Nancy B. White General Counsel-Florida

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. 150 South Monroe Street Room 400 Tallahassee, Florida 32301 305 347-5558

January 21, 2004

Mrs. Blanca S. Bayó Division of the Commission Clerk and Administrative Services Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re:

Docket No. 030852-TP

Dear Ms. Bayó:

Enclosed are an original and fifteen copies of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s Rebuttal Testimony of Shelley W. Padgett, which we ask that you file in the captioned docket.

A copy of this letter is enclosed. Please mark it to indicate that the original was filed and return the copy to me. Copies have been served to the parties shown on the attached Certificate of Service.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

cc: Parties of Record Marshall M. Criser III R. Douglas Lackey Meredith Mays

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1		BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
2		REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF SHELLEY W. PADGETT
3		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
4		DOCKET NO. 030852-TP
5		<b>JANUARY 21, 2004</b>
6		
7	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, YOUR POSITION WITH BELLSOUTH
8		TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. ("BELLSOUTH") AND YOUR BUSINESS
9		ADDRESS.
10		
11	A.	My name is Shelley W. Padgett. I am employed by BellSouth as Manager -
12		Regulatory and Policy Support in the Interconnection Services organization. My
13		business address is 675 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30375.
14		
15	Q.	ARE YOU THE SAME SHELLEY W. PADGETT THAT FILED DIRECT
16		TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING ON DECEMBER 22, 2003, AND
17		SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY ON JANUARY 9, 2004?
18		
19	A.	Yes.
20		
21	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?
22		
23	A.	My rebuttal testimony addresses the revised direct testimony of Florida
24		Competitive Carriers Association (FCCA) witness Gary Ball and portions of
25		NewSouth Communications Corp. witness Jake Jennings' testimony. Mr.

Jennings' testimony is, in large measure, a brochure for NewSouth and the only substantive issue he addresses concerns Issue 20, the transition period. BellSouth has filed a Motion to Strike the remainder of the direct testimony of Mr. Jennings and the original direct testimony of Mr. Ball.

Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY OVERALL COMMENTS CONCERNING MR. BALL'S REVISED DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A.

Yes, I do. Although Mr. Ball has inserted the issue numbers that his testimony claims to address, his testimony is still not relevant to the identification of the customer locations and transport routes where CLECs are not impaired without unbundled access to high-capacity loops and transport, which is the goal of this proceeding. Indeed, most of Mr. Ball's testimony simply discusses the FCC's *Triennial Review Order* ("TRO"), describing his interpretation of its policy objectives and applications. As I described in my direct testimony, however, the TRO is quite clear in specifying how the self-provisioning and wholesale triggers tests should be correctly applied, and most of Mr. Ball's interpretations are substantially incorrect. Furthermore, Mr. Ball erroneously suggests that the ILECs bear the burden of proof in this case (p. 4), which is contradicted by TRO, ¶ 92, in which the FCC states that "[w]e do not adopt a 'burden of proof' approach that places the onus on either incumbent LECS or competitors to prove or disprove the need for unbundling."

1	Q.	HOW IS YOUR TESTIMONY ORGANIZED?
2		
3	A.	There are at least two primary areas of the TRO that Mr. Ball interprets
4		incorrectly: the definition of a route and the definition of a customer location.
5		Both Mr. Ball and Mr. Jennings address, albeit incorrectly, the transition period. I
6		will address each of these in turn.
7		
8		(1) The definition of a route
9		
10	Q.	WHAT DOES MR. BALL SAY ABOUT THE DEFINITION OF A "ROUTE"?
11		
12	A.	Mr. Ball claims that, for a CLEC to count towards the transport triggers on a
13		given route, the CLEC must provide service directly connecting the two central
14		offices at each end of the route, stating that to support a trigger claim, the ILEC
15		must produce evidence that "the CLEC self-provisions transport service ()
16		between the two wire centers and that each collocation arrangement in question is
17		being used as an endpoint for a transport route at the specific capacity level
18		between two wire centers." (p. 21)
19		
20	Q.	IS THIS INTERPRETATION CORRECT?
21		
22	A.	No. Mr. Ball's interpretation of a transport route is puzzling, at best. Mr. Ball
23		apparently believes that even if a carrier can indirectly send traffic between two
24		ILEC central offices, this carrier does not count toward the triggers test for that
25		route. Mr. Ball further argues that most CLEC networks are constructed such that

