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**Exhibit No.:**

**Issue(s):** Article II: Definitions Issues 6, 14-16; Article V: Interconnection and Intercarrier Compensation Issues 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 32-34

**Witness:** Calvin Simshaw

**Type of Exhibit:** Rebuttal Testimony

**Sponsoring Party:** CenturyTel of Missouri, LLC and Spectra Communications Group, LLC d/b/a CenturyTel

**Case No.:** TO-2006-0299

**Date Testimony Prepared:** April 6, 2006

**REBUTTAL TESTIMONY**

**OF**

**CALVIN SIMSHAW**

**ON BEHALF OF CENTURYTEL OF MISSOURI, LLC AND SPECTRA  
COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, LLC d/b/a CENTURYTEL**

**CASE NO. TO-2006-0299**

Exhibit No. F  
Case No(s) TO-2006-0299  
Date 4-11-06 Rptr KF

OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

PETITION OF SOCKET TELECOM, LLC )  
FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION OF )  
INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS )  
WITH CENTURYTEL OF MISSOURI, LLC )  
AND SPECTRA COMMUNICATIONS, LLC )  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 252(b)(1) OF )  
THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF )  
1996 )

CASE NO. TO-2006-0299

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF CLARK

*AFFIDAVIT OF CALVIN K. SIMSHAW*

I, Calvin K. Simshaw, of lawful age and being duly sworn, state:

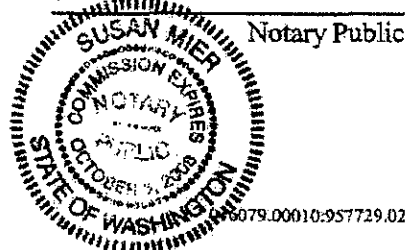
1. My name is Calvin K. Simshaw. I am presently Vice President, Associate General Counsel – Regulatory of CenturyTel Service Group, LLC.
2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Rebuttal Testimony.
3. I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

  
Calvin K. Simshaw

Subscribed and sworn to before this 6th day of April, 2006.

  
Notary Public

My Commission expires: Oct 8, 2008



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1                                   **REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF**  
2                                   **CALVIN SIMSHAW**

3                   **ON BEHALF OF CENTURYTEL OF MISSOURI, LLC AND SPECTRA**  
4                   **COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, LLC d/b/a CENTURYTEL**

5   **Q.     PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME.**

6   **A.     Calvin Simshaw.**

7   **Q.     ARE YOU THE SAME CALVIN SIMSHAW WHO FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY**  
8           **IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

9   **A.     Yes.**

10                                   **I.**  
11                                   **PURPOSE OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY**

12   **Q.     WHAT ISSUES DO YOU ADDRESS IN YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?**

13   **A.     My rebuttal testimony will primarily address disputes between the parties arising in Article**  
14           **II: Definitions and Article V: Interconnection and Intercarrier Compensation, responding to**  
15           **the direct testimony submitted by Socket witnesses Steven E. Turner and R. Matthew Kohly**  
16           **on these issues. In an effort to help the Commission correlate my rebuttal testimony with my**  
17           **direct testimony, I have addressed the issues in the order I addressed them in my direct**  
18           **testimony.**

19   **Q.     WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?**

20   **A.     Similar to my direct testimony, I discuss several issues that bear directly on how the parties**  
21           **share the costs associated with exchanging traffic between their networks. In my rebuttal**  
22           **testimony, I will explain why the proper allocation of responsibility requires rejection of**  
23           **Socket's attempt to create undue regulatory arbitrage opportunities and its attempt to shift its**

1 costs of doing business to CenturyTel. As will become readily apparent in examining the  
2 issues, Socket's positions and proposed contract language attempt to erect a foundation upon  
3 which it can minimize the deployment of its own facilities, impose costs on CenturyTel to  
4 transport substantial one-way traffic over long distances to Socket, and charge CenturyTel for  
5 that traffic. The Commission should closely scrutinize the nature of Socket's interconnection  
6 and intercarrier compensation demands and, perhaps more importantly, the impact of those  
7 demands. Doing so leaves no doubt that those demands lack merit and should be denied.

8 **II.**  
9 **POINT OF INTERCONNECTION ("POI")**

10 **ARTICLE V, ISSUE NO. 7: Which party's contract language should be**  
11 **adopted regarding network interconnection provisions, including but not**  
12 **limited to point of interconnection ("POI") requirements, methods of**  
13 **interconnection, and use of the third party facilities?**

14 **ARTICLE V, ISSUE NO. 15: Should the parties be required to mutually agree**  
15 **on one POI in each CenturyTel local calling area?**

16 **CenturyTel Alternative Issue Statement: Should Socket establish a POI in a**  
17 **local calling area when it has 24 DS0s worth of traffic in that local calling area?**

18 **Q. WHAT IS A POINT OF INTERCONNECTION?**

19 A. The Point of Interconnection, referred to as a POI, is the physical location where the CLEC  
20 and ILEC, here Socket and CenturyTel, will exchange traffic with each other and where each  
21 party's responsibility for facilities ends.

22 **Q. WHAT IS THE PARTIES' DISPUTE WITH REGARD TO THE POI?**

23 A. The crux of the dispute between the parties has to do with the number and location of POIs  
24 that should be established. Socket has taken the position that, virtually regardless of traffic

1 volume and the level of imbalance in the direction of the exchanged traffic, Socket need  
2 establish only a single POI in each LATA in perpetuity. (Turner Direct at 38-41)  
3 CenturyTel, on the other hand, agrees that a single POI in a LATA is appropriate as an entry  
4 vehicle during the initial period of CLEC entry into a LATA, but that when traffic grows  
5 beyond a DS-1 level, Socket should establish a POI in the local calling area. (Simshaw  
6 Direct at 5-35)

7 **Q. WHY IS THE POI ISSUE IMPORTANT?**

8 A. As I note in my direct testimony, the number and location of the POIs will determine the  
9 allocation of transport costs between the parties. This is critical, particularly given that the  
10 bulk of the traffic exchanged by the parties is likely to continue to be Socket's VNXX dial-up  
11 ISP traffic. As I describe in my direct testimony (Simshaw Direct at 5-13, 26-35), this traffic  
12 tends to be quite voluminous and travels in only one direction (*i.e.*, large volumes of minutes  
13 primarily terminating to Socket). That means, of course, that resolution of this issue  
14 critically impacts Socket's ability to shift its costs to CenturyTel.

