

1 does not allow the user to modify the line counts used in the cost models. Thus,
2 any adjustment to reflected added efficiencies must be done outside of the
3 Verizon cost model. However, we have not included any such adjustment in our
4 restatement of Verizon's costs, although such an adjustment seems justified.

5 **B. DIGITAL LOOP CARRIER SYSTEMS**

6 **1. UDLC V. IDLC**

7 **Q. WHAT ASSUMPTIONS DOES THE VERIZON STUDY MAKE**
8 **REGARDING DIGITAL LOOP CARRIER INTERFACE?**

9 A. Verizon's two-wire loop costs include a subjective fiber-copper breakpoint above
10 which loops are provisioned with fiber feeder and digital loop carrier technology.
11 Verizon's cost study assumes that 82 percent of loops will use DLC, with
12 approximately 70 percent of those loops provisioned with an integrated interface
13 and the remaining 30 percent provisioned with older and less efficient universal
14 interface.

15 **Q. IS VERIZON'S DLC ASSUMPTION OF 30% UNIVERSAL INTERFACES**
16 **THE APPROPRIATE FORWARD-LOOKING CONSTRUCT?**

17 A. No. TELRIC requires that Verizon's forward-looking economic costs provide
18 UNEs based upon a least cost, forward-looking network. In this case, least cost,
19 forward-looking technology means an integrated DLC ("IDLC") interface at the
20 DS1 level for those loops exceeding the fiber/copper threshold and provisioned
21 with fiber feeder. It does not mean deploying less efficient analog Universal DLC
22 ("UDLC") interfaces and penalizing CLECs for connecting to Verizon's outdated
23 embedded infrastructure.

1 **Q. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UDLC AND IDLC?**

2 A. In a UDLC system, analog signals originating from a customer's telephone are
3 converted into a digital signal at a Remote Terminal ("RT") and transported by the
4 digital carrier system to the Central Office Terminal ("COT"). At the COT, the
5 signal is converted from digital to analog and is then terminated on the Main
6 Distribution Frame ("MDF"). Since virtually all switches deployed today are
7 digital, the analog signal from the MDF must be cabled to the Analog Port of the
8 switch, where the signal is converted once again into digital format so that it can
9 be processed by the digital switch. The UDLC system is a less-than-efficient
10 technology for several reasons. The back-to-back digital/analog conversions are
11 inefficient, cumbersome and degrade transmission quality; and this impairment to
12 the channel will increase as advanced modem technology challenges the capability
13 of the network. In addition, the multiple signal conversions require additional line
14 cards and other equipment. Further, there is an increased risk of equipment failure
15 caused by the MDF cross-connect activity.

16 In stark contrast, in an IDLC system, the analog signal generated at the
17 customer's telephone is converted to digital form at the RT. The digital signal is
18 transported by the digital carrier system to the Central Office and terminated
19 directly to the switch without any need for further conversion. The integration of
20 digital switching and digital transmission facilities in an IDLC System generates
21 substantial operational and equipment savings, including:

- 22
- the elimination of digital/analog conversion at the COT;

- 1 • the elimination of costs for the extra sets of equipment used in UDLC
- 2 signal conversion;
- 3 • the elimination of labor costs associated with terminating and cabling the
- 4 MDF;
- 5 • reduced risk of potential equipment failure resulting from cross-wiring
- 6 activity on the MDF; and
- 7 • improvement in the overall transmission quality.

8 Given the efficiencies of the IDLC system, it is ludicrous for Verizon to
9 maintain that a forward-looking network would use the less-than-efficient
10 technology mix of UDLC and IDLC that it proposes.

11 **Q. WITH SUCH OBVIOUS BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH IDLC, WHY**
12 **WOULD UDLC EVEN BE CONSIDERED?**

13 **A. UDLC was introduced in the 1970's as a substitution technology for copper feeder**
14 **cables, since it dramatically reduced the amount of copper feeder pairs deployed**
15 **in the network. A signal arriving at the Central Office underwent only one**
16 **conversion (to analog) and terminated on the analog switch via the MDF. Even**
17 **after the introduction of first generation IDLC in 1980 and the gradual**
18 **replacement of analog switches with digital switches, UDLC continued to have**
19 **advantages over IDLC for some types of services. Because in an IDLC system the**
20 **digital signal terminates directly to the switch, non-switched/non locally switched**
21 **special services required "grooming" from the IDLC high speed interfaces to the**
22 **switch. While several alternatives existed, UDLC offered a cost effective way of**
23 **provisioning services that required grooming in older IDLC systems.**

1 **Q. HAS VERIZON PROVIDED ANY CALCULATIONS SUPPORTING ITS**
2 **SPLIT BETWEEN THE INTEGRATED AND UNIVERSAL INTERFACE?**

3 A. Yes. Verizon claims that the percentage split between the integrated and universal
4 interface is based on what it has been able to install in its embedded network. But
5 Verizon's experience in the embedded network is irrelevant to a forward-looking
6 cost study. The embedded network includes a mix of technologies that has
7 evolved over the years. Some of these older technologies may have capacity
8 limitations or other characteristics that render them unable to accommodate an
9 integrated interface. For example, materials produced by Verizon in discovery
10 reveal that its embedded network still includes an analog switch in the Purcellville
11 wire center. Any DLC equipment installed in the embedded network in the
12 Purcellville wire center would require a universal interface to communicate with
13 the Purcellville switch. In a forward-looking cost study, and even in Verizon's
14 purported forward-looking cost study, the Purcellville wire center, like all other
15 wire centers in Virginia, is provisioned with a new digital switch.

