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### BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 4 DOCKET NO. 961346-TP 5 In the Matter of Petition for Arbitration of Dispute with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Regarding Call Forwarding, by : 7 Telenet of South Florida, Inc.: 8 9 10 11 PROCEEDINGS: HEARING 12 l 13 COMMISSIONER DIANE K. KIESLING **BEFORE:** COMMISSIONER JOE GARCIA 14 15 Wednesday, February 12, 1997 DATE: 16 Commenced at 9:30 a.m. TIME: 17 Betty Easley Conference Center PLACE: Room 152 18 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 19 20 REPORTED BY: ROWENA NASH 21 H. RUTHE POTAMI, CSR, RPR Official Commission Reporters 22 23 24 25

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appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.

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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (Hearing convened at 9:35 a.m.) 3 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Call the hearing to Counsel, would you please read the notice? order. MR. PELLEGRINI: Yes, Commissioner. 5 6 Pursuant to notice dated January 15, 1997, this time 7 and place have been set for a hearing in Docket 961346-TP, in re petition for arbitration of 8 dispute with BellSouth Telecommunications regarding 9 10 call forwarding by Telenet of South Florida. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I'll take 11 12 appearances. 13 Nancy White for BellSouth MS. WHITE: 14 Telecommunications, 675 West Peachtree Street, 15 Atlanta, Georgia 30375. 16 MR. CARVER: Phillip Carver also 17 representing BellSouth, 150 West Flagler Street, Suite 1910, Miami, Florida 33130. 18 19 MR. BONNER: And representing Telenet of South Florida, Inc., the petitioner, Douglas Bonner of 20 21 Swidler & Berlin, 3000 K Street N.W., Suite 300, 22 Washington, D.C. 20007. 23 MR. PELLEGRINI: Charles Pellegrini

representing Commission Staff, 2450 Shumard Oak

Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850.

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commissioner KIESLING: And are there any preliminary matters that we need to take up?

MR. PELLEGRINI: Yes, Commissioner, there are some preliminary matters. The first of these is Telenet's February 7th requests to modify its position statement on Issue 1 to include a reference to Section 364.161(1) in Line 3; and Staff would recommend that Telenet's request be granted, absent an objection from a BellSouth.

MR. CARVER: We have no objection.

**COMMISSIONER KIESLING:** All right; that modification is made.

MR. PELLEGRINI: The second preliminary matter is BellSouth's January 23rd, 1997 motion to strike. BellSouth has moved to strike portions of Witness Kupinsky's direct testimony and Staff recommends that the challenged testimony be stricken for the reasons set forth in Staff's February 10 memorandum to this panel.

In that motion, BellSouth also moves to preclude Telenet Witnesses Demers and Jordan from testifying in this proceeding. The prehearing officer so ruled at the prehearing conference on January 24th; therefore. Staff believes that to that extent, BellSouth's motion is moot.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, it's not moot, 1 2 it's been granted. MR. PELLEGRINI: In effect, yes. It was 3 granted, really, prior to the filing of the motion at the prehearing conference. 5 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Maybe you need to 6 explain that. I don't know how something could be 7 granted and be moot at the same time. 8 MR. PELLEGRINI: Well, let me back up. 9 motion was filed on January 23rd. The ruling was made 10 on January 24th, so you're right. 11 I think I **COMMISSIONER KIESLING:** Okay. 12 need to hear some argument on the motion to strike 13 since I have not had a chance to do much research on it. So which one of you is going to do the argument? 15 Mr. Carver? 16 Yes, ma'am, I will. 17 MR. CARVER: COMMISSIONER KIESLING: You've got five 18 minutes. 19 Actually, I don't think I'll MR. CARVER: 20 need that long because the thrust of our argument is 21 basically captured in the Staff recommendation, but 22 I'll cover it in broad strokes, which is this: What 23

we have here is essentially a single issue case, and

the only issue that has been identified and the only

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one that should be properly addressed by the testimony is the issue of whether BellSouth may offer call forwarding with the subject restriction, and that is the restriction that it can't be used for the systematic bypass of toll.

The arbitration petition by Telenet, the thrust of it is really a challenge to that restriction. Virtually the entire petition addresses that. There was almost, in passing toward the end of the petition, a little bit of language about unbundled elements; but, again, that really didn't seem to be tied in in any significant way to the relief they were seeking.

At the issue identification conference all of the parties agreed that there would only be one issue, and that would be the tariff restriction and that we would all address ourselves to that. In fact at that time Staff specifically raised the fact that there was a little bit of unbundling language in the petition, and they asked Telenet whether they wanted that to be an issue or whether they were seeking some sort of relief on that basis; and Telenet specifically said that they were not. So as a result of that, and by agreement of all the parties, we've had one issue in this case.

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Shortly after that, however, Telenet filed testimony, and there is about a page and a half of this testimony that goes into issues of unbundling. Specifically, in the direct testimony of Mr. Kupinsky, he says that BellSouth should be required to take the call forwarding service, to unbundle it into its component parts, to reprice it, to do a variety of things that are not really encompassed in a strict sense within the petition; certainly not part of the

issue that's been identified.

In this particular case, there hasn't been any sort of unbundling request at all, either prior to the case or during the case. So essentially what we have here is just surplusage. It's not relevant to the single issue, and to the extent it sort of drags in irrelevant references to the Telecommunications Act and reference to unbundling and repricing, it really clouds the single issue in the case.

So for that reason, we've asked that it be stricken. And specifically -- most of this is on Page 13. There is a question that begins there, and there is an answer that takes all of that page and concludes at the top of Page 14, and also there is a one-sentence reference to the same thing that begins at the bottom of Page 11 and ends at the top of Page

12. And, again, it's not relevant to the issue.

Telenet has agreed to this issue, all parties

participated in framing it, and it should be stricken

for that reason.

**COMMISSIONER KIESLING:** All right. Response?

MR. BONNER: Thank you, Commissioner

Kiesling. It's not true that Telenet withdrew its

claim for unbundling insofar as the framing of the

issue for this arbitration was concerned. Unbundling

and resale are two of the -- our key theories for

prevailing in this proceeding and for our argument

that this tariff restriction is illegal under both

federal and Florida State law.

I would point out that we attempted in Mr. Kupinsky's deposition testimony last week to remove some of the issues for this Commission's decision by indicating and conceding that pricing of unbundled elements is not at issue and not to be decided in this proceeding, that Telenet is not requesting that cost based unbundled element pricing be decided by this Commission for call forwarding.

However, that is not to say that Telenet's position is that the call forwarding services and multipath call forwarding should not be unbundled.

And, in fact, this Commission has already determined in its January 23, 1997 order, which has not been referred to yet in argument, that in fact Telenet's petition is -- can be construed as seeking unbundling of call forwarding, or in the alternative, resale of the call forwarding service.

So this has already been decided by the Commission in its January 23 order, and I believe that Staff counsel's recommendation stands in stark contrast to the Commission's order when it says Staff is unaware that Telenet has made an appropriate request of BellSouth to unbundle its call forwarding service.

In fact, this Commission has already concluded in denying BellSouth's motion to dismiss that Telenet has alleged an unbundling request in its petition. I suggest, respectfully suggest, that the Commission do the following in light of this: Since Mr. Kupinsky indicated in deposition last week that Telenet is not requesting that this Commission decide unbundled pricing of call forwarding service, that the Commission and Telenet agrees to this, grant BellSouth's motion to strike Page 11, Line 18 to Page 12, Line 1, which is the sentence in question dealing with pricing of unbundling, and also grant BellSouth's

motion to strike the portion on page -- the portion on Page 13 of Mr. Kupinsky's direct testimony, solely Line 9 of Page 13, which deals with the pricing of unbundled elements; and that will be consistent with Mr. Kupinsky's and Telenet's position as stated in deposition testimony last week and will be consistent with this Commission's order denying BellSouth's motion to dismiss on January 23. That's all I have.

MR. CARVER: May I respond briefly? First of all, I have to take issue with counsel's characterization of the motion to dismiss. I think it was denied simply for the reason that it was ruled that the petition stated a cause of action.

I don't think it in any way expanded the issues beyond what they otherwise would be. I agree that Mr. Kupinsky did say in his deposition that pricing is not an issue in this case. My point is simply that since he has agreed to that and since it hasn't been identified as an issue, there should not be testimony that makes reference to price. And I also disagree with counsel's statement that only Line 9 relates to this, because I think the entire portion of what we've requested to strike relates to the pricing issue.

And if I may, I'd just like to read a

Line 15, because I think that makes a point. It stated there: "In order for Telenet to efficiently offer Telenet services to end users, BellSouth should unbundle and separately price and offer these elements such that Telenet will be able to lease and interconnect whichever of these unbundled elements Telenet requires, and to combine the BellSouth elements with facilities and services that Telenet may provide itself in the future."

Again, price is central to that sentence, and I believe that price is central to the portions that we've requested to be stricken.

MR. BONNER: May I add one final thing,

Commissioner Kiesling? I didn't mention it. Excuse

me. But since also the Commission has granted our

request to modify the prehearing order, the statute

that is now incorporated in our position reflects our

position that unbundling of call forwarding must be

provided pursuant to Florida Statutes. So to be

consistent, I think, with Telenet's position, this is

critical testimony that should be considered.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right.

Mr. Pellegrini, what do you have to offer me on this?

MR. PELLEGRINI: Well, to begin with, I

would say this: That in denying BellSouth's motion to dismiss, all that the Commission found was that with all allegations considered in a light most favorable to the petitioner, that the petitioner, indeed, had state a cause of action for which relief was available from this Commission, and that was the extent of the finding and the ruling.

In this case, in the case of this motion to strike, Staff believes that the issue truly is as narrow as its statement suggests, and that is whether or not the tariff restriction in question, whether BellSouth can lawfully impose that restriction on the sale of call forwarding services to Telenet.

Mr. Kupinsky at his deposition last week. Therefore, the testimony that has been challenged, Staff believes is irrelevant to that issue; and, furthermore, there has been no unbundling request. There is no evidence that Telenet has made an unbundling request, as required by the Florida statute or by the federal Act. So for those two reasons, the relevancy reason and the failure to make a request for unbundling, it is Staff's position that BellSouth's motion should be granted.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. I just

have one question for you, Mr. Bonier. Bonner? 1 Yes, ma'am. 2 MR. BONNER: COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm looking at the 3 petition that you filed, and in your demand for relief you make no mention of unbundling as being any form of 5 the relief that you're seeking. Can you tell me where 6 7 you initially made the request that that be an included issue? 8 MR. BONNER: Yes, if you give me a moment. 9 (Pause) 10 11 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm looking at 12 page --MR. BONNER: Paragraph 3 on Page 2 is one 13 14 portion of our petition which requests unbundling. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Wait a minute. Wait 15 a minute. That's under the heading "Statements of 17 Interest and Negotiating History." I'm looking at the "Demand for Relief." I mean, you can include --18 MR. BONNER: I'll take it --19 20 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Page 10. MR. BONNER: I won't contradict you if the 21 Demand for Relief doesn't reflect -- doesn't ask for 22 23 unbundling, but our position is that we have, in fact,

requested unbundling; and, also, the final clause says

"grant Telenet such other relief as the Commission may

deem necessary or appropriate."

I would -- that, in conjunction with paragraph 1, states "enter an order granting Telenet's request that BellSouth provide all necessary call forwarding services and equipment to Telenet." I don't read that language as excluding or -- as excluding an unbundling request from it.

It doesn't -- the Demand for Relief does not refer to resale or unbundling. I don't think that that precludes an interpretation that we have made an unbundling request of BellSouth, and the testimony -- I would respectfully disagree with BellSouth's position and Staff counsel's position that there has been no unbundling request made.

There was plenty of testimony concerning negotiations that took place, repeated negotiations in the summer of 1996, that can be construed as an unbundling request on behalf of Telenet, or for the resale of unbundling services.

But I will grant you, Commissioner, you're correct, there is no unbundling request referred to in the Demand for Relief, but I would submit that the fact that it's not there in the Demand for Relief does not preclude you from considering the petition as an unbundling request, because unbundling is referred to

elsewhere in the petition.

commissioner Kiesling: Oh. While it's not the deciding factor, I think that what you ask for in relief is part of noticed pleading, and that's the case that people are responding to, and I'm going to grant the motion to strike. Anything else?

MR. PELLEGRINI: Yes. There's one additional matter at this time, Commissioner Kiesling. I've distributed a list of documents for official recognition to the parties and to the panel, and I would at this time ask that the documents listed be officially recognized.

commissioner kiesling: Is there any
objection?

MR. BONNER: I'm sorry. I didn't hear what Mr. Pellegrini just said.

commissioner KIESLING: He's requesting
official recognition of the documents listed on
their --

MR. BONNER: No objection.

MR. CARVER: No objection.

commissioner KIESLING: All right. Official recognition is granted to the two FCC orders on there and the five PSC orders and rules, and I will make that Exhibit 1 so that we have that list as part of

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1	the record, and I'll grant it. I mean, I'll admit it.
2	(Exhibit 1 marked for identification and
3	received in evidence.)
4	MR. PELLEGRINI: I have no further
5	preliminary matters, Commissioner Kiesling.
6	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right.
7	Mr. Carver or Ms. White, any preliminary matters you
8	need to bring up?
9	MS. WHITE: No, ma'am. Thank you.
ro	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And, Mr. Bonner, any
11	for you?
L2	MR. BONNER: We may have a motion concerning
L3	the prefiled testimony of Mr. Scheye. Shall we
L4	reserve that until the time the testimony is up for
L5	admission?
16	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes.
17	MR. BONNER: Okay.
18	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. Are we
19	ready to begin with witnesses?
20	MR. PELLEGRINI: Yes, we are.
21	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Then you may call
22	your first witness.
23	MR. BONNER: Telenet calls Mr. Mitchell
24	Kupinsky to the stand.
<b>3</b> E	CONVICCIONED FIRSTING. And I think we have

only a couple of witnesses, so are they all present and I'll swear you in at the same time? Your 2 witnesses are also present? Why don't I have all of 3 the witnesses that are going to testify stand and 5 raise your right hand. 6 (Witnesses collectively sworn.) 7 MITCHELL A. KUPINSKY 8 was called as a witness on behalf of Telenet and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. BONNER: 12 Please state your full name for the record, 13 14 sir. Mitchell A. Kupinsky. 15 And tell us where you're employed, please? 16 I'm vice-president of Telenet of South 17 Florida, 10422 Taft Street, Pembroke Pines, Florida 18 33026. 19 20 Mr. Kupinsky, did you cause to be prepared under your supervision and direction direct testimony 21 22 in this proceeding dated January 8th, 1997? 23 A Yes.

And did that testimony also consist of

attached exhibits marked Exhibits MAK-1 through

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MAK-12? 2 Yes. MR. BONNER: May I approach the witness, 3 4 Commissioners? COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes, except I'm 5 trying to find those exhibits. 6 If I may, I don't believe those 7 MR. CARVER: exhibits were attached to the prefiled testimony. 8 fact, they were provided to us for the first time 9 10 after the prehearing. We've reviewed them. But I 11 don't think they were prefiled. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: My records don't 12 show that they were attached to the prefiled, so what 13 is the basis on you putting them in at this time? 14 MR. BONNER: The exhibits? 15 If you didn't 16 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes. prefile them --17 MR. BONNER: Our position is that I think we 18 did prefile them with the Commission, and we did -- on 19 notice from BellSouth, that they were not attached to 20 21 the prefiled testimony. **COMMISSIONER KIESLING:** You need to go to a 22 mike. I'm sorry. My copy doesn't reflect that they 23 24 were filed with it.

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MR. PELLEGRINI: They were filed one or two

days later. The exhibits were not prefiled with the direct testimony.

MR. BONNER: But that was cured by a subsequent filing a day or two later with the prefiled. We responded as soon as we heard from Commission Staff that -- I believe that with the filing of those exhibits, and certainly there's been no objection or motion pending to strike the exhibits as being improperly filed.

commissioner KIESLING: My only problem is I don't have them. I mean, I've never seen them. I'm trying to find where they were.

MR. BONNER: Well, Commissioner -- I

apologize, Commissioner, but we did file them with the

Commission, I think Mr. Pellegrini had indicated. And

I have an extra copy here for both Commissioners.

This was the subject of extensive deposition testimony

last week.

MR. PELLEGRINI: They were filed,

Commissioner, but they were late-filed on the 22nd of

January. On the 30th of January, I'm sorry.

commissioner Kiesling: And prefiled testimony was filed on the 21st -- I mean, the prefiled direct was filed back on January 8th?

MR. PELLEGRINI: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And that was the 1 2 testimony to which these exhibits were supposedly attached, the direct? 3 MR. BONNER: I don't know the exact date of 4 5 the --COMMISSIONER KIESLING: That's not what I'm 6 7 asking. 8 MR. BONNER: Yes. That's correct, yeah. The initial direct testimony was filed -- yes. 9 10 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: On January 8th, and then these exhibits weren't filed until the 30th? Is 11 that --12 MR. BONNER: I don't know the date. 13 believe they were filed that late. I don't know the 14 15 exact date when we submitted the exhibits, but I believe it was much earlier than that. I think it was 16 17 within the next week after the 8th is my recollection. 18 MR. PELLEGRINI: The prefiled testimony, 19 Commissioner Kiesling, was filed January 8th. The 20 exhibits were late-filed on January 28th. 21 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I mean, that's what 22 my list of the docket filings shows also. 23 MR. BONNER: Assuming that it is the 28th, I don't see any -- certainly any prejudice here to 24 BellSouth or to the Commission since this is -- these

exhibits have been fully inquired of the witness in deposition last week. He spent extensive -- several hours; I think he was in deposition for five hours responding to questions about these exhibits, so these are not surprise exhibits.

I apologize for any inconvenience the late filing may have caused, but there has been full inquiry into these exhibits; and I think they're quite important for the Commission --

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm sure they are.

All I want to know is why I've never seen them before.

How were they filed? I mean, did you just mail a copy
to Mr. Pellegrini or --

myself. It was a colleague, my colleague in my office that did. I have to rely on Mr. Pellegrini if he recalls, because I think he -- there was a discussion between him and Mr. Alberts in my office about this.

MR. PELLEGRINI: I called to the attention of Mr. Alberts that there was a problem with these.

He filed them -- I'm not sure whether he mailed them directly to me and whether I took care of the filing with Records or whether he filed them directly --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I have them here filed January 21st, '97, and I do have them. We're talking

about -- what is it; 1 through 7 -- 1 through 13 or --MR. BONNER: MAK-1 through 12. 2 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, that's what Staff 3 This is what I've got, the packet. just gave me. 4 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: That's the 5 6 prehearing statement. 7 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right, and it's filed as part of that in my file. 8 9 Okay. I'm just COMMISSIONER KIESLING: 10 trying to find it so that I know that I'm looking at the same thing everyone else is looking at. 11 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We're looking at "Via 12 overnight, Charles Pellegrini, January 22nd, 1997," 13 14 and it's filed here with the Commission January --COMMISSIONER KIESLING: There it is. Okay. 15 I found it. 16 Yes, I do now. 17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Thank you. 18 MR. PELLEGRINI: Commissioner Kiesling, it 19 would be my recommendation that the exhibits be 20 21 recognized as being helpful to the panel. 22 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm not trying to strike them. I was just trying to figure out what 23 happened and why I hadn't seen them in preparing for 24

this case. So you've got direct and then you have

Exhibits MR. BONNER: MAK-1 through MAK-12, 2 3 Commissioner. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And do you want 4 5 those individually numbered, or can they be a composite? 6 7 MR. BONNER: They can be a composite. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'll mark the 8 9 exhibits which were subsequently filed to the filing of the direct as Exhibit 2, composite Exhibit 2. (Exhibit 2 marked for identification.) 11 12 MR. BONNER: And the direct testimony is Exhibit No. 1; is that correct? 13 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No. The direct 14 testimony is the direct testimony. 15 (By Mr. Bonner) I don't recall after that 16 colloquy, Mr. Kupinsky, if you answered my questions. 17 Was your testimony, direct testimony dated January 18 8th, 1997, prepared under your supervision and 19 20 direction? 21 Yes. I would now move for admission 22 MR. BONNER: of Mr. Kupinsky's direct testimony of January 8, 1997, 23 24 and Composite Exhibit 2.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, we admit the

exhibits after the witness is completely through so we do that at one time, and the way we usually handle 2 prefiled testimony is that you would ask him if there 3 are changes, additions or corrections and if he adopts this testimony --5 Certainly. I forgot. MR. BONNER: 6 oversight. Excuse me. May I proceed with that? 7 (By Mr. Bonner) Do you have any additions 8 or corrections or modification of any kind to your 9 direct testimony dated January 8, 1997, Mr. Kupinsky? 11 A No. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And are you 12 requesting that it be inserted in the record as though 13 read? 14 MR. BONNER: Yes, I am. We would request 15 that the direct testimony be admitted as if read, 16 rather than having to proceed with direct examination. 17 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: It will be inserted 18 in the record as though read. 19 Thank you, Commissioner. 20 MR. BONNER: 21 **COMMISSIONER GARCIA:** Are we going to do rebuttal, also? 22 23 MR. BONNER: Yes. (By Mr. Bonner) Mr. Kupinsky, did you also 24

prepare rebuttal testimony dated January 20, 1997 in

this proceeding? Yes, I did. 2 MR. BONNER: (Distributing documents.) 3 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: We have the prefiled 4 testimony. 5 MR. BONNER: I brought an extra copy. You 6 7 don't need it, then? COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No. We have what 8 was filed. 9 MR. BONNER: I was asked to bring extra 10 copies for the Commissioners, so I brought extra 11 12 copies. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, thank you. 13 MR. BONNER: Okay. 14 (By Mr. Bonner) Mr. Kupinsky, was this 15 rebuttal testimony prepared under your supervision and 16 direction? 17 Yes, it was. 18 And do you have any changes or modifications 19 Q to make to that testimony? 20 21 No. MR. BONNER: Commissioners, we would request 22 that Mr. Kupinsky's rebuttal testimony dated January 23 20, 1997 be admitted as if read. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: It will be so 25

In re: Resolution of Petition(s) to Establish Right	)	
of Access of Telenet of South Florida, Inc.		Docket No. 961346-TP
to Call Forwarding Lines Offered by BellSouth	)	
Telecommunications, Inc., and for Arbitration		

TESTIMONY OF
MITCHELL A. KUPINSKY
ON BEHALF OF
TELENET OF SOUTH FLORIDA, INC.