15 **Q. WHICH SOCKET WITNESS ADDRESSES THE PARTIES' DISPUTE WITH**  
16 **REGARD TO POIS?**

17 A. Socket witness Steven E. Turner addresses the POI issue in his direct testimony filed in this  
18 matter. (Turner Direct at 37-41)

19 **Q. BASED ON YOUR REVIEW OF THE DIRECT TESTIMONY, WHAT IS YOUR**  
20 **UNDERSTANDING OF SOCKET'S POSITION?**

21 A. Consistent with my discussion in direct testimony (Simshaw Direct at 13-35), Socket  
22 continues to insist on its ability to select a single POI per LATA in perpetuity, virtually

1 regardless of traffic volume or disproportional directionality of traffic. In briefly discussing  
2 the single POI issue in his direct testimony, Mr. Turner basically argues that this result is  
3 proper because (a) it appears in the AT&T Missouri interconnection agreement (Turner  
4 Direct at 38-39) and (b) the FCC has noted that new entrants may interconnect at any  
5 technically feasible point (Turner Direct at 39-40). Each argument fails.

6 **A. CENTURYTEL IS NOT AT&T AND SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO THE**  
7 **IDENTICAL POI OBLIGATION.**

8 **Q. SOCKET ASSERTS THAT ITS LANGUAGE IS TAKEN FROM THE M2A**  
9 **SUCCESSOR AGREEMENT AND THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD MERELY**  
10 **ADOPT THE SAME LANGUAGE. (TURNER DIRECT AT 39, 41) WOULD THIS**  
11 **BE APPROPRIATE?**

12 **A.** No, it would not. First, it is worth noting that Mr. Turner offers no analysis supporting his  
13 assertion. As Dr. Avera and Mr. Miller explained in direct (Avera Direct at 4-13; Miller  
14 Direct at 76-79) and again in rebuttal, just because a particular result or ruling was rendered  
15 as to AT&T does not mean the same result should hold for a rural-focused ILEC like  
16 CenturyTel. To say that the same language should apply without engaging in any reasoned  
17 analysis is disingenuous. Second, independent of Socket's failure to present any analysis  
18 supporting the assertion, its underlying assumption is in error. In support of his  
19 recommendation, Mr. Turner makes the following faulty assumption:

20 There is no reason to believe for interconnection that the terms and conditions  
21 for the Point of Interconnection would be materially different between Socket  
22 Telecom's network interfacing with CenturyTel's network rather than SBC's  
23 network.



1 (Turner Direct at 41) There are many reasons why Mr. Turner's assumption in this regard is  
2 wrong. CenturyTel witnesses Dr. Avera and Guy Miller, for example, described numerous  
3 differences between AT&T (f/k/a SBC) and CenturyTel in their direct testimony (Avera  
4 Direct at 4-13; Miller Direct at 76-79) and explain further in rebuttal, demonstrating that  
5 CenturyTel should not be pigeon-holed into an AT&T model. Moreover, I noted in my direct  
6 testimony that CenturyTel operates only access tandems, while AT&T operates both local  
7 and access tandems. (Simshaw Direct at 32-33) As I described, this difference is critical to  
8 the Single POI issue, and shows that CenturyTel should not be treated the same as AT&T in  
9 this context.

10 In addition to the distinction in tandem usage, I also described how the difference in  
11 AT&T and CenturyTel service territories is relevant to this issue, such that CenturyTel  
12 would be adversely impacted by an unrestricted single POI to a larger extent than AT&T.  
13 (Simshaw Direct at 33) AT&T serves much more densely populated urbanized local  
14 exchanges. This means that the connections between those exchanges and any single POI  
15 would likely entail fairly high traffic volume routes. The addition of Socket's VNXX dial-up  
16 ISP traffic may not significantly impact the manageability and cost of those routes since they  
17 may already have flat-rated local traffic on them. Conversely, as Mr. Miller demonstrates  
18 (Miller Rebuttal and Schedules GEM-1 and GEM-2 thereto), CenturyTel's local exchanges  
19 are much less densely populated and more spread out. This means that the connections  
20 between CenturyTel's end offices and any single POI will entail relatively low traffic volume  
21 routes over long distances. The impact of a single POI per LATA on AT&T is, accordingly,

1 much different than the impact on CenturyTel. Therefore, terms that might result in a  
2 reasonable allocation of costs with regard to AT&T and its network will not necessarily  
3 result in a reasonable allocation of costs with regard to CenturyTel and its network.

4 **Q. IS SOCKET'S RELIANCE ON AT&T CONTRACT LANGUAGE PERTINENT?**

5 A. No. Fundamental and critical differences between AT&T and CenturyTel network  
6 operations and service areas demonstrate that an unrestricted single POI per LATA has a far  
7 different impact on CenturyTel, requiring a different result. Socket's reliance on AT&T-  
8 oriented language on this issue, consequently, is misplaced and should not guide the  
9 Commission's determination.

10 **B. FCC GUIDANCE DOES NOT SUPPORT SOCKET'S DEMAND.**

11 **Q. DOES MR. TURNER CITE ANY AUTHORITY IN SUPPORT OF SOCKET'S**  
12 **POSITION?**

13 A. Yes. Mr. Turner quotes the FCC's *First Report and Order* implementing the local  
14 competition provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996 in his testimony in an effort  
15 to support Socket's unrestricted single POI demand. (Turner Direct at 32, 39) A review of  
16 the language at issue, however, plainly reveals that Socket's reliance is misplaced.

17 **Q. DOES THE FIRST REPORT AND ORDER SUPPORT SOCKET'S DEMAND FOR**  
18 **AN UNRESTRICTED SINGLE POI IN PERPETUITY?**

19 A. Not at all. First, in the context of the parties' dispute as to methods of interconnection, Mr.  
20 Turner includes the following quote from the *First Report and Order*:

21 In this situation, the incumbent and the new entrant are co-carriers and each  
22 gain value from the interconnection arrangement. Under these circumstances,

1           it is reasonable to require each party to bear a reasonable portion of the  
2           economic costs of the arrangement.