16 **Q. IS VERIZON JUSTIFIED IN MAKING ITS ASSUMPTION OF 30%**
17 **UDLC?**

18 A. Verizon further contends that UDLC is needed to provision non-switched services
19 and also for unbundling. Neither is correct. We will discuss Verizon's claim with
20 respect to unbundling below, when we discuss the GR303 interface. As for
21 Verizon's claim with respect to non-switched services, it is irrelevant in assessing
22 the costs of two-wire analog loops used to provide switched services. Aside from
23 its unbundling claim, Verizon does not attempt to show that any UDLC is needed

1 for two-wire analog loops. In addition, Verizon is simply wrong that UDLC
2 cannot be used to provide non-switched services

3 **2. GR303 V TR008 INTERFACES**

4 **Q. FOR THOSE LINES ASSUMED BY VERIZON TO BE PROVISIONED**
5 **WITH INTEGRATED DIGITAL LOOP CARRIER EQUIPMENT, DOES**
6 **VERIZON EMPLOY THE MOST EFFICIENT INTEGRATED**
7 **INTERFACE?**

8 A. No. The most efficient, forward-looking Digital Loop Carrier technology
9 currently available is the IDLC system that utilizes a Time Slot Interchanger (TSI)
10 feature and interfaces to the Local Digital Switch (LDS) via the GR-303 interface.
11 Verizon nevertheless assumes that the vast majority of IDLC will be provisioned
12 with an older, less efficient TR-008 interface, and that only a small percentage (10
13 percent of all loops) will use the state-of-the-art GR-303 interface. The TSI
14 feature allows the “pathing” of any circuit in the RT to appear on any DS1
15 interface group in the Central Office. This feature enables the grooming of non-
16 switched/special services, as well as the unbundling of circuits. The GR-303
17 interface allows concentration by assigning on a “per call basis,” rather than using
18 numerous dedicated channels.

19 **Q. WHY IS GR-303 THE MOST EFFICIENT FORWARD-LOOKING**
20 **INTERFACE?**

21 A. GR-303 assigns a path to the Central Office on a “per call basis,” rather than
22 dedicating a channel for each line as is required under TR008 technology. This
23 allows substantially fewer facilities to be provisioned under GR-303, a feature

1 knows as concentration.¹³ Concentration reduces the number of transport DS1
2 cards, decreases the number of switch ports, and spreads the cost of the
3 peripherals over a greater number of lines. Moreover, a concentrated GR-303
4 system provides a lower cost ISDN interface. If ISDN is provided by GR-303,
5 66% of the line cards that would otherwise be used can be eliminated and only
6 one DS0 is required for every four ISDN D Channels.

7 **Q. CAN YOU FURTHER EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES OF GR-303 AS**
8 **COMPARED TO TR008?**

9 A. Modern switching systems are typically designed to be traffic limited, rather than
10 port limited. This design allows for the cost effective sharing of costly switch
11 resources and strives to carefully balance service quality and the cost of associated
12 switch infrastructure. The design of integrated (TR008 and GR-303) switch
13 peripherals and the allocation of switching fabric to those peripherals, begins with
14 an assumption of offered traffic load. A design is required to meet the service
15 quality requirements of that traffic load. If that traffic design understates the true
16 traffic requirements of the architecture, service quality will likely deteriorate. If
17 the design overstates the traffic requirements, poor equipment utilization will
18 result. TR008 integrated designs implement concentration within the switch,
19 between the peripheral and the switching fabric. No concentration typically takes
20 place on the digital loop carrier system. During the most extreme traffic
21 overloads, switch blockage could occur when the traffic offered to the peripheral

¹³ See Verizon Cost Panel Testimony at 91.

1 exceeds the capacity of the available switching fabric. Although the TR008
2 interface would still have many available idle channels, they may not be effective
3 in making or receiving calls.

4 The GR-303 architecture offers the opportunity to more closely match the
5 traffic capacity of the loop transport system and the line port requirements of the
6 switch to the designed traffic capacity of the switch. GR-303 Interface groups are
7 generally larger than TR008 Interface Groups and, therefore, will be less
8 susceptible to traffic load variations. Each line within the large GR-303 Interface
9 Group will have access to all of the traffic bearing channels within the interface.

10 **Q. VERIZON CLAIMS THAT IDLC IS NOT COST EFFECTIVE, AND**
11 **THAT UDLC/COPPER LOOPS ARE THE MOST EFFICIENT**
12 **TECHNOLOGIES FOR UNBUNDLING LOOPS. DO YOU AGREE?**

13 A. No. GR-303 IDLC is substantially less costly than UDLC, deploys fewer facilities
14 (concentration), is more efficient in its use of switch ports, DS1 cards and ISDN
15 provisioning, and is capable of unbundling and grooming circuits via remotely
16 provided OSS instructions. UDLC is 1970's technology, while copper loop
17 alternatives even pre-date UDLC. These technologies hardly qualify as forward-
18 looking for TELRIC purposes.

19 **Q. ON WHAT BASIS DOES VERIZON INCLUDE ONLY MINIMAL**
20 **AMOUNTS OF GR-303 DLC TECHNOLOGY IN THE FORWARD-**
21 **LOOKING NETWORK?**

22 A. Verizon's reason for using only small amounts of GR-303 IDLC interfaces is that
23 most of the digital switches currently employed in Verizon's embedded network

1 are TR-008 compatible and not GR-303 compatible.¹⁴ Verizon claims that it has
2 no plans to change its embedded switch interface compatibility in the foreseeable
3 future, and thus concludes that a GR-303 interface is not appropriate. Verizon's
4 position is a perfect example of developing "forward-looking" costs based on the
5 older technologies and inherent inefficiencies within its embedded network.
6 Verizon disregards the fact that the SCIS model it uses to develop forward-
7 looking switching costs assumes the placement of all new digital switches. The
8 decision of the appropriate interface compatibility for these new switches is
9 therefore not a backward-looking one as Verizon suggests, but rather a forward-
10 looking one. In this case, the least cost, forward-looking decision is to make these
11 new switches GR-303 compatible.

12 Network-wide GR303 deployment in a forward-looking study is also
13 consistent with Verizon's own deployment guidelines. **[BEGIN VERIZON**
14 **PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]** Nonetheless,
15 instead of following its own growth guidelines, Verizon retreats to a position that
16 would essentially replicate its embedded plant.

¹⁴ See Verizon Cost Panel Testimony at 103, Lines 3-12.

1 **Q. ARE VERIZON'S ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING THE TYPE OF**
2 **DIGITAL LOOP CARRIER INTERFACE THE SAME AS ITS**
3 **ASSUMPTIONS IN THE FIRST UNE PRICING PROCEEDING?¹⁵**

4 A. No. When the initial cost studies were performed in 1997, all parties, including
5 Verizon (then Bell Atlantic), agreed that IDLC equipment would be the lowest
6 cost, most efficient means to provision service. In 1997, however, the prices for
7 IDLC equipment with a next generation GR-303 interface that was capable of
8 being unbundled for the provisioning of UNE's had not yet been firmly
9 established. Instead, Verizon developed a surrogate price based in part on the
10 older, more expensive, UDLC equipment that Verizon had previously been
11 deploying.