January 8, 1997

## 29

## DIRECT TESTIMONY OF MITCHELL A. KUPINSKY ON BEHALF OF TELENET OF SOUTH FLORIDA, INC.

1	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
2	A.	My name is Mitchell A. Kupinsky. My business address is Telenet of South Florida
3		Inc. ("Telenet"), 10422 Taft Street, Pembroke Pines, Florida 33026.
4	Q.	WHAT IS YOUR POSITION WITH TELENET OF SOUTH FLORIDA, INC.?
5	A.	I am the Vice President and Chief Executive Officer.
6	Q.	WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES IN THAT POSITION?
7	A.	I am responsible for both the day-to-day operations and strategic direction of Telenet
8		In this capacity I am responsible for coordinating negotiations with the suppliers and
9		local exchange carriers, including BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc
10	-	("BellSouth"), that Telenet needs agreements with if it is to provide service to its
11		customers.
12	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR PREVIOUS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE
13		AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.
14	A.	I have a B.S. in General Business from New York University. I began work in the
15		telecommunications industry in January 1988 as an apprentice with Martek Electric
16		for commercial communications wiring projects throughout southern California
17		which gave me invaluable experience in the construction and maintenance of

and technical operations.

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telecommunications networks. I remained associated with Martek until December
1992. From January 1993 until November 1995, I was employed at Park Granada
Investments, as an associate, where I was responsible for conducting financial
analyses on several potential investment properties, as well as selling and purchasing
numerous such properties. I joined Telenet upon its founding in November 1995,
where I have been since. During this time period, I have been involved in all aspects
of starting up and running the business, including hiring personnel, marketing, sales,

# 9 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE OPERATIONS OF TELENET OF SOUTH 10 FLORIDA, INC.

Telenet of South Florida, Inc. is a telecommunications company with operations throughout the tri-county area of Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties. Telenet was the among the first Florida Alternative Local Exchange Carriers ("ALECs") to be certified by the Florida Public Service Commission ("Commission").

Since May 1996, Telenet has offered local exchange services in competition with BellSouth. Telenet uses a computer voice mail network which provides all customers with access codes and enables them to use what are usually considered toll call lines for a flat fee within the existing service area. This is accomplished by

Page 4

- utilizing forwarding lines to create direct connections between each Telenet

  Interactive Voice Response ("IVR") switching system, which route calls between

  each other. Long-distance links between IVRs are broken up by forwarding links

  into shorter cascaded local links. Telenet is currently offering service on the

  Southeast coast of Florida, between Broward, Palm Beach and Dade counties, from

  Homestead to Boynton (and prospectively to Jupiter).
- 7 Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THIS COMMISSION?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 Q. IS TELENET CURRENTLY CERTIFICATED TO PROVIDE SERVICE IN
- 10 FLORIDA?
- Yes. The Commission, in its Decision of April 17, 1996 in Docket No. 960043-TX,
   certified Telenet to operate as an Alternative Local Exchange Carrier in Florida.
- 13 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
- 14 A. I am testifying in support of Telenet's Petition for Arbitration of rates, terms and
  15 conditions filed with the Commission pursuant to Florida Statutes section 364.161.
  16 Telenet's attempts at negotiations with BellSouth have failed to yield acceptable
  17 arrangements. Telenet is therefore petitioning the Commission, in accordance with
  18 the above-referenced statute, for BellSouth to provide unbundled services, network

features, functions or capabilities, and specifically the unbundled call forwarding services and supporting hardware. The Commission has framed this arbitration in terms of the question of whether BellSouth may sell its Call Forwarding service subject to the restrictions of its General Subscriber Service Tariff ("Tariff").

### 5 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY.

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A.

BellSouth's tariff restrictions on the use of call forwarding services are not beneficial to the public interest, unnecessary from an economic standpoint, are anticompetitive, and are impermissible under Florida or federal law. Moreover, BellSouth has an affirmative obligation to sell call forwarding services to ALECs under 47 U.S.C. sections 251 (c)(4)(B) and (b)(1).

Consistent with the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Florida Statutes section 36, the Commission should remove all anticompetitive and unreasonable restrictions from BellSouth tariffs. Allowing BellSouth to maintain its monopoly for intraLATA telephone calls does not aid the development of competition or ensure universal service. BellSouth claims that restriction of the usage of Call Forwarding services by its customers, clearly aimed at resellers so as to preserve BellSouth's intraLATA toll revenues, should be disregarded unless and until it demonstrates that with respect to certain customers or areas — when all

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1		revenues from the customer are considered and costs are properly distributed between
2		the various services BellSouth cannot recover its costs for furnishing Call
3		Forwarding services. BellSouth Tariff section A13.9.1A.1.
4		The Commission should reject any attempt by BellSouth to use the tariffed
5		restrictions on the use of Call Forwarding services as a means of preventing new
6		entrants from competing for its lucrative intraLATA toll market.
7	Q.	AS A THRESHOLD MATTER, WHAT IS MEANT BY THE TERM "CALL
8		FORWARDING SERVICES"?
9	A.	By "Call Forwarding" services, I refer to a variety of arrangements that BellSouth,
LO		and nearly every other incumbent LEC in the nation, offers to end-users, which allow
L1		for the routing of incoming calls to be sent to another telephone number and location
L2		by means of dialing an appropriate code. BellSouth offers such arrangements in its
L3		Tariff.
L <b>4</b>	Q.	SPECIFICALLY, WHAT CALL FORWARDING SERVICES ARE
15		REQUIRED FOR TELENET TO PROVIDE VIABLE COMPETITIVE
L6		LOCAL EXCHANGE SERVICE?
L7	A.	Telenet requires "remote access to call forwarding." This type of call forwarding

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offers the "Multi path feature," which allows for a multi path call forwarding

Page 7

A.

customer such as Telenet to specify the number of calls that can be received and forwarded simultaneously to the forward-to-telephone number. In areas with older central offices, or 1-A's, a "Special Assembly" is required in order to obtain this multi path feature. Also needed are standard business lines with prestige service features such as "user transfer" and "3 way calling," and "T-1 lines" which Bell South markets as "Mega Link Channel Service" which also includes the installation Network Access Registers ("NARs"), which interface and connect with the various IVR switches.

### 9 Q. WAS THERE AGREEMENT ON ANY OF THESE SERVICE ISSUES WITH

### 10 BELLSOUTH?

No. BellSouth and Telenet have been unable to reach a permanent agreement after BellSouth initially placed orders for Telenet. Throughout November and December of 1995, I personally placed orders for services including multi-path call forwarding offered by BellSouth, and we received them. This allowed Telenet to create its initial network in Dade and Broward counties. On June 4, 1996, William Demers was hired as General Manager for Telenet. Mr. Demers and I began negotiations with BellSouth representatives in July 1996 in order to obtain the connections and assemblies from BellSouth necessary for Telenet's operations to expand to Palm

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Beach county, and to resolve outstanding problems with systems already installed. Among the services sought by Telenet throughout this period was a system known as "remote access to call forwarding," which has multipath features. BellSouth representatives assured Mr. Demers that BellSouth would be happy to provide Telenet with whatever BellSouth services were needed, in September, 1996. Mr. Demers and I had made it clear in July and August negotiations with BellSouth that Telenet would be seeking to use multi-path call forwarding, and as a result Telenet relied upon BellSouth's representations that it would provide all necessary services in going forward with establishing its operating plan and expanding its network.

Based on these meetings, my father, Marvin Kupinsky, Telenet's President and sole stockholder, made a substantial investment to purchase a network of these lines, and placed orders for "special assemblies" for business purposes which were obvious to the vendor, BellSouth. Moreover, through Telenet marketing efforts, approximately 100 customers had become Telenet customers, and are currently using the existing service. At least 250 additional customers have also made commitments to use Telenet's services once operations are fully extended to Palm Beach County.

Thus, since November 1995, and particularly from July, 1996 to date, numerous work orders have been processed by BellSouth for Telenet as its network

architecture was built and expanded. In late August and early September of 1996,
testing done by Telenet revealed that a large percentage of the lines which Telenet
had earlier purchased from BellSouth were not equipped with the multipath call
forwarding features that had been ordered in conjunction with the lines and which
BellSouth had originally agreed to provide.

On September 16, 1996, a meeting was held between Mr. Demers, Marvin Kupinsky, and myself, of Telenet, and O.G. "Doc" Moore and Tony Aniello, representing BellSouth. The purpose of this meeting was to arrange for the sale by BellSouth to Telenet of special assemblies and T-1 lines which would enable Telenet to expand its service offerings and service growing customer demand (including service to its 250 newer customers), and to allow Telenet to ascertain why the ordered multi-path call forwarding features had not been provided with the lines ordered in July and August. The assemblies and T-1 lines would allow call multiplexing as envisioned in Telenet's operational plan.

On September 17, 1996, the day after the September 16 meeting, BellSouth indicated for the first time, that in its view, Telenet's services were in violation of the BellSouth General Subscriber Service Tariff ("Tariff"), and that Telenet would have

to negotiate a Resale Agreement with BellSouth if it wished to continue to use multipath call forwarding.

On September 19, 1996, BellSouth stated by letter to Telenet that it would not authorize any new service for Telenet on behalf of BellSouth until Telenet initiated a request for a Resale Agreement. Telenet is not delinquent in payments to BellSouth for any services provided and BellSouth is not claiming that any payments are past due.

Then, on October 10, 1996, Demers again spoke with Moore. Moore stated that BellSouth had decided that Telenet's operations, particularly the use of multipath call forwarding, was a violation of Section A13.9.1A.1 of BellSouth's Tariff. Moore then stated that Telenet was on notice of this tariff violation and demanded that Telenet cease and desist use of multi-path call forwarding. By letter dated October 15, 1996, BellSouth advised Telenet that in the absence of "proof" that a violation of BellSouth's call forwarding tariff was not occurring, BellSouth would remove its provision of multi-path call forwarding services on November 21, 1996.

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YOU STATED ABOVE THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD FACILITATE 1 Q. COMPETITION IN THE LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET BY REQUIRING 2 BELLSOUTH TO OFFER ITS CALL FORWARDING SERVICES AMD 3 SUPPORTING HARDWARE ON AN UNBUNDLED BASIS. WHY IS THIS 4 5 **NECESSARY?** 6 A. The importance of unbundling Call Forwarding services to the development of actual competition derives directly from BellSouth's continued control of significant 7 monopoly elements. Unbundled (and equally available) call forwarding, without end-8 user restrictions, will provide access to an essential bottleneck facility controlled by 9 BellSouth, and introduce much needed competition in the intraLATA market 10 dominated by BellSouth. 11 12 BellSouth continues to have monopoly control over the longer lines of the 13 intraLATA portion of the telecommunications network. Service between most BellSouth customers spread out over the tri-county area of Southeastern Florida, and 14 in other portions of the state, is virtually the exclusive province of BellSouth. This 15 16 monopoly results from the fact that this intraLATA network consists mostly of 17 transmission facilities carrying large volumes of traffic, spread over wide geographic

areas. The only economically efficient avenue for competitors is to utilize the

BellSouth intraLATA lines at cost-based rates. To construct ubiquitous competing transmission and switching facilities would be cost-prohibitive. The intraLATA network, therefore, is an essential bottleneck service for any potential provider of alternative local exchange service.

Given the benefits of its monopoly status, BellSouth has constructed intraLATA networks that provide access to every interexchange carrier and virtually all residential and business premises in its territory. In building these networks, BellSouth has had the singular advantage of favorable governmental franchises, access to rights-of-way, unique tax treatment, access to buildings on an unpaid basis, and protection against competition. Companies such as Telenet that now seek to compete in the provision of intraLATA service cannot possibly enjoy these advantages, and it would be both impossible and economically inefficient in most cases for them to seek to construct duplicate intraLATA lines and facilities. Replication of the existing intraLATA network (using either facilities similar to BellSouth's or alternative technologies such as wireless loops or cable television plant), to say nothing of employing leased private lines, would be cost-prohibitive; moreover, competitors cannot obtain public and private rights-of-way, franchises, or building access on the same terms as BellSouth enjoys.

A.

# 1 Q. WHAT SPECIFIC UNBUNDLED FEATURES, FUNCTIONS AND 2 CAPABILITIES SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE?

The portion of intraLATA service that Telenet seeks to provide Florida consumers with can be represented as being comprised of two key components: the lines, which provide the transmission path between customers in different counties, and the multiplexing systems, which allow the interface to the switch, and the capability to originate, forward and terminate calls as Telenet's network requires. Unbundling the Call Forwarding services consists of physically unbundling the line and routing switch elements, and pricing them individually on an economically viable basis.

Specifically, BellSouth should immediately unbundle and make available on a nondiscriminatory basis all of its Call Forwarding services, including two separate elements: the lines, both standard (prestige services) and T-1 (Mega Link Channel Services) plus the routing factors and hardware, or special assembly, that allow for multi path call forwarding.

In order for Telenet to efficiently offer telephone services to end users,
BellSouth should unbundle and separately price and offer these elements such that
Telenet will be able to lease and interconnect to whichever of these unbundled

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- elements Telenet requires and to combine the BellSouth-provided elements with
   facilities and services that Telenet may provide itself in the future.
- 3 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PUBLIC INTEREST BENEFITS ASSOCIATED
- 4 WITH TELENET'S PROPOSED OFFERING OF LOCAL SERVICES IN
- 5 FLORIDA.
  - As described above, a grant of Telenet's application will further the public interest by expanding the availability of alternative sources of local services in the state. The State of Florida has already recognized the overall benefits of competition in the local exchange market, given that communications services should be available from a variety of providers. It is my opinion that Telenet's service will provide Florida customers with new options for their local service needs. Telenet will offer high quality service by reselling the services of the incumbent local exchange carriers, and will provide its customers with innovative customer care and service. Moreover, the presence of Telenet in the market will provide an incentive for BellSouth to reduce its high intraLATA toll prices, offer more innovative services, and improve its quality of service, thereby benefitting all consumers in Florida. Thus, the public will benefit from Telenet's entry both directly, through the use of the high-quality, competitively priced and reliable local exchange services that will be offered, and

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indirectly because the expanded presence of Telenet in this market will motivate BellSouth and others to be competitive. The recent experience of Florida and other states with the introduction of competition, and particularly resale competition, into other telecommunications markets, such as long distance, competitive access, and customer premises equipment has led to all of these public interest benefits in each of these markets. Telenet is eager to be among the first companies in this state to bring these public interest benefits to the market for local services. And because Telenet is currently a successful, rapidly growing provider of telecommunications services, it is my opinion that Telenet will indeed be able to bring those benefits to consumers in this state. Q. DOES THE RECENTLY ENACTED FLORIDA TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAW REQUIRE THE COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH ACCESS FOR ALTERNATIVE LOCAL EXCHANGE CARRIERS TO UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS SUCH AS CALL FORWARDING SERVICES AT JUST RATES AND REASONABLE TERMS? While I am not a lawyer, my reading of the statute indicates that the Commission Α. shall establish access to unbundled network elements, and that the wording which

provides for "features, functions, and capabilities, including . . . systems and routing

1 processes" clearly includes the Call Forwarding services which Telenet seeks from BellSouth. Florida Statutes section 364.161(1). In establishing this right of access, 2 I also note that the statute requires that BellSouth, as an incumbent LEC, may not 3 impose any restrictions on the resale of those services and facilities except as this 4 Commission may determine are reasonable. Florida Statutes section 364.161(2). 5 Telenet's Petition is meant to bring BellSouth's unlawful tariff restriction to the 6 7 Commission's attention, and to demonstrate that it is manifestly unreasonable and 8 anticompetitive. 9 Q. HAVE INCUMBENT LECS IN OTHER STATES SHOWN A WILLINGNESS TO ESTABLISH A FAIR METHOD OF MAKING CALL FORWARDING 10 SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR RESALE TO NEW CARRIERS? 11 No. To my knowledge, the incumbent LECs have fairly consistently attempted to 12 A. 13 use tariff restrictions as a means to deny alternate carriers access to network elements such as Call Forwarding. This prevents local exchange competition -- particularly 14 residential service -- from being offered on an economically viable basis. When 15 16 examined, it is clear that these restrictions are really designed to maintain the LECs' revenues at existing levels, shielding the LEC from any impact resulting from 17

competition.

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#### 1 Q. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY SIMILAR LEGAL CHALLENGES TO THESE

#### TYPES OF TARIFF RESTRICTIONS?

Yes. In Ohio, at least two companies have sought to employ similar services to compete with the intraLATA toll service dominated by the incumbent LECs that are entrenched in that state. Informed of tariff restrictions after they already were in operation, and facing disconnect orders, one of these companies (Ohio Direct Communications, Inc.) filed a complaint with the Ohio Public Utilities Commission against the relevant LECs, seeking similar relief as Telenet does, and on much the same grounds. This can be found in In the Matter of the Complaint of Ohio Direct Communications, Inc. vs. Alltel Ohio, Inc. and The Western Reserve Telephone Company relative to the alleged proposed termination of service, because of inadequate notice, violation of policy of the state of Ohio, discrimination, undue regulation, and to prevent injury to the public, Docket No. 95-819-TP-CSS. The other similarly situated alternative carrier, Ohio Toll Free, Inc., and the main incumbent LEC in that state, Ameritech-Ohio, Inc., have intervened in that case, taking opposite positions. The Ohio Commission has yet to render a decision in this docket.

A.

### 1 Q. WHY WOULD UPHOLDING THE TARIFF RESTRICTION OF CALL

#### FORWARDING SERVICES VIOLATE FLORIDA LAW AND THE

#### 3 TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996?

Clearly that approach would violate both the spirit and letter of the Florida statutes and the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. If an alternate carrier is forced to offer its services at a loss, or is barred from acquiring necessary services from an incumbent LEC, it is clearly foreclosed from entry. The entry of new alternate carriers was explicitly envisioned by the Florida Legislature when it passed new telecommunications legislation. Moreover, the very section of the Statute which allows Telenet to seek arbitration before this Commission expressly forbids unreasonable restrictions on unbundled element resale by BellSouth, among others. The Commission's staff recently concluded that Telenet's petition states a cause of action for which relief may be sought from the Commission, and it recommended that the Commission deny BellSouth's motion to dismiss Telenet's petition. Memorandum to Director, Division of Records and Reporting, December 26, 1996. The tariff restriction BellSouth is relying on is certainly unreasonable and anticompetitive under existing law, and the Commission must reject it.

Direct Testimony of Mitchell A. Kupinsky Telenet of South Florida, Inc., Fla. PSC Docket No. 961346-TP January 8, 1997 Page 19

- 1 Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?
- 2 A. Yes.

## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Resolution of Petition(s) to Establish Right	)	
of Access of Telenet of South Florida, Inc.	)	Docket No. 961346-TP
to Call Forwarding Lines Offered by BellSouth	)	
Telecommunications, Inc., and for Arbitration	)	

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
MITCHELL A. KUPINSKY
ON BEHALF OF
TELENET OF SOUTH FLORIDA, INC.

January 20, 1997

### REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF MITCHELL A. KUPINSKY ON BEHALF OF TELENET OF SOUTH FLORIDA, INC.

1	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
2	A.	My name is Mitchell A. Kupinsky. My business address is Telenet of South Florida,
3		Inc. ("Telenet"), 10422 Taft Street, Pembroke Pines, Florida 33026.
4	Q.	ARE YOU THE SAME MITCHELL KUPINSKY WHO PREVIOUSLY
5		FILED TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
6	A.	Yes.
7	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS
8		PROCEEDING?
9 .	A.	To respond on behalf of Telenet of South Florida, Inc. ("Telenet") to the direct
10		testimony of Robert C. Scheye on behalf of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.
11		("BellSouth"), and to provide general rebuttal on the issues presented in the
12		pleadings and papers, and to testify in light of recent actions of BellSouth regarding
13		the subject matters of this proceeding.
14	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY.
15	A.	Mr. Scheye mischaracterizes certain aspects of Telenet's technical operations.
16		Because BellSouth's actions are to the detriment of properly licensed resellers, the
17		ultimate effect will be to harm the interests of small and medium-sized Florida

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consumers. BellSouth's tariff restrictions are contrary to more than twenty years of 1 federal communications policy and economic logic, and only serve to delay the need 2 for BellSouth to adjust its prices to reflect forward-looking costs. BellSouth's 3 4 approach to call forwarding resale is manifestly anti-competitive, and its contentions that Telenet's use of call forwarding services constitutes either avoidance of 5 6 terminating access charges or a risk of network traffic congestion are without merit. 7 Moreover, BellSouth's actions with regard to its agreement with Telenet since the commencement of this proceeding demonstrate an unwillingness to act in good faith. 8 Q. DOES MR. SCHEYE CORRECTLY CHARACTERIZE TELENET'S 9 10 **OPERATIONS AND SERVICE?** 11 A. No. Mr. Scheye's direct testimony at 5-6 discusses Telenet's operations, and 12 although he is correct on certain points, he is simply wrong on others. First, in 13 discussing Telenet's IVR locations, he implies that the services provided by 14 Telenet to its customers is what BellSouth would consider "long distance calls". 15 In fact, I would estimate that about 90% of the calls that Telenet completes are actually what BellSouth classifies as "local extended calls." Therefore Mr. Scheye's 16

illustrative example of a West Palm Beach-Miami call, which would in fact be a long

distance call, is somewhat misleading. Second, contrary to Mr. Scheye's assertion,

- not every Telenet location subscribes to BellSouth's Call Forwarding features.
- 2 Scheye Direct at 5, lines 13-14. Telenet IVR stations Nos. 1, 3 and 5 do not currently
- 3 employ Call Forwarding services.

