

1. Resale.

Resale, because it requires no facilities, also requires no capital investment. It thus has the broadest possible application. On the other hand, it carries certain disadvantages. A "competitor" is unable to differentiate its offering from BA-PA's on quality, is unable to introduce innovative services, and cannot assert price pressure on BA-PA, since BA-PA dominates the reseller's cost structure. (TCG St. 1.0 at 7). In fact, for all customers in the aggregate, BA-PA makes more on resold service than a reseller makes. (Tr. 352). Moreover, if this petition is granted, BA-PA would essentially be free to change its retail prices at will, with only minimal informational notice to the Commission. Under those circumstances a competitor seeking to resell BA-PA's service could not be certain from day to day of its actual costs of providing that service to end users, since the underlying discounted costs that it paid to BA-PA would fluctuate as BA-PA changed its retail rates. (AT&T St. 1.0 at 23). This fact leads to some interesting results.

On the one hand, BA-PA could force a reseller out of business simply by lowering its retail rate; while the amount that the reseller would have to pay BA-PA for the service would decline, the reseller would also have to lower its rate to remain competitive with BA-PA. This would reduce the amount that the reseller had left to cover its own costs. On the other hand, the presence of a reseller does little to prevent BA-PA from raising its rates, at least those that are below cost. In a geographic

area where there are no facilities based carriers and where rates are below costs, BA-PA can raise its rates to the level of its costs, before those rates will attract facilities based carriers, and the presence of resellers will not stop that from happening. (Tr. 1280-1281). BA-PA's rate for dial tone line service for multi-line business service in Density Cell 4 does not cover the cost of the service. (Tr. 421-422). Density Cell 4 covers the least dense geographic areas in BA-PA's service territory. (Tr. 489). Clearly, if BA-PA's petition is granted, the presence of resellers is unlikely to restrain rates at least in the rural areas, and resellers may not present viable competition for BA-PA in the long run.

During the hearings, a BA-PA witness, Harry Shooshan, opined that it would be impossible for BA-PA to raise rural rates while lowering urban rates because CLECs would be able to aggregate traffic for purposes of reselling a BA-PA individual case basis contract. (Tr. 1085). Thus, according to Mr. Shooshan, a CLEC could undercut a BA-PA price increase to small business customers in Density Cell 4 by aggregating the traffic of those customers for purposes of obtaining for resale at a wholesale discount a BA-PA customer specific contract offered to a large customer with locations in different density cells. (Tr. 1131-1133). In response to an inquiry that I made (Tr. 1153-1154), after the hearings were held, BA-PA stated that, as a condition for relief in this proceeding, it would be willing to file, under proprietary protection, redacted copies of customer specific contracts so that they are available to prospective

resellers who may want to resell the contracts to "similarly-situated customers with the same cost and other characteristics." BA-PA also reserves the right to demonstrate, under the standard set forth in Section 252 of the Telecommunications Act, that its avoided costs for these individual contracts differ from its avoided costs generally, and to use these avoided costs to develop a different wholesale rate discount for these customer-specific contracts.<sup>3</sup> Because BA-PA's offer came after the hearings were held, there is no record concerning the qualifiers in the offer (i.e., "similarly situated," "with the same cost and other characteristics," and different avoided costs). While I do not conclude that these are unreasonable conditions, there is simply no evidence to show how they might operate in practice. Thus, it is impossible to predict with certainty that such resale opportunities would restrain price increases in rural areas. At minimum, considering that the cost of service in rural areas tends to be higher than in urban areas, it is likely that BA-PA would resist an attempt to resell a customer specific contract from, say, Density Cell 1, in Density Cell 4, because the cost characteristics are different. Without a record on this point, I cannot recommend that the Commission rely on this theory and BA-

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<sup>3</sup> Letter dated June 9, 1998 from J. Conover, V.P. & General Counsel, Bell Atlantic - Pennsylvania, Inc., to Hon. M. Schnierle, Administrative Law Judge, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission. Since the resale provisions of the Act apply to all local exchange carriers, BA-PA would expect that other carriers would also be required to file summaries or redacted [copies] of customer contracts and that BA-PA would have the ability to resell those contracts to similarly situated customers. AT&T has already committed to make such contracts available to BA-PA. *Id.*

PA's offer to find that there is competition throughout BA-PA's service territory.