12 **Q. CAN THE "GROOMING" OF NON-SWITCHED/NON-LOCALLY**
13 **SWITCHED SPECIAL SERVICES BE ACCOMPLISHED TODAY IN A**
14 **COST EFFECTIVE MANNER?**

15 A. Yes. With the advent of TSI in the 1990's, grooming of circuits provisioned at a
16 Remote Terminal can be achieved via a software command. New provisioning
17 OSSs can communicate directly with the DLC. The DLC takes these remote
18 provisioning instructions, makes the internal cross connections without human
19 intervention, and assigns a slot (*e.g.*, a distinct path or channel that digital signals
20 follow between DLC devices). Simply put, TSI is a form of computerized cross
21 connections. Thus, contrary to the contention of the Verizon cost panel,¹⁶ UDLC

¹⁵ See Ex. Parte: To Determine Prices Bell Atlantic-Virginia, Inc. is Authorized to Charge Competitive Local Exchange Carriers, PUC970005 (April 15, 1999).

¹⁶ See Verizon Cost Panel Testimony at 26, 93.

1 is no longer needed – or efficient – for the provisioning of non-switched services
2 or data services like ISDN and DDS.

3 **Q. CAN EFFICIENT, IDLC LOOPS BE HANDED OFF TO CLECS?**

4 A. Yes. Such loops are handed off to CLECs via a DS1 interface. The issue is the
5 type of tie cable arrangement that a CLEC makes via collocation in the central
6 office. Efficient connection would be at the DS1 level via a tie cable from the
7 DSX frame to the CLEC Point of Presence, rather than at the DS0 level from the
8 MDF to the CLEC Point of Presence. Presently deployed IDLC systems have a
9 feature known as virtual interface groups. Virtual interface groups were originally
10 designed to more efficiently balance the load on the switch by permitting the
11 rearrangement of circuits from the RT to the Host switch interface. However, the
12 same technology can be used to unbundle loops provisioned to the host switch by
13 simply rearranging the circuit to an interface group of a different host switch. The
14 process control to effect such unbundling ultimately resides in the SWITCH-DLE
15 system with links to SOAC, LFACS, FOMS, TIRKS, FEPS, OSP/INE, NSDB,
16 WFA/C, NMA, MARCH AND PVI.

17 Indeed, even in its testimony here, the Verizon cost panel concedes that it
18 is “hypothetically possible to support unbundling of individual loops using the
19 GR-303 interface.”¹⁷

¹⁷ Verizon Cost Panel Testimony at 94.

1 **Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH VERIZON THAT ABSENCE OF WORKING**
2 **OSS MAKES IT INAPPROPRIATE TO ASSUME GR-303 UNBUNDLING**
3 **IN A FORWARD-LOOKING NETWORK?**

4 A. No. Although Verizon tries to hide behind its claim that the Operations Support
5 Systems (“OSS”) has not yet been developed to effectively permit unbundling of
6 GR-303,¹⁸ that argument confuses issues related to provisioning GR-303 in the
7 existing network with a forward-looking scenario in which OSS will be
8 specifically designed to work efficiently with the GR-303 interface. The absence
9 of appropriate OSS is no different than the problems that existed when the Act
10 was first implemented and it was technically feasible to unbundle a loop or port
11 but the OSS to do so did not yet exist. To date, the LECs have had little incentive
12 to work with vendors to develop the OSS for GR-303 unbundling. But there is no
13 doubt that a carrier designing a forward-looking network would use GR-303 and
14 would work with vendors to put in place the OSS needed to unbundle the GR-303.
15 It would not be technically difficult to develop such OSS if the BOCs desired to
16 do so. For example, at present, the BOCs have not assigned unique three digit
17 codes to different carriers as would be necessary but creating such codes is not
18 difficult. Finally, it is important to note that even if it is not possible to place an
19 electronic flow-through order for unbundling today, there is no technical issue
20 involved with placing such an order manually.

¹⁸ See Verizon Cost Panel Testimony at 93.

1 **3. DLC CONCENTRATION RATIO**

2 **Q. WHAT IS A DLC CONCENTRATION?**

3 A. Concentration is a feature available under the GR-303 interface group that allows
4 less than one DS0 on the switch per assigned channel units at the RT. Instead of
5 creating a dedicated DS0 channel to the switch, the time slot interface of the GR-
6 303 interface is used to make a connection to the switch when a customer requires
7 service. When the customer is through and the phone placed back on the hook,
8 the connection is terminated and the circuit becomes available for use by another
9 customer. The Litespan GR-303 system is designed to concentrate a minimum of
10 2,015 POTS lines onto 28 DS1's or 672 channels at the RT. This would provide a
11 minimum 3:1 concentration level for the system. But the system can also
12 concentrate far more lines, and, in many instances, this would be efficient.
13 Concentration is possible because a large portion of served customers are not
14 actually using their service at any given time. Simply put, concentration permits
15 multiple circuits to share the outside plant facility, resulting in more efficient and
16 less costly outside plant.

17 **Q. WHAT LEVEL OF DLC CONCENTRATION HAS VERIZON USED IN**
18 **ITS FORWARD-LOOKING COST STUDY?**

19 A. Verizon uses a DLC concentration ratio of 3:1, the minimum amount of
20 concentration possible on the system. This assumption is not explained or
21 supported anywhere in the Verizon Cost Panel Testimony. It simply appears as an
22 input to the Verizon cost study.

1 **Q. WHAT IS THE APPROPRIATE FORWARD-LOOKING DLC**
2 **CONCENTRATION ASSUMPTION?**

3 A. In evaluating the potential benefits of the use of GR303 in its own network,
4 Verizon assumed a **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END**
5 **VERIZON PROPRIETARY]** concentration ratio,¹⁹ and this is a reasonable
6 assumption. We have nevertheless adopted an extremely conservative forward-
7 looking concentration ratio is 4:1 in our restatement of Verizon's cost study.

