

ATTACHMENT 1

Declaration of Don J. Wood

**Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554**

RECEIVED

MAY - 7 2002

In the Matter of)
Implementation of Pay Telephone)
Reclassification and Compensation)
Provisions of the Telecommunications)
Act of 1996)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Docket No. 96-128

Declaration of Don J. Wood

1. My name is Don J. Wood. I am a principal in the firm of Wood & Wood, an economic and financial consulting firm. My business address is 4625 Alexander Drive, Suite 125, Alpharetta, Georgia 30022. I provide economic and regulatory analysis of the telecommunications, cable, and related convergence industries with an emphasis on economic policy, competitive market development, and cost-of-service issues.

2. I have testified on telecommunications issues before the regulatory commissions of thirty-one states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. I have also presented testimony regarding cost of service issues in state, federal, and overseas courts and have prepared comments and testimony filed with the Commission. My education, employment, and testimony history are attached as Exhibit 1 to this Declaration..

3. Through my professional experience, I have become familiar with cost structure of payphone service providers ("PSPs") generally and inmate calling service providers

("ICSPs") specifically. I have also analyzed the market dynamics that influence and constrain the behavior of PSPs and ICSPs.

4. At the request of the Inmate Calling Service Providers Coalition ("ICSPC"), I have reviewed the *Order on Remand & Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* released February 21, 2002 ("*Remand Order*") and previous Commission orders in this Docket, including the *Third Payphone Order*, and *Order on Reconsideration of the Second Report and Order* released February 4, 1999 ("*Third Payphone Order*"). I have compared the different methods that were adopted in these two Orders as the means of (1) ensuring that payphone providers, including PSPs and ICSPs, are fairly compensated for each and every completed intrastate and interstate call using their payphone, and (2) promoting the widespread deployment of payphone services.

5. The purpose of this Declaration is to provide an economic response to certain conclusions reached by the Commission in the *Remand Order*. When doing so, I will endeavor to (1) describe the economic conditions and competitive market dynamics that influence the behavior of PSPs and ICSPs, and (2) analyze and report any differences that may exist between PSPs and ICSPs that would cause a regulator to employ a different method to ensure that the requirements of Section 276 of the Act are met.

The Use Of Payments By Operator Service Providers, Rather Than End Users, To Ensure That The ICSP's Costs Are Recovered And "Fair Compensation" Is Received.

6. At ¶¶33-35, the Commission concluded that no adjustment to the end user rate for local collect calls need be made, because ICSP's can negotiate a commission payment with Operator Service Providers ("OSPs") that is sufficient to permit "fair compensation for each and every collect call." If the ICSP serves as its own OSP, an "imputed" amount of revenue can serve as fair compensation.

7. Such a mechanism suffers from both factual and practical shortcomings. As an initial matter, the amount that the OSP (whether independent from the ICSP or a part of the ICSP's overall operation) can charge to the end user is capped at the level set by state regulators. From this end user charge, the OSP must recover its own costs (including a normal return on its investment) and provide a commission payment to the ICSP that is sufficient in magnitude to permit the recovery of the ICSP's costs (including a normal return on investment). An OSP, if operating rationally, will be willing to make a commission payment of the magnitude required by an ICSP if, but only if, sufficient funds remain to permit the recovery of the OSP's costs. As a result, the amount of the commission payment made by a rational OSP is capped at the level of "End User Rate minus OSP costs (including normal return)." If the end user rates are capped at a level that is less than the sum of the ICSP's and OSP's costs, as the evidence in the record suggests is the case,¹ the ICSP cannot receive fair compensation through this mechanism.

¹ In response to the NPRM, the ICSPC is prepared to demonstrate to the Commission's satisfaction that this is indeed true.

If the end user rate is less than the ICSP's cost, then the end user rate minus the OSP's costs cannot equal or exceed the ICSP's costs.

8. If the ICSP and OSP are part of the same entity, the same problem arises. No method of internal cost allocation can create "fair compensation" if the total costs exceed the end user rate (the ultimate source of the revenue to either entity). In the immediate context, the evidence suggests that a subset of the total costs (those of the ICSP) exceed the end user rate. If this is true, then even a company with the "skills" of Enron would be hard pressed to show a profitable ICSP operation.

9. The conclusion (§34) that "the critical factor [when reviewing ICSP compensation for local collect calls] is the amount set by imputation or negotiation" avoids the fact that "the amount set by imputation or negotiation" is limited by the state's rate cap on local collect calling charges. No process of imputation or negotiation can create revenue that did not previously exist.

10. The use of an imputation mechanism to ensure that fair compensation is received by an ICSP also suffers from practical shortcomings. The application of imputation requirements has historically proven to be difficult, even in those cases in which the costs or revenue is being imputed between entities (or virtual entities within a larger organization) that utilize different resources. The definition of virtual entities, and the imputation of monies from one to the other, is almost impossible if those entities utilize a common set of resources. In the immediate case, an ICSP operating as its own OSP

(which is the usual case) may obtain both ICSP and OSP functionality from a single piece of equipment. It would be extremely difficult, as a practical matter, to determine whether the ICSP entity is being fairly compensated through imputation.

The Treatment Of Fixed Costs When Determining If A Given Service Or Call Type Is Generating “Fair Compensation”

11. In the *Third Payphone Order*, “fair compensation” was defined to mean a situation in which a given service or call type contributed a “proportionate share” of the fixed costs of a payphone location. ¶57. The Commission characterized the “proportionate share” concept as an “essential element” of the determination of fair compensation, and went on to conclude that “any other approach would unfairly require one segment of payphone users to disproportionately support the availability of payphones to the benefit of another segment of payphone users.” *Id.* In order to implement this “proportionate share” concept, the Commission calculated costs at a marginal payphone location, established a rate based on those costs, and applied this rate to all payphone locations.