As a practical matter, as a percentage of the entire market, there is a negligible amount of resale occurring today in BA-PA's service territory. More than two years after the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, CLECs are reselling services to only approximately 1% of BA-PA's business customers. (OCA St. 1S at 37).

## 2. UNE-P.

It is helpful to describe how UNES may be used to bypass an incumbent local exchange carriers's ("ILEC") network.<sup>4</sup> Two UNES that are essential to local service are the loop (the line to the customer's phone) and the switching element used to serve the customer. A CLEC can lease a customer's loop and connect it to its own switch; in this case, the customer's traffic, including toll, no longer goes through the ILEC's switch. A CLEC, besides leasing the loop, can also lease that portion of an ILEC's switch that is used by the customer. If a CLEC leases the switch, it pays the ILEC for the switch, as well as for the loop. When leased together, the combined UNES are often called the platform, or "UNE-P." I will use this terminology throughout this decision. UNE-P is not the same as resale because it allows the CLEC to offer services that the ILEC itself does not offer. (AT&T ST. 1 at 22). Also, under the Telecommunications Act, it is priced differently. (Tr. 528-530).

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<sup>4</sup> For an extended explanation of the meaning and use of UNES, the reader is referred to the various decisions in the MFS Phase II and MFS Phase III proceedings at A-310205F0002.

When the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) first issued regulations pertaining to UNEs, it required ILECs to offer the loop and switch as the UNE-P. Later, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals invalidated that portion of the FCC regulations that required ILECs to offer the UNE-P. Iowa Utilities Board v. Federal Communications Commission, 120 F.3d 753, 813 (8th Cir., 1997), as amended on Partial Grant of Rehearing October 14, 1997.

At this time, there are no customers being served in BA-PA's service territory by the UNE-P method. As far as BA-PA is aware, no CLEC is purchasing unbundled switching or unbundled local transport from BA-PA. (Tr. 322). For this reason, I conclude that the UNE-P is not a viable means of competing with BA-PA at this time. Although I need not further discuss UNE-P because it is not now being used to render service, I will mention a few points that were discussed on the record, as this may assist the Commission, the ALJ, and the parties in the upcoming proceeding on UNE rates (if the customary naming convention is followed, this will be called "MFS Phase IV", at docket number A-310203F0002).

BA-PA is interpreting the Eighth Circuit decision as follows. Ordinarily, a customer's loop is connected to the switch through a distribution frame. If a CLEC wants to serve the customer by the UNE-P, instead of allowing the existing connection to remain in place, BA-PA requires the CLEC to lease from BA-PA collocation space. BA-PA will then provide wires from the distribution frame to the collocation space, and additional wires from the collocation space to the switch. The CLEC will

then "recombine" the elements itself in the collocation space. In offices where BA-PA has space available for physical collocation, the CLEC will actually enter the collocation cage to make the physical connection. (AT&T St. 4 at 12-14; Tr. 747-749).

In offices where there is no space available for physical collocation, CLEC personnel are not allowed to enter the office to make the connection. To remedy this situation, while keeping within the letter of the Eighth Circuit decision, BA-PA has proposed a solution apparently inspired by Rube Goldberg. Namely, the virtual collocation space will be occupied by a robotic connection frame. After BA-PA has connected the loop and the switch to the robotic frame, the CLEC will use a computer to remotely operate the robot mechanism and the robot will make the final connection, thereby enabling at least superficial compliance with the Eighth Circuit decision, while also keeping with the rule that precludes the CLEC from actually entering BA-PA's office to work on virtually collocated equipment. (Tr. 539-541, 751-753).

During the hearings, an AT&T witness proposed, for the first time, an alternative solution to BA-PA's, to allow the CLEC to recombine the loop and switch without going through the expense and complexity of collocation. This would involve allowing the CLEC to remotely access software control of the switch, as BA-PA itself does when it turns on a customer's service or makes changes to that service. (Tr. 572-574). This solution was not explored in depth because it was injected into the proceeding too near the end of the hearings.