8 **C. CABLE SIZING AND UNIT COSTS**

9 **Q. ARE THERE OTHER PROBLEMS WITH VERIZON'S CALCULATION**
10 **OF LOOP COSTS?**

11 A. Yes. In response to AT&T/WorldCom data requests, Verizon has provided
12 supporting documentation that indicates that the data and methods used by
13 Verizon grossly overstate forward-looking costs. Specifically, these flaws cover
14 the unit cost of cable obtained from Verizon's VRUC data, metallic cable sizing,
15 telephone plant indices and the correct installed cost per foot for installed conduit.
16 Additionally, Verizon's unit cost for poles is overstated.

17 **Q. HOW DOES VERIZON DEVELOP ITS OUTSIDE PLANT CABLE**
18 **COSTS?**

19 A. Verizon bases its cable costs on information contained in the VRUC database.
20 According to Verizon, VRUC includes installed investments associated with fiber
21 and copper cable, which include SAI boxes, distribution terminals, drop wires,

¹⁹ **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

1 NIDs, and installation and engineering costs. The installations included in the
2 VRUC data relied upon by Verizon covered the years 1997, 1998 and 1999.

3 Based on this description, it was our understanding that the VRUC
4 database contained summaries of installed cable costs from a variety of actual
5 Verizon outside plant capital investment projects. However, after reviewing some
6 of the underlying details produced by Verizon in discovery,²⁰ we became
7 convinced that the VRUC unit costs are not derived from actual outside plant
8 placement projects, but instead contain what appear to be estimated cable
9 installation costs resembling those typically found in a cost estimating tool. Most
10 troubling, however, is that year-to-year changes in installed cable prices,
11 particularly between 1997 and 1998, far exceed any reasonable measure of
12 inflation over that period. Because Verizon's installed cable costs are based on an
13 average of the VRUC costs over all three years, the excessive and unsupported
14 inflation in the 1998 and 1988 VRUC costs produce overstated average installed
15 costs.

16 **Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE OF THE EXCESSIVE ANNUAL**
17 **CHANGE?**

18 **A.** Yes. The following table presents the underground copper cable prices from the
19 VRUC data for 1997 and 1998.

²⁰ Verizon supplemental response to Request AT&T/WCOM 1-11 (a), file
VA_VRUC9799.mdb.

1 **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

2 ***

3 **[END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

4 As the table shows, the price per foot for these allegedly “actual”
5 installations of underground cable in 1998 are consistently **[BEGIN VERIZON**
6 **PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]** greater than the
7 1997 installed cost.

8 **Q. HOW DO THE INFLATION PATTERNS REFLECTED IN VRUC**
9 **COMPARE TO THE TELEPHONE PLANT INFLATION INDICES?**

10 A. Not well. The following table presents the change from 1997 to 1998 in price-
11 per-foot across cable sizes from Verizon’s VRUC database, Verizon’s
12 corresponding TPIs, and the C.A. Turner TPIs that we discuss in more detail
13 below.

14 **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

15 ***

16 **[END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

17 As the table demonstrates, the inflation assumptions in VRUC are far out
18 of line with inflation experienced by the telephone industry over the same time
19 period.

20 **Q. ARE THERE OTHER CLUES IN THE UNDERLYING VRUC DATA**
21 **WHICH HELP CONFIRM THAT THE VRUC UNIT COSTS ARE NOT**
22 **BASED ON ACTUAL INSTALLATIONS?**

23 A. Yes. For each of the three distinct types of outside plant cable contained in the
24 VRUC database – aerial, buried and underground – the incremental increase in the

1 installed cost per foot is the same. While this would not necessarily be a problem
2 if the VRUC data measured only the cable material price, it is a big problem here.
3 The VRUC costs are installed costs, which means they include both material and
4 installation labor. It is reasonable to expect that the ratio of installation labor to
5 cable material would be different among the three types of cable, particularly in
6 light of the fact that the installation cost of buried cable includes the cost of
7 digging a trench. However, Verizon's uniform change in installed costs implicitly
8 assumes that the installation labor to material ratio is the same for aerial, buried
9 and underground cable. If the VRUC data were truly derived from actual
10 installations, the difference in the installation labor to material would be captured.

11 **Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE?**

12 A. Yes. The following table sets forth the difference in the 1997 installed cost per
13 foot between 300-pair and 600-pair cable and the difference between 600-pair and
14 900-pair cable for aerial, buried and underground plant from VRUC.

15 **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

16 *******

17 **[END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

18 **Q. HOW IS THIS A PROBLEM?**

19 A. Verizon uses a regression analysis of the VRUC data to develop the fixed and
20 variable components of installed cable prices for use in the outside plant
21 characteristics module. The assumption of constant incremental costs across
22 cable types renders Verizon's regression analyses and results suspect. For
23 example, the cost of the trench for buried cable does not increase linearly with the

1 size of the cable being installed because the size of the trench itself does not vary
2 considerably based on cable size. Yet, Verizon's VRUC implicitly assumes it
3 does and thereby most likely overstates the trench costs.

4 **Q. HOW DID YOU REMEDY THE PROBLEMS YOU IDENTIFIED IN**
5 **VRUC?**

6 A. While it would be my preference to eliminate Verizon's use of the VRUC data
7 completely from its cost study, the mechanics of the way Verizon's model works
8 renders that an impractical solution. In my restatement of Verizon's costs, we
9 continue to use the VRUC data, but we only use the cost information from 1997
10 indexed forward to 2001 levels based on the appropriate telephone plant index. In
11 this matter, we avoided the overstatement of costs produced by the excessive and
12 unsupported inflation in the VRUC installed costs beyond 1997. However, there
13 is no way to adjust for the seemingly erroneous nature of Verizon's data showing
14 that changes in cost as cable size increases are identical for different types of
15 cable.

16 **Q. ARE VERIZON'S UNIT COSTS FROM VRUC AND OTHER INTERNAL**
17 **SOURCES CORRECTLY ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION?**

18 A. No. Verizon uses inflation rates that are too high. Verizon's unit costs are based
19 on the cost of equipment at the time it was installed in its network adjusted for
20 inflation to determine the ostensible cost in 2001. In this proceeding, Verizon
21 uses a combination of actual and forecasted telephone plant indices (TPIs) to
22 inflate costs in its historical database to 2001 levels. The TPI's used in its cost
23 study were developed by Verizon near the end of 1999 and purport to be Verizon-

1 specific indices based on the inflation Verizon experienced through 1998. To
2 account for inflation beyond 1998, Verizon used an outdated forecast.