12. In the *Remand Order*, the Commission adopted a fundamentally different definition of “fair compensation” based on an approach that appears to treat ICSPs as presumptively being fairly compensated unless they can prove otherwise. Pursuant to this new approach, the rate for a given service or call type need not contribute a “proportionate share” of fixed costs, but need only make “some contribution” to these costs. Unless the ICSP can demonstrate that (1) the rate for a given service or call type makes no contribution to fixed costs, or (2) its overall payphone operation (including all locations

and call types) is unprofitable, the compensation currently received for each service or call type is presumed fair.

13. This revised approach suffers from several problems. First, it suffers from the very infirmities that caused the Commission to reject it in the *Third Payphone Order*. Second, the cost structure of the payphone industry, including that of PSPs and ICSPs, means that no payphone provider could ever demonstrate that existing compensation is inadequate for any service or call type. Finally, this change in approach is founded on an assumption that factual distinctions can be made between PSP and ICSP operations that compel or justify a change in the definition of “fair compensation,” and that this revised definition will permit the stated objectives of Section 276 of the Act to be met. A careful review of the facts indicates that this assumption should not be made.

14. In the *Third Payphone Order*, the Commission noted that “except for the general rule that regulated services should not cross-subsidize each other, economic theory provides no guidelines as to how common costs should be allocated.” ¶45. The economic definition relied upon by the Commission when reaching that conclusion is the correct one: “as long as each type of call recovers its incremental costs, but no more than its stand-alone costs, there is no cross-subsidy.” *Id.*, footnote 81. According to economic theory, there is no single “right answer” to the problem of allocating fixed costs. This does *not* mean that all possible answers to the cost allocation problem are equally effective at meeting a given objective. In the case of both PSPs and ICSPs, not all cost allocation possibilities will permit a stated requirement of Section 276 -fair compensation

for each and every call – and a stated objective of Section 276 – the widespread deployment of payphone services – to be met.

15. While no single solution, mandated by economic theory as the only “right” answer, was available to the Commission when conducting the analysis described in the *Third Payphone Order*, the Commission nevertheless found that some solutions were clearly more effective than others in ensuring fair compensation and encouraging the widespread deployment of payphone services. While a requirement that each service or call type provide a “proportionate share” of fixed cost recovery is not mandated by economic theory, the Commission did conclude that it would be the best method of avoiding a scenario in which “one segment of payphone users” are unfairly required to “disproportionately support the availability of payphones to the benefit of another segment of payphone users.” ¶ 57. The new standard set forth in the *Remand Order* would, in fact, encourage a scenario in which one segment of payphone users is unfairly required to contribute a disproportionate share of the cost of the payphone location. The existing rate caps in some locations create this “unfair” situation today, and the new definition of “fair compensation” will cause these inequities among end users to continue. Put directly, the families who receive interstate calls from inmates of county jails are making a disproportionate contribution to the costs of the ICSP, because the makers of local calls are not contributing a “proportionate share” of the fixed costs. While this situation may not meet the definition of an economic subsidy, it is clearly inequitable and need not be present.

16. The Commission also concluded that establishing a rate that ensures that “each call at a marginal payphone location recovers the marginal cost of that call plus a proportionate share of the joint and common costs of providing the payphone” meets the definition of “fair compensation” and is the best method of promoting the widespread deployment of payphones. ¶59. In contrast, the new standard of “direct costs and some contribution to common costs” supports a rate that is only slightly higher than marginal cost. Such a rate suffers from the same shortcoming as a rate set equal to marginal cost: “it would prevent PSPs from recovering a reasonable share of joint and common costs from these calls.”

¶81.

17. The “proportionate share” requirement set forth in the *Third Payphone Order* also serves to promote the widespread deployment of payphones, whether those phones are located at airports, convenience stores, or county jails. When determining the amount of this “proportionate share,” the Commission considered the characteristics of both average and marginal locations. The Commission concluded that if rates were set based on average, rather than marginal, characteristics, “many payphones would become unprofitable and exit the industry.” ¶141. The new standard of “direct costs plus some contribution to common costs” would allow a rate that is too low to permit cost recovery at even an average location to nevertheless be characterized as “fair compensation.” It seems inescapable that if a given rate would cause a significant number of payphones to “become unprofitable and exit the industry,” an even lower rate will lead to consequences that are equal or greater in magnitude.

18. The cost characteristics of both PSPs and ICSPs strongly suggest that the new test for “fair compensation” is effectively impossible to fail. Because the majority of the costs associated with a given payphone location are fixed with regard to both the service mix and call volume, and because the direct costs for a given service or call type are very small, almost any rate will permit an ICSP (or PSP) to recover direct costs and *some* contribution to fixed costs. By adopting a test for “fair compensation” that will be passed over a very wide range of possible rates (and failed only if rates are extremely low), the Commission is implicitly adopting a position that all possible rates are equally effective in their ability to ensure fair compensation for each and every call and their ability to ensure the widespread deployment of payphones. Such a position appears to be directly at odds with the facts relied upon by the Commission when reaching its conclusions in the *Third Payphone Order*.

19. The second prong of the new “fair compensation” standard likewise offers no real opportunity for an ICSP to demonstrate that a given rate fails the test. An ICSP must show a failure of its *overall* profitability – based on total costs and the total revenues received from all call types (including intrastate and interstate calls). ¶23. While some ICSPs may be able to make such a demonstration, their window for doing so is short: they must have the opportunity to demonstrate to the Commission the particulars of their pending bankruptcy before that bankruptcy actually takes place.² Clearly, “fair compensation for each and every call” and “overall profitability” are different standards;

² Over the period of time that this issue has been before the Commission, the number of competing ICSPs has declined. Record evidence indicates that of the 29 independent ICSPs operating in 1995, only four are now operating.

for a given ICSP at a given point in time, each can be met while the other is not. In the context of rate caps for local calls, the hurdle created by “overall profitability” is much lower (and thereby much easier to clear) than the hurdle created by the Act’s requirement that a per-call compensation plan be implemented “to ensure that all payphone service providers are fairly compensated for each and every competed intrastate and interstate call using their payphone.”

