a one-party line.

Q. Right.

A. Then it's really my line.

Q. And what about a PRI customer? Is their PRI a dedicated facility?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. And it's dedicated in the sense that there's no other customer that could use that circuit;

23 correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. Again, in connection with some of the

1 program that to certainly create discrepancies. I'll 2 call it that.

Centrex is a service that's used, and oftentimes large companies could have hundreds, if not thousands, of centrex lines and want everything on one bill, so the calling party number could be the station number, but the charge party number could be their billing telephone number. Those are the ones that come to mind.

MR. SELF: Excuse me one second off. (Pause in the proceedings.)

BY MR. SELF:

Q. Mr. Twine, Ms. Masterton asked you some questions about an exhibit that Mr. Wiley for Sprint prepared that I think for purposes of this deposition has been identified as Deposition Exhibit 1. Do you recall that?

18 A. Yes, I do.

Q. And she asked you some questions about this diagram, and I just want to ask you a couple of questions about it as well. Since this is -- I believe Mr. Wiley prepared this in an attempt to represent the network as he understands it in terms of

24 the service that was provided to Customer X. Is that

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your understanding of what he was attempting to do?

A. I think using his background, he drew a chart that says this could be how it was configured.

- Q. Okay. Now, looking at this diagram, he's got what he has identified on here as a DS3/DS1 DCS. Do you know what that is?
 - A. It's a digital cross-connect system.
- Q. To the best of your knowledge, is there any reason to conclude that there was a digital cross-connect with respect to the service that was provided to Customer X, if you know?

A. When I answered the question the first time, it was is this accurate, and I said I couldn't answer that. In terms of what do I think about this, I doubt that there would be anything quite as robust as what they were depicting here in this blue square outside the customer premises. In fact, it states that it's the KMC point of interconnection in Orlando, and the coloring of it being blue kind of shows it the same as the equipment that one would have in Tallahassee and Fort Myers, and I think that's misrepresenting that there's something here for KMC.

In our subsequent discussion, we had that there's just a DS3 that's coming into Orlando that we lease from someone else, a third party, the underlying carrier, and that there's just some jumpers, again,

that KMC has in each of those areas. I probably would have been more explicit in the area here as well in defining the ring a little bit more as Tallahassee and showing the various other POPs that are on our ring in the town of Fort Myers or Tallahassee.

Q. So there's a ring in Tallahassee, a KMC ring in Tallahassee, and there's a separate KMC ring in Fort Myers?

A. Yes. And typically one of our rings would go, obviously, through the KMC switch, but it would also go through the incumbent LEC's tandem, which in this case would be Sprint in both of these cities, oftentimes through some of their larger end offices in the business district of the town, and through any of the major IXC POPs, AT&T, Qwest, and, of course, Sprint.

And that would be what our ring would look like in terms of the major elements on the ring. The ring would go through the business district of the town. Our basic customer was typically a business customer. We have very little residential service.

This makes it look like we actually have this ring that goes through all of our cities, including Orlando, and that would not be the case.

MR. SELF: All right. That's all I have.

just short little connections between the customer's premise, probably the demarcation point and the far end of the DS3.

Q. The PRI service that KMC provided to Customer X, was it DS3 service?

A. No. The PRIs are DS1s, so the number of DS1s that Customer X purchased in Tallahassee and in Fort Myers, those individual DS1s would ride on the DS3 as the means of transport. The DS3 would have been channelized.

Q. Okay. To the best of your knowledge, is there a fiber ring as depicted in this exhibit that would connect Tallahassee, Orlando, and Fort Myers?

A. No. I would have drawn -- and you've seen my art work. I would have had from the customer premise box just kind of a straight line coming out much further back towards Tallahassee and Fort Myers, and that would be depicting this DS3 with the PRIs riding on it for transport back to the Tallahassee and the Fort Myers area here.

Q. So would there be one line or two lines?

A. I would draw a line from the customer premise going to Tallahassee. I would have another line going to Fort Myers. It would hit at one of these network elements and join the fiber optic ring

Thank you.

MS. MASTERTON: I have a couple of follow-up questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. MASTERTON:

Q. Mr. Self was asking you about the DS3 transport versus the DS1s that are your PRIs. Do you remember that?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Okay. In this diagram, you said the whole thing was the PRI, so could you tell me now where the PRI fits versus the transport? Because it looks like you left something out in this diagram.

MR. SELF: Just so record is clear -MS. MASTERTON: We've talked about this
previously, and it's KMC's response to staff's
interrogatory number 16 Bates stamped 884 -BY MS. MASTERTON:

Q. Based on what you said, it seems like you left a lot out of that diagram, but that's okay. Just the transport is all I'm interested in.