Before commenting on the legal and technical aspects of the UNE-P, it is also useful to explore the economic aspects. The CLECs claim that the UNE-P is overpriced, and that BA-PA's collocation requirements make it financially impractical to render service using UNE-P. (AT&T M.B. at 21-34). BA-PA responds that the UNE-P is just a way of letting the CLECs purchase service for resale at a better price. (BA-PA R.B. at 30-32). The reality is neither, but involves the relationship between costs and retail rates of the ILECs, like BA-PA. As explained in more detail at pages 18-22 and 56-57 of my recent decision in Generic Investigation of Intrastate Access Charge Reform, I-00960066 (issued June 30, 1998), while purchasers of UNES will not have to pay access charges, that is not true of CLECs who provide service by reselling an ILEC's service. Resellers, unlike the purchasers of UNES, are not paying for access when they purchase local service for resale. BA-PA, and other ILECs, clearly do not like the idea of UNES, especially the UNE-P, and for good reason. If an ILEC is required to provide a UNE loop or the UNE-P, it loses that customer's access revenues. On the other hand, ILECs are not as hostile to providing service for resale at a wholesale discount off their retail rates; when providing service for resale, the ILEC continues to collect access charges. Obviously, if access charges decrease and basic service rates increase, the retail rates for basic service will approach the UNE rates, making UNES more attractive as a way to serve customers. At the same time, because access charges, and

thus revenues, will decline significantly, the ILECs' animosity toward UNEs, and the UNE-P in particular, should also decline.

It seems to me that the Eighth Circuit decision is an unfortunate attempt to impose a legal solution on an economic problem (the imbalance of rates and costs). Similarly, BA-PA's collocation requirements for UNE-P are a misguided engineering solution to the same problem. Frankly, from a purely technical standpoint, it makes no sense to require collocation cages (in the case of physical collocation) or robotic connection frames (in the case of virtual collocation) to solve an economic problem. Moreover, BA-PA's approach to this not only imposes unnecessary costs on the CLECs seeking to use UNE-P to serve customers, it also wastes collocation space for no good reason.<sup>5</sup> On the other hand, given the current rate structure, it should not be surprising that BA-PA is trying to protect its access charge revenue stream.

UNE-P should be made available at a reasonable cost to facilitate entry in rural areas. As discussed below, facilities based competitors are unlikely to invest in switches and their own loop facilities in rural areas, simply because the number of available customers does not justify the expense. However, in the long run, society would be better served by first addressing the rate imbalance problem. This might avoid imposing

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<sup>5</sup> AT&T resorts to rather lurid language in describing BA-PA's collocation requirement, describing it as "ripping the network apart." (Tr. 583). While this kind of language is overly dramatic, and, consequently not very helpful, the fact remains that BA-PA's interpretation of the Eighth Circuit order serves no legitimate technical purpose.

counterproductive legal or technical solutions on an economic problem arising from the historic regulation of phone service. After rates have been brought more in line with costs, if BA-PA continues to resist providing UNE-P in a rational fashion, the Commission should order that it be provided without the requirement of collocation or robotic connection frames. (While BA-PA insists that the Eighth Circuit decision precludes even the state commissions from ordering an ILEC to rebundle the service, it acknowledges that the state commissions probably have the authority to decide the manner in which an ILEC must allow a CLEC to rebundle UNEs. See BA-PA M.B. at 32-36, and especially note 78 on page 33).

### 3. Unbundled loops.

In this case, a CLEC purchases from BA-PA only the customer's unbundled loop(s). The loops are disconnected from the BA-PA switch and connected to the CLEC's own switch. This has the obvious advantage to society of increasing switch capacity in the telephone network. It also obviously allows the CLEC to offer services that are not offered by the ILEC, and reduces the CLEC's dependence on the ILEC. For these reasons, it is a superior method of competition as compared to resale or UNE-P. There are, however, certain other prices to pay.

First, it takes six to nine months to install, test, and begin to use a switch. (Tr. 530-531, 766). When a competitor purchases unbundled loops from Bell Atlantic, it must establish collocations in order to access those loops. Collocations are not cheap, and do not occur quickly. Even under

the best of circumstances, establishing a fully functioning collocation will take several months, with physical collocations taking approximately 150 days. (Tr. 608-609, 790-793). The cost of each collocation space runs between \$50,000 and \$64,000. (Tr. 532-533, 609). Clearly, a CLEC will not install a switch unless it expects to obtain enough traffic to justify it. Because of the smaller number of customers, it is unrealistic to expect that competition will arise in rural areas by this method.