3 AT&T and WorldCom have asked Verizon in discovery to provide
4 documentation supporting these Verizon specific indices. To date, we have
5 received only limited supporting documentation. Nonetheless, both the Verizon
6 historical and forecast inflation indices used by Verizon appear high.

7 Verizon has not provided any explanation of why indices developed based
8 on Verizon's own experience in installing facilities within its embedded network
9 are correct to use in a forward-looking cost study. Although Verizon may hazard
10 its own justification, a more reasonable and less prone to bias source for telephone
11 plant inflation is the C. A. Turner telephone plant indices. These are publicly
12 available and are based on the experience of the industry as a whole, not just
13 Verizon's experience. In addition, the Turner indices are more recent than the
14 vintage 1999 figures used by Verizon and thus do not need to rely extensively on
15 forecasted inflation rates. These indices confirm that the inflation levels claimed
16 by Verizon in its TPIs are above those experienced industry-wide. The table
17 below compares the inflation rate for underground copper cable from 1999 to
18 2000 and 2000 to 2001 from the Verizon and C.A. Turner indices.

19 **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

20 ***

21 **[END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

22 The table shows the Verizon indices are far above those published by
23 Turner. Similar patterns exist for other plant accounts. In our restatement of

1 Verizon's cost study, we substituted the more current Turner Telephone Plant
2 Index values for the unsupported, forecast indices used by Verizon. We applied
3 the Turner Telephone Plant Indexes to Verizon's VRUC cable costs and to
4 Verizon's historical conduit investment costs.

5 **Q. YOU PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED THAT VERIZON ALSO HAS A**
6 **PROBLEM WITH METALLIC CABLE SIZING. COULD YOU**
7 **DESCRIBE THE PROBLEM?**

8 A. Verizon sizes metallic cable in the Plant Characteristics Module based on the
9 average number of working lines within each wire center. The cost of the cable
10 sized to accommodate the number of working lines is derived from the VRUC
11 regressions. Verizon converts these cable costs to an investment cost per working
12 circuit. The costs are then increased through the application of a distribution
13 utilization factor for distribution cable and a separate feeder utilization factor for
14 feeder cable. By developing the investment cost per cable based on the number of
15 working lines and then adjusting the cost upward by a utilization factor, Verizon's
16 methodology fails to reflect that the average cost per pair of metallic cable
17 declines as cable sizes increase.

18 **Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE A SIMPLIFIED EXAMPLE?**

19 A. Yes. Assume there are 300 working lines within a Verizon wire center. Further
20 assume that a 300-pair cable costs \$12.00 per foot, 600-pair cable costs \$20.00 per
21 foot, and the cable utilization factor is 50 percent. Based on the assumption of
22 300 working lines and a 50-percent utilization factor, a 600-pair cable is needed to
23 serve this hypothetical demand. Rather than use the cost per pair-foot for a 600
24 pair cable of \$0.033 (\$20.00/600), Verizon begins by assuming a 300-pair cable is

1 needed to serve the 300 working lines. Verizon thus uses the cost per pair-foot for
2 300- pair cable OF \$0.040 (\$12.00/300). To get to the 600-pair size that will
3 actually be placed in the model, Verizon divides by the 50-percent utilization,
4 thereby maintaining an effective cost per pair foot of \$0.04. Simply put,
5 Verizon’s method uses the unit cost for 300-pair cable when the model calculates
6 that 600-pair cable is needed. In this simplified example, cable costs are
7 overstated by more than 21%.²¹

8 **Q. HOW DID YOU CORRECT THIS SIZING ERROR IN YOUR**
9 **RESTATEMENT OF VERIZON’S COSTS?**

10 A. Verizon runs a regression on its installed metallic cable costs for aerial, buried,
11 and underground feeder and distribution cable to isolate that portion of the costs
12 that vary with the size of the cable (i.e., the copper pair and splicing costs) and
13 those that do not vary materially with size (i.e., the cable sheath). The fixed and
14 variable components are input to the Plant Characteristics Module and are used to
15 compute cable investment by wire center. As cable sizes increase, the constant or
16 “fixed” portion of the cable costs are spread over more cable pairs, producing a
17 decrease in the average cost per pair. To correct Verizon’s sizing flaw, we
18 multiplied the constant portion of the cable regression output by the feeder fill
19 factor for feeder cable and by the distribution fill factor for distribution cable. In
20 this way, when the costs per pair are divided by the utilization factor in the loop
21 module, the resulting cost is consistent with the intended size of the cable.

²¹ $(\$0.04 / \$0.033) - 1 = 0.212$ or 21.2%.

1 **Q. DOES VERIZON USE THE CORRECT FORWARD-LOOKING COST**
2 **PER FOOT OF INSTALLED CONDUIT?**

3 A. No. Verizon develops its installed cost of conduit based on the average cost per
4 duct foot of its historic duct installations in Virginia between 1996 and 2000. In
5 relying on this historical average, Verizon ignores the clear pattern in the
6 historical conduit costs that installed costs per foot decline as the amount of
7 conduit installed increases. Table 2 displays the Verizon installed cable cost per
8 foot sorted by the total miles of conduit installed in each year.

9 **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

10 ***

11 **[END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

12 Under the TELRIC assumption of scorched-node, the new entrant
13 hypothesized for this costing exercise would be required to install conduit
14 sufficient to serve total demand. Because of the demonstrated economies of scale
15 associated with installing conduit, a conservative starting point for developing the
16 conduit installation cost is not the average of the historical experience used by
17 Verizon, but rather the cost associated with the largest number of miles installed
18 in an individual year, which is far less than the number of miles that would be
19 installed in a reconstructed network. We have used Verizon's installed cost per
20 conduit foot of **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON**
21 **PROPRIETARY]** as the starting point for the forward-looking conduit
22 investment costs.