#### 4 Q. WHAT ABOUT BELLSOUTH'S EXPLANATION ABOUT THE HISTORY

#### 5 OF INTRALATA TOLL AND LOCAL SERVICE PRICING?

- 6 Mr. Scheye insists that "there are rules in place today, long adopted by [the Florida A. 7 Public Service Commission, that establish pricing relationships between local and 8 toll service." Scheye Direct at 13, lines 2-4. Now that limited competition in one segment of the market has arrived, BellSouth is returning to this Commission to ask 9 10 for additional relief - to be protected from competition. Because the low-margin Call Forwarding category of services is "cannibalizing" BellSouth's sales of high-margin 11 12 usage-rated intraLATA services, BellSouth's approach is simply to attempt to 13 eliminate its low-margin product from the resale marketplace, or to threaten its 14 eventual removal entirely. Scheye Direct at 10, lines 24-25. This will be to the 15 detriment of resellers and many small and medium-sized Florida consumers.
- 16 Q. WHY WILL THIS HURT CONSUMERS?
- A. Because it will limit the useful role resellers play in the marketplace of making telecommunications carriers more cost effective, and by passing on those efficiencies

in the form of lower prices to consumers. Although Mr. Scheye ascribes negative intentions to resellers, they have a very basic and positive role in our economy:

Channel intermediaries (e.g., wholesalers and retailers) essentially solve the problem of the discrepancy between the various assortment of goods and services required by industrial and household consumers and assortments available directly from individual producers. In other words, manufacturers usually produce a large quantity of a limited number of products, whereas consumers purchase only a few items of a large number of diverse products. Middlemen reduce this discrepancy of assortment, thereby enabling consumers to avoid dealing directly with individual manufacturers in order to satisfy their needs. *Marketing Channels*, Louis Stern and Adel I. El-Ansary, Prentice Hall, 1992 at 108.

Resellers typically take large "bulk" products, and the discounted prices normally associated with them, and repackage them into smaller, more manageable pieces for small customers. A portion of the bulk discount is then passed through to the small consumer who, because of her minimal telecommunications needs, would not normally benefit from bulk discounts offer to larger telecommunication purchasers who are able to command such discounts. For an individual consumer to attempt to create and sustain a similar technical by-pass of toll charges using call forwarding services for communications from West Palm Beach to Miami (to use Mr. Scheye's own example) would require an outlay of approximately \$300 per month, by my estimate based on my dealings with BellSouth and my understanding of the technology that would be required. Such an approach would not be technically

efficient or practical, and is not a feasible alternative. Telenet's services allow the 1 smaller consumer to share in the benefits afforded larger purchasers. 2 WHAT HAS BEEN THE FCC'S POSITION CONCERNING RESALE AND Q. 3 ARBITRAGE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES? 4 The role of reseller or broker has long been recognized by the FCC: 5 A. We have repeatedly stated that the primary justification for a tariff rate 6 7 must be the cost of providing the service; brokerage is a tool which will assist in the effectuation of this policy. If the tariff offerings are truly cost 8 related, there will be little if any economic incentive for such brokerage. 9 Memorandum Opinion and Order, Regulatory Policies Concerning Resale and Shared Use; 10 ¶14; 62 F.C.C. 2d 588, at 596. (January 5, 1977). 11 Incumbent LEC concerns, including those of BellSouth's predecessor before 12 divestiture, were again addressed by the FCC in 1980: 13 14 For many years, certain carriers, such as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company ("AT&T"), have limited resale and sharing of their services through 15 16 restrictions in their tariffs on file with this Commission. In 1974, however, we 17 began to question whether these restrictions have operated to segment markets and 18 sustain price discriminations. In other words, we were concerned that resale and 19 sharing restrictions prevented normal economic activities such as arbitrage, 20 [footnote omitted] which could help insure that rates are cost-based. Our theory 21 may be plainly stated: by purchasing discounted bulk public switched network 22 services such as WATS, and reselling them to smaller users as substitutes for MTS, 23 arbitragers would create pressure on the underlying carrier to set rates for the

Memorandum Opinion and Order, Regulatory Policies Concerning Resale and Shared Use,

discounted service which fully recover the costs of providing that service. In addition, we were cognizant of unmet demand for communication services,

complaints from user groups denied service under tariff restrictions preventing

resale or sharing, and the possible anti-competitive effect of such provisions in

¶2, 83 F.C.C. 2d 167, at 168-9. (October 21, 1980) (emphasis added).

limiting entry and artificially segmenting markets.

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The language used by the FCC in that case rings true today:

[W]e find substantial evidence in the record that a number of public and private benefits may be anticipated to flow from resale and sharing of domestic public switched network services. The comments of potential resellers and sharers persuade us that the elimination of these restrictions will have a number of salutary public interest effects, including the fostering of innovation and the introduction of new technology, especially new ancillary devices, and the spreading of peak-period usage. Also, resale and sharing can be expected to promote better management of communications networks, a reduction in wasted communications capacity, and the growth of customer networks for particular applications. We foresee the development of competition in the provision of telecommunications services, new entry into telecommunications markets, and stimulation of demand. Moreover, lower rates for small to medium domestic public switched network consumers should result. We also anticipate a movement on the part of carriers toward cost-based rates, an important regulatory goal, as the prospect of arbitrage actually arises. We will elaborate on these benefits in the course of our discussion; we mention them briefly here to emphasize that the Hush-a-Phone test [i.e., that the common carrier's practice is just and reasonable under 47 U.S.C. §201(b)], in our opinion, is clearly met.

Id., ¶9, at 172 (emphasis added).

Accordingly, the FCC found restrictions against resale to be discriminatory, and as such, unreasonable, unjust, and unlawful under section 202(a) of the Communications Act of 1934.<sup>1</sup> in ¶12. *Id.*, at 173. *See also* ¶¶ 15 and 18. *Id.*, at 174-5 (approving reseller arbitrage to alleviate unjust price discrimination).

Similarly, BellSouth's tariff restriction preventing the resale of call forwarding service by resellers such as Telenet has the effect of freezing monopolistic, high margin, non-cost-based intraLATA toll rates to the detriment of

Section 202(a) remains intact in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

competition and Florida consumers. Mr. Scheye's accusation that Telenet is 1 "Iglaming the process" (Scheve Direct at 8, line 17) therefore altogether misses the 2 point. In fact, Mr. Scheve effectively admits that BellSouth's intraLATA rates are 3 not cost-based, and therefore invite lawful rate arbitrage: "[i]f the unrestricted use of 4 Call Forwarding were permitted, and particularly as a means of bypassing toll 5 charges, BellSouth would need to modify the price significantly to recognize that it 6 had become a toll or access substitute..." Scheye Direct at 10, lines 21-24. Indeed, 7 BellSouth might actually face the prospect of having to modify its intraLATA prices 8 to reflect forward-looking costs. Mr. Scheye invokes the phrase "tariff arbitrage" as 9 if it were a dirty word or some unlawful misuse of the telecommunications network. 10 In fact it is a method of introducing much-needed competition in a market that has 11 been the exclusive preserve of BellSouth, to the detriment of consumers. It therefore 12 13 makes good public policy, as the FCC has repeatedly recognized.

# 14 Q. WHAT ABOUT THE TOLL AND ACCESS SERVICE IMPACTS 15 DESCRIBED BY MR. SCHEYE ON P. 10?

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A.

As long as these services are overpriced, customers will seek alternatives. With the advent of facilities-based and non-facilities-based competition, some customers will bypass BellSouth for local exchange service as well as toll and switched access. This is exactly the form of competition that Congress contemplated when it enacted the

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Telecommunications Act of 1996, and which the Florida Legislature intended when

it passed sweeping telecommunications legislation even earlier in 1995. This is just

one aspect of the new competitive world that BellSouth must accept. While

BellSouth would presumably love to return to the days when its monopoly could set

prices, terms and restrictions for its service without fear of competition, that era is

past.

# Q. WHY DO BELLSOUTH'S EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN ITS TARIFF RESTRICTION AS IS REFLECT AN ANTI-COMPETITIVE STANCE?

It is anti-competitive because it locks up a potential customer base and forces new 9 A. competitors to compete by building their own network -- a goal that takes a great deal 10 of time and money - or resell higher priced services. BellSouth is the only 11 12 incumbent LEC in Telenet's service area, contrary to Mr. Scheye's inference. 13 Scheye Direct at 12, lines 11-14. For example, state commissions in Colorado, 14 Washington, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wyoming and Montana have recognized the role resellers play and have rejected US West's attempt to 15 "grandfather" and withdraw the Centrex-type<sup>2</sup> family of services (such as call 16 17 forwarding and user transfer) from resale as anti-competitive and discriminatory, and

Although BellSouth employs the trade terms "Custom Calling" and "Prestige" to market call forwarding and user transfer services respectively, other incumbent LECs use the term "Centrex" to describe these types of custom features.

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1		a violation of the mandatory resale provisions of the Telecommunications Act of
2		1996.
3	Q.	DO YOU AGREE WITH BELLSOUTH'S CLAIM THAT TELENET IS
4		VIOLATING SECTION 364.16(3) OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES BY
5		DELIVERING TRAFFIC WHICH AVOIDS TERMINATING ACCESS
6		CHARGES?
7	A.	No. Telenet is not an access provider for interexchange carriers ("IXCs"), nor a local
8		exchange carrier to which the terms of Florida Statute §364.16(3)(a) apply.
9		BellSouth is providing service in all instances. Telenet is merely enhancing the local
10		exchange services already provided by BellSouth for Florida consumers. Since there
11		is no IXC involved, there is no question of terminating access charges being
12		bypassed, as Mr. Scheye insists. Scheye Direct at 11-12.
13	Q.	HOW YOU RESPOND TO MR. SCHEYE'S ASSERTION THAT THE USE
14		OF CALL FORWARDING SERVICES REPRESENTS A CONGESTION
15		RISK?
16	A.	Mr. Scheye's assertion is that Telenet's use of "Call Forwarding to transfer calls from
17		one central office to another to complete a toll call will generate additional traffic
18		over facilities that were not engineered for such inordinate use." Scheye Direct at
19		10, lines 5-8 (emphasis added). This is a false alarm by BellSouth. It has no factual

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basis in the actual traffic carried to date by Telenet or upon any available or reliable traffic projections. This argument is clearly speculative because no authoritative traffic study has been cited by BellSouth to date, and to my knowledge no study is available that accurately estimates the impact of Telenet's service requirements upon the system.

#### 6 Q. WHAT INTERIM AGREEMENT WAS REACHED BETWEEN BELLSOUTH

#### AND TELENET PENDING THE RESOLUTION OF THIS PETITION FOR

#### ARBITRATION BEFORE THE COMMISSION?

On November 27, 1996, BellSouth agreed to postpone termination of Telenet's call forwarding services, and to continue to promptly provide Telenet with all connection and service arrangements already ordered by November 15, 1996 or as set forth in BellSouth's letter dated November 21, 1996, for one hundred and twenty (120) days from the filing of Telenet's Petition to the Commission in Docket No. 961346-TP, subject to Telenet's agreement not to pursue a temporary injunction hearing in Florida Circuit Court. This period was later extended to April 1, 1997 in accordance with the announced schedule of this docket and its projected closing date.

For its part, Telenet agreed to abide by the deposit, installation and monthly charges for BellSouth services were quoted to Telenet by letter from BellSouth dated November 21, 1996. Telenet further agreed that it would not provide service to any

new customers before April 1, 1997 who would utilize call forwarding, though customers who have requested service prior to November 15, 1996 are considered existing customers.

### 4 Q. HAS BELLSOUTH LIVED UP TO THE INTERIM AGREEMENT SINCE IT

#### WAS ENTERED ON NOVEMBER 27, 1996?

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A. Telenet entered into the agreement with the clear understanding that BellSouth would promptly fill outstanding orders for connections and services. However, BellSouth has not acted in good faith to implement the interim settlement agreement.

Since the agreement was formalized on November 27, 1996, BellSouth has delayed providing agreed-upon services to Telenet, and has failed to comply with BellSouth's obligations under the interim agreement. BellSouth's account executive has alternately asserted legal arguments (the issue to be decided here by the Florida Public Service Commission), technical caveats not previously raised when Telenet first ordered the services in July, or even ignorance of Telenet's existing service arrangements as reasons for not promptly fulfilling the service orders previously arranged or discussed in BellSouth's letter of November 21, 1996. In particular this includes the three special assemblies specifically discussed in various conference calls with the Commission legal staff and in the November 21 settlement letter.

- 1 Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?
- 2 A. Yes.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll make a correction 2 just out of curiosity, because it bothered me. never find spelling mistakes, because I usually 3 misspell myself. Page 3 -- I'm sorry -- Page 11, Line 5 Instead of "and," it's "amd," so I guess we have 6 to change that to an "N". It's just something that struck me. 7 8 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Where is this? COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Of his direct --9 10 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Oh, his direct. 11 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm sorry. Page 11, 12 and I'm sure there's more of them. I'm sorry. 13 just bothered me for some reason, because every time I 14 opened to read this -- it's just a misspelling. 15 There's a typo on "and". MR. BONNER: COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. 16 17 MR. BONNER: No further -- the witness is available for cross-examination. We have no further 18 exhibits to offer at this time. 19 20 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And you do not wish 21 to have the witness present a short summary?

would like to prepare a -- present a short summary of his testimony, if that's possible at this time.

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COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, yes; our rules

provide for a short summary, like five minutes, of witnesses' testimony.

MR. BONNER: Thank you for the reminder.

Okay. You're on the timer. And Mr. Kupinsky is

prepared to present a short summary of Telenet's

position. Thank you, Commissioner.

WITNESS KUPINSKY: Telenet was certified by this Commission as an ALEC in April of 1996, and November of 1995 it began purchasing lines from BellSouth as well as spending substantial moneys in building its network to provide local calls to south Florida consumers.

Telenet feels that BellSouth's tariff
restriction is unreasonable because it is
anticompetitive and discriminatory towards ALECs and
resellers. We feel that the restriction is an
artificial barrier to entry, and this is to the
detriment of the south Florida consumers, as BellSouth
is able to keep charging its monopolistic rates.

We feel that Telenet's rates are much more reflective of cost-based. A simple example of this is if, for example, Telenet were to purchase from BellSouth at wholesale rates, say at a 20% discount, its intraLATA toll call from Miami to Palm Beach, which BellSouth charges 21 cents, the discount

would -- at cost we -- if we sold it at 16 cents per minute, would be substantially higher than the rates we currently charge, which are 10 cents flat rate per call.

Based on the 1996 Telecommunications Act, as well as Florida Statutes, we feel that Telenet is -excuse me -- BellSouth is obligated to resell the call
forwarding service without restriction. We feel that
based on these -- the Telecommunications Act, as well
as the Florida statutes, that the Commission should
find these restrictions unreasonable and remove them
from the tariff.

We feel that if this is done, this will definitely benefit the Florida consumers as competition will increase, causing prices to be driven lower. And I feel that this was a -- at the spirit of the new laws that were passed to aid in competition and to give the consumers a choice and a lower price.

In addition, Telenet and BellSouth had entered into an interim agreement, and we feel that BellSouth has not acted in good faith as a -- they have not completed special assemblies, as they said they would, which will allow Telenet to complete its network.

That's basically the summary of my

testimony.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. He's available for cross?

MR. BONNER: Yes, Mr. Kupinsky is available for cross examination.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Mr. Carver?

COMMISISONER GARCIA: Mr. Carver, can I ask
him a question before you get started, just for my own
edification?

Mr. Kupinsky, could you tell me -- I read through your testimony, but I'd like you to tell me exactly what it is your company does; because when you read both testimonies, you get a different slant on what you were doing, and I understand that, but I'd like you to tell me what it is your company provides.

witness kupinsky: Sure. We provide local phone service between Broward, Dade and Palm Beach Counties. A key part of our network is the call forwarding feature offered by BellSouth.

I'll just bring you through a typical call.
We provide our Telenet customers with a --

commissioner GARCIA: Is that what you're advertising, though? In other words, is that the service you're advertising that you, Telenet, provide cheaper service between Dade, Broward and Palm Beach,

or are you offering your local -- you're offering service as a local exchange, and among the services is 2 flat rate calls between --3 WITNESS KUPINSKY: The only --COMMISSIONER GARCIA: -- those three 5 counties, or is that the only service --6 WITNESS KUPINSKY: The only service we 7 provide. 8 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. 9 WITNESS KUPINSKY: Would you like me to take 10 11 you through a typical call so you can --COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No. I think you did 12 that in your testimony at one point, and that part was 13 14 self-explanatory. I just wanted to make sure that was 15 precisely what you did. Sorry, Mr. Carver. 16 CROSS EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. CARVER: 18 Good morning, Mr. Kupinsky. 19 Good morning, Mr. Carver. 20 As you know, my name is Phil Carver, and I 21 represent BellSouth, and I have a few questions for you about your testimony. Let me ask you, first of all, you buy business lines from BellSouth; is that 23 24 correct?

That's correct.

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1	Q	And you also purchase call forwarding from
2	BellSouth;	correct?
3	A (	Correct.
4	Ω.	And you purchase both the business lines and
5	the call f	orwarding from BellSouth's tariff; is that
6	correct?	
7	A	Correct.
8	Q	And basically you take the business lines
9	and the ca	11 forwarding and you put them together to
10	create the	service that you sell to your customers; is
11	that right	?
12	A	We use the business lines along with the
13	call forwa	rding lines in conjunction our IVRs to
14	provide th	e service.
15	Ω	And the service you provide allows your
16	customers	to call from one BellSouth local calling
17	area to an	other BellSouth local calling area; correct?
18	A	Correct.
19	Ω	And you charge your customers a flat rate of
20	10 cents p	er call; is that right?
21	<b>A</b>	That's correct.
22	Q	Who provides dial tone to the customers that
23	you serve?	
24	A	BellSouth.
25	Q	And who provides access to directory

assistance to those customers? 1 BellSouth. 2 And who provides access to 911 services? 3 BellSouth. 4 Would you agree that basically your business 5 is designed allow customers to make calls while 6 avoiding toll charges that would normally apply to 7 these calls? 8 If they placed a call through BellSouth 9 bypassing Telenet, they would pay the BellSouth tolls. 10 Is that a yes? 11 Q 12 Yes. Thank you. Mr. Kupinsky, I'd like to ask 13 you to refer to your Exhibit MAK-1. And I have some 14 extra copies of that here if anyone needs one. 15 16 A Okay. 17 Mr. Kupinsky, who prepared this diagram? A consultant of Telenet's. 18 And what's the consultant's name? 19 Q Jason Donahue. 20 Is the hand lettering on the diagram, is 21 Q that yours? 22 On the side it is, yes, I believe so. 23 24 And you're familiar with this exhibit, are you not? 25

Yes, I am. 1 Does the exhibit accurately reflect 2 Telenet's service area? 3 It does, except for the Belle Glade calling area is not part of our local calling area. 5 So the Belle Glade calling area would not be 6 part of it, but otherwise this is where you provide 7 service? 8 Yes, this is Telenet's local calling area. 9 And, as I understand it, what you allow is 10 any customer in any of these identified calling areas 11 to call numbers in any other calling area; is that 12 13 correct? 14 Correct. And every call that Telenet carries crosses 15 16 a BellSouth local exchange boundary, correct? 17 I wouldn't say every call, but the great 18 majority, yes. Well, do you have customers who -- let's 19 Q say, for example, would call you and say, I'm in 20 Hollywood Beach and I want to call someone else in 21 Hollywood Beach and pay you a dime to make that call? 22 23 Sometimes they do do that. A Is that what your service --24 Q 25 or --

-- is designed --1 Or for example calling Miami to north Dade, 2 they may place through our system, which is a local 3 call still to them under BellSouth. Okay. Now, many, if not all, of the calls 5 that customers would place through your service are 6 calls that, if made through BellSouth, would be either 7 an ECS call or a toll call, correct? 8 9 If made though BellSouth, correct. And if these calls were made through an IXC, 10 say, for example, AT&T or MCI, then they would be toll 11 12 calls, would they not? 13 I don't know. 14 So, for example, if a customer in Homestead, 15 which is the southernmost part of Dade County, called someone in the northern part of Palm Beach County and 16 17 used AT&T as their carrier, you don't know whether or not that would be a long distance call? 18 19 That would be a long distance call. 20 And that would be the case regardless of 21 whether their carrier was AT&T or MCI, Sprint, LDDS or 22 whoever else, right? 23 Except if they used Telenet, as far as I 24 know.

Now, if a customer of BellSouth's local

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1	exchange service used, for example, AT&T to make an
2	intralATA toll call, AT&T would pay access charges to
3	BellSouth; isn't that correct?
4	A I believe so.
5	Q Now, Telenet, however, does not pay any
6	access charges to BellSouth, does it?
7	A No, it doesn't.
8	Q And you don't think that Telenet should have
9	to pay access charges, do you?
10	A No, I don't.
11	<b>Q</b> And that's the case even though every IXC
12	that carries traffic along these same routes pays
13	access charges; isn't that true?
14	MR. BONNER: Objection; calls for
15	speculation. There's been no predicate laid that this
16	witness knows what other IXCs pay.
17	MR. CARVER: Well, I think I asked him about
18	three questions ago whether other carries paid access
19	charges, and he said they did.
20	MR. BONNER: I believe it was just AT&T, as
21	I recall.
22	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, I only
23	remember AT&T, also, so if you would like to include
24	the others, that's fine; otherwise, limit it to AT&T.
25	Q (By Mr. Carver) Do you know if

interexchange carriers other than AT&T pay access 1 charges when their customers place calls from, for 2 example, Dade County to Palm Beach County? 3 Those IXCs that have interconnection arrangements with BellSouth I believe do pay access 5 6 charges. 7 So it's your understanding that if they Q don't have an interconnection agreement, that they 8 9 don't pay access charges? 10 That's my understanding. 11 Would it be fair to say that Telenet 0 is an intraLATA toll provider? 12 13 No. 14 It would not be? 15 No. Do you recall giving your deposition last 16 Q 17 week? I remember giving my deposition. 18 19 And I'm going to read to you what purports Q to be a question and your answer on Page 34 of that 20 21 deposition, being on Line 16 and continuing through 22 Line 21. The question was by Mr. Pellegrini, and I 23 think your attorney objected to the form of the 24 question, so I'll read the objection also.