BA-PA points to CTSI as a company that is competing for small business customers in rural areas. (BA-PA M.B. at 16-17). However, CTSI renders service using partitioned switching capacity purchased from Commonwealth Telephone, an affiliated ILEC, to provide service in competition with BA-PA. CTSI is assisted in providing service because it does not need to purchase a costly switch outright and can share a switch with an ILEC. (Tr. 1625, 1628-30). The presence of CTSI does not establish that, in general, the purchase of unbundled loops for connection to a CLEC switch is a viable method of competing for rural customers.

A BA-PA witness, Dr. Taylor, an economist, posited that a CLEC could serve an area 50 miles in radius from one switch. (Tr. 1287). He was unable to discuss in any detail technical problems which might arise when using a switch in this fashion. At least, there would be a need for fiber optic lines and the associated electronics to carry loops from remote areas back to the switch. (Tr. 1289-1290). In my view, this testimony does

not establish that a CLEC can easily offer local service anywhere within 50 miles of an installed switch.

4. Service by a CLEC over its own facilities or using special access.

While UNEs are important to competition, it is also necessary to understand that UNEs are not required to provide competition for access revenues. For business customers who have sufficient telephone traffic, there are other strategies that a competitor may use to displace the ILEC as the service provider.

Perhaps the most ubiquitous form of this competition is the CLEC that constructs a fiber optic ring in an urban area and connects it to its own switch. TCG is an example of such a carrier. (TCG St. 1 at 5-6, Att. A). Customers whose locations are on such a CLEC's fiber ring ("on-net" customers) can be served directly without loops or switches from BA-PA. Nevertheless, even for these customers, the CLEC must collocate with BA-PA at one point in each LATA simply to interconnect its network with BA-PA's network. (Tr. 696-697).

Such a CLEC can also serve "off-net" customers, i.e., those located at a distance from its fiber ring, by leasing facilities from BA-PA to reach that customer. For small customers, the CLEC would lease loops from BA-PA. For larger customers, the CLEC would lease high capacity circuits, like T-1s, from BA-PA or some other provider. In these latter cases, the CLEC would have to collocate with BA-PA in order to receive the loops or T-1 circuits. (TCG St. 1 at 7-8; Tr. 1352-1355). Obviously, this method of competition, like the use of unbundled

loops, requires a CLEC to invest in a switch, and purchase at least one collocation site from BA-PA in each LATA, as well as to install a fiber ring to reach the potential customers.

A variation on this theme is the method of operation employed by CTSI. Sometimes, CTSI leases unbundled loops or high capacity circuits from BA-PA and transports them back to switches that it shares with Commonwealth Telephone. For large customers who are in BA-PA territory adjacent to Commonwealth Telephone territory, CTSI may build its own high capacity circuit to bring a customer's traffic back to the shared switch. (Tr. 1624-1627, 1638). Generally, CTSI builds its own facilities only to serve large customers, i.e. those with 20 lines or more. (Tr. 1628, 1638). If there is a small customer along a CTSI line to a large customer in BA-PA territory, CTSI will offer to serve that smaller customer if it has sufficient capacity on the line, if the electronics are not too expensive, and if the additional line to the smaller customer is short. It is simply too expensive for CTSI to build long lines to reach small, i.e., three or four line, customers. (Tr. 1641-1642). BA-PA acknowledged the economic reality of this situation. In a rural area where there is a large customer, a CLEC may come in and install fiber facilities to serve that large customer, which may also provide a competitive alternative for small customers in the immediate vicinity. Small customers in rural areas without a large attractive customer would be unlikely to have such alternatives. (Tr. 390-392).

AT&T also has a variation on this theme, called "Digital Link" service. AT&T uses a long distance switch to provide both local and toll service to a customer. (Tr. 550). Because the long distance switch cannot provide a dial tone, a customer using Digital Link service must be able to provide its dial-tone either through its own PBX or BA-PA Centrex service. Now, there is a second limitation that AT&T is attempting to fix: certain kinds of outgoing calls, including 800 calls and 911 calls, must go through BA-PA (Tr. 550). AT&T markets Digital Link to customers that have sufficient traffic. Such a customer would be buying [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED]. (Tr. 1453-1455).

The main economic incentive for AT&T to offer, and customers to purchase, Digital Link service is to avoid BA-PA's toll access charges. (Tr. 1459-1460).