3           (Turner Direct at 32) CenturyTel has no quarrel with the proposition that each party should  
4           bear a reasonable portion of the costs of the interconnection arrangement in those instances  
5           where both parties gain value from that arrangement. When the FCC used the qualifier  
6           “under these circumstances,” of course, it was referring to those instances in which both  
7           parties gain value from the arrangement. As I describe in my direct testimony, however,  
8           CenturyTel gains no value from the arrangement envisioned by Socket. (Simshaw Direct at  
9           26-28) VNXX dial-up ISP traffic flows in only one direction and Socket derives 100 percent  
10          of the retail revenue from such traffic. Moreover, application of the Single POI per LATA  
11          approach would require CenturyTel to bear the cost of adding trunking facilities on the routes  
12          between the CenturyTel end offices and the single POI in order to accommodate Socket’s  
13          VNXX dial-up ISP traffic. As such, CenturyTel would incur the costs but would generate no  
14          revenues from such an arrangement. This is not a situation in which both parties gain value  
15          from such an arrangement. Application of the Single POI approach under these  
16          circumstances would not result in each party bearing a reasonable portion of the costs of the  
17          arrangement. Instead, Socket would shift costs from its VNXX dial-up ISP service onto  
18          CenturyTel. Properly allocating responsibility indicates that Socket’s demand should be  
19          rejected.

1 **Q. SOCKET ALSO RELIES ON OTHER PARTS OF THE FIRST REPORT AND**  
2 **ORDER. (TURNER DIRECT AT 39) DO THOSE SECTIONS SUPPORT ITS**  
3 **DEMAND?**

4 **A.** No. After quoting the FCC's discussion of interconnection at a "technically feasible point,"  
5 Mr. Turner offers the following:

6 Section 251(c)(2) gives competing carriers the right to deliver traffic  
7 terminating on an incumbent LEC's network at any technically feasible point  
8 on that network, rather than obligating such carriers to transport traffic to less  
9 convenient or efficient interconnection points. Section 251(c)(2) lowers  
10 barriers to competitive entry for carriers that have not deployed ubiquitous  
11 networks by permitting them to select the points in an incumbent LEC's  
12 network at which they wish to deliver traffic.

13 (Turner Direct at 39) These quotes, however, do not support Socket's demand for an  
14 unrestricted single POI per LATA in perpetuity. Initially, it is worth observing that Socket  
15 itself recognizes that the focus is on a "new entrant." (Turner Direct at 32, 39, 40) The FCC  
16 spoke in terms of barriers to entry. This is consistent with CenturyTel's position that the  
17 Single POI per LATA approach is an entry vehicle and not something to be applied  
18 indefinitely regardless of growing traffic volumes. (Simshaw Direct at 14-16, 25, 30-32)  
19 The FCC's expectation is that the CLEC will establish additional POIs once traffic volumes  
20 grow. For example, in the FCC's Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in its intercarrier  
21 compensation reform docket, the FCC observed that:

22 Competitive LECs emphasize that they are willing to establish additional  
23 POIs when traffic levels warrant them.

1 NPRM, CC DOCKET NO. 01-92, RELEASED MARCH 3, 2005, AT ¶ 89.  
2 SOCKET'S POSITION IN THIS PROCEEDING RUNS COUNTER TO THE  
3 FCC'S EXPECTATION THAT ADDITIONAL POIS WILL BE ADDED AS  
4 TRAFFIC GROWS.

5 Q. ARE THERE OTHER CONCERNS WITH THE QUOTATION UPON WHICH  
6 SOCKET RELIES?

7 A. Yes, the FCC language that Mr. Turner relies upon addresses traffic going in the wrong  
8 direction for Mr. Turner's purposes. That is, it addresses traffic the CLEC terminates to the  
9 ILEC, not, as is the case here, traffic originating on the ILEC's network:

10 Section 251(c)(2) gives competing carriers the right to deliver traffic  
11 terminating on an incumbent LEC's network at any technically feasible  
12 point on that network, rather than obligating such carriers to transport traffic  
13 to less convenient or efficient interconnection points. Section 251(c)(2)  
14 lowers barriers to competitive entry for carriers that have not deployed  
15 ubiquitous networks by permitting them to select the points in an  
16 incumbent LEC's network at which they wish to deliver traffic.

17 (Turner Direct at 39 (emphasis added)) That is irrelevant here. The dispute between Socket  
18 and CenturyTel has to do with the physical location to which Socket expects Centurytel to  
19 deliver traffic to Socket to be terminated on Socket's network. This is because the great bulk  
20 of the traffic exchanged between the parties has been, and likely will continue to be Socket's  
21 VNXX dial-up ISP traffic, which only goes in one direction. It is traffic delivered by  
22 CenturyTel to Socket, not traffic delivered by Socket to CenturyTel.

23 Q. IS THERE OTHER FCC LANGUAGE THAT IS MORE ON POINT WITH REGARD  
24 TO TRAFFIC THAT IS OUT OF BALANCE?

25 A. Yes, there is. In the first NPRM in its intercarrier compensation docket, the FCC commented  
26 specifically on the interplay between ISP-bound traffic and the single POI approach:

1 In such situations, the originating carrier bears the cost of interconnection to  
2 the single POI selected by the competitive LEC in addition to paying  
3 reciprocal compensation for the termination of traffic. Because ISP  
4 customers rarely, if ever, originate traffic, there is little traffic flow in the  
5 opposite direction, and the originating carrier bears the majority of the  
6 interconnection costs between the two carriers.

7 *Intercarrier compensation NPRM*, 16 FCC Rcd at 9616 at ¶ 11. Similarly, in its subsequent  
8 FNPRM in that same docket, the FCC stated:

9 When traffic is out of balance, the cost of interconnection is borne primarily  
10 by the originating carrier, and the terminating carrier may lack the incentive  
11 to minimize the transport costs associated with connecting the two networks.  
12 For instance, competitive LECs appear to have targeted customers that  
13 primarily or solely receive traffic, such as ISPs, in order to become net  
14 recipients of traffic.