1		collocation arrangements are used as a traffic aggregation point that can only
2		route back to the CLEC's switch and that the CLEC is incapable of routing traffic
3		from its switch to the ILEC's central office across those same facilities (pp. 14-
4		15).
5		
6		However, as the FCC has explained, passing through an intermediate wire center
7		or an intermediate switch - ILEC or CLEC - does not prevent the connection of
8		two central offices to form a route. Rule 319(e) clearly provides that "a route is a
9		transmission path between one of an incumbent LEC's wire centers or switches
10		and another of the incumbent LEC's wire centers or switches. A route between
11		two points (e.g., wire center or switch "A" and wire center or switch "Z") may
12		pass through one or more intermediate wire centers or switches (e.g., wire center
13		or switch "X"). Transmission paths between identical end points (e.g., wire
14		center or switch "A" and wire center or switch "Z") are the same route,
15		irrespective of whether they pass through the same intermediate wire centers or
16		switches, if any."
17		
18	Q.	WHAT SHOULD BE ASSUMED ABOUT CLECS' ABILITIES TO PROVIDE
19		TRANSPORT BETWEEN ILEC WIRE CENTERS?
20		
21	A.	As explained by Mr. Gray in his direct testimony (p. 8), it is reasonable to assume
22		that a carrier has a "route" between any pair of incumbent LEC wire centers in the
23		same LATA where it has operational collocation arrangements. Indeed, FPL
24		FiberNet, Time Warner Telecom and Level 3 indicated that any point on their
25		network can be connected to any other point on the network. FPL FiberNet's

1		response to the Staff's Discovery states, "All on-net locations are accessable (sic)
2		to all other on-net locations and are not limited to the existing circuits
3		documented below." Time Warner's response to the Staff's Discovery contains a
4		note that states, "TWTC has or can provision over its own facilities transport
5		routes from any of its cages to any of its cages." Another note says, "In Florida
6		where TWTC has its own intercity network, TWTC is able to provision high
7		capacity transport circuits between all cage locations in the state." Level 3's
8		response to Staff's Discovery explains that, "[t]he Level 3 Gateway is
9		connected to every other Level 3 facility via the Level 3 intercity network."
10		In short, it is logical and reasonable to assume that a carrier's network within a
11		LATA is fully interconnected.
12		
13	Q.	ARE THERE ANY OTHER PROBLEMS WITH MR. BALL'S DEFINITION?
14		
15	A.	Yes. Mr. Ball claims the FCC requires that a CLEC must be "providing transport
16		service between the two ILEC wire centers" for a route to be counted (p.21).
17		
18	Q.	WHY IS THIS INCORRECT?
19		
20	A.	The FCC's rules do not require that for a CLEC to qualify for the triggers it has to
21		currently provide service between the two ILEC central offices at the ends of the
22		route, but only that the "competing provider has deployed its own transport
23		facilities and is operationally ready to use those transport facilities to provide
24		dedicated () transport along the particular route" ((47 C.F.R.
25		§51.319(e)(2)(i)(A)(1)). Therefore, the statements made in Mr. Ball's testimony

regarding the need to show evidence that a CLEC is "providing service between the two ILEC wire centers" are inconsistent with the TRO and should be disregarded by this Commission.

As stated in the FCC's rules, the qualifying condition is that the CLEC has to be "operationally ready" to use those facilities to provide transport along the specific route, which a CLEC clearly is when it has operational fiber-based collocation arrangements at both ILEC central offices. Establishing a connection between two operationally ready collocations via a switch or hub typically requires only a software-based configuration of a circuit. Thus, even if a CLEC does not ordinarily use its interoffice facilities to provide transport between ILEC central offices, this fact is irrelevant for the proceeding since they are operationally ready to do so.

## (2) The definition of a customer location

Q. HOW DOES MR. BALL DEFINE A "CUSTOMER LOCATION"?

A.

Mr. Ball claims in his testimony that in multi-tenant buildings, the customer location is defined as the tenant unit rather than the building. (p. 20). The implication of this assertion is that meeting the self-provisioning trigger for loops would require an individual end user to be served by two or more competing providers in order for the trigger to apply, and, even then, the unbundling relief would only apply to the facilities serving that particular end user.

1	Q.	IS MR. BALL'S INTERPRETATION CORRECT?
2		
3	A.	No. Mr. Ball's interpretation is contrary to the rules, which distinguish between
4		"customer locations" and "individual unit[s] within that location". 47 C.F.R. §
5		51.319(a)(4)(ii), (5)(i)(B). This distinction indicates that a customer location is a
6		building, not an individual unit or suite in a multi-unit building.
7		
8		Indeed, based on their discovery responses, the CLECs in Florida agree. The
9		Commission's discovery specifically asked the CLECs to identify the "customer
10		locations" to which they have deployed loop facilities and, in response, the
11		CLECs generally provided the addresses of specific buildings.
12		
13		Further, Mr. Ball contradicts his own position when he says on p. 19 that "the
14		loop must permit the CLEC to access all units within a customer location, such as
15		all tenants in a multi-tenant building," indicating that the "customer location" is
16		the building rather than the tenant unit.
17		
18		(3) The transition period (Issue 20)
19		
20	Q.	SHOULD THE COMMISSION ADDRESS THE TRANSITION PERIOD IN
21		ANOTHER PROCEEDING FOLLOWING THIS PROCEEDING AS MR.
22		BALL AND MR. JENNINGS SUGGEST?
23		
24	A.	No. Any transition period should be addressed in this proceeding. It would make
25		little sense to expend additional time and resources later and further delay opening