Factual Distinctions Between PSP And ICSP Operations Used To Justify A Different Definition Of “Fair Compensation.”

20. Throughout the *Remand Order*, the Commission points to several assumptions regarding both the operation of ICSPs and the economic market forces that place constraints on the actions of ICSPs. These assumptions form the foundation of the Commission’s decision to create a fundamentally different definition of “fair compensation” for ICSPs than it had created for PSPs. Because these assumptions are the stated basis for the elimination of an “essential element” of the Commission’s previous definition of “fair compensation,” they warrant careful review.

21. A number of technical distinctions are drawn between PSP and ICSP-provided services, and it is necessary to determine whether these technical distinctions compel the use of a different definition of “fair compensation” or a different methodology for calculating the level of “fair compensation.” The Commission correctly notes that “largely for security reasons,” calls made at ICSP-provided phones are “quite different” from calls made at public PSP-provided phones. ¶ 9. For example, ICSP phones require

collect calls, utilize an automated voice processing system and employ various call blocking mechanisms. There is no dispute that these distinctions exist. The salient question is whether any of these difference cause the Commission's previous determinations regarding the definition of "fair compensation" to be invalid, or whether any of these differences make it impossible or impractical to calculate the level of "fair compensation" using the methodology set forth in the *Third Payphone Order*. For the examples listed above (and other examples set forth in ¶ 9 of the *Remand Order*), the answer is no. Each of these distinctions do have a direct bearing on the costs incurred by the ICSP, but in no way invalidate (or even complicate to significant degree) the methodology. The methodology described and utilized in the *Third Payphone Order* fully contemplates the identification and consideration of both service-specific and non-service-specific costs. The use of an automated voice processing system, for example, directly impacts the *application* of the previous methodology (*i.e.*, the forward-looking costs of automated voice processing equipment must be accurately reflected and properly categorized as being service-specific and *non*-service-specific) but in no way impacts the validity or appropriateness of that methodology.

22. A number of distinctions are also drawn in the *Remand Order* regarding the dynamics and constraints of the competitive marketplace faced by PSPs and ICSPs. For example, it was concluded that ICSPs obtain, through the competitive bidding process, a "locational monopoly" for their services: "Typically, the confinement facility awards a contract to provide calling services by competitive bidding and grants the winning provider a monopoly over all inmate calling services." ¶ 10. There is no dispute over the

fact that ICSPs bid in order to have an exclusive opportunity to provide payphone calling services at a given location, but this observation does not support the unstated (yet critical) assumption that this marketplace dynamic is fundamentally different for PSPs and ICSPs. It is unclear how the above-stated observation is distinguishable in any meaningful way from the equally correct observation that “Typically, the airport or bus station manager awards a contract to provide calling services by competitive bidding and grants the winning PSP the opportunity to provide all payphone calling services from that location.” This marketplace dynamic for PSPs was known by the Commission at the time of the *Third Payphone Order*, but did not prevent the adoption of the definition of “fair compensation” used at that time.

23. A related assumption that underlies the reasoning and conclusions set forth in the Remand Order is that all ICSPs pay commissions at all inmate locations at which they have phones: “To have a realistic chance of winning a contract, the bidder must include an amount to cover commissions paid to the inmate facility.” ¶ 10. While it is true that ICSPs pay commissions at some inmate locations, they do not do so at all locations. It is possible, therefore, to construct a data set of “marginal locations” for inmate phones using the same definition used in the *Third Payphone Order*. Costs, and a rate that represents “fair compensation,” can be calculated based on these marginal, zero-commission locations. It is unclear how the above-stated observation is distinguishable in any meaningful way from the equally correct observation that “To have a realistic chance of winning a contract, the bidder must include an amount to cover commissions

paid to the airport or bus station.” Both observations are true most, but not all, of the time.

24. The *Remand Order* takes the “commissions paid at all locations” assumption a step further: “In fact, under most contracts the commission is the single largest component affecting the rates for inmate calling service.” ¶10. A review of the evidence indicates that equipment costs and line rates paid to LECs typically represent a higher cost and therefore have a greater impact on the rates for inmate calling services. While it is certainly possible that commission payments to location providers represent the largest component of cost for an ICSP at a given location,³ it is equally possible and probable that commission payments to location providers represent the largest component of cost for a PSP at a given public payphone location. As with the previous assumptions, there is nothing that compels a different conclusion regarding ICSPs than was previously reached regarding PSPs. A conclusion that the policy decisions reached in the *Third Payphone Order* have “little or no application in the prison context because, considering that ICS providers offer commissions, prison payphones are already profitable” (¶19) ignores the fact that not all ICSPs pay commissions at all locations and the equally-important fact that PSPs offer commissions at most public payphone locations, yet are eligible for dial-around compensation for calls made from those locations pursuant to the Commission’s definition of “fair compensation” used in the *Third Payphone Order*. The proper distinction to be drawn between PSPs and ICSPs is not that one type of payphone

³ Record evidence indicates such a condition only holds for a facility of the size that is typical of state prisons. There is no evidence that any facility of the size typical of most county jails exists for which commissions represent the largest component of the ICSP’s costs.

provider pays commissions while the other does not: both PSPs and ICSPs pay commissions at some locations but not at others. The true distinction is that while a mechanism has been put into place to ensure that PSPs have the opportunity to receive “fair compensation” for “each and every completed intrastate and interstate call using their payphone,” no such mechanism has been put into place to ensure that this provision of the Act is implemented for ICSPs.