COMMISISONER GARCIA: What page are you on,

Mr. Carver? MR. CARVER: I'm sorry. Page 34 of the 2 3 deposition. WITNESS KUPINSKY: I don't have a copy in front of me of the deposition. 5 (By Mr. Carver) Well, let me do this. 6 you don't mind, I'll read you the question and answer, 7 and then if you're not sure if that's your testimony, I've got a complete copy of the depo and I'll bring it 9 10 over to you. MR. PELLEGRINI: Excuse me, Mr. Carver. 11 12 That's part of the Staff's exhibit. You do have it. WITNESS KUPINSKY: No, I don't. 13 14 MR. BONNER: We have a copy here. 15 WITNESS KUPINSKY: Thank you. 16 Q (By Mr. Carver) And this is a question by 17 Mr. Pellegrini. Question: "Would it be fair, then, 18 to say that Telenet is an intraLATA toll provider?" And at this point Mr. Bonner objects to the form of 19 20 the question, and then you answer. "An intraLATA toll 21 provider, sure. We provide calls within the LATA." 22 Is that the testimony that you gave last 23 week?

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If it says it here, I believe it to be

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Yes.

true. Yeah, I probably said this.

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1	Q Now, even though you are an intraLATA toll
2	provider, you don't consider Telenet to be functioning
3	as an interexchange carrier, do you?
4	A No.
5	<b>Q</b> Did you ever consider trying to obtain an
6	interexchange certificate?
7	A When we applied for our ALEC, we did ask
8	Commission Staff what they felt appropriate, what
9	license or certification we required, and at that time
10	they told us that an ALEC would be the appropriate
11	license, not an IXC.
12	$oldsymbol{Q}$ So the Staff told that you did not need to
13	be an IXC to carry traffic from Dade County to Palm
14	Beach County?
15	A According to my attorney at the time, that's
16	what they said, yes.
17	<b>Q</b> So you personally are not aware of the
18	conversation?
19	A I was not involved in the conversation. I
20	was made aware of it through a letter where he had
21	told me what went on during the conversation.
22	<b>Q</b> So your attorney then told you that Staff
23	said that you didn't need to be an IXC, but you
24	personally don't know?

A Again, I was not involved in the

conversation. I wasn't on the phone with the Commission.

Q Do you know if -- well, whoever talked to Staff, do you know if they informed Staff that Telenet would be carrying traffic all the way from Homestead in the south part of Dade County to Jupiter in the north part of Palm Beach County, and then, of course, you would cross exchange boundaries in the process?

MR. BONNER: Objection. The witness has already testified he didn't participate in that conversation, so he could not possibly answer that question based on his own personal knowledge.

MR. CARVER: Well, the problem is that the witness is giving hearsay testimony and talking about what Staff told them. So I guess I'm doing a cross and asking him for further hearsay to clarify the hearsay statement he's already made.

And I think it would be appropriate to do one of two things. One would be to allow me to ask him this question or, alternatively, to strike the prior hearsay as to what Staff said to someone else, and I think we can go either way; but it seems to me like if he's going to make statements on the basis of hearsay, then I should be able to follow up.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Which way do you

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want it, Mr. Bonner? I can strike it, or he can cross on it.

MR. BONNER: I prefer the latter.

cross on hearsay on hearsay for the value that it may have to this record.

Q (By Mr. Carver) Mr. Kupinsky, let me ask you, if you know, if the Staff person who was contacted by some representative of Telenet, do you know if that Staff person was informed that you planned to carry traffic from south Dade County to north Palm Beach County, and that in the process you would be crossing exchange boundaries?

A At that time we were only providing -planned on providing service up to Fort Lauderdale
from Dade, so only Dade and part of Broward County.
But, yeah, he was -- he told him exactly what we were
doing and that we would be crossing the exchange
boundaries.

Q Now, you may have answered this question already, but let me ask you, do you know of any other carrier in the state of Florida who provides the type of service that Telenet is providing?

A In the state of Florida I'm not aware of any others.

Now, is it your position that Telenet is 1 Q 2 offering local service? Yes. 3 And if I understand your position correctly, you believe that what you are offering is local 5 service because Telenet chooses to offer local service 7 throughout this entire three-county area. In other 8 words, it's your prerogative to define it as local, and that makes it local. Is that fair? 9 10 It's fair to say that, yes, we designated 11 this as our local calling area, and all calls placed 12 within this area are a local Telenet call. 13 And you believe that's the case even though 14 you're using BellSouth's services to create your 15 service and even though traffic carried by BellSouth 16 throughout the same area would be long distance 17 services; is that correct? Could you repeat the question, please? 18 19 You believe that if you define this as local Q service, it's local service, right? 20 21 Right. 22 And you believe that's the case even though you're reselling BellSouth services, one; and, two, if BellSouth services were purchased by customers

directly, then these would be toll calls. So in other

words, you believe it's still local notwithstanding these two facts?

A Yes.

Q Let me ask you, let's assume that Telenet decided to expand, and you decided that you wanted to buy business lines and call forwarding lines from every LEC in the state of Florida, so that the entire state would become one big Telenet calling area. In your view, would this statewide service offered by Telenet be local?

MR. BONNER: I'm going to object to this question. There's been no indication whatsoever in this record that Telenet has any plans to offer anything other than intraLATA southeast Florida LATA service. So this hypothetical really goes far beyond the boundaries of the issues in this proceeding.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Overruled.

- Q (By Mr. Carver) Would you like to hear the question again, Mr. Kupinsky?
  - A Please.
- Q Let's assume that Telenet decided to expand its service area, that instead of just offering service in the three-county area in south Florida, you decided that you wanted to offer service statewide; so you go out hypothetically and buy business lines and

call forwarding service from every local exchange company in Florida and bridge them together so that 2 the entire state becomes one Telenet calling area. 3 In your view, would this statewide offering by Telenet be local service? 5 If we designated that entire area to be our 6 local calling area, then it would be providing local 7 service. 8 And in your view, it would be permissible 9 for Telenet to do this? 10 MR. BONNER: Objection; calls for a legal 11 opinion from the witness. 12 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I think the witness 13 can answer from his lay perspective whether he thinks 14 15 that that would be permissible. 16 WITNESS KUPINSKY: I think it would be permissible for me to designate that as my local 17 18 calling area as an ALEC. (By Mr. Carver) And you still wouldn't be 19 Q an interexchange carrier, right? 20 21 No. What if Telenet wanted to go even further? 22 Could you buy services from BellSouth in multiple 23

states and make, say, Florida, Georgia and the

Carolinas one big local calling area?

No. 1 You couldn't? Why is that? 2 Q My ALEC certificate is only good in the 3 state of Florida. So you believe that your ability to 5 reconfigure services, local services, is bounded only by the limits of your ALEC certificate; is that 7 correct? 8 Correct. 9 10 Have you considered any of the other ways Q that Telenet could carry traffic over these routes 11 12 without using call forwarding? 13 Yes. 14 What have you considered? 15 We could purchase intraLATA calls, toll calls, from BellSouth at a discount rate. We could 16 17 build our own infrastructure, pull our own copper and provide service that way. But this was part of our 18 business plan. This is the way we chose to operate in 20 this area. 21 Did you check to see if it was financially feasible for you to buy BellSouth toll service and 22 resell it? 23

We looked into it and we thought that by

doing this, as I mentioned in my opening statement,

that then we wouldn't be providing real savings to the customer. If we're purchasing them at a, say, a 20% discount, if we sold them then at our cost, our customer's phone bill may be cut from \$100 to \$95.00 and -- or we may have to entice them into coming with our service by offering them frequent flier miles or some other incentive, because our cost would basically be -- the prices would basically be the same as BellSouth's.

- Q And you priced that out at discounted toll rates?
  - A At discounted toll rates.
- Q Did you look at the possibility of reselling BellSouth's WATS service?
  - A No.

- Q Did you look -- well, I guess my next question probably is answered by that one. I assume you didn't look at selling WATS Saver service from BellSouth, did you?
  - A No.
- Q Did you look at the possibility about purchasing ECS service from BellSouth and reselling that?
- A I think that I said that we would -- we could have purchased at wholesale rates.

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1	So your prior answer covered ECS also?
2	A Yeah.
3	Q Did you consider the possibility of buying
4	service from other interexchange carriers and
5	reselling that?
6	A Yes; same services that we would have
7	from BellSouth.
8	<b>Q</b> And you could provide service to your
9	customers in any of these ways, couldn't you?
10	A We could.
11	Q Let me ask you a little bit about the
12	background of the case, Mr. Kupinsky. Of the lines
13	that are currently being used by Telenet well, let
14	me ask it this way: When did you first begin to order
15	lines that are now being used by Telenet?
16	A In November of 1995.
17	Q And these lines were ordered in your name
18	rather than in the name of Telenet, correct?
19	A I think in November of '95 they were
20	actually in my father's name. I ordered the lines,
21	but they were in my father's name.
22	<b>Q</b> And did there come a time when you began to
23	order lines in your name?
24	A Yes.

Q And you also ordered lines in the name of

Granada Investments, didn't you? I believe it was Park Granada Investments. 2 We ordered one -- at one occasion. 3 Park Granada Investments? And you ordered these lines by calling up the business office and 5 speaking to a service representative, correct? 6 Correct. 7 Why did you order the service in names other 8 than the name of Telenet? 9 10 When we initially ordered lines, Telenet wasn't formed as a corporation. My father, being the 11 owner of the company, I thought it appropriate to be 12 in his name. And, also, they went into his name -- he 13 had an established credit with Pack Bell and 15 BellSouth, had a reciprocating agreement with BellSouth where they didn't require a deposit based on 17 his credit with Pacific Bell. So you basically did it for credit reasons? 18 19 Yes. 20 Now, these various accounts were transferred Q

Q Now, these various accounts were transferred to the account of Telenet at your request in October of 1996; isn't that correct?

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A We requested the transfer in September of 1996. The documents may not have been formalized until October.

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Q Well -- and I can show you this, if it would help refresh your recollection. But I have a letter from Kim Mockford (phonetic) of our customer service center to Ruth Jordan at Telenet, and it reflects that the transfer occurred on October 14th, '96.

If you were to look at that, would that help refresh your recollection?

MR. BONNER: Excuse me. Has that document been produced in this proceeding before, Mr. Carver?

I don't believe you've listed any exhibits or produced that document to Telenet in this proceeding. I would object to you using it in this hearing.

MR. CARVER: This is cross examination, and I don't believe that there is a requirement in the prehearing order that exhibits used in cross exam be prefiled or preidentified.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: That is correct; and I'll overrule your objection.

WITNESS KUPINSKY: On September 17th, the day after our meeting with Doc Moore, my father and myself went to the BellSouth offices, signed the transfer agreements, made copies and then returned the originals to Doc Moore. I think what happened, we didn't fill in or type in our name, so he had to do that. So I don't think the actual date is still

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1	October, but we did at the September 16th meeting
2	discuss the transfer, and then on September 17th did,
3	in fact, sign the transfer contracts.
4	<b>Q</b> (By Mr. Carver) So do you know if the
5	transfer occurred on October 14th, '96?
6	A If that's the date. I believe that that may
7	be the date on that. I was on my honeymoon, actually,
8	on that date.
9	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Okay. When was the first time that services
10	were ordered from BellSouth in the name of Telenet?
11	A It would have to be after October, according
12	to that document you have.
13	Q October of '96?
14	A I don't know the specific date.
15	Q But you said October, so
16	A I would just say based on the fact that
17	that's when all our accounts were transferred into
18	Telenet's name, and that's after that date would be
19	when
20	<b>Q</b> And that date would be October of '96,
21	correct? All I'm trying to get to is, you said
22	October, and I want to make sure you're referring to
23	October of
24	A 1996, correct.

Q Thank you. When did Telenet first begin to

serve customers? In May of 1996. 2 But you began to order the lines that 3 Q Telenet was using, I believe you said in November of '95; is that correct? 5 Correct, to -- we weren't providing service, 6 we were testing our system to make sure it was capable 7 of doing what we hoped it would do. 8 So during the six-month period, you weren't 9 serving any customers at all, and you were only using 10 11 these lines for testing? 12 Correct. When was your certificate to be an ALEC 13 approved? 14 15 In April of 1996. 16 And you are presently serving customers, 17 aren't you? 18 Yes. 19 Q So Telenet has been serving customers 20 continuously for nine months, is that correct? Or 21 thereabouts? 22 Not continuously. We had switched our 23 systems in for a time that we weren't providing 24 service.

But at least most of the time during that

nine-month period you have been providing service to customers? 2 Objection. It's not clear to MR. BONNER: 3 me as to what nine-month period is being referred to. 4 MR. CARVER: I can clarify that. 5 talking about the nine-month period beginning when 6 they started to serve customers in May of '96 and now. 7 Basically May through February, it's nine months 9 through my count. (By Mr. Carver) And my question is have 10 you been serving customers at least most of that 11 nine-month period? 12 13 Yes. And during that time Telenet and BellSouth 14 have not had a resale agreement, have they? 15 16 No. And during that time there has not been a 17 formal interconnection agreement, has there? 18 No. 19 Instead, you've been buying services from 20 BellSouth's tariff; is that correct? 21 22 Correct. 23 And at some point you decided not to pursue a resale agreement with BellSouth because you were 24 satisfied to pay the tariff price, isn't that correct?

BellSouth had offered the call forwarding 1 feature at a price I was willing to pay, so I paid it. 2 And that was the only reason why you did not 3 pursue the resale agreement, correct? Correct. 5 And you didn't tell anyone at BellSouth that 6 you were using these lines to offer service to 7 customers to avoid BellSouth toll charges until August 8 1996, did you? 9 10 No. No, you didn't? 11 Q No, I did not tell BellSouth 12 representatives --13 14 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Carver, could I 15 interrupt for a second? 16 Could you tell me the sequence of events 17 just so that I have a better understanding of it? Were you just purchasing these specific features in 18 these different areas, or was this a full package that 19 you showed up and bought from BellSouth? Just so that 21 I have a better understanding of how that 22 transaction --23 WITNESS KUPINSKY: We purchased the call forwarding feature as well as standard business lines

with other features, such as user transfer and hunting

groups, at our various locations. There was times when, in discussion during the Order, we did mention what the lines were going to be used for as far as doing multiple forwards, that we needed a multipath feature, but I did not tell them that our customers 5 would be using them to avoid BellSouth toll charges. 6 MR. CARVER: That's all I have. Thank you, 7 8 Mr. Kupinsky. You're welcome. 9 WITNESS KUPINSKY: COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Staff. 10 CROSS EXAMINATION 11 12 BY MR. PELLEGRINI: Good morning, Mr. Kupinsky. 13 Good morning, Mr. Pellegrini. 14 15 Let me begin by asking you this. Are you 16 aware of the various interconnection resale agreements that BellSouth has with other carriers? 17 I'm aware that they have them. I don't know 18 19 the details of them. Then, in your opinion, what would constitute 20 Q 21 a negotiation, a resale or interconnection negotiation, under the Federal Act? 22 23 What would constitute an interconnection negotiation? 24 25 Yes, under the Federal Act.

MR. BONNER: Again, I think this calls for a 1 legal opinion from a lay witness, and I would object for the record. 3 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: It's noted, but it's 4 5 overruled. WITNESS KUPINSKY: I don't know what the 6 Federal Act requires as far as interconnection 7 8 agreements. (By Mr. Pellegrini) Under Florida Statute, 9 what would your understanding be of what would 10 constitute a negotiation for resale or 11 interconnection? 12 MR. BONNER: Objection. This also calls for 13 14 a legal opinion from a lay witness. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Pellegrini, for my 15 own understanding, could you tell me where you are 16 17 heading with the questioning on this? 18 MR. PELLEGRINI: Well, these questions, essentially they are going to the establishment of 20 whether there was a negotiation for interconnection or 21 resale or not. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I'm overruling 22 your objection. He asked him what his understanding 23 is, and I don't think he's asking for a legal

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conclusion.

WITNESS KUPINSKY: I'm not familiar enough with the Florida Statute to give my understanding of what would constitute a resale agreement or interconnection agreement. (By Mr. Pellegrini) Then if I were to ask you whether -- if Telenet opened a negotiation with BellSouth for resale or interconnection, I suspect your answer would be that you don't know? According to the statutes, I don't know if it would constitute what they define as a resale 11 agreement. 12 Without that qualification of "according to Q 13 the statutes, " do you believe that Telenet opened a negotiation for resale or interconnection with 14 BellSouth? A I believe after they requested we do so, we 17 did try to pursue that. When you say "after they requested that you do so, " I believe that occurred in October of 1996; is that correct? 20 21 I think it was actually September after our 22 meeting with Doc Moore. He had sent us a letter 23 stating that we should pursue a resale agreement, and 24 he gave us the name of someone to contact.

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And that would have been a resale agreement

for the purchase of call forwarding services, correct?

A Correct.

- Q Turn to Page 3, Mr. Kupinsky, of your direct testimony.
  - A Okay.
  - Q Are you there?
  - A Yes.
- Q You state there that Telenet uses a computer voice-mail network which provides all customers with access codes enabling them to use what I usually consider toll call lines for a flat fee within the existing service area, correct?
  - A Correct.
- stated that in order for a customer to avoid paying toll charges, the customer first dials a local number to get into Telenet's computer where they enter their access code and the telephone number they wish to call. And at this point the computer looks in its routing table; calls the forwarding line, which eventually takes it to the end computer, which then places the call out, which is a local call. Does that accurately describe the service that Telenet provides?
- 24 A Yes.
  - Q Then is it fair to say that Telenet is

routing the originating call from one local flat rate area to another local flat rate area until it reaches a point where it can deliver the call to its destination and avoid incurring toll charges or ECS charges?

BellSouth's flat rate areas, yes.

commissioner kiesling: Our rules require that you answer yes or no, and then you can give your explanation. And the court reporter cannot record when you are nodding your head yes. So if you would verbally answer the yes or no, it would be helpful.

A Yes.

Q (By Mr. Pellegrini) Would you consider that in providing this service that Telenet is bypassing toll charges?

A Telenet is not bypassing toll -- no, Telenet is not bypassing toll charges.

Q Let me ask the question a bit differently.

Would you consider that by providing this service

Telenet is enabling its customers to bypass toll

charges?

A No. We are allowing them to place a local call through the Telenet network as opposed through BellSouth where, if it was placed through BellSouth, they would incur toll charges.

I want to ask you a few questions with Q 1 reference to MAK-13, which was Deposition Exhibit 2 No. 1, which you will find at the end of Volume 1 of 3 your deposition transcript. MAK-13. 5 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Give me a page, 6 Charlie? 7 MR. PELLEGRINI: I'm sorry, I should have 8 begun this examination by asking the panel to 9 recognize a composite exhibit consisting of the 10 February 6, 1997 deposition transcript of 11 Mr. Kupinsky, Deposition Exhibits 1 through 2, and 12 13 Late-Filed Deposition Exhibit 3. There is no Late-Filed Deposition Exhibit 4. 14 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. 15 16 February 6, 1997 deposition transcript, together with 17 Deposition Exhibits 1 and 2 and Late-Filed Deposition Exhibits 3 and -- there is no 4? 18 MR. PELLEGRINI: There is no 4. 19 20 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: -- 3, will be marked as Composite Exhibit 3. 21 22 (Exhibit 3 marked for identification.) COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And you are now on, 23 what? Page 118? 24 25 MR. PELLEGRINI: Page 118, Commissioner,

yes. (By Mr. Pellegrini) Are you there, 2 3 Mr. Kupinsky? This is the diagram I drew at the Yes. deposition. 5 That is correct. 6 Q 7 Correct. I don't want to take you through that 8 diagram necessarily, but with reference to that 9 diagram, would you tell me what Telenet's customer pays Telenet for making a call from Miami to Pompano? 11 12 10 cents. 13 And do you know what Telenet's customer 14 would pay BellSouth for making that same call on 15 BellSouth's network? 16 I believe it would be 10 cents for the first 17 minute and 6 cents each additional minute. 18 That would be the ECS rate, correct? That would be the rate they'd pay with 19 20 BellSouth. 21 And what would Telenet pay BellSouth for 22 this call? For the call itself, they wouldn't pay 23 anything per call. We pay monthly fees for the lines 24

and the features we have on the lines.

commissioner GARCIA: While Charlie is
looking for the question, explain the chart for me.

Is it a repetition of some of the other stuff I've
seen, or could you tell me what the abbreviations are?

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witness kupinsky: I was diagraming a typical call where I would begin at the bottom of the page, say a customer is in Miami.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

A customer would call a WITNESS KUPINSKY: local number in Miami which would get them into our In Miami they would enter their access code, IVR. they would then enter the phone number they wish to reach, which in this example is in Pompano. would place the customer on hold, look up in the routing table which appropriate forwarding line it needed to dial to get to the Pompano IVR. call that number, which would be in North Dade. North Dade number would call a number in Hollywood, that Hollywood number would call a number in Fort Lauderdale. Then Fort Lauderdale would call into IVR-3, connecting the two IVRs, and then placing the call out.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And how long does that take?

WITNESS KUPINSKY: It takes about 10 to 15

seconds.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Sorry, Charlie.

- Q (By Mr. Pellegrini) Mr. Kupinsky, I'm going to refer you to Florida Statute 364.161. Do you have the statutes with you?
  - A No. My attorney probably does.
  - Q I have a copy of the statute volume here.
  - A (Witness tendered statute.) Thank you.
- Q I'm referring your attention to 364.161. I believe you are familiar with this statute, are you not?
  - A I'm familiar with it.
- Q Would you agree as a layman, that a LEC is required by statute, by virtue of this statute, to resell all of its services or facilities?
- A Yes.
- Q Again, based on this particular statute,
  would you believe it to be reasonable for BellSouth to
  resell its call forwarding service to Telenet either
  within an ECS calling area or outside of an ECS
  calling area for the purpose of avoiding toll charges?
- A I think that it's reasonable based on the fact that the call forwarding we feature, we request, is an essential element to our network. And based on this statute as the LEC, they are obligated to

unbundle and sell to the ALECs whatever features they
require in order to put their networks together.
Q All right. Then let me refer you to

- Q All right. Then let me refer you to 364.16(3)(A).
  - A (3)(A).
  - Q Are you with me?
- **A** Yes.