1 **Q. DOES VERIZON USE THE APPROPRIATE FORWARD-LOOKING**
2 **POLE COST?**

3 A. No. Similar to the way it develops conduit costs, Verizon relies on its historical
4 experience installing poles in Virginia as the source for its forward-looking pole
5 investment. Because Verizon Virginia's pole placements over the past five years
6 are not comparable in scope to the pole installations contemplated under the
7 scorch-node TELRIC assumptions, they do not reflect the economies of scale the
8 forward-looking entrant can achieve in installing poles sufficient to meet total
9 Virginia demand. Similar to the discussion of conduit above, pole installations in
10 the forward-looking network will benefit from the economies of sequential
11 installation, minimizing the amount of mobilization and demobilization
12 attributable to the limited pole installations reflected in Verizon's historical data.
13 A more appropriate forward-looking pole investment is the \$417 per installed pole
14 used by the FCC in its Synthesis Model. We have used this investment cost per
15 pole in my restatement of Verizon's costs.

16 **D. UTILIZATION FACTORS**

17 **Q. DID VERIZON USE THE CORRECT FORWARD-LOOKING**
18 **UTILIZATION FACTORS IN ITS DEVELOPMENT OF CLAIMED UNE**
19 **COSTS?**

20 A. No. As Terry Murray has explained in her separate testimony for AT&T and
21 WorldCom, the fundamental error in Verizon's approach is its assumption that the
22 amount of unused capacity properly charged to current ratepayers is equivalent to
23 the amount of spare capacity that an engineer would include in the design of a
24 plant. This assumption is incorrect: the costing exercise here is conceptually
25 distinct from the task of an outside plant engineer. From a costing perspective,

1 the relevant question is not how much spare capacity should be *built* today, but
2 how much should be *charged* to today's ratepayers in current rates. As Ms.
3 Murray explains, the conceptual answer to the latter (*i.e.*, economic) question
4 requires one to estimate the present value of the future costs of building and
5 operating the capacity over its expected life, and to calculate unit costs based on
6 the net over the same expected life. The resulting cost-based prices will not
7 require current ratepayers to subsidize the future customers on whose behalf the
8 spare capacity is being built. Because an efficient firm would not build spare
9 capacity for future growth unless the present value of the future revenue from the
10 growth capacity exceeded the present value of its cost, the conservative
11 simplifying assumption is to assume away both the existence of future growth in
12 demand *and* the existence of the capacity to meet that growth. Hence, the cost of
13 plant capacity is properly attributed to current ratepayers (including CLECs, with
14 respect to local loops) *without considering any capacity needed for future growth.*

15 Moreover, even if the engineering analysis used to size plant were the
16 correct approach for attributing costs between current and future ratepayers – and
17 it is not – the engineering fill factor or capacity utilization assumptions employed
18 by Verizon in its UNE cost models are derived directly from the utilization of the
19 embedded network. TELRIC hypothesizes an efficient provider of telephone
20 services. Because the new provider is not encumbered by Verizon's embedded
21 plant configuration, it can develop an efficient design that will be able to achieve
22 higher utilization levels than Verizon's embedded plant. In addition, Verizon's
23 analysis of utilization is calculated by dividing only the *working* units or pairs by

1 the total available units or pairs. This assumption is incorrect under standard
2 engineering practice and is even inconsistent with the manner in which Verizon's
3 own engineers define utilization in actual practice. For these reasons, we would
4 recommend the following utilization rates if the Commission were (improperly, in
5 our opinion) to rely on engineering rather than economic analysis to determine the
6 efficient forward-looking amount of spare capacity: a copper feeder utilization
7 rate of 80%; a copper distribution fill factor of 60%; a plug-in equipment
8 utilization of 90%; a fiber feeder utilization of 100%; and a conduit utilization of
9 100%.

10 **1. UTILIZATION OF DISTRIBUTION**

11 **Q. WHAT UTILIZATION FACTOR DID VERIZON USE FOR**
12 **DISTRIBUTION CABLE?**

13 **A. Verizon used a [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON**
14 **PROPRIETARY] distribution cable fill factor that was based directly upon the**
15 **distribution fill levels currently experienced in the embedded network.²² This**
16 **distribution fill is equivalent to well below the two lines per living unit**
17 **recommended by the SCC in the prior UNE proceeding and results in unnecessary**
18 **excess spare capacity in the forward-looking distribution network. Indeed, as**
19 **applied in the cost study, Verizon's [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *****
20 **[END VERIZON PROPRIETARY] spare distribution pairs for each working**

²² Verizon Cost Panel Testimony at 112.

1 distribution pair.²³ In other words, Verizon's distribution fill assumption places
2 approximately [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON
3 PROPRIETARY] distribution pairs for each household with a single residential
4 telephone line, [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON
5 PROPRIETARY] distribution pairs for each household with two telephone lines
6 and [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON
7 PROPRIETARY] distribution pairs for households with three telephone lines.
8 Verizon's approach thus requires CLECs to pay for layer upon layer of spare
9 capacity.

10 **Q. BASED ON A FORWARD-LOOKING METHOD FOR DESIGNING**
11 **OUTSIDE PLANT, WHAT IS THE APPROPRIATE DISTRIBUTION**
12 **UTILIZATION FACTOR?**

13 A. A highly conservative copper distribution fill for use in a forward-looking study is
14 60% or even higher.

15 **Q. WHY SHOULD A 60% COPPER DISTRIBUTION FILL BE**
16 **CONSIDERED CONSERVATIVE?**

17 A. In determining the economically appropriate amount of capacity to be attributed to
18 the user of a cable pair, one must consistently treat the costs and potential
19 revenues of spare capacity reserved for future growth. The fill factor resulting
20 from a pure economic analysis, without taking growth into consideration, should
21 be the range of 90% or so. As we discuss below, we have taken a modest amount

²³ [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]

1 of growth into account. Even with those growth assumptions, a fill of 60% is still
2 highly conservative.

3 **Q. WHAT ROLE DO ENGINEERING GUIDELINES FOR GROWTH**
4 **CAPACITY PLAY IN DETERMINING APPROPRIATE FILL FACTORS?**

5 A. None directly. As Ms. Murray explains, the question facing the Commission here
6 is different from the one posed by engineering guidelines. Engineers ask how
7 much spare capacity should be built. The Commission's task here is to decide a
8 different question: how much spare capacity should be built *and charged to*
9 *current ratepayers*. As Terry Murray has explained elsewhere, proper
10 consideration of the present value of both the cost and the future revenue –
11 generating demand associated with growth capacity can only decrease, not
12 increase, the unit costs properly attributed to current rate payers. In any event, as
13 we discuss in what follows, application of engineering standards here would also
14 demonstrate that Verizon's proposed utilization rates are substantially too low.