A. I would say that the only change in the box shown as the KMC 5E switch, in looking at Wiley's exhibit here, Tallahassee has 12 PRIs going from Customer X to the 5E, and Customer X has 15 PRIs that

go from Customer X to the Fort Myers switch. So I could change this to reflect those specifics, you know, for Tallahassee, 12 PRIs, and for Fort Myers, 15 PRIs, and somehow we could show some nomenclature, a circle around there saying that it all rides on the DS3.

- Q. And where does the DS3 fit into that diagram? Where would you put it if you were going to draw it in?
 - A. It's the same arrow.
- Q. But you told Mr. Self that the PRI was something different from the DS3 transport, didn't you? He asked you if the DS3 transport was the PRI, and you said no; is that not correct?
 - A. The DS3 is not the PRI.
- Q. Okay. So where does the DS3 fit into that drawing?

A. The DS3 is a facility -- first of all, we'll go to the PRI. The PRI is oftentimes a T1, has 23 bearer circuits and one data circuit, and it's got a bandwidth of 1.5 meg. And what you do on a DS3 is just stack those on top of it, so you have a bigger bandwidth, and you're able to use that fiber to carry the traffic from one point to another.

This was just a simple depiction, much like

A. Let's look at one fiber going from beginning to end. There's a bandwidth, and we can allocate different slots in the bandwidth. We can allocate so many slots to PRI 1, so many slots to PRI 2, so many slots to PRI 3, each of these being about 1.5 meg. They're all still individual PRIs, but they're riding on one DS3, which is the transport.

- Q. Okay. So on this drawing -- I think that's what generated it. Can you show me the DS1s versus the DS3s on this drawing? And this is the drawing that's WLW-6, Deposition Exhibit 1.
- A. The DS1s would be terminated at this demarcation point. If we drew a picture, we would have them coming around on the DS3 to where it hit in the area here of Tallahassee and Fort Myers. It would hit a network element where it would come in and join the ring, and then the ring would take it through the office.

Q. So basically, then that diagram accurately captured that?

A. No, because this has all of this material out here. We're saying that there's really one line that kind of comes this way and hits here, and one line that goes there and hits here. That line would be the DS3 upon which would be riding, in one case 12,

- over here on local interconnection trucks, we didn't say how many trunks there really are. That's
- 3 something that's -- that's what we're doing here with
- 4 PRI. It's simply -- the PRI is using it to carry the
- 5 traffic from here to here.
 - Q. From where to where?
 - A. From this end to that end.
 - Q. From Orlando to Tallahassee.
 - A. Well, from the demarcation point here to some spot where we hit the KMC ring that actually is what goes through the switch.
 - Q. I guess I didn't understand what you meant then. Just explain what you meant when you differentiated and said that the PRIs were the DS1s, not the DS3s. What did you mean then?
 - A. Well, I --
 - Q. Are you -- well, go ahead.
 - A. Well, why don't you clarify, because --

me how the DS3 and the DS1 are different.

Q. Well, I must be misunderstanding, because to me, you're telling me they're the same thing, but you told Mr. Self that they're different. I'm guess I'm not understanding, so I'm asking you to explain how they're different, because in that drawing they look like the same thing. So I'm asking you to explain to

- in the other case 15 PRI, or DS1, T1, whatever the nomenclature.
- Q. So what you're saying is that in this drawing, the DS3 and the DS1 are the same line. That's what you're saying?

A. Right.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Thank you. MR. SELF: Just to clarify, the DS3 has been channelized into DS1s; correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

BY MS. MASTERTON:

Q. So what's the importance of distinguishing that the DS1s are the PRI and the DS3s aren't?

A. The distinguishing factor is that you sell PRI to the customer. To transport the information, we needed a DS3 or 12 DS1s and 15 DS1s. And that's an additional charge which on the bill is highlighted, here's the transport charge and here's the PRI charge.

MS. MASTERTON: Okay. Thanks.

20 MR. SELF: I have nothing else. I think 21 we're done.

(Deposition concluded at 12:15 p.m.)

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1
                       CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2
3
       STATE OF FLORIDA:
 4
5
       COUNTY OF LEON:
                   I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, Registered Professional
6
       Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing
7
       proceedings were taken before me at the time and place
 8
       therein designated; that my shorthand notes were
9
       thereafter translated under my supervision; and that
10
       the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 100 are a true
11
       and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.
12
                  I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
13
14
       employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties,
15
       nor relative or employee of such attorney or counsel,
       or financially interested in the foregoing action.
16
                  DATED THIS 5th day of July, 2005.
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19
                                    MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR
2894-A Remington Green Lane
Tallahassee, Florida 32308
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