1		the market on foures of to locations for which the Commission has affeady found
2		that competing carriers are not impaired.
3		·
4	Q.	MR. BALL AND MR. JENNINGS APPEAR TO CLAIM THAT A LONG
5		TRANSITION PERIOD IS NECESSARY BECAUSE CLECS HAVE
6		ENTERED INTO CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS BASED ON UNE
7		COSTS AND COULD NOT TOLERATE "SUDDEN COST INCREASES".
8		(BALL, P. 39; JENNINGS, P. 15). PLEASE ADDRESS THIS ARGUMENT.
9		
10	A.	First, the FCC's initiated its Triennial Review in December 2001. Consequently,
11		all carriers have been on notice at least for the past two years that some unbundled
12		network elements may be delisted. That NewSouth has apparently failed to make
13		contingency plans for this eventuality is no basis for a protracted delay or further
14		proceedings to address transitional issues.
15		
16		Second, and more importantly, if this Commission finds that CLECs are not
17		impaired along a route or to a customer location, such a finding means there are
18		alternatives to UNEs available. While a carrier may take time to evaluate its
19		options and negotiate terms with other carriers, including the ILEC, a long
20		transition period would only delay the movement of carriers toward the goal of
21		promoting facilities-based competition as rapidly as possible. A long transition
22		period would also require ILECs to continue to subsidize competitors in areas in
23		which no impairment exists. A more reasonable time frame to allow carriers to
24		make such alternative arrangements is 90 days.

1	Q.	MR. BALL RECOMMENDS THAT THIS COMMISSION INSTITUTE A
2		MUTLI-TIERED TRANSITION PROCESS. (P. 41). PLEASE RESPOND.
3		
4	A.	Mr. Ball's plan apparently relies upon the switching and line sharing plans
5		established by the FCC. Without commenting on the merits of such plans, I
6		disagree with Mr. Ball's reliance. This Commission may determine that CLECs
7		are not impaired in competing along specific routes or to specific customer
8		locations, not an entire market. There is absolutely no reason for a phased in
9		approach.
10		
11	Q.	MR. BALL CLAIMS THAT PARAGRAPH 584 OF THE TRO MANDATES
12		THAT COMPETING CARRIERS MAY CONTINUE TO HAVE ACCESS TO
13		COMBINATIONS OF LOOP AND TRANSPORT EVEN IF ONE OF THE
14		ELEMENTS OF A PARTICULAR COMBINATION HAS BEEN DELISTED.
15		(PP. 40-41). PLEASE RESPOND.
16		
17	A.	Mr. Ball has inaccurately interpreted the FCC's intentions. Paragraph 584 was
18		modified in the FCC's Errata, released September 17, 2003, to remove any
19		reference to network elements made available to competing carriers pursuant to
20		Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the Act). In note 1990, the
21		FCC explicitly stated its intentions with regard to such network elements. It
22		states, "[w]e decline to require BOCs, pursuant to section 271, to combine
23		network elements that no longer are required to be unbundled under section 251.
24		Unlike section 251(c)(3), items 4-6 and 10 of section 271's competitive checklist
25		contain no mention of 'combining' and, as noted above, do not refer back to the

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combination requirement set forth in section 251(c)(3)." The FCC does not appear to agree with Mr. Ball.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

A. Yes.

[522855]
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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Docket No. 030852-TP

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served via

Electronic Mail, Hand Delivery\* and FedEx this 21st day of January 2004 to the

## following:

Adam Teitzman, Staff Counsel\*
Florida Public Service Commission
Division of Legal Services
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850
Phone: (850) 413-6212
Fax: (850) 413-6250
ateitzma@psc.state.fl.us

Michael A. Gross
VP Reg. Affairs & Reg. Counsel
Florida Cable Telecomm. Assoc.
246 East 6th Avenue, Ste. 100
Tallahassee, FL 32303
Tel. No. (850) 681-1990
Fax. No. (850) 681-9676
mgross@fcta.com

Matthew Feil (+)⊗
Scott Kassman
FDN Communications
390 North Orange Avenue
Suite 2000
Orlando, FL 32801-1640
Tel. No. 407 835-0460
Fax No. 407 835-0309
mfeil@mail.fdn.com
skassman@mail.fdn.com

Joseph A. McGlothlin+⊗
Vicki Gordon Kaufman+
McWhirter, Reeves, McGlothlin,
Davidson, Kaufman & Arnold PA
117 South Gadsden Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Tel. No. (850) 222-2525
Fax. No. (850) 222-5606
jmcglothlin@mac-law.com
vkaufman@mac-law.com
Represents FCCA