BA-PA attempts to portray Digital Link service as a major competitive threat, because it is available throughout BA-PA's service territory (Tr. 1453), and because AT&T has offered its dedicated access customers Digital Link local service in exchange for a commitment of only \$300 per month in combined local and intraLATA toll usage per dedicated access location (BA-PA St. No. 1.1 at 21-22), thus lowering the customer's commitment for services BA-PA could provide to only \$3,600 per year for single-location customers. (BA-PA M.B. at 11). BA-PA's portrayal of Digital Link does not withstand close scrutiny. An overriding consideration with this service is the need for the customer to have a PBX or Centrex service. Small customers are unlikely to purchase a PBX or subscribe to Centrex just to use

Digital Link service. The proof of this pudding can be found in the fact that AT&T has the grand total of [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] customers on Digital Link service. (Tr. 1403). This is a mere 1.2% of the approximately [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] business customers served by BA-PA. (AT&T St. 1.0 at 10).

BA-PA also touts other technologies as providing competitive opportunities for local exchange providers, including cellular service and "very small aperture terminal" ("VSAT"). (BA-PA R.B. at 44). VSAT is a satellite technology that is used for credit card verifications. (Tr. 1111-1114). Notwithstanding BA-PA's claims, there is no persuasive evidence in the record that these technologies are economically or technically viable substitutes for wireline local telephone service. While there may be some persons for whom cellular phone service is substitutable for wireline service, there is no evidence in the record of the extent to which this is the case.

B. Technical and Economic Reality.

It is now possible to consider the extent to which any of the currently used methods of competition are capable of providing effective competition for BA-PA's ubiquitous business local exchange telephone service, and the extent to which they are actually providing such competition. As previously discussed, resale is inadequate to provide competitive pressure on BA-PA's retail prices. Thus, it is necessary to consider only facilities based competition in this discussion.

To begin with, BA-PA has between 400 (OTS St. 1 at 12) and 450 (Tr. 694) wire centers in Pennsylvania. Of these, only

94 have physical or virtual collocation either physically in place or under construction. (Tr. 693). At this time, there are only 27 to 30 wire centers where CLECs have physically collocated; the balance of the wire centers are those in which there is virtual collocation, or collocation space is under construction. (Tr. 692-696, 740-741). Thus, those forms of facilities based competition that depend on collocation are physically possible today in less than one-third of all BA-PA wire centers. As previously discussed, a facilities based competitor who uses only its own facilities to reach customers (i.e., a competitor with its own fiber ring and switch) need only collocate in one wire center per LATA. All other forms of facilities based competition require collocation in each wire center where the CLEC has customers, to take the customers' loops from BA-PA as unbundled loops or high capacity circuits, or to render service by UNE-P, under BA-PA's interpretation of the Eighth Circuit order. Also as previously discussed, even those CLECs that operate their own facilities to reach some customers, also need access to unbundled loops to reach others. As it stands today, a facilities based competitor can only extend its reach to about one-third of BA-PA's service territory, unless it is willing to extend its own wires to the remaining two thirds of all BA-PA wire centers. (Tr. 696). There is no credible evidence in the record that such a construction project is financially feasible or rational for any competitor.

The foregoing discussion demonstrates why it would not be a good idea to grant BA-PA's petition with the intention of

allowing BA-PA to rebalance business rates. If BA-PA were to impose rate increases in those areas where it faces no serious facilities based competition, resellers alone could compete with BA-PA, but would be unable to restrain price increases. Because facilities based competitors need collocation space (unless they are going to simply duplicate BA-PA's entire network--an unlikely event at best, particularly in rural areas), they will be unable to compete in most BA-PA wire centers simply because collocation is not available.

The foregoing discussion also shows why BA-PA's policy of requiring collocation for CLECs seeking to use the UNE-P is not in the public interest. In most BA-PA wire centers, collocation is not yet available, therefore, UNE-P, under BA-PA's interpretation of the Eighth Circuit order, is also unavailable. Again, this makes facilities based competition in rural areas simply impossible.