15 **Q. ASSUME FOR THE SAKE OF ARGUMENT THAT THE COMMISSION**
16 **WERE TO USE ENGINEERING STANDARDS, RATHER THAN**
17 **ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE**
18 **AMOUNT OF SPARE CAPACITY. HOW WOULD YOUR PROPOSED**
19 **FILL FACTOR OF 60% FARE AGAINST SUCH A STANDARD?**

20 A. The 60% standard would readily pass muster even if the Commission used as its
21 benchmark the generally accepted engineering standards as the basis for its
22 decision. A forward-looking engineering analysis is not constrained by the
23 engineering rule of thumb that provides for two lines per living unit across the
24 entire service area footprint. Unlike the situation in residential developments in
25 the design phase or under construction, much of the demand in Virginia has been

1 stable for a long time. Thus, a new entrant could construct its network with far
2 fewer than two lines per household and still have significant excess capacity for
3 customers who order second lines. Under scorched-node, for those areas where
4 demand for additional lines has remained stable and is likely to remain so going
5 forward, fewer spare facilities can be provisioned, resulting in more efficient use
6 and higher utilization levels. By tailoring distribution design to meet only the
7 anticipated needs of today's demand, as TELRIC requires, distribution utilization
8 can be improved to levels well above those experienced by Verizon in its
9 embedded network.

10 Moreover, Verizon includes defective pairs as unused pairs in determining
11 its utilization factor. As explained below, there are a significant number of
12 defective pairs in Verizon's network. But in a reconstructed plant with all new
13 plant there would be very few defective pairs. In Mr. Riolo's experience, when
14 new plant is installed, there should be fewer than 1% defective pairs. Thus, these
15 pairs must be removed from the denominator of Verizon's calculation.

16
17 **Q. ASSUME FOR THE SAKE OF ARGUMENT THAT THE COMMISSION**
18 **WERE TO USE THE TRADITIONAL ENGINEERING STANDARD OF**
19 **TWO DISTRIBUTION PAIRS PER HOUSEHOLD, RATHER THAN**
20 **ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OR FORWARD-LOOKING ENGINEERING**
21 **STANDARDS, TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE AMOUNT OF**
22 **SPARE CAPACITY. HOW WOULD YOUR PROPOSED FILL FACTOR**
23 **OF 60% FARE AGAINST SUCH A STANDARD?**

24 **A.** The 60% standard would readily pass muster even if the Commission used
25 Verizon's proposed engineering standards as the basis for its decision. The
26 generally accepted engineering standard for building distribution plant of two

1 lines per household. According to Verizon, residential subscribers in Virginia
2 subscribe on average to 1.18 lines per subscriber location. An 18-percent second
3 line penetration produces a distribution fill of 59 percent.²⁴

4 But the 59% rate is based on Verizon's entirely improper definition of
5 utilization. Verizon defines the utilization factor for copper distribution cable as
6 "the actual utilization of terminated distribution pairs experienced in the Verizon-
7 Va. network with an adjustment for breakage."²⁵ For this rate case, however,
8 Verizon's definition of utilization for copper distribution omits idle dedicated
9 pairs, defective pairs, and connect-through pairs. This definition is at odds with
10 generally accepted industry guidelines, **[BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**
11 ***** [END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

12 In accordance with the Serving Area Concept (SAC), distribution pairs are
13 permanently committed from the interface to each ultimate living unit. The first
14 pair is designated as the primary pair, the second pair is designated as the
15 permanent secondary pair, while all other pairs are designated as re-assignable
16 secondary pairs. Each primary and permanent secondary pair is dedicated and
17 permanently entered into the assignment record. However, engineers include idle-
18 assigned pairs and defective pairs in the numerator of the generally accepted

²⁴ Two lines per living unit produces a distribution fill of 50%. 50% multiplied 1.18 subscriber lines per location increases distribution fill to 59% ($0.50 \times 1.18 = 0.59$).

²⁵ Verizon Cost Panel Testimony at 113.

1 engineering definition of fill factors.²⁶ Similarly, Verizon's own engineering
2 guidelines state that [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END
3 VERIZON PROPRIETARY]

4 Therefore, when utilization rates are compared with traditionally accepted
5 engineering standards, consistency dictates that the primary and secondary
6 permanent cable pairs should be counted in the numerator of the ratio.

7 Accordingly, two pairs per household -- as opposed to 1.18 lines per subscriber --
8 should be included in the numerator of the fill ratio. Defective pairs should also
9 be included. This is so for a second reason as well. As set forth below in the
10 discussion of fiber feeder, a reconstructed network would have no defective pairs.
11 If these are included, the utilization rate is substantially above the 60% we have
12 conservatively assumed.

13 **Q. VERIZON STATES THAT THE EFFECT OF CHURN WILL REDUCE**
14 **THE COPPER DISTRIBUTION UTILIZATION RATE. DO YOU**
15 **AGREE?**

16 **A.** No. Subscriber churn, as defined by Verizon, would only change the cable pair
17 status from working to idle assigned, with the net result that the utilization fill
18 remains the same. For these reasons, coupled with the fact that any defective
19 cable pairs would also increase the utilization factor, Verizon's Copper
20 Distribution Cable Utilization can conservatively operate with a 60% fill.

²⁶ Two lines per living unit produces a distribution fill of 50%. 50% multiplied 1.18 subscriber lines per location increases distribution fill to 59% ($0.50 \times 1.18 = 0.59$).

1 **Q. VERIZON CLAIMS THAT ITS LOW DISTRIBUTION FILL LEVELS**
2 **ARE NECESSARY TO AVOID COSTLY AND DISRUPTIVE**
3 **REINFORCEMENT OF ITS OUTSIDE DISTRIBUTION PLANT. DO**
4 **YOU AGREE?**

5 A. No. The Verizon Panel defends its low distribution fill factor in part by
6 suggesting that a higher fill will require costly and disruptive relief of the outside
7 distribution plant. That argument is simply a variant of the erroneous claim that
8 current ratepayers should pay for capacity stockpiled to meet future growth.
9 Furthermore, AT&T/WorldCom have asked Verizon Virginia to provide
10 information relating to its distribution relief jobs in its Virginia service territory
11 over the last three years. Although Verizon objected to this request,²⁷ I believe
12 that most of the distribution relief jobs undertaken by Verizon in Virginia were
13 not because of exhausted outside plant facilities, but instead were for replacement
14 of facilities that had deteriorated over time and thus were generating a high
15 number of service trouble reports. This would suggest that Verizon's existing
16 distribution fill levels are so low that it is virtually guaranteed that distribution
17 cable will not exhaust before reaching the end of its useful life. While this may be
18 Verizon's goal in designing its outside plant, it does not reflect the practice of a
19 least-cost, efficient provider.