- Q Okay. That provision states that no local exchange telecommunications company or ALEC shall knowingly deliver traffic for which terminating access service charges would otherwise apply through a local interconnection arrangement without paying the appropriate charges for such terminating access service; is that correct?
- A Correct.
  - Q Again, as a layman, do you believe that the service which Telenet is providing is in violation of this provision?
- i A No.
- 20 Q Can you explain?
  - A The call never leaves the BellSouth network.

    It originates and terminates on BellSouth lines. The connection is never lost to reconnect or interconnect.
  - Q Then I believe what you've said is that it's BellSouth that terminates the call and not Telenet?

1	A Correct. The call never leaves the
2	BellSouth lines.
3	<b>Q</b> Would that be the case with any ALEC and
4	having an interconnection agreement?
5	A I don't know.
6	Q With BellSouth?
7	A I don't know. I don't think so, though. I
8	think that most other ALECs, the call is placed on
9	their network and then connects into the BellSouth
10	network or the other way around.
11	<b>Q</b> Wouldn't you agree, by virtue of the
12	purchase of the B-1 lines, that Telenet has an
13	interconnection arrangement with BellSouth?
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14	MR. BONNER: Objection. It calls for a
14 15	MR. BONNER: Objection. It calls for a legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes
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15	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes
15 16	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes  a local interconnection arrangement under the
15 16 17	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes a local interconnection arrangement under the statutory language.
15 16 17 18	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes a local interconnection arrangement under the statutory language.  COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you the
15 16 17 18 19	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes a local interconnection arrangement under the statutory language.  COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you the question so I can clarify. If you were a bus company
15 16 17 18 19 20	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes a local interconnection arrangement under the statutory language.  COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you the question so I can clarify. If you were a bus company and you had bought this service, I don't think you
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes a local interconnection arrangement under the statutory language.  COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you the question so I can clarify. If you were a bus company and you had bought this service, I don't think you would have an interconnection agreement, would you?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes a local interconnection arrangement under the statutory language.  COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you the question so I can clarify. If you were a bus company and you had bought this service, I don't think you would have an interconnection agreement, would you?  WITNESS KUPINSKY: No.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	legal opinion from the witness as to what constitutes a local interconnection arrangement under the statutory language.  COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you the question so I can clarify. If you were a bus company and you had bought this service, I don't think you would have an interconnection agreement, would you?  WITNESS KUPINSKY: No.  COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm sorry, Charlie.

lines from BellSouth, in your opinion as a layman, does that not constitute an interconnection arrangement?

- A Again, I'm not familiar enough with the statute to say what the statute would define as an interconnection arrangement. As I understand it, I don't think we have an arrangement with BellSouth, an interconnection arrangement.
- Q Let me try the question a little bit differently. Would you agree that Telenet has interconnected in some way its network with the network of BellSouth in order to provide the service to Telenet's customers?
- A Yes. We require the call forwarding feature as well as the lines that we purchase to provide the service that we provide.
- Q So at least to that extent, there is an interconnection of the two systems; is that correct?
  - A Yes.

- Q You've said that BellSouth and not Telenet terminates these calls. Do you consider termination of these calls to be an essential requirement of interconnection?
- A Not terminating. I feel the fact that the call never leaves the BellSouth network is the fact

why we don't have to pay the access charges. With the understanding that they originate and terminate, 3 that's how it was -- exemplifying the fact that it doesn't ever leave their network --4 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Let me --5 -- or their lines. 6 7 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt. Let me ask a question just so I 8 9 understand. Telenet owns the IVRs? 10 WITNESS KUPINSKY: Correct. 11 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And that that's the only component of your network that you own? 12 WITNESS KUPINSKY: Correct. 13 14 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And you don't 15 consider that when the call goes from BellSouth lines into your IVR and then back out that that is a break 16 17 in BellSouth's service? 18 WITNESS KUPINSKY: No, because when it's in 19 the IVR, it's still on the BellSouth line. We are not 20 putting it through one of our lines. 21 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: But you own the 22 switch? 23 WITNESS KUPINSKY: Right, we own the IVR. 24 **COMMISSIONER KIESLING:** Okay. Thank you. 25 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would assume you are

making the distinction that if it were a switch, then it would be your line. Because I see how you 2 distinguished when she said "switch," you said "IVR." 3 Is that a distinction you are trying to make or no? WITNESS KUPINSKY: No. 5 **COMMISSIONER GARCIA:** Okay. 6 7 Q (By Mr. Pellegrini) Now, Mr. Kupinsky, would you turn please to your deposition testimony, 8 9 Page 64. 10 Sure. Okay. Well, actually, turn to 63 with the 11 Q question, "So is it your understanding that only IXCs 12 must pay terminating access charges?" 13 Your answer there is "Only IXCs." 14 And then on Page 64 you say, "When they are 15 terminating a call, that would be considered an 16 interexchange connection, " correct? 17 That's what I said. 18 Does Telenet currently terminate calls? 19 Telenet routes the call, the call is 20 terminated by BellSouth. 21 At the bottom of that page, you go on to say 22 Q that if an ALEC was terminating a call in that same 23 manner, yes, they would, according to this statute, be 24

subject to the same terminating access fees; is that

correct?

A That's what I said, yes.

commissioner GARCIA: I'm sorry, explain that to me a little bit more. I don't get your answer there. In other words, if you were an IXC -- if you were doing the same thing you're doing, if an IXC were doing what you do, then they would be liable to access charges?

WITNESS KUPINSKY: No. I was referring to the statute when I was saying an IXC.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right.

witness kupinsky: Not specifically to what we were doing, just according to the statute.

commissioner GARCIA: Okay. And the distinction you are making between an IXC and yourself at that point is?

witness kupinsky: At that point I was mistaken. I hadn't read the statute before they had questioned me on it, that only IXCs were subject to the terminating access fees.

commissioner GARCIA: So you are not
agreeing with what you said here?

witness kupinsky: I'm agreeing that -- he had me read the statute. In there it says both IXCs and ALECs. So then he was getting to the fact, okay,

I'm an ALEC, and if -- then I acknowledged yes, the 2 statute says that ALECs, if they are terminating a 3 call, so -- must pay the access fees. (By Mr. Pellegrini) Well, what I'm trying 5 to get to, Mr. Kupinsky, is what you mean -- or what you meant there in your deposition testimony by б 7 terminating a call in the same manner as an IXC. Could you say that again, please? 8 At Page 64 at the bottom where you say, "If 9 an ALEC were terminating a call in that same manner," 10 what did you mean by "in that same manner"? 11 I think I was referring to the statute, the 12 13 364.16(3)(A). Can you be more specific? What do you mean 14 by reference to that? 15 It says -- the question on Line 6, "Says 16 17 that no local exchange or telecommunications company or alternative local exchange telecommunications 18 company shall knowingly deliver traffic?" 19 "Correct." 20 21 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: When you are 22 reading, could you go a little slower so the court reporter can get it? And talk more into the mike. 23 24 WITNESS KUPINSKY: Yeah, sorry.

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COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I didn't follow most

of that, but I'm sure she did. WITNESS KUPINSKY: I could repeat it, if 2 you'd like. 3 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No, I think the 5 court reporter got it. WITNESS KUPINSKY: And also referring to the 6 question starting at Line 17, "You responded to my 7 question a moment ago which was is it your understanding that only IXCs must pay terminating 9 access charges and your answer, I believe, was yes." 10 So then I was referring to that yes. If an 11 ALEC were terminating the calls, they would be subject 12 to the access fees the same as an IXC is. That's what 13 I believe I was referring to in my answer beginning on 14 15 Line 23. (By Mr. Pellegrini) The point, I think, is 16 Q this, Mr. Kupinsky. The statute, I think you would 17 agree, does not require that a carrier terminate calls 18 in order to be liable for access charges. Would you 19 20 agree with that? MR. BONNER: Objection, the statute speaks 21 for itself. 22

You can ask him if that's his understanding,

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too.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'd agree with that,

but if you are asking him if those words are in the statute, then the statute speaks for itself.

WITNESS KUPINSKY: I agree with that.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, I appreciate that.

Q (By Mr. Pellegrini) I'll put the question this way. Do you understand that in order to incur a liability for access charges, a carrier must terminate a call?

- No, that's not what the statute says.
- Q Let's leave that for a moment, Mr. Kupinsky.

  Move, if you would, to Page 73 of your deposition

  transcript.
  - A Okay.

Q Near the bottom of that page, your response to the final question, what you state there is that if you had your own infrastructure and you did not have BellSouth at all and calls were going across BellSouth's exchanges, then you would not have to pay interconnection fees to BellSouth. Is that a fair representation of what you say there?

A Yes. And I was also referring to the question of bypassing toll charges, meaning that if I had my own network with my own infrastructure and I designated my calling area as I have here, then that

would be a local calling area and there certainly 1 wouldn't be any dispute about it. 2 But, of course, that's not how your network 3 Q is configured at the present time; is that correct? 5 We require the call forwarding, as well as other elements from BellSouth, in order to put our 6 7 network together. And you are using BellSouth's network 8 facilities to move the call from one local calling 9 area to another; isn't that correct? 10 Correct. A 11 Then let me come back one more time to this 12 In view of that, tell me why do you believe 13 that Telenet should not pay BellSouth access charges 14 based on the actual configuration of Telenet service? 15 MR. BONNER: Objection. Asked and answered. 16 I believe he's already addressed this previously as to 17 why Telenet believes it is not responsible for access 18 19 charges. WITNESS KUPINSKY: And I would give the same 20 answer as I did before. 21 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: He wants to answer 22 23 it so, so much for your objection. You started answering. 24

MR. BONNER:

I caution you to wait until

there's a ruling on my objection. 2 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Don't counsel your 3 witness right now. WITNESS KUPINSKY: I would give the same answer. 5 (By Mr. Pellegrini) That answer is what? 6 Q 7 That I don't believe that Telenet should pay the access charges because the call never leaves 8 9 BellSouth. 10 Let me refer your attention now to Page 54 of your deposition transcript. And a few final 11 12 questions. Here you state, do you not, that an ALEC's 13 local calling --14 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: What line? What 15 line, Mr. Pellegrini? 16 MR. PELLEGRINI: From Lines 4 through 25. 17 18 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Thank you. (By Mr. Pellegrini) There you state 19 Q basically that an ALECs local calling area is not 20 necessarily the same as the LEC's local calling area 21 and that the ALEC has full statewide authority, is 22 that --23 24 On Page 54? 25 MR. PELLEGRINI: Yeah.

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1	WITNESS KUPINSKY: Line 4?
2	MR. BONNER: Objection. I think counsel is
3	asking the witness about a deposition that's admitted
4	into evidence without objection and asking him to
5	paraphrase a full page of his deposition transcript.
6	I don't think that is a fair question.
7	Q (By Mr. Pellegrini) Would you take a
8	moment to review your testimony at Page 54?
9	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Mr. Pellegrini, why
10	don't you just ask him a question instead of having
11	him paraphrase what's already in the record. If you
12	have a question that needs clarifying, then ask it.
13	Q (By Mr. Pellegrini) Let me bring you
14	through to the bottom of that page where you say, "I
15	remember reading that in the Commission Order."
16	A Right.
17	Q Do you recall which Commission Order you
18	were referring to there?
19	A I couldn't give you the number. I'm sure my
20	attorney
21	MR. BONNER: I can provide the witness with
22	the Order I think he was referring to.
23	MR. PELLEGRINI: If would you, please.
24	(Witness tendered document.)
25	witness kupinsky: Thank you. Order

No. PSC-96-1231-FOF-TP issued October 1, 1996. Would you repeat the number, please? 2 Q Order No. PSC-96-1231-FOF-TP. The Docket 3 It was issued on October 1, 1996. No. is 950985-TP. It's styled for the record: 5 MR. BONNER: Order on Motions for Reconsideration; In Re: Resolution of Petitions to Establish Nondiscriminatory 7 Rates, Terms and Conditions for Interconnection Involving Local Exchange Companies and Alternative 9 Local Exchange Companies Pursuant to Section 364.162 10 Florida Statutes. 11 (By Mr. Pellegrini) And I believe, 12 13 Mr. Kupinsky, that you made reference to that Commission Order in support of your understanding 14 15 that -- or your belief that as long as a Telenet customer is calling within Telenet's local calling 16 17 area, it is a local call for the Telenet customer regardless of whether it's a toll call in BellSouth's 18 territory. Is that a fair statement? 19 20 Yes. MR. PELLEGRINI: That concludes our 21 questions. Thank you, Mr. Kupinsky. 22 WITNESS KUPINSKY: You're welcome. 23 **COMMISSIONER KIESLING:** Any redirect? 24

Yes.

MR. BONNER:

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Thank you, Commissioner.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. BONNER:

Q To your knowledge, Mr. Kupinsky, has -- at any time during Telenet's operations in providing local services, has it entered into an interconnection arrangement as referred to in that statute that Mr. Pellegrini just showed you?

A No.

Q At any time has BellSouth asked Telenet to enter into any interconnection arrangement with BellSouth?

A No.

Q Has BellSouth approached Telenet to ask

Telenet to enter into an interconnection agreement

under the Telecommunications Act of 1996?

A No.

Q Did BellSouth request at some point in time that Telenet enter into a resale agreement with BellSouth?

A Yes.

Q And when was the first time that BellSouth asked Telenet to enter into a resale agreement?

A I believe it was in September of 1996. I think in the letter dated September 19. I may be wrong on the date, but I think that was the date.

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1	Q Referring to, if you would to Exhibit
2	MAK-4 in Composite Exhibit 2.
3	A Yeah, that's the letter dated September 19.
4	Q Is that what you were referring to as the
5	first mention of any request for a resale agreement to
6	Telenet from BellSouth?
7	A Yes.
8	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: What brings about this
9	letter from BellSouth?
10	WITNESS KUPINSKY: This letter came after
11	our meeting with Doc Moore, meeting between me,
12	myself, and my father. Bill Demers of Telenet,
13	Doc Moore of BellSouth and Tony Aniello of BellSouth.
14	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And the purpose of
15	that meeting was for? This is when you transferred
16	the names of the company?
17	WITNESS KUPINSKY: That was one of the
18	issues we discussed as well as we were not getting
19	some of the features we had ordered from BellSouth, so
20	that was covered, as well as planning on billing the
21	rest of the Telenet network.
22	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you, Mr. Bonner.
23	MR. BONNER: Thank you, Commissioner.
24	Q (By Mr. Bonner) Now, if would you turn,
25	please, Mr. Kupinsky, to MAK-9. Do you recognize this
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document?

A Yes.

Q And can you briefly describe it for the Commission?

A It's a cover letter and then a brief chronology of the timetable of orders placed by Telenet with BellSouth.

Q And does this summary provide names of persons contacted, as well as phone numbers in several instances?

- A In, yes, several instances it does.
- Q And who placed these orders on behalf of Telenet?
  - A I did.

Q Okay. Can you tell us if at any time during any of these contacts that you, yourself, made with BellSouth beginning in November 1995 and continuing through August 1996 whether BellSouth, or any of the BellSouth representatives listed here, requested that Telenet enter into an interconnection arrangement, a resale agreement or an interconnection agreement with BellSouth?

A No, they did not.

Q And to your mind, and to your understanding,
was there any confusion along the line as to whom

BellSouth was providing services to that were ordered as reflected in MAK-9? 2 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Wait a minute. Ι 3 need a clarification. Was there any confusion in the 4 mind of people from BellSouth, is that your question? 5 MR. BONNER: I'm asking his understanding, 6 if he knows, whether or not there was any confusion on 7 the part of BellSouth as to whom and what entity they 8 were providing service. 9 MR. CARVER: And I'm going to object to the 10 extent he's requesting him to speculate as to the 11 state of mind of someone at BellSouth. 12 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I will sustain that. 13 You can ask him if anyone at BellSouth 14 expressed any concern, but I don't think he's 15 clairvoyant. 16 MR. BONNER: Very well. 17 (By Mr. Bonner) Did anyone at BellSouth, 18 any of the people with whom you spoke as confirmed in 19 MAK-9, ever express any confusion or misunderstanding 20 as to what entity or entities they were providing 21 services to? 22 23 No. Were all these services provided to Telenet, 24

or principals of Telenet, at the same address?

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1	A Yes, they were all at the same billing
2	address.
3	Q Which is what?
4	A 24241 Park Granada, Calabasas, California
5	91302.
6	<b>Q</b> Did anyone at BellSouth with whom you placed
7	these orders say or express a problem with your
8	ordering them in different names?
9	A No. And all the lines were paid for on
10	Telenet checks from the Telenet bank account.
11	Q Over what period of time were those payments
12	made on the Telenet bank account?
13	A From the time we established the bank
14	account after we were a corporation, so it would be
15	the beginning of 1996. The original orders, Telenet
16	wasn't formed as an corporation yet, so they were paid
17	for, I believe, on a personal check from my father.
18	<b>Q</b> If I could refer you to Page 34, again of
19	your deposition of which you were questioned, I
20	believe, by Mr. Pellegrini.
21	A Okay.
22	<b>Q</b> And your answer on Lines 20 and 21 in
23	response to his question, did you mean by that answer
24	that Telenet is providing intraLATA toll service?

No. I meant that we were providing calls

within the LATA, like I said.

And in response to Mr. Carver's hypothetical where he asked you if hypothetically Telenet were to designate the entire state of Florida as its local calling area, were you suggesting by your response to that question that Telenet could do that without Commission approval? Or would it require Commission approval or be in accordance with Commission rules and regulations?

A We'd definitely want to be in accordance with Commission rules and regulations.

Q Has Telenet attempted to scrupulously adhere
to all Commission requirements in providing service
within the state of Florida?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever been advised that your ALEC certification was insufficient for the service you were providing within the state of Florida?

A No.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask something.

Has Southern Bell ever asked you for your ALECs

certification when they were providing you service?

witness kupinsky: They asked for it after our -- the September 16th meeting with Doc Moore, and we submitted to them --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But before then they 1 were just treating you like any other business 2 customer that would be purchasing these services? 3 WITNESS KUPINSKY: They had never asked for 4 the ALEC before then, right. 5 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. 6 7 (By Mr. Bonner) You were asked by Mr. Carver why not resell certain existing BellSouth 8 services at a retail discount. Do you know if Telenet would require an IXC certificate to resell ECS service 10 within the state of Florida? 11 12 I believe so. I'm not an attorney. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm sorry, I can't 13 understand you. 14 WITNESS KUPINSKY: I believe so. Again, I'm 15 not an attorney. I'm not familiar with all the laws. 16 (By Mr. Bonner) Do you have an opinion 17 Q whether or not the resale of ECS and WATS-saver 18 service from BellSouth at a Commission-approved retail 19 discount would provide comparable cost savings to your 20 Florida customers? 21 I know that it wouldn't. 22 Could you explain your answer? 23 Again, I explained before that if we were to 24

purchase the WATS saver and the ECS at the discount

rates, and then provide them to customers at our cost, they would still be paying a substantially higher -- I believe an example I used from 21 cents to 20% 3 discount would go down to 16 cents per minute, as opposed -- and we charge 10 cents per call flat rate, no minute-to minute charges. And that's, I believe, a substantial savings.

- When was the first time that Telenet was 0 advised by BellSouth that in BellSouth's view Telenet's business operations were in violation of the toll bypass restriction in BellSouth's call forwarding tariff?
  - In September of 1996. A
- If I can refer you to another exhibit. I'll Q pick that up in a moment.
- If you could please refer to MAK-8 in Composite Exhibit 2.
- 18 A Okay.

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- Do you recognize this letter?
- A Yes, I do.
- And is this a formal letter from BellSouth Q notifying Telenet of what is in BellSouth's view a tariff violation?
  - Yes.
- And you mentioned September 1996. Did you Q

receive any prior notice before this letter of an alleged violation of the call forwarding tariff by 2 3 BellSouth? This was the first written notice. Did you receive verbal notice before this 5 Q 6 letter? Yes, Doc Moore had told us over the phone 7 that they believed that we were in violation of their 8 tariff. And prior to receiving this letter, he had 9 informed us that this letter was coming. 10 Can you explain why Doc Moore, after the 11 September 16, 1996 meeting, sent a letter dated 12 September 19, 1996, requesting a resale agreement, 13 14 which is the exhibit you identified before, the letter of September 19? 15 Why he sent that to us? 16 Yes, if he was aware of the tariff 17 Q violation. 18 I don't know that what he did -- I assume so 19 that we could enter into a resale agreement and be 20 able to continue to conduct business with BellSouth. 21 22 In your view, if a resale agreement had been Q concluded, would Telenet be permitted by BellSouth to 23

continue its current application of call forwarding?

24

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No.

- 11						
1	MR. BONNER: No further questions. Thank					
2	you.					
3	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. You are					
4	excused.					
5	(Witness Kupinsky excused.)					
6						
7	WITNESS KUPINSKY: Thank you.					
8	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Exhibits? Are you					
9	moving yours in?					
10	MR. BONNER: I'm moving in the exhibits					
11	which have been identified as Composite Exhibit 2,					
12	Commissioner Kiesling.					
13	MR. CARVER: No objection.					
14	commissioner kiesling: Without objection,					
15	Composite 2 is admitted.					
16	(Exhibit 2 received in evidence.)					
17	MR. PELLEGRINI: Staff would move Exhibits 1					
18	and 3, Composite Exhibit 3.					
19	commissioner kiesling: 1 was already					
20	admitted.					
21	MR. PELLEGRINI: Just Composite Exhibit 3 at					
22	this point.					
23	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Any objection to 3?					
24	MR. CARVER: No objection.					
25	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Then Composite					

Exhibit 3 is also admitted. Why don't we take a 10-minute break and come 2 back and take up the testimony of Mr. Scheye. 3 (Exhibit 3 received in evidence.) 4 (Brief recess.) 5 6 MS. WHITE: We call Mr. Robert Scheye. 7 ROBERT C. SCHEYE 8 was called as a witness on behalf of BellSouth and, 9 having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 12 BY MS. WHITE: Would you please state your name and 13 Q business address for the record? 14 Robert C. Scheye, 675 West Peachtree Street, 15 Atlanta, Georgia. 16 Did you cause to be prefiled in this docket 17 direct testimony consisting of 13 pages? 18 Yes, I did. 19 Do you have any changes to that testimony? 20 Q I do not. 21 If I were to ask you the same questions as 22 contained in your direct testimony, would your answers 23 be the same? 24 Yes, they would. 25

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MS. WHITE: Commissioner Kiesling, I would like to have the direct testimony of Mr. Scheye inserted in the record as if read from the stand.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And you had something you want to say before I insert it?