The credible evidence of record demonstrates that the collocation constraints described here have, in fact, acted to inhibit the growth of facilities based competition in BA-PA's service territory. The OTS presented a study of the location of competitive presence by wire center. That study, and the results thereof, are described adequately at pages 14 through 18 of the OTS main brief:

For his competitive presence analysis, Mr. Kubas obtained data on the number and location of NXX Codes assigned to competitive local exchange carriers (CLECs), the number of unbundled loops purchased by BA-PA wire center, and the extent of numbers ported by BA-PA wire center (updated through March 31, 1998). Mr. Kubas considered this data to be

indicative of the presence of BLES competition, through, for example, a CLEC's purchase of unbundled network elements (UNEs). See, OTS St. No. 1, p. 11; OTS Ex. No. 1, Sched. 4 (revised); OCA Hearing Ex. No. 4.

Mr. Kubas then matched the BA-PA wire centers which had CLEC NXX Codes, unbundled loops, and/or ported numbers to the BA-PA exchanges encompassing those wire centers. As stated previously, 66 Pa. C.S. §3005(a)(1) requires competitive findings on, inter alia, "the availability of like or substitute services or other activities in the relevant geographic area." Emphasis added.

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Mr. Kubas very conservatively assumed that if either one or more BA-PA wire centers within an exchange had an NXX Code assigned to a CLEC, or had unbundled loops being provided or numbers being ported, then BLES competition was at least minimally present in that exchange. OTS St. No. 1, p. 14. However, Mr. Kubas' assumptions were extremely generous to BA-PA for the following reasons.

First of all, as indicated by Ms. Eichenlaub, the assignment of an NXX Code to a CLEC in an exchange does not necessarily indicate that a CLEC is providing BLES or any other business service in that exchange. Tr. 502-503. Also, there is no proof of record that the unbundled loops purchased and numbers ported actually relate to the provision of competitive BLES or any other particular business service. See, OTS Ex. No. 1, Sched. 4 (revised) and OCA Hearing Ex. 4, which provide no breakdown by service category. Furthermore, BA-PA does not maintain information on unbundled loops or ported numbers by customer class; consequently, some of these provisioned loops and ported numbers may actually relate to residence rather than business competition in a given exchange. Tr. 1335.

Despite Mr. Kubas' extreme generosity in finding competitive presence for BLES, Mr. Kubas still found that there were 192 BA-PA exchanges (revised from 193 during the

hearing on June 2, 1998)<sup>1</sup> where there is not even a minimal competitive presence for BLES, based upon no assignment of NXX Codes, no provisioning of unbundled loops, and no porting of numbers. OTS Ex. No. 1, Sched. 1 (revised). Also, all but six of these 192 exchanges are in Density Cell 4 (the least dense, rural areas of BA-PA's service territory), indicating again that the local exchange is a more relevant geographic area for targeting the presence of competition or lack thereof, than the entire state. OCA Hearing Ex. 5; Tr. 489, 1331.

In the remaining exchanges (other than the 192 exchanges in OTS Ex. No. 1, Sched. 1 (revised)), approximately 16,000 unbundled loops for business and residential customers combined are being provided in approximately [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] BA-PA wire centers. OCA Hearing Ex. 4. Also, approximately 12,600 numbers are being ported for business and residential customers combined in approximately [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] BA-PA wire centers. OTS Ex. No. 1, Sched. 4 (revised). BA-PA has approximately 400 wire centers in Pennsylvania. OTS St. No. 1, p. 12.

The 16,000 unbundled loops together with the 12,600 ported numbers represent approximately [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] of BA-PA's total business, Centrex, and Public/PPV access lines, based upon data provided by BA-PA in response to an OTS interrogatory.<sup>2</sup> See, OTS Ex. No. 1, Sched. 5.

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Based upon his analysis of NXX Codes assigned to CLECs, provisioned unbundled loops, and ported numbers, Mr. Kubas concluded that BA-PA is still the only provider of BLES in the 192 exchanges and the primary provider of BLES in the remainder of its territory. While criteria other than competitive presence for BLES in the relevant geographic area must be considered, the presence of competitors is viewed by OTS as so fundamental to a competitive declaration as to constitute a threshold requirement. OTS St. No. 1, p. 16. Since competitive presence for BLES is not ubiquitous in BA-PA's service territory, and

since BA-PA presented its case only on an "all or nothing basis", BA-PA's Petition should not be granted with respect to BLES.