15 *Intercarrier Compensation FNPRM*, CC Docket No. 01-92 (rel. March 3, 2005) at ¶ 91  
16 (footnotes omitted). By advocating an unrestricted single POI in perpetuity, Socket is  
17 confirming the FCC's concern that it has no incentive to minimize transport costs. As the  
18 FCC notes, this would result in CenturyTel bearing the majority of the transport costs. Given  
19 that Socket will derive all of the revenues from this traffic, this hardly results in both sides  
20 bearing "a reasonable portion of the economic costs of the arrangement" as Mr. Turner  
21 testifies should be the desired outcome.

22 **Q. SHOULD THE COMMISSION ADOPT SOCKET'S UNRESTRICTED SINGLE POI**  
23 **PROPOSAL?**

24 **A.** Absolutely not. It is not supported by FCC proclamations or expectations, it would  
25 disproportionately impact CenturyTel, and it does not represent a reasonable and fair  
26 allocation of responsibility between the parties. Single POI per LATA is available—as it was

1 intended—for new entrants to enter a market. But once traffic levels sufficiently increase,  
2 the CLEC should establish additional POIs in the LATA.

3 **C. SOCKET SHOULD ESTABLISH AN ADDITIONAL POI IN A LOCAL**  
4 **CALLING AREA ONCE ITS TRAFFIC WITH THAT LOCAL CALLING**  
5 **AREA RISES TO THE DS-1 LEVEL.**

6 **Q. IS CENTURYTEL PROPOSING THAT SOCKET ESTABLISH A POI IN EACH**  
7 **LOCAL CALLING AREA. IN EVERY INSTANCE?**

8 A. No, it is not. As I explained in my direct testimony (Simshaw Direct at 30-32), consistent  
9 with the FCC's expectation that a Single POI per LATA be available as an entry vehicle,  
10 CenturyTel's proposal permits Socket to initially establish a single POI per LATA upon  
11 Socket's entry into a new local calling area. When its traffic levels increase sufficiently to  
12 justify an additional POI, however, Socket would be required to establish such additional  
13 POI in the appropriate local calling area. (Article V, Sections 4.2 and 11.1.3.1) More  
14 specifically, CenturyTel's proposal would only require Socket to establish a POI in a local  
15 calling area when Socket's traffic with that specific local calling area exceeds a 24 DS-0  
16 level. In other words, not until traffic grows to a point where there are at least 24  
17 simultaneous calls between CenturyTel and Socket customers in that particular local calling  
18 area on a consistent basis would a POI in that local calling area be required. Obviously if  
19 Socket never gets beyond a handful of customers in the local calling area, it need not be  
20 concerned about establishing a POI in that local calling area.

1 **Q. DOES SOCKET'S PROPOSED CONTRACT LANGUAGE PROVIDE FOR**  
2 **ADDITIONAL POIS AS TRAFFIC INCREASES?**

3 A. Not in any meaningful way. At sections 4.3.1.1 and 4.3.1.2 of Article V, Socket has  
4 proposed language that would require an additional POI only when traffic reaches an OC-12  
5 level. Unlike AT&T, an OC-12 level of traffic is such a large volume of traffic as to be a  
6 meaningless threshold in CenturyTel's service territory. An OC-12 is the equivalent of 8,064  
7 DSOs or 336 DS-1s. In my direct testimony (Simshaw Direct at 31-32), I pointed out that  
8 even if every single customer in 18 identified CenturyTel exchanges simultaneously placed  
9 calls to Socket's customers (something that would never happen), this still would not be  
10 enough traffic to trigger Socket's OC-12 threshold for establishing an additional POI in that  
11 LATA. Interestingly, although Socket acknowledges that 24 DSOs is sufficient traffic to  
12 justify dedicated trunking, it will not consider an additional POI until the traffic reaches a  
13 level 336 times that high. Socket's proposed OC-12 threshold would effectively allow  
14 Socket to maintain a single POI in the LATA in perpetuity. This position is out of step with  
15 FCC expectations.

16 **Q. BUT SOCKET SUGGESTS THAT IT IS TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE**  
17 **"VAST MAJORITY" OF THE COSTS OF THE INTERCONNECTION. (TURNER**  
18 **DIRECT AT 32) DO YOU AGREE?**

19 A. No, I do not. This especially would not be the case with application of the unrestricted  
20 Single POI per LATA in perpetuity approach. As the FCC noted in the passages I quoted  
21 above, it is the originating carrier (in this case CenturyTel) that bears the majority of the costs  
22 when the CLEC serves primarily ISPs and the traffic is out of balance. I also addressed this



1 precise issue at length in my direct testimony, showing that whereas Socket would incur  
2 relatively lower costs associated with limited, high-capacity facilities, CenturyTel will incur  
3 the relatively higher costs associated with many lower-capacity facilities necessary to gather  
4 and take Socket's traffic to the single POI. (Simshaw Direct at 5-35) More concretely,  
5 Socket will bear only the costs of maintaining a single high capacity facility between its  
6 switch in St. Louis and the location of the single POI. This would effectively limit Socket's  
7 costs to three high capacity links to Columbia, Wentzville and Branson (the most likely  
8 location for each of the single POIs in the Westphalia, St. Louis, and Springfield LATAs).  
9 As I note in my direct testimony, capacity on these high volume routes is relatively low cost.  
10 CenturyTel, on the other hand, would be responsible for adding capacity on potentially 100  
11 plus low volume routes between its end offices and these single POIs. Capacity on these low  
12 volume routes is relatively high cost. Application of a Single POI per LATA approach  
13 clearly would result in CenturyTel, not Socket, bearing the majority of the cost of the  
14 interconnection. Again, this does not represent a reasonable or fair allocation of cost  
15 responsibility, particularly when Socket will derive all of the retail revenue from this traffic.