MR. BONNER: Yes, Commissioner Kiesling. Thank you. It was made quite clear in the deposition of Mr. Scheye taken last Friday, February 7, that nearly all of his understanding of the facts of this relationship between Telenet and BellSouth is predicated on hearsay or multiple hearsay from one other BellSouth fellow who, for whatever reason, has chosen not to testify in this proceeding.

He has no personal knowledge whatsoever of the facts in this proceeding and repeatedly speculates as to the nature of what transpired historically between Telenet and BellSouth, and on that basis -and I would specifically cite to the deposition, Pages 60 and 133, Lines 13 to 14 as examples where -- and also Pages 71 to 72 of the deposition transcript in 9 to 10 where it indicates he did not communicate with any of the BellSouth employees who dealt with Telenet between November 1995 and August 1996; that there is no factual predicate for Mr. Scheye's opinions in this proceeding, and we would move to strike his direct

testimony. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: It's overruled. And 2 3 the direct testimony is inserted in the record as though read. 4 5 MS. WHITE: Thank you. 6 (By Ms. White) Mr. Scheye, did you cause Q 7 to be filed rebuttal testimony in this docket consisting of 14 pages? 8 Yes, I did. A 9 Do you have any changes in that testimony? 10 Q No, I do not. 11 If I asked you the same questions that are 12 Q contained in your rebuttal testimony, would your 13 answers be the same? 14 Yes, they would be. 15 MS. WHITE: Commissioner Kiesling, I would 16 ask that Mr. Scheye's rebuttal testimony consisting of 17 14 pages be inserted in the record as if read from the 18 19 stand. 20 MR. BONNER: And, Commissioner Kiesling, I would renew my motion to strike for the same reasons I 21 22 mentioned earlier as to the direct testimony.

commissioner KIESLING: All right. And I will overrule them again and insert the rebuttal testimony into the record as though read.

1		BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. 122
2		TESTIMONY OF ROBERT C. SCHEYE
3		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
4		DOCKET NO. 961346-TP
5		JANUARY 15, 1997
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7		
8	Q.	Please state your name, address and position with BellSouth
9		Telecommunications, Inc. ( hereinafter referred to as "BellSouth" or "The
10		Company").
11		
12	A.	My name is Robert C. Scheye and I am employed by BellSouth as a Senior
13		Director in Strategic Management. My business address is 675 West Peachtree
14		Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30375.
15		
16	Q.	Please give a brief description of your background and experience.
17		
18	A.	I began my telecommunications company career in 1967 with the Chesapeake
19		and Potomac Telephone Company (C&P) after graduating from Loyola College
20		with a Bachelor of Science in Economics. After several regulatory positions in
21		C&P, I went to AT&T in 1979, where I was responsible for the Federal
22		Communications Commission ("FCC") Docket dealing with competition in the
23		long distance market. In 1982, with the announcement of divestiture, our
24		organization became responsible for implementing the Modification of Final
25		Judgment (MFJ) requirements related to nondiscriminatory access charges. In

1		1984, our organization became part of the divested regional companies' staff
2		organization which became known as Bell Communications Research, Inc.
3		(Bellcore). I joined BellSouth in 1987 as a Division Manager responsible for
4		jurisdictional separations and other FCC related matters. In 1993, I moved to
5		the BellSouth Strategic Management organization where I have been
6		responsible for various issues including local exchange interconnection,
7		unbundling and resale.
8		
9	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?
10		
11	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to respond to issues raised by Telenet of South
12		Florida, Inc. (Telenet) in its request for arbitration by this Commission. Telenet
13		has requested to resell Custom Calling Services, specifically the Call
14		Forwarding Features, to avoid the payment of toll charges which violates the
15		nature of the service and the rules and regulations of the service and, as such,
16		Telenet's request should be denied by the Commission. BellSouth believes that
17		Telenet's current use of the Custom Calling Services purchased under the
18		General Subscriber Service Tariff (GSST) is in violation of the rules and
19		regulations of the service.
20		
21	Q.	Is Telenet authorized to resell local service from BellSouth at this time?
22		
23	A.	No. The resale of a retail service can only be conducted after a negotiated or
24		negotiated/arbitrated agreement has been reached and approved under the terms
25		of Section 364.162, Florida Statutes or under the provisions of the

1		Telecommunications Act of 1996. No such agreement has been reached or
2		arbitrated, therefore precluding Telenet from reselling service at this time.
3		
4	Q.	Why has BellSouth not been able to reach a negotiated agreement with Telenet?
5		
6	A.	Telenet has requested to resell Custom Calling Service, in particular, the Call
7		Forwarding features associated with Custom Calling Service, such as Call
8		Forwarding Variable, Call Forwarding Variable Multipath and Remote Access-
9		Call Forwarding Variable. The resale of these services, as such, is not the issue.
10		However, Telenet's apparent intentions are to use these services as a means to
11		bypass long distance charges. This is contrary to the definition of the Call
12		Forwarding service and violates the very nature and purpose of the service.
13		
14	Q.	Please describe the Call Forwarding Services.
15		
16	A.	Section A13.9.1. A.1. of the Tariff defines Call Forwarding as " an
17		arrangement for transferring incoming calls to another local service telephone
18		number by dialing a code and the number of the service to which calls are to be
19		transferred. In addition, calls may be transferred to a long distance message
20		telecommunications point subject to availability of necessary facilities in the
21		central office from which the calls are to be transferred." When such calls are
22		transferred to a number in another local exchange area, toll rates are charged to
23		the end user transferring the call. The same definition in the tariff continues:

basis to intentionally avoid the payment in whole or in part, of message toll

"Call Forwarding shall not be used to extend calls on a planned and continuing

24

1		charges that would regularly be applicable between the station originating the
2		call and the station to which the call is transferred." This definition and tariff
3		condition state quite clearly the proper usage of the Call Forwarding features.
4		
5	Q.	Please explain the intended use of the Call Forwarding services.
6		
7	A.	Call Forwarding features are auxiliary features/services offered in addition to
8		basic telephone service. Call Forward Variable provides an arrangement for
9		transferring incoming calls to another local service telephone number. The user
10		activates and deactivates the feature by dialing a code and the telephone number
11		of the service to which calls are to be transferred. The intended use of Call
12		Forwarding Variable is to allow subscribers to re-direct their incoming calls
13		while temporarily away from the location where they normally receive them.
14		For example, if you were expecting an important call at home but were
15		obligated for dinner at a friend's, before you leave home you could code your
16		phone to forward calls from your line to your friend's line.
17		
18		The Remote Access enhancement to the Call Forwarding Variable feature is
19		intended to allow subscribers to activate/deactivate the feature from a remote
20		location. So if you forgot to code the Call Forwarding feature before you left
21		home, you could use the Remote Access feature to code the Call Forwarding
22		from your friend's telephone after your arrival.
23		
24		Call Forwarding Variable Multipath provides the capability to specify the
25		number of calling paths that can be forwarded simultaneously. Businesses are

the most common users of this feature -- mainly in conjunction with Memory
 Call or Telephone Answering Services.

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4 Q. How is Telenet misusing these Call Forwarding features?

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6 A. Telenet is using the Call Forwarding features to forward calls from one local 7 calling area to another to avoid paying toll charges. Telenet has locations 8 throughout the SouthEast Florida LATA. Each location is chosen so that it is within the local calling area or the extended local calling area of the forwarding 9 location, but includes unique areas that are local from one location but would be 10 toll from another. This arrangement allows calls to be passed from one location 11 to another that would otherwise require a toll call without incurring a toll 12 13 charge. At each location, Telenet subscribes to one or more of BellSouth's Call Forwarding features. Local calls may then be call forwarded along paths that 14 terminate in what have been established by this Commission as long distance 15 16 points. In other words, a call is terminated in a location that is outside the local calling areas of the originating location and therefore is a long distance call. To 17 further illustrate, the following is an example of the flow-through of a Telenet 18 customer's long distance call originating in West Palm Beach and terminating 19 in Miami: 20

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22

- A local call is originated in West Palm Beach by the customer dialing a local Telenet business line.
- 24 2. The Telenet equipment answers the call and asks the end user to enter a
   Telenet authorization code.

1		3. The end user dials the desired telephone number in Miami.
2		4. The Telenet equipment compares the number dialed with their routing
3		tables to determine the appropriate forwarding number.
4		5. The call is forwarded to another local business line equipped with Call
5		Forwarding Multipath, for example, in Boynton Beach.
6		6. The call continues to be forwarded as above from location to location
7		(Delray Beach, Boca Raton, etc.) until a Telenet location is reached within
8		the local calling area of the called destination in Miami where it is then
9		processed to the called party.
10		
11		In other words, contrary to its definition, Telenet is using the Call Forwarding
12		features as an arrangement to transfer calls originating from one local calling
13		area to another local calling area for the express purpose of avoiding payment of
4		toll charges between the station originating the call and the station terminating
5		the call. Telenet's misuse of the service should not be permitted.
6		
7	Q.	How is BellSouth's position consistent with the Commission's findings in the
8		arbitration cases regarding resale issues?
9		
20	A.	The Commission determined that resale restrictions other than those specifically
21		identified in its Order should not be imposed. BellSouth contends that the
22		limitation of the use of Call Forwarding is not a resale restriction but rather
23		defines the nature of the service. This definition and tariff limitation define the
24		proper usage of the service in all instances, whether sold as a retail service or as
25		a resold service. This limitation is a reasonable and nondiscriminatory

1	condition that applies to all competitors or users of the service, including
2	BellSouth.
3	
4	IntraLATA toll is designed to provide for the provision of a non-local call
5	between two points within a Florida LATA. For an intraLATA call BellSouth
6	will either receive toll or access for the call. If an interLATA call is made by a
7	BellSouth end user, BellSouth bills access charges to the interexchange carrier
8	carrying the call. Telenet, in its use of Call Forwarding features is attempting to
9	circumvent the appropriate tariffs and charges established for long distance
10	calls.
11	
12	It is clear from the tariff that the intended purpose of the Call Forwarding is to
13	ensure that appropriate rates are applied when calls are transferred outside the
14	local calling area. The tariff specifically prohibits any systematic use of the
15	service to avoid the payment of toll charges. Telenet's use is more than a
16	violation of a particular tariff term and condition, it is essentially an attempt to
17	displace one service through the misuse of another service.
18	
19	It is Telenet's intended purpose to place end to end calls that are toll in nature
20	through the use of Call Forwarding capabilities. If BellSouth's tariffs were
21	ambiguous or unclear, there may be an issue; however, the tariffs are quite
22	clear. What Telenet is intending is a direct violation of BellSouth's tariff
23	through the misuse of the service.
24	
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1	Q.	In light of the Commission's decision concerning resale, does BellSouth believe
2		the Commission can deny Telenet's request?
3		
4	A.	Yes. First, BellSouth does not believe that this issue is comparable to the terms
5		and conditions issues raised in the AT&T and MCI arbitration proceedings.
6		The Telenet issue goes directly to the nature of the service being offered.
7		However, even if the Commission were to find that the service limitation was a
8		resale restriction, the Commission can still determine that it is a reasonable and
9		nondiscriminatory limitation and that Telenet cannot use Call Forwarding in the
10		manner they have requested. Both the Telecom Act and FCC Orders refer to
11		the state commission's authority to impose just and reasonable limitations on
12		resale. What Telenet is attempting to do is neither just nor reasonable; it is just
13		the opposite.
14		
15		BellSouth has offerings available for resale for intraLATA toll calling. Telenet
16		is attempting to avoid use of those services through the misuse of another i.e.,
17		Call Forwarding. Gaming the process, which appears to be what Telenet is
18		attempting to do, is not reasonable and should not be permitted. There should
19		be no doubt that both the Act and the FCC Order envisioned that the state
20		commissions were fully entitled to prevent activities such as those envisioned
21		here.
22		
23	Q.	Please describe the statutory and FCC Order references that provide the
24		Commission with the authority to retain reasonable restrictions and terms and
25		conditions on the resale of services?

2	A.	The Florida statute expressly provides that the Commission may determine the					
3		reasonableness of any limitations on the resale of a retail service. Section					
4		364.161(2) of Florida Statutes states: "other than ensuring that the resale is of					
5		the same class of service, no local exchange telecommunications company may					
6		impose any restrictions on the resale of its services or facilities except those the					
7		commission may determine are reasonable."					
8							
9		Further, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the Act) specifically permits the					
10		Commission to apply reasonable and nondiscriminatory restrictions on the					
11		resale of BellSouth's retail services. Section 251(c)(4)(B) of the Act states that					
12		the local exchange company is "not to prohibit, and not to impose unreasonable					
13		or discriminatory conditions or limitations on, the resale of such					
14		telecommunication service, except that a State commission may, consistent with					
15		the regulations prescribed by the Commission under this section, prohibit a					
16		reseller that obtains at wholesale rates a telecommunications service that is					
17		available at retail only to a category of subscribers from offering such service to					

a different category of customers."

The FCC, in its Order issued on August 8, 1996 specifically approved various resale restrictions. Neither the Florida statute, the Act nor the FCC's Order preclude the local exchange company from imposing conditions and limitations on its services but rather prohibit only unreasonable or discriminatory conditions on the resale of such services.

Q. Are the limitations on the Call Forwarding service reasonable and
 nondiscriminatory?

3

4 A. Yes. The tariff limitation promotes more efficient use of the network. Call
5 Forwarding was not designed as a toll service. Using Call Forwarding to
6 transfer calls from one central office to another to complete a toll call will
7 generate additional traffic over facilities that were not engineered for such
8 inordinate use.

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Second, the price of the Call Forwarding service is clearly affected by the terms and conditions found in the tariff just as the terms and conditions affect the price of other tariffed services. A cross-class example illustrates this relationship even though BellSouth realizes that the Commission retained the restriction which prevents residential service from being resold to business customers. The highest single line basic residential rate is \$10.65 while the business rate is many times higher. The price is directly affected by the terms and conditions of the service. Without restrictions, the price of many tariffed services would be higher. Further, elimination of the terms and conditions may affect the general availability of the service. Certainly, elimination of the Call Forwarding restriction would erase distinctions between toll and local service and create tariff arbitrage. If the unrestricted use of Call Forwarding were permitted, and particularly as a means of bypassing toll charges, BellSouth would need to modify the price significantly to recognize that it had become a toll and access substitute or even reconsider whether or not this service should continue to be offered.

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2		The terms and conditions currently contained in the Call Forwarding tariff were
3		approved by this Commission. Such terms and conditions would not have been
4		approved if this Commission found them be to unreasonable or discriminatory.
5		Terms and conditions which determine the application of the tariff should be
6		presumed reasonable for purposes of resale and should be applied to all end user
7		customers of the tariffed service unless the Commission determines that a
8		particular term or condition is unreasonable or discriminatory
9		
0		The service limitation is not discriminatory to resellers or to a reseller's end
1		users because BellSouth's own end users cannot use Call Forwarding to bypass
2		toll charges. This limitation is applied to anyone who uses the service. The
3		limitation is reasonable and nondiscriminatory to both BellSouth customers and
4		to a reseller's customers. In fact, to apply the restriction to BellSouth
5		customers, but not to other end user customers, would be discriminatory.
6		
7	Q.	Are there other provisions in the Florida statute which support retaining the
8		limitations on this service?
9		

A.

Yes. Section 364.16(3) of the Florida statutes prohibits a "local exchange company or an alternative local exchange company from knowingly delivering traffic, for which terminating access service charges would otherwise apply, through a local interconnection arrangement without paying the appropriate charges for such terminating access service." The unrestricted resale of Call Forwarding service by Telenet would also result in the delivery of traffic for

1		which terminating access service charges would otherwise apply. The Florida
2		statute clearly did not intend for interconnection or resale arrangements to be a
3		conduit for the bypass of access charges.
4		
5	Q.	Telenet alleges that its unrestricted use of the Call Forwarding Service is
6		required to compete in the intraLATA market? Is this true?
7		
8	A.	No. Telenet only wants to use Call Forwarding as a means to bypass toll
9		charges. Telenet has multiple ways it can compete for the toll market. Telenet
10		can use its own facilities or use its facilities in combination with BellSouth
11		unbundled elements to provide intraLATA long distance service. Telenet can
12		also resell intraLATA service provided by other long distance companies or
13		local companies or resell long distance services purchased from BellSouth at the
14		avoided discount rate.
15		
16	Q.	Telenet proposes that removal of the Tariff restrictions will advance the public
17		interest for Florida telecommunications subscribers and "create a more robust
18		and permanent form of local exchange competition". Do you agree?
19		
20	A.	No. BellSouth supports full and open competition in the local exchange and
21		long distance markets and believes that competition in the industry will benefit
22		all Florida customers. Rules are being rewritten by this Commission and the
23		Federal Communications Commission to develop a fair and even playing field
24		for the telecommunications industry as a whole. However, the intent of
25		legislation has not been to provide Telenet with the authority to misuse facilities

1		and set up an arbitrage situation such as they have and resell BellSouth's local
2		service as toll service. Further, there are rules in place today, long adopted by
3		this Commission, that establish pricing relationships between local and toll
4		service. Allowing Telenet (and eventually others) to misuse Call Forwarding as
5		a means to bypass toll service or access charges will undermine this process.
6		
7	Q.	Please summarize your testimony.
8		
9	A.	BellSouth provides Call Forwarding for local service usage as defined in its
10		General Subscriber Service Tariff. The tariff specifically prohibits any
11		systematic use of the service as a means to bypass toll calls and applies equally
12		to all BellSouth end users of the service. Telenet's current use of the call
13		forwarding features is in direct violation of the Tariff. BellSouth submits,
14		therefore, that Telenet's complaint is without merit and proposes to discontinue
15		Telenet's current subscription to the these features and to limit any further
16		subscription for their intended use. BellSouth further requests that the
17		Commission determine that the current terms and conditions included in the
18		tariff are reasonable and nondiscriminatory and, therefore, that Telenet's reques
19		for unrestricted resale of this service should be rejected.
20		
21	Q.	Does this conclude your testimony?
22		
23	A.	Yes.
24		
25		

1		BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
2		REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF ROBERT SCHEYE
3		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
4		DOCKET NO. 961346-TP
5		JANUARY 27, 1997
6		
7		
8	Q.	Please state your name, address and position with BellSouth
9		telecommunications, inc. ("BellSouth" or "the company").
10		
11	A.	My name is Robert C. Scheye and I am employed by BellSouth, as a
12		Senior Director in Strategic Management. My address is 675 West
13		Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30375.
14		
15	Q.	Have you filed direct testimony in this docket?
16		
17	A.	Yes. I filed direct testimony on behalf of BellSouth on January 15, 1997
18		
19	Q.	What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?
20		
21	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to rebut the position of Telenet Of South
22		Florida, Inc. (Telenet) that the toll bypass prohibition in the Call Forwarding
23		tariff should be removed and not applied to Telenet. I rebut specific
24		allegations raised in the direct testimony of Mitchell Kupinsky. Additionally,
25		I clarify the difference between a tariff obligation imposed upon customers

who purchase a service and restrictions on resale. Finally, BellSouth requests that the Commission affirm the toll bypass prohibition in the tariff as reasonable and nondiscriminatory and also confirm BellSouth's authority to discontinue Call Forwarding service for its continued misuse.

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Q. What is Telenet requesting and claiming in its testimony?

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Α. Basically, at the heart of this issue, is that Telenet wants to use BellSouth's Call Forwarding service to provide intraLATA toll service to its customers. The current General Subscriber Service Tariff as referenced in Section A13.9.A.1 prohibits the use of Call Forwarding to bypass toll charges. Telenet wants to use the service in precisely this manner. Mr. Kupinsky claims that the toll bypass prohibition in the tariff is unreasonable and discriminatory. He further claims that this tariff prohibition is not permissible under the Florida Statute and is inconsistent with the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Act") because it is an anticompetitive resale restriction. He alleges that unrestricted use of Call Forwarding is required for Telenet to compete in the local and toll markets. Finally, he claims that he has attempted to negotiate an agreement with BellSouth as an alternate local exchange company (ALEC) and that BellSouth is attempting to thwart competition by retaining the toll bypass prohibition.

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Q. What is BellSouth's response?

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1 A. These allegations are totally without merit. Mr. Kupinsky has attempted to confuse the issues by mixing various concepts -- tariff obligations with 2 resale restrictions and toll competition with local competition. The 3 Commission should not be misled through the guise of Telenet's petition 5 and testimony or through these arbitration proceedings that this is a local competition issue. It is not. Rather, the fundamental issue being 6 questioned today is whether the service definition and obligations in 7 8 BellSouth's tariff apply to the purchasers of the tariffed service. The 9 specific question is whether BellSouth may sell its Call Forwarding service subject to the restriction (the toll bypass prohibition) in its GSST. 10

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The answer is absolutely yes. To do anything otherwise would undermine the entire underlying principles of the tariff process under which a service is offered, priced and purchased. I will further explain BellSouth's position by addressing each of Mr. Kupinsky's allegations.

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Mr. Kupinsky alleges that the toll bypass prohibition in the tariff is Q. unreasonable, discriminatory and anti-competitive. What is your response?

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The toll bypass prohibition is none of the above. The tariff requirement is Α. reasonable because it reflects the nature of the service being offered and 22 essentially defines the service offering. The dispute is over the 23 fundamental use of the service and how one service (call forwarding) 24 relates to another service (intraLATA toll or access). 25

The Commission and the Florida Statutes have established a clear policy direction for the pricing of local service with a required flat rate option and for maintaining basic residential service at affordable rates. Local calling areas have been established through tariffs and Commission proceedings to delineate local calling areas and to meet community of interest needs. As this Commission well knows, these local calling areas vary in size. number of access lines and geographic boundaries. Definitions of services in BellSouth's tariffs have been established to identify these calling areas, to define the geographic area for which the flat rate is to be applied and to distinguish between local, toll and access services. Prices have been established to recognize these distinctions and reflect Commission policies for these services. Descriptions of services can include the use to be made of these services and have been included in the tariffs. The Call Forwarding service includes a description to clearly indicate that the service was not to be used to bypass toll charges. This description and requirement was deemed reasonable when the tariff was approved.