25. The assumptions regarding the payment of commissions by ICSPs support the conclusion in the *Remand Order* that the “Relief proposed by ICSPC would be unlikely to improve the profitability of ICS providers because much of the additional revenue ICS providers receive would likely be retained by the location monopolist, the confinement facilities, in the form of higher commissions.” ¶ 27. The additional revenue generated by a change in the rate caps for local calls could only be “retained by the location monopolist” if the ICSP agreed to such a contractual arrangement. A rational ICSP would agree to pay commissions to win a contract only to a point; it would only proffer a bid that would permit it to recover its costs net of commissions.⁴ Location providers lack the market power to compel an ICSP to agree to a contract provision that precludes cost recovery. Like the assumptions described previously, the assumption regarding the market power of location providers – even if true – would not justify a different definition or calculation of “fair compensation.” In the *Third Payphone Order*, the Commission could have (pursuant to the logic of the *Remand Order*), but did not,

⁴ The Commission’s concern that any rate relief granted would begin a process in which both rates and commissions would spiral upwards is fully addressed if commissions are not included in the calculation of the ICSP’s costs to be recovered from the end user rate.

conclude that the “Dial-around compensation proposed by PSPs would be unlikely to improve the profitability of payphone providers because much of the additional revenue payphone providers receive would likely be retained by the location monopolist, the airport or bus station, in the form of higher commissions.” The same bidding process and “location monopoly” market dynamic exists for both PSPs and ICSPs. This fact did not prevent the Commission from ordering dial-around compensation at a level equal to the per-call costs of a PSP at a marginal location.

26. An additional conclusion reached in the *Remand Order* is that the end users of ICSPs and PSPs have a different set of competitive alternatives, and that the alternatives available to PSP customers creates a constraining force on rates that does not apply to ICSPs. It is certainly true that in most (but not all) locations, potential end users have an alternative to the services offered by a PSP. It is also true that the existence of these alternatives creates an upper limit to the rates that a PSP can successfully charge. The fact that the end users of ICSP services do not have access to these same alternatives is certainly relevant to the analysis, but does not – in and of itself – compel a change in the definition or calculation of “fair compensation.” First, market forces are not the only potential constraint on local calling rates. Other forces, especially political forces acting on the inmate location provider, can also serve to constrain rates. For county jail locations, the constituency of the local sheriff demands a reasonable rate for local calls. Equally importantly, ICSPC is not arguing that no regulatory cap should exist for local calls made from inmate locations. If the Commission concludes that the existing non-market forces are insufficient to protect end users from excessively high local calling

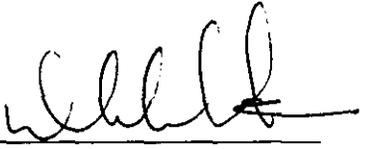
rates, a rate cap may be appropriate (it should be noted that no claim has been made in the record that local calling rates are too high). A conclusion that “some rate level would be too high” is not the same, however, as a conclusion that “no rate level is too low.” A perceived need to substitute regulatory constraint for market forces to prevent excessive rates does not compel a definition of “fair compensation” that is different from the one adopted in the *Third Payphone Order*. A decision to set a rate equal to the forward-looking per-call cost at a marginal (no commission) location, including a “proportionate share” of fixed costs, is in no way inconsistent with a recognition that the lack of competitive alternatives for end users justifies some regulatory constraint of rates.

27. Finally, the *Remand Order* includes a list of reasons why the Commission had “reservations” about the cost data previously submitted by ICSPC members (¶¶36-39). Each of the areas of concern relate to the application of the methodology utilized in the *Third Payphone Order*; none of the stated areas of concern related to the applicability of the previous definition and calculation of “fair compensation” to ICSPs. For example, commission payments can be excluded from the cost calculation, the assumed cost of capital can be set at 11.25%, and additional documentation can be provided. Setting aside the question of whether the stated concerns are valid, a list of reasons that a given methodology was incorrectly applied is not the same as a list of reasons that the incorrect methodology was applied. If given the opportunity in response to the NPRM, ICSPC members will provide cost information that addresses each of the Commission’s stated concerns regarding the application of the *Third Payphone Order* methodology. For that exercise to have any meaning, it is essential that this cost information be evaluated

pursuant a standard that, if implemented correctly, can provide the opportunity for “fair compensation.”

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my belief.



A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a horizontal stroke at the end, positioned above a solid horizontal line.

Don J. Wood

Exhibit 1 to the Declaration of Don J. Wood

Vita of Don J. Wood

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CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

Don J. Wood is a principal in the firm of Wood & Wood. He provides economic and regulatory analysis services in telecommunications and related convergence industries, specializing in economic policy related to the development of competitive markets and cost of service issues. In addition, Mr. Wood advises industry associations on regulatory and economic policy, and assists investors in their evaluation of investment opportunities in the telecommunications industry. The scope of his work has included landline and wireless voice communications, data services, and emerging technologies.

As a consultant, Mr. Wood has assisted his clients in responding to the challenges and business opportunities of the industry both before and subsequent to the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Prior to his work as a consultant, Mr. Wood was employed in a management capacity at a major Local Exchange Company and an Interexchange Carrier. In each capacity he has been directly involved in both the development and implementation of regulatory policy and business strategy.

As a part of his regulatory practice, Mr. Wood has presented testimony before the administrative regulatory bodies of thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and has prepared comments for filing with the Federal Communications Commission. The subject matter of his testimony has ranged from broad policy issues to detailed cost analysis.

Mr. Wood has also presented testimony in state, federal, and overseas courts regarding business plans and strategies, competition policy, and cost of service issues, and has presented studies of the damages incurred by plaintiffs in a number of these proceedings. Mr. Wood has also testified in alternative dispute resolution proceedings conducted pursuant to both AAA and CPR rules.

PREVIOUS INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Klick, Kent & Allen/FTI Consulting, Inc.

Regional Director.

GDS Associates, Inc.

Senior Project Manager.

MCI Telecommunications Corporation

Manager of Regulatory Analysis, Southeast Division.

Manager, Corporate Economic Analysis and Regulatory Affairs.

BellSouth Services, Inc.

Staff Manager.

EDUCATION

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

BBA in Finance, with Distinction.