16 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR RESPONSE TO SOCKET'S TESTIMONY ON THE**  
17 **SINGLE POI ISSUE.**

18 **A.** Mr. Turner approaches the issue with the improper expectation that traffic between the  
19 parties would be in balance and that both parties would gain value from the arrangement.  
20 However, as I describe in my direct testimony the bulk of the traffic exchanged by the parties  
21 is likely to continue to be Socket's VNXX dial-up ISP traffic. Consequently, the traffic will

1 not be in balance and only Socket will gain value from the arrangement. Under the  
2 circumstances, application of an unrestricted single POI would not result in each party  
3 bearing a reasonable portion of the costs of the arrangement. Socket will gain all of the value  
4 and therefore should bear most of the cost of the interconnection arrangement. Only by  
5 requiring additional POIs as traffic grows can a reasonable allocation of the costs be attained.  
6 Therefore, the Commission should adopt CenturyTel's proposed language on this issue.

7 **III.**

8 **ADDITIONAL ARTICLE II AND ARTICLE V DISPUTES**

9 **ARTICLE V. – ISSUE NO. 9: Should interconnection facilities compensation**  
10 **be based on each party taking responsibility for bringing its facilities to the**  
11 **POI?**

12 **Q. DID SOCKET ADDRESS THIS ISSUE IN ITS DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

13 A. Yes, Mr. Kohly notes that the parties have agreed to section 8.1 regarding each party  
14 remaining responsible for facilities on its side of the POI, but objecting to CenturyTel's  
15 proposed sections 8.2 and 8.3 as "unnecessary" and "add[ing] nothing more than confusion"  
16 in "an attempt to muddy the water on this issue." (Kohly Direct at 63-65)

17 **Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY RESPONSE TO SOCKET'S ASSERTIONS?**

18 A. Yes, I do. Precisely to the contrary of Socket's assertions, CenturyTel's proposed language is  
19 an effort to minimize ambiguity and preclude Socket from utilizing the POI and facility  
20 responsibility agreements as a mechanism for arbitrage. (Simshaw Direct at 35-36) To that  
21 end, CenturyTel's proposed language in sections 8.2 and 8.3 merely ensures that section 8.1  
22 is not somehow construed to exempt Socket from the terms of Article XVII: Collocation or

1 any applicable access tariffs. That the parties agree to remain responsible for facilities and  
2 trunks on their side of the POI does nothing to alter collocation or access tariff applicability,  
3 and the agreement should specifically say so in order to prevent possible future disputes.  
4 Socket's arguments, therefore, are in error and the Commission should adopt CenturyTel's  
5 proposed language.

6 **ARTICLE V. – ISSUE NO. 10: What language should the ICA include**  
7 **regarding intercarrier compensation for transport and termination of traffic?**

8 **Q. WHAT IS THE PARTIES' DISPUTE WITH REGARD TO INTERCARRIER**  
9 **COMPENSATION FOR TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION OF TRAFFIC?**

10 A. Compensation for transport and termination of traffic in the context of a local  
11 interconnection agreement is often referred to as "reciprocal compensation." The bulk of  
12 traffic exchanged between the parties has been and likely will continue to be Socket's VNXX  
13 dial-up ISP traffic. Therefore, the meat of the issue with regard to reciprocal compensation  
14 once again has to do with treatment of that VNXX dial-up ISP traffic.

15 **Q. WHAT POSITION DOES SOCKET TAKE WITH REGARD TO THIS ISSUE?**

16 A. Socket states that "Socket is proposing bill and keep for Section 251(b)(5) traffic, ISP traffic,  
17 and FX traffic." (Kohly Direct at 66) On its face, this statement would make it appear that  
18 Socket would also subject VNXX dial-up ISP traffic to bill and keep because Socket  
19 inappropriately includes VNXX dial-up ISP traffic within its definition of "ISP-bound  
20 traffic," thereby making it subject to reciprocal compensation. However, Socket's statement  
21 that it is seeking bill and keep terms for such traffic is disingenuous.

1   **Q.   WHY DO YOU SAY THAT?**

2   A.   It may be true that Socket originally sought bill and keep terms when it presented contract  
3       language with its petition for arbitration. However, as Mr. Kohly points out (Kohly Direct at  
4       66), Socket has since amended that proposed language. A review of the amended language  
5       reveals that Socket is no longer seeking bill and keep terms for its VNXX dial-up ISP traffic.

6   **Q.   WHAT IS SOCKET SEEKING IN PLACE OF BILL AND KEEP?**

7   A.   Socket is now seeking to charge CenturyTel a per minute reciprocal compensation charge for  
8       each minute of traffic generated by Socket's VNXX dial-up ISP service (or "Wholesale Dial-  
9       up" as it is described in Socket's marketing materials). Section 9.4.2 of Socket's amended  
10      language provides that if a traffic study indicates that either party is terminating more than 60  
11      percent of the minutes exchanged between the parties, mutual compensation will commence.  
12      Given the one-way nature of Socket's VNXX dial-up ISP traffic, the "either party"  
13      referenced in the language will obviously end up being Socket. Due to its VNXX dial-up ISP  
14      service, Socket has, and likely will continue to terminate close to 100 percent of the traffic  
15      "exchanged" between the parties. If adopted, consequently, there is no question that Socket  
16      would be in a position to immediately invoke section 9.4.2 and begin assessing per minute  
17      charges upon CenturyTel for Socket's VNXX dial-up ISP traffic.

18   **Q.   THE LANGUAGE IN SOCKET'S PROPOSED SECTION 9.4.2 STATES THAT**  
19   **"MUTUAL COMPENSATION WILL COMMENCE" UPON REACHING THE 60**  
20   **PERCENT THRESHOLD. IS THIS IN FACT WHAT WOULD HAPPEN?**

21   A.   No, the language in section 9.4.2 is misleading if the context is ignored. Because of the one-  
22      way nature of Socket's VNXX dial-up ISP traffic, there would be no "mutual" compensation.

1 CenturyTel would pay Socket, but Socket would not pay CenturyTel. There would, in other  
2 words, be nothing "reciprocal" about the reciprocal compensation imposed under this  
3 provision

4 **Q. MR. KOHLY CITES TO THE FCC'S *ISP REMAND ORDER* AS DICTATING THE**  
5 **TREATMENT OF VNXX DIAL-UP ISP TRAFFIC. IS HIS INTERPRETATION OF**  
6 **THAT ORDER CORRECT?**

7 **A.** No, it is not. As I described in my direct testimony (Simshaw Direct at 39-41), the FCC's  
8 *ISP Remand Order* does not apply to VNXX dial-up ISP traffic. I will elaborate on this point  
9 in my discussion of the dispute over the proper definition of ISP traffic.