²⁷ Response to AT&T/WorldCom #1-47.

1 2. UTILIZATION OF FEEDER

2 **Q. DID VERIZON USE THE CORRECT FORWARD-LOOKING COPPER**
3 **AND FIBER FEEDER FILL FACTORS?**

4 A. No. For copper feeder, Verizon uses a [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY]
5 *** [END VERIZON PROPRIETARY] fill factor. For fiber feeder, Verizon
6 uses a [BEGIN VERIZON PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON
7 PROPRIETARY] fill factor.²⁸ Both of these factors are far too low for a
8 forward-looking cost study. For fiber cable, Verizon's fiber provisioning
9 practices as described in its engineering guidelines support a fill factor for fiber
10 feeder of 100 percent. Because copper feeder cable is engineered to be reinforced
11 on a 3-to-5 year basis, the appropriate forward-looking fill factor for copper feeder
12 is 80 percent.

13 a) **Fiber Feeder Utilization**

14 **Q. VERIZON CLAIMS THAT THE APPROPRIATE FORWARD-LOOKING**
15 **FIBER FEEDER UTILIZATION IS 41.8%. DO YOU AGREE?**

16 A. No. Verizon states that 41.8% represents its current utilization of fiber feeder, and
17 asserts that "[t]here is no basis to believe this utilization rate would increase in the
18 forward-looking network."²⁹ Verizon claims that this low utilization rate is
19 caused by the 12-fiber ribbon structure which necessitates provisioning of excess

²⁸ See Verizon Cost Panel Direct at 100.

²⁹ See Verizon Cost Panel Direct at 112.

1 strands.³⁰ Verizon is wrong because a forward-looking network would use spare
2 strands for other purposes. Indeed, Verizon's own planned offerings clearly
3 require increased fiber utilization over current levels.

4 **Q. FOR WHAT PURPOSES DOES VERIZON INTEND TO USE "SPARE"**
5 **FIBER?**

6 A. Verizon intends to use additional fiber for its planned DSL service and for its
7 offering of Dark Fiber. Although Verizon currently does not offer any DSL
8 service over fiber, during discovery in this proceeding, Verizon produced the
9 Litespan 2000 Application Guidelines, which state that **[BEGIN VERIZON**
10 **PROPRIETARY] *** [END VERIZON PROPRIETARY]**

11 Not only does Verizon's recommended fiber utilization rate ignore the
12 additional fibers that would be required for its planned DSL service, but it also
13 ignores the additional fibers that would be deployed in the future as a result of
14 Verizon's proposed rates for Dark Fiber. This offering would undoubtedly
15 increase Verizon's current fiber utilization. Verizon simply cannot have it both
16 ways. Verizon cannot legitimately contend that its current fiber utilization rate
17 will remain constant in the forward-looking network, while simultaneously taking
18 steps to offer services that will necessarily increase its current utilization of fiber.

³⁰ See Verizon Cost Panel Direct at 110-12.

1 **Q. ARE THERE ANY OTHER SERVICES THAT WOULD BE DEPLOYED**
2 **ON SPARE FIBERS IN A FORWARD-LOOKING NETWORK?**

3 A. Yes. Typically, business demands for high speed services are satisfied by
4 extending spare fibers from a Remote Terminal location into the building
5 location. For other high speed business services, multiplexers are installed at the
6 CO and RT location on spare available fibers and a sub-set of the capacity is
7 extended into a business location from the Remote Terminal.

8 **Q. ARE SPARE FIBERS AT A REMOTE TERMINAL EVER USED TO**
9 **UPGRADE THE SITE?**

10 A. Yes. Frequently, larger installations (*e.g.*, CEVs) that contain older stand-alone
11 multiplexer-driven DLC, are augmented or upgraded to newer Next Generation
12 Digital Loop Carrier (NGDLC). Spare fibers are terminated at the site on the
13 newly installed NGDLC equipment.

14 **Q. ON A FORWARD-LOOKING BASIS, WHAT IS AN APPROPRIATE**
15 **UTILIZATION FACTOR FOR FIBER CABLE?**

16 A. Because the technology is rapidly evolving, fibers will be completely utilized for a
17 variety of transmission services. The key to these advanced systems lies in using
18 the existing fibers. These transmission systems are emerging in the network
19 today, as Dense Wave Division Multiplexing (DWDM) is deployed. It is
20 therefore appropriate to assume a utilization of 100% for fiber cable on a forward-
21 looking basis.

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b) Copper Feeder Utilization

Q. DID VERIZON USE THE CORRECT FORWARD-LOOKING COPPER UTILIZATION RATE IN ITS COST STUDY?

A. No. Verizon’s cost study uses a 56.9% copper feeder utilization rate which is far too low. As noted above, Verizon’s analysis of copper feeder utilization is fundamentally flawed because it inappropriately relies solely on engineering analyses of how much spare capacity to build, and omits the further (economic) analysis of how the cost of that capacity should be apportioned between current and future ratepayers.

Moreover, even if a purely engineering analysis were sufficient for cost attribution, the amount of spare capacity in Verizon’s cost studies is inconsistent with standard engineering practices in a forward-looking environment. Verizon’s analysis is based on: (1) an erroneous definition of utilization; (2) a flawed analysis of the effects of breakage; (4) an incorrect understanding of the effect of customer churn on the fill factor; and (4) a failure to analyze properly the effect of demand fluctuations and facility relief efforts.

Q. WHAT IS THE PROCESS USED IN THE INDUSTRY FOR DETERMINING WHEN FACILITY RELIEF IS APPROPRIATE?

A. Copper feeder cable is generally relieved close to the time that its capacity will be exhausted. The relief effort will then add sufficient cable feeder to account for three to five years of growth. We have calculated that the minimum utilization rate of a route in the network should be 82% for a route growing at the average growth rate in Verizon’s network (3%) – immediately after a relief job if five