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

MBA, with concentrations in Finance and Microeconomics.

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TESTIMONY - STATE REGULATORY COMMISSIONS:

Alabama Public Service Commission

Docket No. 19356, Phase III: Alabama Public Service Commission vs. All Telephone Companies Operating in Alabama, and Docket 21455: AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc., Applicant, Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to Provide Limited IntraLATA Telecommunications Service in the State of Alabama.

Docket No. 20895: In Re: Petition for Approval to Introduce Business Line Termination for MCI's 800 Service.

Docket No. 21071: In Re: Petition by South Central Bell for Introduction of Bidirectional Measured Service.

Docket No. 21067: In Re: Petition by South Central Bell to Offer Dial Back-Up Service and 2400 BPS Central Office Data Set for Use with PulseLink Public Packet Switching Network Service.

Docket No. 21378: In Re: Petition by South Central Bell for Approval of Tariff Revisions to Restructure ESSX and Digital ESSX Service.

Docket No. 21865: In Re: Petition by South Central Bell for Approval of Tariff Revisions to Introduce Network Services to be Offered as a Part of Open Network Architecture.

Docket No. 25703: In Re: In the Matter of the Interconnection Agreement Between AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc. and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252.

Docket No. 25704: In Re: Petition by AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc. for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Agreement with GTE South Incorporated and CONTEL of the South, Inc. Concerning Interconnection and Resale under the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 25835: In Re: Petition for Approval of a Statement of Generally Available Terms and Conditions Pursuant to §252(f) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Notification of Intention to File a §271 Petition for In-Region InterLATA Authority with the Federal Communications Commission Pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 26029: In Re: Generic Proceeding - Consideration of TELRIC Studies.

Docket No. 25980: Implementation of the Universal Support Requirements of Section 254 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 27091: Petition for Arbitration by ITC^DeltaCom Communications, Inc. with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 27821: Generic Proceeding to Establish Prices for Interconnection Services and Unbundled Network Elements.

Docket Nos. 27989 and 15957: BellSouth "Full Circle" Promotion and Generic Proceeding Considering the Promulgation of Telephone Rules Governing Promotions.

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Arkansas Public Service Commission

Docket No. 92-337-R: In the Matter of the Application for a Rule Limiting Collocation for Special Access to Virtual or Physical Collocation at the Option of the Local Exchange Carrier.

Public Utilities Commission of the State of California

Rulemaking 00-02-005: Order Instituting Rulemaking on the Commission's Own Motion into Reciprocal Compensation for Telephone Traffic Transmitted to Internet Service Provider Modems.

Public Utilities Commission of the State of Colorado

Docket No. 96A-345T: In the Matter of the Interconnection Contract Negotiations Between AT&T Communications of the Mountain States, Inc., and US West Communications, Inc., Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. Section 252. Docket No. 96A-366T: In the Matter of the Petition of MCIMetro Access Transmission Services, Inc., for Arbitration Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to Establish an Interconnection Agreement with US West Communications, Inc. (consolidated).

Docket No. 96S-257T: In Re: The Investigation and Suspension of Tariff Sheets Filed by US West Communications, Inc., with Advice Letter No. 2608 Regarding Proposed Rate Changes.

Docket No. 98F-146T: Colorado Payphone Association, Complainant, v. US West Communications, Inc., Respondent.

State of Connecticut, Department of Utility Control

Docket 91-12-19: DPUC Review of Intrastate Telecommunications Services Open to Competition (Comments).

Docket No. 94-07-02: Development of the Assumptions, Tests, Analysis, and Review to Govern Telecommunications Service Reclassifications in Light of the Eight Criteria Set Forth in Section 6 of Public Act 94-83 (Comments).

Delaware Public Service Commission

Docket No. 93-31T: In the Matter of the Application of The Diamond State Telephone Company for Establishment of Rules and Rates for the Provision of IntelliLinQ-PRI and IntelliLinQ-BRI.

Docket No. 41: In the Matter of the Development of Regulations for the Implementation of the Telecommunications Technology Investment Act.

Docket No. 96-324: In the Matter of the Application of Bell Atlantic-Delaware, Inc. for Approval of its Statement of Terms and Conditions Under Section 252(f) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Phase II).

Florida Public Service Commission

Docket No. 881257-TL: In Re: Proposed Tariff by Southern Bell to Introduce New Features for Digital ESSX Service, and to Provide Structural Changes for both ESSX Service and Digital ESSX Service.

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Docket No. 880812-TP: In Re: Investigation into Equal Access Exchange Areas (EAEAs), Toll Monopoly Areas (TMAs), 1+ Restriction to the Local Exchange Companies (LECs), and Elimination of the Access Discount.

Docket No. 890183-TL: In Re: Generic Investigation into the Operations of Alternate Access Vendors.

Docket No. 870347-TI: In Re: Petition of AT&T Communications of the Southern States for Commission Forbearance from Earnings Regulation and Waiver of Rule 25-4.495(1) and 25-24.480 (1) (b), F.A.C., for a trial period.

Docket No. 900708-TL: In Re: Investigation of Methodology to Account for Access Charges in Local Exchange Company (LEC) Toll Pricing.

Docket No. 900633-TL: In Re: Development of Local Exchange Company Cost of Service Study Methodology.

Docket No. 910757-TP: In Re: Investigation into the Regulatory Safeguards Required to Prevent Cross-Subsidization by Telephone Companies.

Docket No. 920260-TL: In Re: Petition of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company for Rate Stabilization, Implementation Orders, and Other Relief.

Docket No. 950985-TP: In Re: Resolution of Petitions to establish 1995 rates, terms, and conditions for interconnection involving local exchange companies and alternative local exchange companies pursuant to Section 364.162, Florida Statutes.

Docket No. 960846-TP: In Re: Petition by MCI Telecommunications Corporation and MCI Metro Access Transmission Services, Inc. for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a proposed agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection and Resale Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Docket No. 960833-TP: In Re: Petition by AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc. for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection and Resale Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (consolidated).