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<sup>1</sup> While the 192 and 193 exchange numbers were treated as proprietary by OTS, BA-PA disavowed this proprietary status by placing these numbers in the public record. Tr. 503; BA-PA St. No. 1.1, p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> This percentage is, again, extremely generous to BA-PA as it does not reflect the possibility that a CLEC combines a ported number to an unbundled loop to serve one business access line.

The OTS study demonstrates, beyond any doubt, that there is no current facilities based competition in at least one-half of all BA-PA wire centers. This comes as no surprise considering that facilities based competition (except where the competitor installs its own entire network) is impossible without collocation, and collocation is not available in most BA-PA wire centers.

The OTS study also demonstrates that there is little facilities based competition anywhere in BA-PA's service territory. Because the OTS study does not count customers who are served by facilities based carriers who use their own facilities exclusively, it obviously underestimates the CLECs' market share. Nevertheless, even the data provided by BA-PA in Appendix I to its main brief shows that its largest facilities based competitors serve only [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] lines. However, BA-PA itself served [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] as of the beginning of this year. (OCA St. 1.0 at 21-22).

BA-PA contended that Mr. Kubas' findings as to lack of competition in 192 or 193 BA-PA exchanges are inaccurate because Mr. Kubas did not consider resale or facilities-based competition that is allegedly present in some of these exchanges. Also, BA-PA belittled Mr. Kubas' study by characterizing the 193 exchanges as containing only 10% of BA-PA's business access lines. (BA-PA St. 1.1 at 25; BA-PA St. 4.1 at 11). These arguments are meritless for the following reasons. As discussed above, while resale is a relatively inexpensive way to compete, it is ineffective in restraining BA-PA price increases, and may not be a viable way to enter the market in an environment where the only facilities based provider, BA-PA, can change retail prices at will. Second, there is only a negligible amount of resale being provided today, casting further doubt upon its viability as a competitive threat. Third, as also discussed above, even if you count all of the lines served by the largest facilities based CLECs, BA-PA's market share exceeds 90%. Fourth, there are no collocation facilities in two-thirds of BA-PA wire centers; facilities based competition is not practical in those wire centers without collocation. Finally, 10% of BA-PA's [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] still leaves roughly [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] without any competitive presence.

In further response to Mr. Kubas, BA-PA, for the first time in rebuttal, attempted a competitor presence analysis targeted to wire centers and density cells. (BA-PA St. 4.1, Tables 1 and 2). BA-PA witness Dr. Taylor examined Mr. Kubas' 193 exchanges (later revised to 192) and concluded, as indicated

in his rebuttal Table 1, that [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] of these exchanges had resale presence, [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] also had CLEC facilities or collocation presence, and [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] additional exchanges had CLEC facilities or collocation presence but no resale, for a total of [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] exchanges with purported competitor presence out of the 193 identified by Mr. Kubas. (BA-PA St. 4.1, Table 1). Based upon Table 1, Dr. Taylor concluded that all but five percent of BA-PA's business access lines are in wire centers with a competitive presence. (BA-PA St. 4.1 at 12; Tr. 1332). Aside from the questionable nature of Dr. Taylor's methods of determining where competitors are "present" (OTS M.B. at 20-21), these arguments are meritless for the reasons set forth in the immediately preceding paragraph. Even these figures establish that, by Dr. Taylor's standards for "competitive presence," there are roughly 130 wire centers (about 25% of the total) with no competitive presence. The five percent of the access lines without a competitive presence amount to roughly [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED] of BA-PA's [PROPRIETARY MATERIAL REMOVED]. Obviously, those customers in wire centers without a competitive presence would be most likely to suffer rate increases if this petition is granted.

While there is other evidence in the record concerning competitive presence, it is not necessary to further analyze it, as it does not alter the reality that BA-PA possesses an overwhelming share of the market for business local exchange service in Pennsylvania. Nor does that evidence alter the fact

that BA-PA retains its overwhelming market share a full five years after Chapter 30 of the Public Utility Code opened the local exchange market in Pennsylvania to competition, and two and one-half years after the Telecommunications Act of 1996 further opened the market.

BA-PA contends that the Commission should overlook its large market share. It contends that a large market share can be a liability and that growth is a more important measure of the competitors' ability to thwart attempts by BA-PA to raise prices. (BA-PA R.B. at 11-14). It asks the Commission to decide in its favor because resellers could enter the market if BA-PA raised rates, even though resellers have not done so to date. (BA-PA St. 1.1 at 25). I do not find these arguments to be persuasive.