Further, the toll bypass prohibition is reasonable because Call Forwarding was not designed as a toll service. Using Call Forwarding to transfer calls from one central office to another to complete a toll call is not an efficient use of the network. The prohibition is not discriminatory nor is it anti-competitive. Call Forwarding is a Custom Calling Feature which can be used by resellers to enhance their own offerings of local exchange service. BellSouth's end users and resellers who purchase the tariffed service are subject to the service capabilities. Further, it cannot be anti-competitive

1		because there are multiple alternative options for resellers to use for
2		developing competitive services.
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4	Q.	Does the toll bypass prohibition in the call forwarding tariff violate the
5		Florida Statute and intent of the Telecom act as alleged by Mr. Kupinsky?
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7	A.	No. Mr. Kupinsky is attempting to mislead this Commission to believe that
8		the toll bypass prohibition is a resale restriction, and as such, resellers are
9		not subject to the tariff obligation. The toll bypass prohibition is not a
10		resale restriction. Neither does the fact that the purchaser is a competitor
11		mean that the tariff requirements are no longer applicable.
12		
13		The Florida Statute provides the Commission with the authority to review
14		and evaluate the reasonableness of BellSouth's tariffs. The tariff
15		description for Call Forwarding defines the nature of the service.
16		BellSouth is attempting to enforce the tariff. Mr. Kupinsky's request is
17		actually a complaint on the reasonableness of the tariff not a complaint on
18		his ability to resell BellSouth's service. He has raised the apparitions of
19		resale restriction and local competition only as a means to circumvent the
20		tariff and provide toll service without paying toll and/or access charges.
21		
22	Q.	Please explain your contention.
23		
24	A.	The most appropriate explanation is a description of Telenet's or rather Mr.
25		Kupinsky's own request for service from BellSouth. As Mr. Kupinsky states

in his testimony, he personally placed orders for a number of services and features, some of which were Call Forwarding services. In fact, he set up nine different accounts in the personal names of himself, his father and Granada Investments. These accounts were each billed separately with a billing address to Calabasas, California. Mr. Kupinsky placed orders at different times, for different services at different locations.

These initial service orders were placed by Mr. Kupinsky through the normal business office and "pool" of BellSouth Service Representatives whose normal job is to randomly receive and process BellSouth service requests from all South Florida business customers. Therefore, Mr. Kupinsky's orders were handled in the same manner as requests from other business customers for retail services. In other words, BellSouth's initial involvement was establishing accounts for Mr. Kupinsky, not Telenet, as a business customer and not as an alternate local exchange company.

As the complexity and volume of the orders increased, a special assembly was requested and Mr. Kupinsky's accounts were turned over to an Account Executive to service the customer's needs. It was not until these multiple accounts for the various locations were consolidated that BellSouth determined the Call Forwarding services purchased through these accounts were being used as means to bypass toll charges. Similarly, after discussions and meeting with Mr. Kupinsky, BellSouth became aware that these accounts were associated with Telenet and were informed that Telenet was a certified alternate local exchange company.

Once Bell South became aware of Telenet's misuse of the Call Forwarding
services, representatives of Telenet were informed that their use of Call
Forwarding was in violation of the tariff and that continued misuse of the
service would result in termination of the Call Forwarding services.
Additionally, Mr. Kupinsky and other Telenet representatives, as an
alternate local exchange company, were asked to contact the appropriate
BellSouth representatives to negotiate an interconnection or resale
agreement. Telenet declined to do this but rather insisted on our
processing orders as requested and using the service as a toll service.
Telenet filed an injunction with the Court to prevent BellSouth from
discontinuing the service and filed the petition with the Commission to
arbitrate the disputed issue. BellSouth, Telenet and the Commission staff
met and agreed to a compromise that BellSouth would continue to provide
Telenet service, but no new orders would be processed until these
proceedings were resolved.

Q. Please explain your contention that the toll bypass prohibition is not a resale restriction.

Α.

As stated previously, this requirement defines the nature of the service that is being purchased by BellSouth's customers, both end users and resellers. Second, Telenet is not actually reselling Call Forwarding Service to its end users. In other words, Telenet's end users are not utilizing Call Forwarding service to forward incoming calls to their telephone number to

another number. Rather, Telenet has purchased Call Forwarding services for its own business purposes to forward incoming calls to their local numbers associated with service purchased from BellSouth from location to location to complete a call that would otherwise be a toll call. In doing so, Telenet is avoiding the payment of toll or applicable access charges. Telenet is then providing their customers toll service because, despite the number of call forwarding devices employed, the end to end communication is toll. As such, the certification from this Commission for this type of service should be that of an interexchange carrier.

Nevertheless, Telenet is the customer who is reselling and clearly misusing Call Forwarding service.

Q. In light of the FCC's Order concerning resale limitations, is BellSouth's position consistent with this Order?

Α.

Yes. While the FCC did not directly address the issue in this proceeding, there are similarities with the Order. For example, the FCC in its Order stated that the use of volume discounts could not be used to restrict the resale of services. Specifically, the FCC ruled that a reseller's end users did not have to meet the volume threshold in an incumbent's tariff in order to subscribe to the service. However, the purchaser of the service, the reseller, has to meet the threshold requirement. In other words, the reseller qualifies for the price if its usage volume meets the various volume requirements as outlined by the tariff. The FCC specified that the reseller could not get the price without meeting the requirements. The threshold

requirement for volume service is not a service restriction but defines the
terms and price under which the purchaser is leasing the service.
Similarly, the toll bypass prohibition defines the Call Forwarding service as
a local service and what is being purchased.

Q. If the Commission did consider the toll bypass prohibition in the tariff as a resale restriction, would this prohibition be in violation of the Florida Statute or the intent of the act?

A.

No. Even if the Commission were to define the toll service prohibition as a resale restriction, the Commission could still determine that it is reasonable and nondiscriminatory. As described in my direct testimony, the Florida Statute and the FCC Order provide the Commission with the authority to place reasonable and nondiscriminatory restrictions on the resale of service. The toll bypass prohibition is clearly reasonable and nondiscriminatory as has already been discussed.

On the other hand, Telenet's proposed resolution for this issue in my opinion violates the Florida Statute. Telenet is asking for the Commission to resolve its "resale or interconnection" dispute by removing the toll bypass prohibition so that Telenet can use the service to provide toll service. Section 364.16(3) of the Florida Statutes prohibits a "local exchange company or an alternate local exchange company from knowingly delivering traffic, for which terminating access service charges would otherwise apply, through a local interconnection arrangement

without paying the appropriate charges for such terminating access
service." Use of Call Forwarding as a toll service could result in the bypass
of access charges. The Florida Statute clearly did not intend for
interconnection or resale agreements or arbitrated decisions to be used as
a means to bypass access charges.

Α.

A.

Telenet claims that unrestricted use of Call Forwarding is needed to compete in the intraLATA market. What is BellSouth's response?

Call Forwarding service is not required to compete for intraLATA toll nor is it an appropriate means to use to provide toll service. Telenet would like you to think that the toll bypass prohibition on Call Forwarding service forces them to build their own facilitites to compete for toll service. That is not true. Telenet has multiple options to compete in the toll market.

Telenet today can use any of BST's intraLATA toll services on a resale basis and/or they can resell a comparable service provided by AT&T, MCI, LDDS, Sprint, etc. to compete. Additionally, Telenet can provide its own facilities to complete toll calls. There is no shortage of services available for Telenet's use nor is there any shortage of toll competition which has accelerated with the implementation of 1+ intraLATA presubscription.

Telenet can offer toll service in a wide variety of ways without the use of Call Forwarding.

1 Q. Telenet alleges on page 5 of its testimony that the toll bypass prohibition is 2 clearly aimed at resellers so as to preserve intraLATA toll revenues. What 3 is BellSouth's response?

A. As stated in my direct testimony, the service requirement on Call
Forwarding is applicable to all customers of this service. All subscribers
who purchase this service from BellSouth are prohibited from utilizing the
service to bypass toll charges. Mr. Kupinsky or Telenet is a customer
using Call Forwarding.

Q. Mr. Kupinsky alleges on page 16 that incumbent local exchange carriers have been attempting to deny access to network elements such as Call Forwarding which prevents local exchange competition from being offered on an economically viable basis. What is your response?

A. Absolutely not. BellSouth offers its retail services, including its Call Forwarding services, for resale. Consistent with the Florida Statutes and the Telecommunications Act of 1996, BellSouth has entered into negotiations with and reached agreements with forty facility-based carriers or resellers in the region. The Commission has reviewed and approved many of these agreements which include provisions for the resale of its services. BellSouth does not oppose the resale of Call Forwarding service to Telenet. Once BellSouth and Telenet reach a negotiated agreement, Telenet can purchase local exchange service and Call Forwarding service at the resale discount price and resell such service in direct competition

with BellSouth for local service. However, use of Call Forwarding in the manner that Telenet is currently using it does not introduce efficient competition, rather it just accentuates and accelerates tariff arbitrage and undermines the terms under which a service is purchased.

Q. Mr. Kupinsky alleges that Telenet has attempted to negotiate an
 agreement with BellSouth. What is your response?

A. Mr. Kupinksky has placed orders with our business office and marketing representatives have worked with him on these requests. As stated previously, BellSouth did not know that Mr. Kupinsky was acting on the behalf of an alternate local exchange company when he placed his initial orders. Mr. Kupinksy nor Telenet had requested to negotiate a resale or an interconnection agreement with BellSouth as envisioned by the Florida Statute. As soon as BellSouth became aware that Telenet was an ALEC, Telenet was informed that the appropriate course would be to negotiate a resale or interconnection agreement like all other prospective ALECs. To my knowledge, no such request has been made by Telenet.

Q. Are there any other issues that need to be addressed?

Α.

Yes. Telenet has raised the Call Forwarding service as a request for unbundled service in its petition. Telenet's petition and testimony is the first mention that any unbundling issue may be involved. Telenet has not previously made an unbundling request of BellSouth nor has unbundling

been an issue in discussions with Mr. Kupinsky or Telenet about their accounts. As a result, BellSouth has requested that this portion of Telenet's testimony be struck as it is not an appropriate issue in this proceeding for arbitration. Additionally, in the Issue Identification conference, Telenet was specifically asked by the Staff about whether unbundling was to be included in this proceeding. Telenet said no. Consequently, the sole issue raised for arbitration was whether or not BellSouth could sell its Call Forwarding service subject to the requirements of Section A13.9.A.1 in its tariff. This is the only issue that has been identified as an appropriate issue for arbitration.

Q. What is BellSouth recommending that the Commission do to resolve this arbitration request?

Α.

BellSouth recommends that the Commission find that the toll bypass prohibition in the tariff for its Call Forwarding services is reasonable and nondiscriminatory to purchasers of this service and that this service definition should be retained. Further, the Commission should determine that BellSouth must enforce the provisions of its tariff and that Call Forwarding service to Telenet would be discontinued if Call Forwarding service is used as a means to bypass toll charges. Further, in the event that the Commission views the tariff requirement as one that limits resale, the Commission should find that such resale limitation is just and reasonable.

1 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

3 A. Yes.

Q (By Ms. White) Mr. Scheye, do you have a summary of your testimony?

A Yes, I do.

Q Would you please give that?

A Good morning, and I'll be brief. I believe we just have a couple issues here. It appears that Telenet is providing intraLATA toll services in competition with BellSouth, which is clearly allowed in the state of Florida and which BellSouth has no objection. We have several carriers who compete with us.

At issue, however, is the means by which the service is being provided or conducted. On the one hand, Telenet is reselling BellSouth services. It is doing that, in essence, in violation of our tariffs, because the resale provisions are not included in our tariff, and anyone wanting to resell must have a negotiated agreement with us. Currently -- and we have 40 such agreements, so they're not difficult to come by.

Secondly, the service in question, call forwarding, as specified in BellSouth's tariff is not allowing it to be used to essentially bypass toll services. It also appears that the use being made of the service by Telenet would violate the fundamental

predicate upon which call forwarding is provided as a local service, if you will.

In addition, and somewhat compounding the dilemma we face, is that Statute 364 essentially discusses that carriers who provide service in the state of Florida cannot effectively use local interconnection devices to bypass toll terminating access, et cetera. Again, it would appear that the configuration that Telenet has put together in fact violates that statute, as well.

so while BellSouth has no objection to toll competitors in the state of Florida, and that's not the issue here, we would like, one, that if they resell our services, that that be done legally; two, that to the extent that they resell our services, they use the services in accordance with what they're intended; and, three, that the provisions comply with the statutes here in the state of Florida. Thank you very much.

MS. WHITE: Mr. Scheye is available for cross examination.

MR. BONNER: Thank you.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

# BY MR. BONNER:

- Q Thank you. Does the tariff for call forwarding -- first of all, good after -- good morning. We're not quite afternoon. How are you, sir?
  - A How are you?
- Q Good. Thank you. Does the call forwarding tariff you just referenced in your summary,

  Mr. Scheye, specify for what specific purposes call forwarding is to be used by BellSouth's customers?
  - A Yes, sir, it does.
    - Q And what does it say?
- believe it's -- just for reference, it's

  Section 813-9.1 of BellSouth's general exchange

  tariff; that call forwarding is used to forward local

  calls, and to the extent that it is used to forward

  toll calls, toll rates would apply; and in addition,

  it cannot be used as a device to bypass toll services

  in the use of that call forwarding service. And,

  again, I'm paraphrasing the tariff.
- Q Is it not true, though, that Telenet has, in essence, been forwarding local call to local call to local call in the network configuration that has been

### marked MAK-1?

configuration. However, in every other definitional situation that BellSouth has ever been involved with in this Commission and federal commission, et cetera, the determination of a call is the end-to-end nature of it, from point 1 to the ultimate end point; and, in fact, if that's what -- if you look at the configuration that Telenet provides, they're either providing what we call ECS, which is a form of toll or normal intraLATA toll; so, in fact, they are providing toll service.

Q But the -- you would concede that Telenet is not charging intraLATA toll charges consistent with -- in any way consistent with BellSouth's toll charges, is it? Isn't it charging 10 cents flat rate for each call carried?

A Yes, sir, I agree with you. They're charging a rate different than our rate; that's correct.

Q And are all of these calls, in fact, being carried on BellSouth's lines exclusively?

A They're being carried, as I understand, again, the configuration provided by Telenet, via BellSouth lines interconnected with what I believe

Mr. Kupinsky referred to as an IVR arrangement, so -and, again, as an analogy to that, if that call was
used solely on BellSouth's network, it would probably
connect in a matter of a split second, or subsecond, I
should say.

point A to point B would take 10 to 15 seconds now.

There's a lot of interconnecting going on in that equipment to cause that call to add essentially 15 seconds to the call duration just to complete. So our network clearly would not take anywhere near that long to get from point A to point B.

- Q And obviously that delay in calling is something the customer would see; is that correct?
  - A I would certainly assume so.
- Q Now, the typical resale of intraLATA toll would not involve the reseller's provision of facilities such as the IVRs that are being used by Telenet; is that correct?
- A Would -- and I'm not sure I understand your
  question, so let me -- if I answer it incorrectly,
  it's not -- it's because I don't understand it.

A reseller of BellSouth's intraLATA services could use its own facilities, could use an IVR if it wanted to, certainly.

Q Well, the typical reseller, does it not take
the service and resell it without providing any of its
own facilities?

InterLATA toll resellers. One is called a switchless reseller, which typically has no equipment of their own, other than billing systems, marketing; and then there's resellers who also have switches or comparable devices. So all that tells us is there's a variety of different ways to resell intraLATA, or interLATA, for that matter, toll type services.

Q Now, if Telenet was, in fact, reselling
BellSouth's intraLATA toll at a wholesale discount, it
could not afford to stay in business and charge 10
cents per call flat rate, could it?

A Sir, I'm not privy to the financial books of Telenet, so I don't -- I can't answer your question.

Q Well, you do agree that from your understanding of what the existing inter -- well, do you have an understanding of what some of the intraLATA toll rates on a permit -- permanent basis in the southeastern Florida LATA --

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q And, for example, Miami to West Palm Beach would be -- what is it; 21 cents per minute? A I think that's -- I'd agree to accept that, in the neighborhood.

Q Okay. And assuming Telenet were to get that intraLATA toll service at a resale discount of 18%, there would be a rather significant discrepancy between that rate it would be paying BellSouth for resale and the 10 cents per minute rate it's charging its customers; isn't that true?

A It would seem, if nothing else is involved there, I would agree with you; there's a big discrepancy there.

Q It's your view, is it not, Mr. Scheye -- I
think you've expressed in your prior testimony -- that
Telenet is -- essentially what they're doing here is
arbitraging a tariffed service?

A I believe that's one of the things that they're doing. That's not the -- that's one of the problems we have. As I mentioned, the more fundamental problems are they're reselling our services without a resale agreement, in violation of our tariff. They're using the service itself, call forwarding, in violation of the intent and meaning of the service. And probably equally importantly, they appear to be violating the statutes here in the state of Florida.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Scheye, let me ask

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you a question, if you'll allow me for a second.

If I went to you and -- to a representative of your company and I bought a series of call forwarding lines, what usage -- you have more experience with working with the network -- what usage would I have for one company buying a series of call forwarding lines the way that this company did?

WITNESS SCHEYE: Typically, well, typically you would not buy it in the configuration that this company has. What you might do is, let's say you have a location in Miami and you have another location in Fort Lauderdale, and just to pick -- let's say, assuming you're a plumbing business, and you live in Hollywood, Florida, and you may decide in the evening when you close up to call forward your lines from both your Holly -- your Fort Lauderdale and your Miami plumbing locations to your home so people calling you late at night can reach you. That would be a standard use of a call forwarding device from two different locations that you may have to some focal point, or some central point.

In some cases you would pay local rates for that if you call forwarded on a local basis. could pay ECS rates if you call forwarded to an ECS

location, or you would pay toll rates, intraLATA toll,
if you forwarded to -- on a intraLATA toll basis.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And let's say that

I -- let's stay with the same plumbing company. Let's say that I'm a plumbing company and I've got an office in north Dade and one in Coral Gables and one in Fort Lauderdale, and I configured it -- I configured your call forwarding in such a way that I would receive all my calls through that call forwarding so that -- only calls that I received.

In other words, I wouldn't be connected into someone else, I would be connecting them through my phones at my offices, and they'd all end up being in Coral Gables. Would that be allowable under the call forwarding tariff that you have?

WITNESS SCHEYE: No, sir, it would not be.

The provision that says you can't use it to bypass

toll would come into play there and, therefore, you

wouldn't be a resale violator, so to speak, because

you weren't reselling in your example, but you would

be up against the specific provision of call

forwarding in that case.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. Thank you.

Q (By Mr. Bonner) Mr. Scheye, do you know of any nonreseller customers of BellSouth's call

forwarding service who have attempted to use

BellSouth's call forwarding to avoid intraLATA toll

charges?

- A No, sir, I haven't. I don't know.
- Q Can you imagine any nonreseller customers configuring a similar network as Telenet has configured to provide service to its customers using call forwarding?
- A No, sir, and sort of the -- in the example I gave to Commissioner Garcia, I don't think that's a typical configuration at all.
  - You would agree it's revolutionary, in fact?
- A No; I would agree it's in violation of our tariffs and the statutes in the state of Florida.
- Q I know it's your position. Isn't it true that the FCC has concluded that -- getting back to the arbitrage issue, isn't true that the FCC's concluded that lower prices and the movement of carriers to cost based rates should result from arbitrage?
- A Sir, the reference you're making to the FCC in the arbitrage opportunity is an FCC finding that said resale would generally bring rates closer to cost. And I don't believe we are in any dispute with you or Telenet or this Commission about all our services will be made available for resale. That's

not the issue here.

We've already indicated that, and we've been through several negotiated agreements that allow all our services to be resold. We've also had several arbitrations in front of this Commission in generic proceedings on that issue. So we're not here to debate whether resale is good or bad. We accept resale of our intraLATA services as being part of what's happening in this new world.

- Q And you're familiar with the

  Telecommunications act of 1996 in your extensive

  interconnection proceedings over the past year, are

  you not --
  - A Yes.
  - Q -- Mr. Scheye?
- 16 A Yes, sir, I am.
  - Q And does not the Telecommunications Act under Section 251-C-4 state that incumbent local exchange carriers have a duty not to prohibit and not to impose unreasonable or discriminatory conditions or limitations on the resale of its telecommunication services subject to resale?
  - A Yeah, you're quoting directly from the Act, and I accept that's what the Act says. At the same time, both this Commission has the authority and the

discretion to apply reasonable and nondiscriminatory provisions not only under the Telecom Act of 1996, but under the authority of Statute 364 as well.

- Q And this toll bypass restriction is a restriction on the ability of resellers or competitors of BellSouth to use call forwarding service to provide that service to their customers; isn't that correct?
- A No, sir, I wouldn't define it as a restriction. It is part and parcel to the nature of the call forwarding service. Call forwarding has never been intended to be a toll bypass vehicle. It was priced, provisioned to be a local service, as we discussed earlier.

If it was intended to be a bypass vehicle for toll or access or both, it would be a whole different service and probably priced quite differently and have different terms and conditions associated with it.

- Q Well, BellSouth's call forwarding tariff was filed well before the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, was it not?
  - A Certainly, yes, sir.
- Q Are you stating, then, that that tariff isn't compliant -- full compliance with the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and specifically the

duty not to prohibit or to impose unreasonable or discriminatory conditions or limitations on the resale of call forwarding?

A No, sir. I'm saying, one, that certainly the service and the tariff is fully compliant with any provisions of the Act. Two, all I'm saying is that what the Act, as you quoted it, certainly does allow just and reasonable restrictions if, in fact, one wanted to consider this a restriction.