Docket No. 960847-TP and 960980-TP: In Re: Petition by AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc., MCI Telecommunications Corporation, MCI Metro Access Transmission Service, Inc., for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Agreement with GTE Florida Incorporated Inc. Concerning Interconnection and Resale Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (consolidated).

Docket No. 961230-TP: In Re: Petition by MCI Telecommunications Corporation for Arbitration with United Telephone Company of Florida and Central Telephone Company of Florida Concerning Interconnection Rates, Terms, and Conditions, Pursuant to the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 960786-TL: In Re: Consideration of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s Entry Into InterLATA Services Pursuant to Section 271 of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket Nos. 960833-TP, 960846-TP, 960757-TP, and 971140-TP: Investigation to develop permanent rates for certain unbundled network elements.

Docket No. 980696-TP: In Re: Determination of the cost of basic local telecommunications service, pursuant to Section 364.025 Florida Statutes.

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Docket No. 990750-TP: Petition by ITC^DeltaCom Communications, Inc., d/b/a/ ITC^DeltaCom, for arbitration of certain unresolved issues in interconnection negotiations between ITC^DeltaCom and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

Docket No. 991605-TP: Petition of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. for Arbitration of the Interconnection Agreement Between Time Warner Telecom of Florida, L.P., pursuant to Section 252 (b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Georgia Public Service Commission

Docket No. 3882-U: In Re: Investigation into Incentive Telephone Regulation in Georgia.

Docket No. 3883-U: In Re: Investigation into the Level and Structure of Intrastate Access Charges.

Docket No. 3921-U: In Re: Compliance and Implementation of Senate Bill 524.

Docket No. 3905-U: In Re: Southern Bell Rule Nisi.

Docket No. 3995-U: In Re: IntraLATA Toll Competition.

Docket No. 4018-U: In Re: Review of Open Network Architecture (ONA) (Comments).

Docket No. 5258-U: In Re: Petition of BellSouth Telecommunications for Consideration and Approval of its "Georgians FIRST" (Price Caps) Proposal.

Docket No. 5825-U: In Re: The Creation of a Universal Access Fund as Required by the Telecommunications Competition and Development Act of 1995.

Docket No. 6801-U: In Re: Interconnection Negotiations Between BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. and AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc., Pursuant to Sections 251-252 and 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 6865-U: In Re: Petition by MCI for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection and Resale Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 7253-U: In Re: BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s Statement of Generally Available Terms and Conditions Under Section 252 (f) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 7061-U: In Re: Review of Cost Studies and Methodologies for Interconnection and Unbundling of BellSouth Telecommunications Services.

Docket No. 10692-U: In Re: Generic Proceeding to Establish Long-Term Pricing Policies for Unbundled Network Elements.

Docket No. 10854-U: In Re: Petition for Arbitration of ITC^DeltaCom Communications, Inc. with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Public Utilities Commission of Hawaii

Docket No. 7702: In the Matter of Instituting a Proceeding on Communications, Including an Investigation

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of the Communications Infrastructure of the State of Hawaii.

Iowa Utilities Board

Docket No. RPU-95-10.

Docket No. RPU-95-11.

State Corporation Commission of the State of Kansas

Docket No. 00-GIMT-1054-GIT: In the Matter of a General Investigation to Determine Whether Reciprocal Compensation Should Be Paid for Traffic to an Internet Service Provider.

Kentucky Public Service Commission

Administrative Case No. 10321: In the Matter of the Tariff Filing of South Central Bell Telephone Company to Establish and Offer Pulselink Service.

Administrative Case No. 323: In the Matter of An Inquiry into IntraLATA Toll Competition, An Appropriate Compensation Scheme for Completion of IntraLATA Calls by Interexchange Carriers, and WATS Jurisdictionality.

- Phase IA: Determination of whether intraLATA toll competition is in the public interest.
- Phase IB: Determination of a method of implementing intraLATA competition.
- Rehearing on issue of Imputation.

Administrative Case No. 90-256, Phase II: In the Matter of A Review of the Rates and Charges and Incentive Regulation Plan of South Central Bell Telephone Company.

Administrative Case No. 336: In the Matter of an Investigation into the Elimination of Switched Access Service Discounts and Adoption of Time of Day Switch Access Service Rates.

Administrative Case No. 91-250: In the Matter of South Central Bell Telephone Company's Proposed Area Calling Service Tariff.

Administrative Case No. 96-431: In Re: Petition by MCI for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection and Resale Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Administrative Case No. 96-478: In Re: The Petition by AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc. for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Agreement with GTE South Incorporated Concerning Interconnection and Resale Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Administrative Case No. 96-482: In Re: The Interconnection Agreement Negotiations Between AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc. and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252.

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Administrative Case No. 360: In the Matter of: An Inquiry into Universal Service and Funding Issues.

Administrative Case No. 96-608: In the Matter of: Investigation Concerning the Provision of InterLATA Services by BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Administrative Case No. 382: An Inquiry into the Development of Deaveraged Rates for Unbundled Network Elements.

Louisiana Public Service Commission

Docket No. 17970: In Re: Investigation of the Revenue Requirements, Rate Structures, Charges, Services, Rate of Return, and Construction Program of AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc., in its Louisiana Operations.

Docket No. U-17949: In the Matter of an Investigation of the Revenue Requirements, Rate Structures, Charges, Services, Rate of Return, and Construction Program of South Central Bell Telephone Company, Its Louisiana Intrastate Operations, The Appropriate Level of Access Charges, and All Matters Relevant to the Rates and Service Rendered by the Company.

- Subdocket A (SCB Earnings Phase)
- Subdocket B (Generic Competition Phase)

Docket No. 18913-U: In Re: South Central Bell's Request for Approval of Tariff Revisions to Restructure ESSX and Digital ESSX Service.

Docket No. U-18851: In Re: Petition for Elimination of Disparity in Access Tariff Rates.