Implicit in BA-PA's argument that the Commission should overlook its large market share is the notion that competitors could rapidly enter any of its local exchange markets if BA-PA raised rates in that market. Clearly that is not the case for facilities based carriers in the two-thirds of BA-PA wire centers where there are no collocation facilities. That leaves resellers. As previously discussed, for a variety of reasons, it is not clear that resellers alone will be an effective restraint on BA-PA's ability to raise rates in the absence of regulation.

BA-PA has cited no case where an administrative agency has deregulated a dominant company with a market share in excess of 90% on the theory that there are some competitors who have gained a little market share, and who might be able to gain more if the former monopolist raised prices. As a matter of

historical precedent, the FCC did not declare AT&T to be non-dominant in the toll market until 1995, approximately 8 years after the general completion of interLATA equal access, at which point AT&T's share of access minutes was just 55 percent. (AT&T St. 1.1 at 5). See In re Motion of AT&T Corp. to be reclassified as a Non-Dominant Carrier, 11 F.C.C.R. 3271 (Oct. 23, 1995); Long Distance Market Shares, Third Quarter 1997, FCC Common Carrier Bureau, Jan. 1998, at 3. I do not cite this case to suggest that 55% market share is a magic figure. The FCC's ruling merely shows that BA-PA's request, to have all business services declared competitive, while holding a market share in the BLES market in excess of 90%, borders on the ridiculous.

There is one other point that must be made about BA-PA's contention that competitive conditions are such that all of its business services may be declared competitive with no danger to either the consumers or the nascent competition. Simply put, if one buys this argument for business services, one must also accept that the residential market is competitive, and BA-PA's service for it should also be deregulated. Obviously, the facilities based carriers and resellers who are now serving the business community are also "potential competition" for BA-PA in the residential market. Because any CLEC residential market share is undoubtedly small, the "growth" in that share must be phenomenal. Some carriers are marketing "bundled" local and toll service to residential customers, as well as Internet access. Finally, in the face of these arguments, the Commission should overlook BA-PA's own market share for residential local phone

service. Plainly, all of BA-PA's arguments that the entire business market is competitive can be applied with equal force to the residential market. Yet, I cannot imagine anyone seriously contending (or believing) that the residential local telephone market is competitive. Frankly, if business service is declared competitive today, it will not be surprising to see a similar petition for residential in the near future.

For the foregoing reasons, I conclude that BA-PA has not proven that it faces effective competition for business local exchange service throughout its service territory. Because that issue is at the heart of this case, I also conclude that BA-PA has not shown that its telecommunications services to businesses throughout its service territory should be declared competitive. Accordingly, I recommend that this petition be denied.

Because I conclude that BA-PA has not shown that it faces effective competition throughout its service territory, it is unnecessary to address the other issues raised by the parties. Nevertheless, I will address certain issues, in brief. I will also address BA-PA's request for partial relief.

## VII. Ease of Market Entry.

Strictly as an empirical matter, there cannot be ease of entry. As discussed above, fully five years after the passage of Chapter 30 of the Public Utility Code, BA-PA retains over 90% of the business local telecommunications market in its service territory. If entry is easy, where are the competitors? The CLECs point to two factors: the prices set by the Commission for resale and UNEs, and problems encountered in dealing with BA-PA. As I have previously indicated, I will not discuss the pricing issues. Whether due to prices or other factors, there is precious little competition in BA-PA's service territory. Moreover, UNE prices will be reviewed in the upcoming MFS Phase IV. Problems arising from the interactions between the CLECs and BA-PA are another matter.

The CLECs enumerate several problems arising from BA-PA's Operation Support Systems ("OSS"), including preordering, ordering, maintenance, repair and billing. Having heard this litany of complaints during several cases over the past two and one-half years, and confident that the Commission itself also has heard the litany multiple times, I will not repeat it here, but refer the reader to some of the briefs for examples of the problems: CTSI brief at 5-10, MCI main brief at 34-57. BA-PA offers several responses to those claims.

BA-PA claims that because its competitors are entering the market despite any problems with its OSS, the problems must be minimal. (BA-PA R.B. at 33, 38). Frankly, I am unsure what data BA-PA is relying upon to support this claim. As discussed,