Q And in your view, it's a just and reasonable restriction for any use of this call forwarding that would bypass intraLATA toll to be a reasonable restriction?

A No, sir. I don't believe -- first of all, I don't believe we're talking about a restriction, but maybe we're in semantics.

what I'm saying is, and I tried to say
earlier and I'll try to say it differently this time,
the nature of call forwarding service has a provision
in it very clearly stated that it is not to be used as
a toll bypass alternative. That provision happens to
be totally compliant and in agreement with Statute 364
in the state of Florida, which also indicates a
similar, obviously more generic statement as well.
Those two are in perfect sync with each other. They're

perfectly consistent.

Whether you want to call the toll bypass

term a restriction or part of the service, I don't

know that it's definitive or one way or the other

going to make a big difference. If it is a, quote,

restriction, to use your term, then all I'm suggesting

is that this Commission, under both the Telecom Act

and the state law, has clear authority to allow that

as being a just and reasonable limitation, if you want

to call it that.

Q However, this Commission has not yet specifically addressed whether or not BellSouth's toll bypass restriction -- I realize that's my terminology and not yours -- hasn't made that determination when it reviewed the BellSouth tariff for approval to determine if it might be anticompetitive under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Chapter 364 of the Florida Statutes. Has that --

A No, sir, they haven't; because as you mentioned, the tariff was filed prior to either of those occurring, so it's been in service long before that. This has been the first situation where anybody has attempted to use the service in violation of our tariffs and the statute.

Now, there's been some mention as to why

Telenet did not pursue an interconnection or resale agreement, and is it correct that your understanding is that it was not until the September 1996 letter of Mr. Doc Moore to Telenet that BellSouth requested a resale agreement?

- A Yes, sir, that's correct. That is correct.
- Now, is it also your understanding that even if Telenet had engaged in extensive negotiations for a resale agreement following that September 1996 letter, that BellSouth would have consented to allow Telenet to use the call forwarding services under its existing application?
- A My guess would have to be -- since we did not enter those negotiations, but if I had to presume what would have happened, I would guess we would have said, one, that violates the tariff; and, two, even more importantly, even if I change the tariff it violates the statutes here in the state of Florida. So I can't agree to it, being a representative of Bellsouth.
- Q So Telenet has not entered into a resale agreement with BellSouth nor an interconnection agreement with BellSouth; is that correct?
- A They have interconnection with BellSouth without a formalized written agreement by the nature

of the service they provide, sir. 2 0 But that's not an interconnection agreement 3 as contemplated under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, is it? 4 5 It is not as contemplated under the Act. 6 is as contemplated under 364, which is really what is 7 at issue here. 8 MR. BONNER: I would move to strike the 9 nonresponsive answer, and also is a legal opinion this 10 witness is not qualified to give. 11 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Overruled. 12 (By Mr. Bonner) You're referring to the 13 telecommunication arrangement language in 364.163(A), 14 Mr. Scheye? 15 I'll accept that subject to -- I believe 16 that's the correct section, sir. 17 Do you have any authoritative decision of this Commission or by any Florida court interpreting 18 or defining what a local interconnection arrangement 19 constitutes under 364.163(A)? 20 21 No, sir. To my understanding, there's --22 that particular provision has never been contested by 23 anyone to this point. 24 Yet it was BellSouth that insisted that

Telenet negotiate a resale agreement for a

continuation of service on September 19, 1996; is that correct?

A That is correct, sir; and let me clarify a couple points again. We have two separable issues here. One is, irrespective of 364 for a moment and irrespective of BellSouth's call forwarding tariff and its provisions, putting both of those aside, Telenet is still a reseller of BellSouth services.

That is in violation of our basic premise of our tariff which says you cannot resell. Therefore, for any service to be resold, there must be a resale agreement. This particular scenario or situation is compounded by those other two aspects. So the resale agreement would have been to provide some BellSouth service in accordance with the statutes and the tariffs on a resale basis. That's what the other 40 some agreements we have do. They resell BellSouth service.

Q Is it true or not true that BellSouth has not amended its tariffs to conform to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Florida Statutes 364 which makes resale to all telecommunications services mandatory?

A You're correct, sir. We have not amended our tariffs. All resale is currently operational in

the state of Florida under negotiated agreements and/or negotiated and arbitrated agreements, which is also done in accordance with the Telecom Act.

Q Why has not BellSouth amended its tariffs to conform to existing law?

A For one thing, this Commission has not -- we have not had a generic proceeding on the specifics of resale. What we've had is arbitration cases where resale discounts and terms and conditions were addressed.

We are required by those orders to come back to this Commission with agreements between us and the individual parties, which could be AT&T or MCI; and that's the process that we continue to use in the state of Florida.

Q Do you agree that Telenet theoretically can determine its own local calling area if it provides local service?

A Yes, sir. If it provided local service, it can certainly, as far as BellSouth is concerned, determine its own local calling area. That would be between it and the Commission. But it does not provide local service.

Q And then also, in theory, Telenet could determine a local calling area that does not equate

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with BellSouth's local calling areas or they might be larger than multiple local calling areas in the BellSouth LATA; is that correct?

A Yes, sir. In your hypothetical, if Telenet was a provider of local exchange service, it could certainly define its local calling area.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Even if it was buying all the components from your company?

witness scheye: No, sir. At that point -- and let's use live cases. Maybe it's a little easier.

We have several parties in the state of

Florida who resell BellSouth services to provide local

exchange service. In other words, you get your dial

tone even though it's -- the facility is provided by

BellSouth. You interact for your repair visits and

what have you with the reseller.

That reseller -- the service is configured so that the local calling area is identical to BellSouth's. Now, the reseller can certainly say, I'm going to charge you something differently than what BellSouth charges you, if they chose to do that. But they are fully reselling our service totally in accordance with our tariffs and the rules of the State of Florida. In doing that, they have then priced it differently. But they're basically reselling 1-FR or

1-FB type services in the state of Florida.

Q (By Mr. Bonner) Was that response directed towards what Telenet is doing, or in response to Commissioner Garcia's last question about a competitor reselling all of BellSouth's facilities?

A I'm hopeful it was responsive to

Commissioner Garcia. That's what it was attempting to

be.

Q And just for clarification, Telenet is providing some of its own facilities into the mix of the service it's providing its customers; is that correct, the IVRs in question?

A Yes. Now, let me -- yes, certainly Telenet is using their IVRs. We've -- I think they indicated that to us. They are not providing local exchange service, and their tariffs indicate that.

MR. BONNER: Well, the tariffs speak for themselves, and I would ask the Commissioner to please direct the witness just to respond to the question.

He's volunteering a lot more information than I'm asking here.

commissioner kiesling: Well, that's his prerogative. He can explain his answers in whatever way he thinks he needs to to fully explain his response.

1 MR. BONNER: Thank you, Commissioner. 2 (By Mr. Bonner) The BellSouth -- excuse me -- the Telenet price list says that Telenet is not 3 providing basic local service; is that correct. 5 Mr. Scheye? 6 That is correct, sir. 7 It doesn't say it's providing -- does the Q 8 Telenet tariff indicate that it's providing intraLATA 9 toll service? 10 No, sir, it doesn't. It says it's providing 11 some service at 10 cents a message. In BellSouth's view and in the opinion of people -- the experience 12 that I have, at least, we have basic local exchange 13 service and we have toll service, and we have intraLATA toll and interLATA toll. I don't know what 15 nonbasic local exchange service is as compared to basic local exchange service. 17 Does the Telenet tariff say "basic local 18 exchange service," Mr. Scheye? 19 Yes, sir, it does. 20 Is that term defined in the tariff? 21 Not to my understanding, sir. 22

which he testified that his interpretation of basic

local service is providing dial tone to customers?

Are you aware of Mr. Kupinsky's testimony in

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1 And Telenet does not provide -- I'm not aware specifically of that statement of Mr. Kupinsky. 2 3 Q Thank you. That's all I asked you, yes or 5 no. 6 A And -- can I complete my answer? 7 Yes. Q 8 Thank you. Basic local exchange service or 9 nonbasic local exchange service, I assume, indicates the provision of dial tone service. That's always 10 been the fundamental definition of franchises and 11 everything else that we all operate under and probably 12 have for the last hundred years or thereabouts. 13 14 And it's your understanding that the tariff 15 actually says the Company does not provide basic local exchange service in those words? 16 17 I believe that may be a paraphrase, but I 18 believe that's what it says. Is it your view that ALECs have local 19 Q calling areas in Florida that generally map 20 21 BellSouth's local calling areas? 22 Yes, sir. A 23 Q And is it also your opinion that there are no disputes between ALECs in Florida and BellSouth of

any kind on the correlation of their respective local

## calling areas?

A I am not aware of any disputes. I can only indicate my experience with several facility based carriers who are operational here in the state of Florida.

We spend a lot of time discussing local calling area comparisons, use of NNX codes. We have agreements, both negotiated and arbitrated, that indicate how that's going to be dealt with, and to my knowledge, we've never had a conflict on that.

Q Have you ever seen this Commission's order, referred to in Mr. Kupinsky's earlier examination, issued on October 1, 1996 in Docket No. 950985-TP?

A I'm not sure, sir. I'd have to look at it to see if that's one I've seen or not.

Q I'll be happy to hand you a copy.

MR. BONNER: May I approach?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes.

#### BY MR. BONNER:

Q (By Mr. Bonner) (Handing documents to witness.)

- A Oh; this is the 985 order. Yes, sir.
- Q You have seen that order? If I could refer you to a portion of that order.
  - A Let me just try to answer your question. I

have seen orders in 985. I can't recall whether I've seen this specific one or not.

- Q Are you aware that this Commission in that order stated on Page 23 that the LECs' local calling areas are well-known because they are published in the telephone directory; however, the ALECs' local calling area may or may not be the same as the LECs' local calling area?
  - A That wouldn't surprise me, sir.
- Q In addition the, ALEC has statewide authority though a call that is local to the ALEC customer may be a toll call for a LEC customer?
- A Yes; and, again, this is all reference to a local exchange service provider.
- Q And also the ALEC does not have control over the assignment of NXX codes; isn't that correct?
- A Yes, sir, BellSouth via -- or Bellcore via BellSouth provides NNX codes.
- Q And that's significant because the assignment of NXX codes has an important impact on the mapping of local calling areas, does it not?
- A No, sir, it really doesn't. In all the agreements and discussions we've had with facility based carriers here in the state of Florida, we have indicated to them, and our agreements actually

1	indicate, that we will provide them adequate NNX codes
2	to meet whatever their requirements are to map or not
3	map local calling areas. So NNX codes are no more of
4	an issue with them as they are with us.
5	Q Does this order refresh your recollection,
6	Mr. Scheye, that there may, in fact, be an ongoing
7	issue between ALECs in the state of Florida and
8	BellSouth concerning their respective local calling
9	areas?
10	A No, sir. If you could reference me to a
11	particular item or page, I'll be happy to look at
12	that.
13	MR. BONNER: That's all right. I would ask
14	the Commission to take official recognition of this
15	order in Docket No. 950985-TP, which is Order
16	No. PSC-96-1231-FOF-TP.
17	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Could you give me
18	the number again, please?
19	MR. BONNER: Oh, sure. The order number is
20	PC PSC-99-1231-FOF-TP.
21	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And any objection?
22	MS. WHITE: No objection.
23	MR. PELLEGRINI: No objection.
24	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. Official
25	recognition is granted of that order.

1 MR. BONNER: Thank you. No further cross 2 examination. 3 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. Staff? CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. PELLEGRINI: 5 6 Q Good afternoon, Mr. Scheye. 7 Good afternoon, sir. 8 Q In response to one of Mr. Bonner's 9 questions, you indicated that by virtue of BellSouth's tariff, a carrier is not permitted to resell 11 BellSouth's services without a resale agreement; is that correct? 12 13 Yes, sir. 14 Is there an express, affirmative provision 15 in BellSouth's tariff that provides for that? 16 Yes, sir, I believe there is that says --17 and I can't refer you to the precise page, but I'd 18 have to find it, that indicates services are not available for resale; and that's precisely why we've 19 20 gone through the agreement process. 21 If Telenet were to enter into a resale 22 agreement with BellSouth, would this -- the tariff 23 restriction that's presently in question, still apply, 24 in your opinion?

Yes, sir, it would.

Q Can you imagine a circumstance in which it would not in which BellSouth's position would be that the restriction need not apply?

Whereby we have restructured the service and maybe call it "call forwarding A service" or something different, that accommodates or recognizes toll services and/or access charges to be compliant with 364 of the Act, or of the state requirements. So we could -- we would have to devise another service, I believe, to accommodate that, sir.

commissioner GARCIA: Excuse me for a second, Charlie. Let's say Mr. Kupinsky wanted to conduct the business that he's conducting now. What options would the Company have for him?

witness scheye: What BellSouth would have available to him would be he could resell ECS, he could resell intraLATA toll, he could resell BellSouth intraLATA WATS or WATS Saver services, and none of those would require him to have, quote, his own facilities.

Each of those, or all of those would be made available to him at a resale discount, just like it would be to any other reseller in the state of Florida.

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In addition, since there are many other carriers providing toll type services in the state of Florida, he could avail himself of those services as well.

(By Mr. Pellegrini) Mr. Scheye, recognizing that this Commission must make a determination as to whether this is a reasonable and nondiscriminatory restriction, would you agree with me that it is BellSouth's burden to demonstrate why the restriction is both reasonable and nondiscriminatory?

A Yes, sir.

And can you explain for me why you think this tariff restriction is reasonable and nondiscriminatory?

I guess, first of all, let me say I don't A know that I portray it as a restriction, but let's assume that we call it that for today's discussion; because I believe it's part and parcel of the service.

When BellSouth provides a service such as call forwarding, and it was clear from the nature of the provision we're talking about that it was envisioned that one could sort of hop around local exchanges, if you will, that's why the provision is in there that says you can't do that basically; and the reason for that is twofold.

One is, had that been envisioned, presumably the service would have had to have been priced differently. It would have had to have been priced in recognition that it was bypassing toll, and probably some sort of usage element or something would have been added to it. Now, all this is going on certainly prior to the time that 364 came into existence.

Secondly, the nature of the calling that would have occurred, and as Mr. Kupinsky's diagram is displayed for us, is not the typical use of our network. A toll call from point A to point B is intended to route in an efficient manner from your central office through our tandem network, or a toll network, to the terminating end.

What you've seen in the examples today is a call going from switch to switch to switch to switch type arrangement, all local switches, never getting out on our toll network. So it's not using the network in the way the network was designed and intended, so we would have had to have tried to take that into account as well.

So we have two problems with that basic situation; one, the pricing, which is fundamental, and, two, the impact on our network. And while it's not so much just the impact on what happens to the

BellSouth network, it's what happens to every other customer who is operating out of those same central offices where all of a sudden the services might get impacted because of this unusual or nonintended use. So for both perspectives, we believe the provision is certainly valid and reasonable.

Secondly, it is nondiscriminatory in the sense that we don't allow our end users to do it either. Commissioner Garcia's example he asked me earlier, he said could he have done it if he was the plumbing company, and I said no, because you're in violation of the tariff.

So, one, we think it's reasonable from both the technical perspective and the pricing perspective, and it clearly is nondiscriminatory because we are doing the same thing to our end users as well; so we're in no way curtailing competition.

Q Can you imagine that this Commission might determine that this restriction is both reasonable and nondiscriminatory as applied to residential customers -- or retail customers, I mean -- but that it might be -- the Commission might find it unreasonable and discriminatory as applied to wholesale customers?

A I don't believe so, sir, because I think,

again, we run right into 364 that seems to have envisioned such a provision. So I think any way we turn, whether it's the tariff or the statute, we have an issue here; and both of them are sort of reflecting the same situation, and that is, one does not use these basic services to bypass access or toll type services.

So even if it was reasonable from a tariff perspective, I think we have a problem with 364 to face.

MR. PELLEGRINI: Thank you, Mr. Scheye.
That concludes our questions.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Any redirect?

MS. WHITE: Yes, I have just a few questions.

### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MS. WHITE:

Q Mr. Scheye, what are the elements that make up local exchange service?

A Basically typical local exchange service has a line and a switch. On the switch you get dial tone. You have a seven-digit telephone number. You get a listing in the white pages. You have the availability of 911 service. You have the ability to presubscribe to your long distance carrier of choice. You've got

the capabilities of dialing an operator, and all those types of things.

Q To your knowledge, does Telenet provide any of those elements?

A They do not.

Q Now, can you tell me, in answer to some questions by Mr. Pellegrini you talked about the multiple switching that a call would go through on the Telenet -- using Telenet.

A Yes.

Q What's the impact on the quality of service of that multiple switching?

A What happens is we use our end office or local switches in a way of which they're not intended. It became obvious to me earlier today when I heard that there was a delay of 10 or 15 seconds going on, that our network was going to be sort of suspended in animation, four or five switches were, for a very long period of time before a call completed. All of that will have a potentially very detrimental effect on the quality of service we can provide in those switches to other end users.

Q Mr. Pellegrini also asked you about whether the language in the tariff about bypassing toll, the language in the call forwarding tariff about bypassing toll would be more reasonable -- or would be reasonable for retail type customers and unreasonable for resellers. Do you recall that --

- A Yes.
- Q -- as one of his last questions?
- A Yes.

- Q Can you tell me, do you believe that a distinction should be made between retail and resale customers?
  - A I do not.
    - Q And why is that?
- A Well, we believe the tariff terms and conditions are reasonable. They should be applicable in all cases. And one of the analogies that's been used in several of our arbitration cases by the other side, I should say is the Home Depot example. And they said, when you go into Home Depot and you buy two-by-fours, they don't ask you if you're a wholesaler or a retailer. And I said, that's precisely the point that we're trying to make. When you come in and buy from our tariff, we don't want to change the terms, conditions, and ask you if you're a wholesaler versus a retailer. The provisions of the tariff should apply regardless.
  - Does the efficient use of the network that

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1	you talked about earlier apply whether the person
2	buying the call forwarding is a retail or resale
3	customer?
4	<b>A</b> It certain does apply in both cases. The
5	situation would probably be worse with a wholesale
6	environment, because you would expect a higher volume.
7	<b>Q</b> What about the pricing issues you talked
8	about? Would those be the same for a retail customer
9	and a reseller customer?
10	A Again, they would be the same. Again, I
11	think they would be exacerbated in the case of a
12	resale customer.
13	MS. WHITE: Thank you. That's all I have.
14	MR. PELLEGRINI: Commissioner Kiesling, I
15	neglected to ask that Exhibit RCS-1 be marked for
16	identification. I'd like to do that at this moment.
17	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's Mr. Scheye's
18	deposition?
19	MR. PELLEGRINI: That's correct.
20	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. That's
21	the deposition transcript including Exhibits 1 and 2
22	and the tariff sections.
23	commissioner Kiesling: I'll mark it as
24	Composite Exhibit 4.

MR. PELLEGRINI: That would be 5, I think.

1	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: 4.
2	MR. PELLEGRINI: All right. I had the 4.
3	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: 4. All right. Is
4	this witness excused?
5	(Exhibit 4 marked for identification.)
6	MR. BONNER: I wonder if I could ask a
7	couple of questions that were raised in the subsequent
8	examination, a couple of questions of additional
9	recross for clarification purposes.
10	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Ordinarily we don't
11	do recross. Are they very limited?
12	MR. BONNER: They are limited. It was just
13	to the question about network efficiency and one
14	additional question concerning resale, discriminatory
15	resale. These were raised in Mr. Pellegrini's
16	questioning.
17	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I recognize that's
18	where they were raised. I'll permit you two
19	questions.
20	MR. BONNER: Thank you.
21	RECROSS EXAMINATION
22	BY MR. BONNER:
23	<b>Q</b> Mr. Scheye, you're not testifying that
24	Telenet's demand for BellSouth call forwarding will be
25	technically infeasible or will exceed BellSouth's
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1	network capability either today or at any time in the
2	future, are you?
3	A No, sir.
4	<b>Q</b> And you had testified, I believe, that call
5	forwarding in this manner is not intended for resale.
6	Isn't it true that a number of products, such as
7	CENTREX services and WATS were not originally intended
8	for resale either by the incumbent LEC, but were
9	subsequently made available by regulatory authority
10	order?
11	A No, sir, not in the state of Florida they're
12	not.
13	MR. BONNER: No further questions.
14	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Did you have any
15	redirect on those?
16	MS. WHITE: No. Thank you, Commissioner
17	Kiesling, and I would like the witness to be excused
18	if that's all right.
19	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes, I had already
20	excused him, but I guess he got called back, so you're
21	excused again.
22	(Witness Scheye excused.)
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24	MR. BONNER: And I want to thank you,
25	Commissioner, for allowing me the recross. I

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1	appreciate that that's not typically allowed.
2	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Exhibits?
3	MR. PELLEGRINI: Staff would move Composite
4	Exhibit 4.
5	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Without objection, 4
6	is admitted.
7	(Exhibit 4 received in evidence.)
8	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Anything further?
9	MR. PELLEGRINI: Commissioner Kiesling, I'd
ιo	like to announce some scheduling information.
11	Transcripts will be due on February 19. Briefs will
L2	be due on March 5. Staff's recommendation will be
13	filed on March 20, and this matter will be held at
L4	regular agenda conference on April 1.
L5	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: All right. Any
16	questions about those schedules? All right. Then
L7	with that, this hearing is concluded.
18	(Thereupon, the hearing concluded at
19	12:25 p.m.)
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1 STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS 2 COUNTY OF LEON 3 We, ROWENA NASH, and H. RUTHE POTAMI, CSR, RPR, Official Commission Reporters, 4 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Hearing in Docket No. 961346-TP was heard by the Florida Public Service 5 Commission at the time and place herein stated; it is 6 further 7 CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that 8 this transcript, consisting of 185 pages, constitutes a true transcription of our notes of said proceedings and the insertion of the prescribed prefiled testimony of the witness. 10 11 DATED this 14th day of February, 1997. 12 13 14 ROWENA NASH Official Commission Reporter 15 (904) 413-6736 16 17 H. RUTHE POTAMI, CSR, RPR 18 Official Commission Reporter (904) 413-6734 19 20 21 22 23

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