Mr. Charles E. Watkins+⊗ 1230 Peachtree Street, NE 19th Floor Atlanta, GA 30309-3574 Phone: (404) 942-3492 Fax: (404) 942-3495 Represents Covad gwatkins@covad.com jbell@covad.com

Nanette Edwards, Esq.+⊗
Director – Regulatory
ITC^DeltaCom
4092 S. Memorial Parkway
Huntsville, AL 35802
Tel. No. (256) 382-3856
Represent ITC^DeltaCom
nedwards@itcdeltacom.com

Ms. Donna C. McNulty+⊗
MCI WorldCom Communications, Inc.
1203 Governors Square Blvd.,
Suite 201
Tallahassee, FL 32301-2960
Phone No. 850- 219-1008
Fax No. 850 219-1018
Represents MCI WorldCom
donna.mcnulty@mci.com

De O'Roark, Esq. (+)
MCI WorldCom Communications, Inc (GA)
Six Concourse Parkway
Suite 3200
Atlanta, GA 30328
Represents MCI WorldCom
de.oroark@mci.com

Floyd Self, Esq.+
Norman H. Horton, Esq.~
Messer Caparello & Self
215 South Monroe Street, Suite 701
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Tel. No. (850) 222-0720
Fax. No. (850) 224-4359
Represents ITC^DeltaCom
Represents MCI
Represents KMC
Represents Xspedius~
fself@lawfla.com
nhorton@lawfla.com

Tracy Hatch, Esq.
AT&T
101 North Monroe Street
Suite 700
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Tel. No. (850) 425-6364
thatch@att.com

Lisa A. Sapper+⊗
AT&T
1200 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Suite 8100
Atlanta, GA 30309
Tel. No. (404) 810-7812
lisariley@att.com

Marva Brown Johnson, Esq. ⊗
KMC Telecom III, LLC
1755 North Brown Road
Lawrenceville, GA 30043-8119
Tel. No. (678) 985-6261
Fax No.: (678) 985-6213
Represents KMC
marva.johnson@kmctelecom.com

Richard A. Chapkis (+)
Kimberly Caswell
Verizon Florida, Inc.
One Tampa City Center
201 North Franklin Street (33602)
Post Office Box 110, FLTC0007
Tampa, Florida 33601-0110
Tel. No. (813) 483-2606
Fax. No. (813) 204-8870
Represents Verizon
Richard.chapkis@verizon.com

Susan S. Masterton, Esq. +⊗
Sprint-Florida, Inc.
Sprint Communications Co. L.P.
1313 Blair Stone Road
P.O. Box 2214
Tallahassee, FL 32316-2214
Tel. No. (850) 599-1560
Fax. No. (850) 878-0777
susan.masterton@mail.sprint.com

Jean Houck
Business Telecom, Inc.
4300 Six Forks Road
Raleigh, NC 27609
Tel. No. (919) 863-7325
jean.houck@btitelecom.net

Jake E. Jennings +
NewSouth Communications Corp
Two North Main Center
Greenville, SC 29601-2719
Tel. No.: 864 672-5877
Fax No.: 864 672-5313
jejennings@newsouth.com

Jon Moyle, Jr.
Moyle Law Firm (Tall)
The Perkins House
118 North Gadsden Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Phone: (850) 681-3828

Fax: 681-8788

Represents NuVox Communications Inc.

Email: jmoylejr@/moylelaw.com

Charles V. Gerkin, Jr.
Regulatory Counsel
Allegiance Telecom, Inc.
9201 North Central Expressway

Dallas, TX 75231
Phone: 469-259-4051
Fax: 770 234-5945
Cell: 770 855-0466
charles.gerkin@algx.com

Terry Larkin
Allegiance Telecom, Inc.
700 East Butterfield Road
Lombard, IL 60148
Phone: (630) 522-6453
terry.larkin@algx.com

Jorge Cruz-Bustillo +
Assistant General Counsel
Supra Telecommunications
2620 S.W. 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue
Miami, Florida 33133
Tel. No. (305) 476-4252
Fax. No. (305) 443-1078
jorge.cruz-busitillo@stis.com

Jonathan Audu
Manager, Regulatory Affairs
Supra Telecommunications
1311 Executive Center Drive
Suite 220
Tallahassee, FL 32301-5027
Tel. No. (850) 402-0510
Fax. No. (850) 402-0522
Email: ionathan.audu@stis.com

AT&T by E-Mail only: soniadaniels@att.com

Bo Russell
Nuvox Communications Inc.
301 North Main Street
Greenville, SC 29601-2171
Phone: (864) 331-7323
Email: brussell@nuvox.com

Nancy B. White

(+) signed protective agreement

(\*) via Hand Delivery