Docket No. U-22022: In Re: Review and Consideration of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s TSLRIC and LRIC Cost Studies Submitted Pursuant to Sections 901(C) and 1001(E) of the Regulations for Competition in the Local Telecommunications Market as Adopted by General Order Dated March 15, 1996 in Order to Determine the Cost of Interconnection Services and Unbundled Network Components to Establish Reasonable, Non-Discriminatory, Cost Based Tariffed Rates and Docket No. U-22093: In Re: Review and Consideration of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s Tariff Filing of April 1, 1996, Filed Pursuant to Section 901 and 1001 of the Regulations for Competition in the Local Telecommunications Market Which Tariff Introduces Interconnection and Unbundled Services and Establishes the Rates, Terms and Conditions for Such Service Offerings (consolidated).

Docket No. U-22145: In the Matter of Interconnection Agreement Negotiations Between AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc. and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252.

Docket No. U-22252: In Re: Consideration and Review of BST's Preapplication Compliance with Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, including but not limited to the fourteen requirements set forth in Section 271 (c) (2) (b) in order to verify compliance with section 271 and provide a recommendation to the FCC regarding BST's application to provide interLATA services originating in-region.

Docket No. U-20883 Subdocket A: In Re: Submission of the Louisiana Public Service Commission's Forward Looking Cost Study to the FCC for Purposes of Calculating Federal Universal Service Support.

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Docket No. U-24206: In Re: Petition for Arbitration of ITC^DeltaCom Communications, Inc. with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. U-22632: In Re: BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Filing of New Cost Studies for Providing Access Line Service for Customer Provided Public Telephones and Smartline Service for Public Telephone Access.

Docket No. Docket No. U-24714-A: In Re: Final Deaveraging of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. UNE Rates Pursuant to FCC 96-45 Ninth Report and Order and Order on Eighteenth Order on Reconsideration Released November 2, 1999.

Public Service Commission of Maryland

Case 8584, Phase II: In the Matter of the Application of MFS Intelenet of Maryland, Inc. for Authority to Provide and Resell Local Exchange and Intrastate Telecommunications Services in Areas Served by C&P Telephone Company of Maryland.

Case 8715: In the Matter of the Inquiry into Alternative Forms of Regulating Telephone Companies.

Case 8731: In the Matter of the Petitions for Approval of Agreements and Arbitration of Unresolved Issues Arising Under Section 252 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Energy

D.P.U./D.T.E. 97088/97-18 (Phase II): Investigation by the Department of Telecommunications & Energy on its own motion regarding (1) implementation of section 276 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 relative to public interest payphones, (2) Entry and Exit Barriers for the Payphone Marketplace, (3) New England Telephone and Telegraph Company d/b/a NYNEX's Public Access Smart-Pay Service, and (4) the rate policy for operator service providers.

Mississippi Public Service Commission

Docket No. U-5086: In Re: MCI Telecommunications Corporation's Metered Use Service Option D (Prism I) and Option E (Prism II).

Docket No. U-5112: In Re: MCI Telecommunications Corporation's Metered Use Option H (800 Service).

Docket No. U-5318: In Re: Petition of MCI for Approval of MCI's Provision of Service to a Specific Commercial Banking Customers for Intrastate Interexchange Telecommunications Service.

Docket 89-UN-5453: In Re: Notice and Application of South Central Bell Telephone Company for Adoption and Implementation of a Rate Stabilization Plan for its Mississippi Operations.

Docket No. 90-UA-0280: In Re: Order of the Mississippi Public Service Commission Initiating Hearings Concerning (1) IntraLATA Competition in the Telecommunications Industry and (2) Payment of Compensation by Interexchange Carriers and Resellers to Local Exchange Companies in Addition to Access Charges.

Docket No. 92-UA-0227: In Re: Order Implementing IntraLATA Competition.

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Docket No. 96-AD-0559: In Re: In the Matter of the Interconnection Agreement Negotiations Between AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc. and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252.

Docket No. 98-AD-035: Universal Service.

Docket No. 97-AD-544: In Re: Generic Proceeding to Establish Permanent Prices for BellSouth Interconnection and Unbundled Network Elements.

Public Service Commission of the State of Montana

Docket No. D2000.8.124: In the Matter of Touch America, Inc.'s Petition for Arbitration Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 of the Terms and Conditions of Interconnection with Qwest Corporation, f/k/a US West Communications, Inc.

Docket No. D2000.6.89: In the Matter of Qwest Corporation's Application to Establish Rates for Interconnection, Unbundled Network Elements, Transport and Termination, and Resale Services.

Nebraska Public Service Commission

Docket No. C-1385: In the Matter of a Petition for Arbitration of an Interconnection Agreement Between AT&T Communications of the Midwest, Inc., and US West Communications, Inc.

New York Public Service Commission

Case No. 28425: Proceeding on Motion of the Commission as to the Impact of the Modification of Final Judgement and the Federal Communications Commission's Docket 78-72 on the Provision of Toll Service in New York State.

North Carolina Public Utilities Commission

Docket No. P-100, Sub 72: In the Matter of the Petition of AT&T to Amend Commission Rules Governing Regulation of Interexchange Carriers (Comments).

Docket No. P-141, Sub 19: In the Matter of the Application of MCI Telecommunications Corporation to Provide InterLATA Facilities-Based Telecommunications Services (Comments).

Docket No. P-55, Sub 1013: In the Matter of Application of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. for, and Election of, Price Regulation.

Docket Nos. P-7, Sub 825 and P-10, Sub 479: In the Matter of Petition of Carolina Telephone and Telegraph and Central Telephone Company for Approval of a Price Regulation Plan Pursuant to G.S. 62-133.5.

Docket No. P-19, Sub 277: In the Matter of Application of GTE South Incorporated for and Election of, Price Regulation.