10 **Q. MR. KOHLY STATES THAT "SOCKET'S NEW PROPOSED LANGUAGE**  
11 **CREATES A SIMILAR COMPENSATION SCENARIO THAT SOCKET**  
12 **CURRENTLY OPERATES UNDER WITH BOTH SPRINT AND SBC." (KOHLY**  
13 **DIRECT AT 66) DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS CHARACTERIZATION?**

14 **A.** No, I do not understand how Mr. Kohly reaches that conclusion. Under Socket's new  
15 proposed language, CenturyTel would inevitably end up paying per minute reciprocal  
16 compensation charges to Socket for VNXX dial-up ISP traffic. Conversely, in the M2A  
17 successor proceeding the Commission adopted language that effectively would not apply any  
18 reciprocal compensation charges to VNXX dial-up ISP traffic, Therefore, it does not appear  
19 that the treatment would be similar with regard to SBC.

20 **Q. HOW SHOULD THE COMMISSION RESOLVE THIS ISSUE?**

21 **A.** Socket's proposed language should be rejected. Much like the issue with regard to POIs,  
22 Socket's proposal for reciprocal compensation would allow it to arbitrage the interconnection  
23 process to achieve an inequitable and unreasonable result. Reciprocal compensation for

1 VNXX dial-up ISP traffic would flow only from CenturyTel to Socket, even though only  
2 Socket would realize retail revenue from such traffic and CenturyTel would incur substantial  
3 costs. Instead, the Commission should adopt CenturyTel's language, which, true to the  
4 actual nature of the traffic at issue, makes such VNXX traffic subject to access charges. In  
5 the alternative, and consistent with the MCImetro/CenturyTel and CD Telecom/CenturyTel  
6 agreements mentioned in my direct testimony (Simshaw Direct at 38-39), Bill and Keep  
7 could be applied to such traffic conditioned upon POIs being established in each local calling  
8 area where Socket chooses to assign VNXX telephone numbers.

9 **ARTICLE II – ISSUE NO. 14: How should the ICA define “Information**  
10 **Access” and “Information Access Traffic?”**

11 **ARTICLE II – ISSUE NO. 15: Should the definition of “ISP Traffic” follow the**  
12 **way the term is defined in the FCC’s ISP Remand Order?**

13 **Q. WHAT IS THE ISSUE WITH REGARD TO THE DEFINITION OF THE TERMS**  
14 **“INFORMATION ACCESS TRAFFIC” AND “ISP TRAFFIC?”**

15 **A.** The definition of these terms is critical to achieving a fair and equitable interconnection  
16 agreement. These definitions will determine the treatment of the all-important VNXX dial-  
17 up ISP traffic. Socket manipulates these definitions to achieve non-access treatment of  
18 VNXX dial-up ISP traffic. This backdoor attempt to establish the proper intercarrier  
19 compensation mechanism for that traffic is particularly ironic in light of Socket's accusation  
20 that “CenturyTel tries to address disputes over interconnection and compensation issues  
21 through definitions rather than in a straightforward manner.” (Kohly Direct at 28) Not so;

1           whereas CenturyTel properly defines the terms at issue consistent with governing law, it is

2           Socket that uses definitions to alter the treatment of VNXX dial-up ISP traffic.

3   **Q.   WHAT IS THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THESE DEFINITIONS AND NON-**  
4   **ACCESS TREATMENT OF VNXX DIAL-UP ISP TRAFFIC?**

5   A.   Socket attempts to define these terms so broadly that they would include VNXX dial-up ISP  
6       traffic. Socket then slips these terms into the body of the agreement in a manner that would  
7       inappropriately apply non-access treatment to VNXX dial-up ISP traffic.

8   **Q.   WHAT BASIS DOES SOCKET USE TO SUPPORT THE PROPOSITION THAT**  
9   **VNXX DIAL-UP ISP TRAFFIC SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THESE DEFINITIONS**  
10   **AND THEREFORE BE TREATED AS NON-ACCESS TRAFFIC?**

11   A.   Obviously the hurdle that Socket must overcome is the fact that VNXX dial-up ISP traffic  
12       involves calls between a calling party and an ISP not located in the same local calling area,  
13       which naturally makes it interexchange traffic that should be subject to access charges.  
14       Socket therefore attempts to define the terms in a manner that ignores the physical location of  
15       the ISP customer. In an attempt to support such an approach, Socket argues that the FCC's  
16       *ISP Remand Order* somehow applies to all calls placed to an ISP regardless of whether the  
17       ISP is located in the same local calling area or not (Kohly Direct at 30). As I mentioned  
18       earlier, and discuss in my direct testimony (Simshaw Direct at 39-41), this is an incorrect  
19       interpretation of that order.

20   **Q.   DOES SOCKET CITE ANY AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT ITS INTERPRETATION?**

21   A.   Purportedly so, but not any authority that is on point. Socket cites two passages from the *ISP*  
22       *Remand Order*, but neither of these citations is persuasive. (Kohly Direct at 29-30) In the

1 first (*ISP Remand Order* at ¶ 14; Kohly Direct at 29), the FCC was merely referring back to  
2 what it had said in a prior order regarding its ability to assert federal jurisdiction over the  
3 traffic at issue. It does not, contrary to Socket's assumption, suggest that the FCC  
4 definitively addressed the treatment of all traffic to ISPs in the *ISP Remand Order*. In the  
5 second (*ISP Remand Order* at ¶ 53; Kohly Direct at 30), the FCC was commenting on a court  
6 review of an earlier FCC order. Obviously the more persuasive authority in interpreting the  
7 *ISP Remand Order* would be a court review of that actual order itself.

8 **Q. WAS THERE A COURT REVIEW OF THE *ISP REMAND ORDER*?**

9 A. Yes, there was. As I pointed out in my direct testimony (Simshaw Direct at 41), the D.C.  
10 Circuit Court of Appeals reviewed the *ISP Remand Order*. The Court determined that the  
11 FCC in its *ISP Remand Order* was making a carve-out from section 251(b)(5) traffic and was  
12 not removing anything from the access category. The Court also confirmed that the FCC was  
13 addressing traffic to ISPs only where the ISP is located in the same local calling area as the  
14 originating party. After all, that is the only traffic to ISPs that would arguably have been  
15 included within section 251(b)(5) traffic to begin with. The Court specifically stated:

16 In the order before us the Federal Communications Commission held that  
17 under section 251(g) of the Act it was authorized to 'carve out' from section  
18 251(b)(5) calls made to internet service providers ('ISPs') located within the  
19 caller's local calling area. (emphasis added)

20 *Worldcom v. FCC*, 288 F. 3d 429, 430 (D.C. cir. 2002).

21 It is the reviewing Court's interpretation, and not Socket's, that should inform this  
22 Commission's deliberations in this arbitration proceeding. Despite Socket's wishful



1 thinking, the *ISP Remand Order* did not somehow convert VNXX dial-up ISP traffic into  
2 non-access traffic. VNXX dial-up ISP traffic is traffic between local calling areas and  
3 therefore has always been and continues to be access traffic. It could not be carved out of  
4 251(b)(5) traffic in the *ISP Remand Order* because it was never in that category to begin  
5 with.

6 **Q. HOW SHOULD THE COMMISSION RESOLVE THIS ISSUE?**

7 A. The Commission should reject Socket's definitions. Socket should not be allowed to carve-  
8 out VNXX dial-up ISP traffic from the access category on the false premise that the FCC had  
9 earlier done so. CenturyTel's definitions, on the other hand, appropriately recognize that  
10 VNXX dial-up ISP traffic has always been and continues to be access traffic. The  
11 Commission should, therefore, adopt CenturyTel's definitions.

12 **ARTICLE V – ISSUE NO. 32: What definition, if any should be included in the**  
13 **ICA for the term “Foreign Exchange” or “FX?”**

14 **ARTICLE V – ISSUE NO. 33: How should the ICA define “Local**  
15 **Interconnection Traffic?”**

16 **ARTICLE V – ISSUE NO. 34: What Party's definition of “Virtual NXX**  
17 **Traffic” is most appropriate for the ICA?**

18 **Q. WHAT IS THE ISSUE WITH REGARD TO THESE DEFINITIONS?**

19 A. Once again Socket is attempting to use overly broad definitions as a mechanism to  
20 improperly treat VNXX dial-up ISP traffic as non-access traffic. For example Mr. Kohly  
21 makes the statement that “Virtual NXX service is considered one means of providing Foreign  
22 Exchange Service.” (Kohly Direct at 88) Consistent with the previous discussion, there is a

1 clear pattern here: (a) First Socket attempts to wedge VNXX dial-up ISP traffic into a  
2 defined term, and (b) Socket then uses that defined term in the body of the agreement in a  
3 manner that will result in non-access treatment. Socket's strategy is perhaps nowhere more  
4 clearly revealed than in its candid concession that "[i]f the Arbitrator determines that  
5 Socket's proposed definition of Foreign Exchange Service is appropriate, Socket does not  
6 believe the term 'VNXX Traffic' even needs to be contained in this Agreement." (Kohly  
7 Direct at 88-89) Just so. Socket's effort in that regard must fail.

8 **Q. IS VNXX DIAL-UP ISP SERVICE AN FX SERVICE?**

9 A. No, VNXX dial-up ISP service is not a legitimate FX service. As I discussed in my direct  
10 testimony (Simshaw Direct at 11, 42), true FX service involves payment for a dedicated  
11 facility connecting to the distant local calling area. Socket, however, seeks to deploy VNXX  
12 dial-up ISP service in a manner whereby neither Socket nor its ISP customer would bear the  
13 cost of a dedicated facility connecting to the distant local calling area. Instead, Socket  
14 intends to shift this cost to CenturyTel by arbitraging this and other interconnection  
15 agreement language.

16 **Q. WHAT IS THE PROBLEM WITH SOCKET'S PROPOSED DEFINITION OF**  
17 **"LOCAL INTERCONNECTION TRAFFIC?"**

18 A. The problem is that Socket's language would include in the definition the terms "ISP  
19 Traffic" and "FX traffic" as each of those terms is interpreted by Socket. Socket's testimony  
20 shows that it has tried to wedge VNXX dial-up ISP traffic into the definitions of both "ISP  
21 traffic" and "FX traffic." (Kohly Direct at 86-88) Socket does this despite the fact that

1 VNXX dial-up ISP traffic is by no means “local” traffic. (Simshaw Direct at 42-43) The  
2 calls simply do not originate and terminate in the same local calling area. Therefore, it is  
3 rather disingenuous of Socket to create a term labeled “Local Interconnection Traffic” when  
4 almost all of the traffic “exchanged” under that label would be non-local.

5 **Q. HOW SHOULD THE COMMISSION RESOLVE THESE ISSUES?**

6 A. The Commission should not adopt Socket’s definitions because they are once again an  
7 attempt to improperly bestow non-access treatment upon VNXX dial-up ISP traffic.

8 **ARTICLE II – ISSUE NO. 16: Should the ICA include a definition of**  
9 **“IntraLATA Toll Traffic?”**

10 **Q. WHAT IS THE ISSUE WITH REGARD TO THE DEFINITION OF “INTRALATA**  
11 **TOLL TRAFFIC?”**

12 A. In my view, Socket mischaracterizes the issue as involving matters of retail pricing. (Kohly  
13 Direct at 32-34). In the context of this interconnection agreement the issue really has to do  
14 with how traffic is categorized for purposes of compensation between the parties and does  
15 not bring into play compensation from the retail customer. The issue has to do with whether  
16 the traffic is access or non-access and has nothing to do with whether one party or the other  
17 happens to assess its end user a separate retail charge. Therefore, it is inappropriate to add  
18 Socket’s proposed condition “where the IntraLATA toll provider assesses a separate retail  
19 charge for originating this type of traffic.” In fact, Socket’s definition would inappropriately  
20 exclude intraLATA “800” traffic.

1 Q. IS THERE ANOTHER PROBLEM WITH SOCKET'S PROPOSED DEFINITION?

2 A. Yes, Socket is once again proposing definitional language designed to gain non-access  
3 treatment of its VNXX dial-up ISP service. Such traffic clearly leaves the local calling area.  
4 However, Socket is positioning itself to argue that it is not intraLATA toll traffic (because  
5 there is no separate retail charge for originating the calls) and it therefore must be "local"  
6 traffic.

7 Q. SOCKET CLAIMS THAT ITS PROPOSED DEFINITION IS CONSISTENT WITH  
8 THE DEFINITION OF TELEPHONE TOLL SERVICE CONTAINED IN THE  
9 FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT. (KOHLY DIRECT AT 32 - 33) IS  
10 THIS ACCURATE?

11 A. No, Mr. Kohly's statement is somewhat misleading. The language in the Federal Act does  
12 mention a separate retail charge. However, it does not specify that the charge has to be on  
13 the originating caller as Socket's language does. This is a significant departure from the  
14 federal language. With its VNXX dial-up ISP service Socket likely does assess an additional  
15 retail charge to its ISP customers for receiving calls from another calling area. However,  
16 Socket has cleverly crafted its definitional language to mention only charges on customers  
17 that originate calls. This is once again consistent with Socket's repeated attempts to arbitrage  
18 the agreement to improperly gain non-access treatment for its VNXX dial-up ISP service.  
19 Socket's proposed definition here, as well as all other proposed definitions that fit this  
20 pattern, should be rejected.

21 ARTICLE II - ISSUE No. 6: Should the parties' ICA extend obligations to  
22 CenturyTel affiliates?

23 Q. WHAT IS SOCKET ATTEMPTING TO DO WITH REGARD TO CENTURYTEL

1       **AFFILIATES?**

2    A.    With its proposed language in the definition of "Currently Available," Socket is attempting  
3           to make CenturyTel non-ILEC affiliates subject to obligations under section 251 of the  
4           Federal Act. As I stated in my direct testimony there is absolutely no justification or legal  
5           basis to do this. (Simshaw Direct at 44-47).

6    **Q.    WHAT SEEMS TO BE SOCKET'S CONCERN IN THIS AREA?**

7    A.    Based upon a review of Socket's direct testimony, the concern seems to be directed at  
8           CenturyTel's LightCore affiliate and its ownership of certain interoffice facilities. That  
9           concern seems to be further based upon the mistaken impression that assets have been  
10          transferred from CenturyTel ILECs in Missouri to LightCore for the specific purpose of the  
11          ILECs avoiding responsibilities under section 251.

12   **Q.    WHY IS SOCKET'S IMPRESSION MISTAKEN?**

13   A.    CenturyTel has not transferred interoffice facilities from its ILECs to LightCore. The  
14          interoffice facilities that LightCore owns and operates were acquired from entities outside of  
15          the CenturyTel family of companies. Those assets were acquired from Level 3 or Digital  
16          Teleport, Inc.

17   **Q.    SOCKET ASSERTS THAT THE CENTURYTEL ILECS' RELIANCE ON**  
18          **LIGHTCORE FOR SOME OF THEIR INTEROFFICE TRANSPORT NEEDS IS A**  
19          **RATHER UNIQUE ARRANGEMENT. (KOHLY DIRECT AT 23 - 24) DO YOU**  
20          **HAVE ANY COMMENT?**

21   A.    Yes, I do. If the arrangement is unique (and I doubt that it is), that uniqueness is a creation of  
22          GTE/Verizon and not of CenturyTel.

1   **Q.   PLEASE EXPLAIN WHAT YOU MEAN BY THIS ?**

2   A.   As Wayne Davis also discusses in his rebuttal testimony, prior to CenturyTel acquiring the  
3       GTE/Verizon ILEC assets in Missouri, GTE had transferred the interoffice facilities in  
4       question from the GTE ILECs to an affiliate known as Genuity. When CenturyTel acquired  
5       the GTE/Verizon ILEC assets it did not acquire the interoffice facilities held by Genuity.  
6       Therefore, the fact that these interoffice facilities were separated from the ILEC operation  
7       was a result of GTE's actions and not CenturyTel's.

8   **Q.   HOW DID THE INTEROFFICE FACILITIES END UP AT LIGHTCORE?**

9   A.   The Genuity assets were later picked up by Level 3. LightCore eventually acquired the assets  
10      from Level 3, but this was after the CenturyTel ILECs had already been operating in  
11      Missouri.

12   **Q.   SOCKET ALSO CLAIMS THAT THERE IS LEGAL PRECEDENT IN MISSOURI**  
13      **FOR MAKING LIGHTCORE AND ITS ASSETS SUBJECT TO THE**  
14      **INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT. (KOHLY DIRECT AT 27) DO YOU**  
15      **AGREE?**

16   A.   No, I do not. Socket cites the Commission's decision in Case No. TO-97-269, and claims  
17      that it is right on point. (Kohly Direct at 27) However, Socket is mistaken. As Mr. Kohly  
18      notes, that case was not an interconnection agreement arbitration case. More importantly, in  
19      that case the non-ILEC affiliate (Sprint Communication Company LP) was a party to the  
20      proceeding. In fact, it appears that it was the applicant. In the case at hand, to the contrary,  
21      LightCore is not a party to this proceeding. The Commission cannot (except perhaps in a  
22      rulemaking context) impose obligations on an entity that is not a party to the case.

1 Furthermore, in Case No. TO-97-269, the ILEC (Sprint Missouri, Inc.) agreed to make UNEs  
2 and resale available utilizing its affiliate's facilities. Here, however, the ILECs are not in a  
3 position to do so and have not agreed to treat affiliate facilities as their own. Case No. TO-  
4 97-269 is not on point with the matter at hand and cannot be stretched to support Socket's  
5 position. Socket cites no other authority that would allow the Commission to grant its request  
6 in this regard and its proposed language should be rejected.

7 V.  
8 CONCLUSION

9 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

10 A. Yes, it does.