Docket No. P-141, Sub 29: In the Matter of: Petition of MCI Telecommunications Corporation for Arbitration of Interconnection with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Petition of AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc. for Arbitration of Interconnection with BellSouth

Exhibit 1 to the Declaration of Don J. Wood

Telecommunications, Inc. (consolidated).

Docket No. P-141, Sub 30: In the Matter of: Petition of MCI Telecommunications Corporation for Arbitration of Interconnection with General Telephone Company of North Carolina, Inc., Petition of AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc. for Arbitration of Interconnection with General Telephone Company of North Carolina, Inc. (consolidated).

Docket No. P-100, Sub 133b: Re: In the Matter of Establishment of Universal Support Mechanisms Pursuant to Section 254 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. P-100, Sub 133d: Re: Proceeding to Determine Permanent Pricing for Unbundled Network Elements.

Docket No. P-100, Sub 84b: Re: In the Matter of Petition of North Carolina Payphone Association for Review of Local Exchange Company Tariffs for Basic Payphone Services (Comments).

Docket No. P-561, Sub 10: BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Complainant, v. US LEC of North Carolina, LLC, and Metacomm, LLC, Respondents.

Docket No. P-472, Sub 15: In the Matter of the Interconnection Agreement Between BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. and Time Warner Telecom of North Carolina, L.P. Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Case No. 93-487-TP-ALT: In the Matter of the Application of The Ohio Bell Telephone Company for Approval of an Alternative Form of Regulation.

Oklahoma Corporation Commission

Cause No. PUD 01448: In the Matter of the Application for an Order Limiting Collocation for Special Access to Virtual or Physical Collocation at the Option of the Local Exchange Carrier.

Public Utility Commission of Oregon

Docket No. UT 119: In the Matter of an Investigation into Tariffs Filed by US West Communications, Inc., United Telephone of the Northwest, Pacific Telecom, Inc., and GTE Northwest, Inc. in Accordance with ORS 759.185(4).

Docket No. ARB 3: In the Matter of the Petition of AT&T Communications of the Pacific Northwest, Inc., for Arbitration of Interconnection Rates, Terms, and Conditions Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Docket No. ARB 6: In the Matter of the Petition of MCIMetro Access Transmission Services, Inc. for Arbitration of Interconnection Rates, Terms, and Conditions Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (consolidated).

Docket No. ARB 9: In the Matter of the Petition of an Interconnection Agreement Between MCIMetro Access Transportation Services, Inc. and GTE Northwest Incorporated, Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. Section 252.

Docket No. UT-125: In the Matter of the Application of US West Communications, Inc. for an Increase in Revenues.

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Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission

Docket No. I-00910010: In Re: Generic Investigation into the Current Provision of InterLATA Toll Service.

Docket No. P-00930715: In Re: The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania's Petition and Plan for Alternative Form of Regulation under Chapter 30.

Docket No. R-00943008: In Re: Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission v. Bell Atlantic-Pennsylvania, Inc. (Investigation of Proposed Promotional Offerings Tariff).

Docket No. M-00940587: In Re: Investigation pursuant to Section 3005 of the Public Utility Code, 66 Pa. C. S. §3005, and the Commission's Opinion and Order at Docket No. P-930715, to establish standards and safeguards for competitive services, with particular emphasis in the areas of cost allocations, cost studies, unbundling, and imputation, and to consider generic issues for future rulemaking.

South Carolina Public Service Commission

Docket No. 90-626-C: In Re: Generic Proceeding to Consider Intrastate Incentive Regulation.

Docket No. 90-321-C: In Re: Petition of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company for Revisions to its Access Service Tariff Nos. E2 and E16.

Docket No. 88-472-C: In Re: Petition of AT&T of the Southern States, Inc., Requesting the Commission to Initiate an Investigation Concerning the Level and Structure of Intrastate Carrier Common Line (CCL) Access Charges.

Docket No. 92-163-C: In Re: Position of Certain Participating South Carolina Local Exchange Companies for Approval of an Expanded Area Calling (EAC) Plan.

Docket No. 92-182-C: In Re: Application of MCI Telecommunications Corporation, AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc., and Sprint Communications Company, L.P., to Provide IntraLATA Telecommunications Services.

Docket No. 95-720-C: In Re: Application of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. d/b/a Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company for Approval of an Alternative Regulation Plan.

Docket No. 96-358-C: In Re: Interconnection Agreement Negotiations Between AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc. and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252.

Docket No. 96-375-C: In Re: Interconnection Agreement Negotiations Between AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc. and GTE South Incorporated Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252.

Docket No. 97-101-C: In Re: Entry of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. into the InterLATA Toll Market.

Docket No. 97-374-C: In Re: Proceeding to Review BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Cost for Unbundled Network Elements.

Docket No. 97-239-C: Intrastate Universal Service Fund.

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Docket No. 97-124-C: BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Revisions to its General Subscriber Services Tariff and Access Service Tariff to Comply with the FCC's Implementation of the Pay Telephone Reclassification and Compensation Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 1999-268-C: Petition of Myrtle Beach Telephone, LLC, for Arbitration Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to Establish an Interconnection Agreement with Horry Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

Docket No. 1999-259-C: Petition for Arbitration of ITC^DeltaCom Communications, Inc. with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 2001-65-C: Generic Proceeding to Establish Prices for BellSouth's Interconnection Services, Unbundled Network Elements and Other Related Elements and Services.

Tennessee Public Service Commission

Docket No. 90-05953: In Re: Earnings Investigation of South Central Bell Telephone Company.

Docket Nos. 89-11065, 89-11735, 89-12677: AT&T Communications of the South Central States, MCI Telecommunications Corporation, US Sprint Communications Company -- Application for Limited IntraLATA Telecommunications Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Docket No. 91-07501: South Central Bell Telephone Company's Application to Reflect Changes in its Switched Access Service Tariff to Limit Use of the 700 Access Code.

Tennessee Regulatory Authority

Docket No. 96-01152: In Re: Petition by AT&T Communications of the South Central States, Inc. for Arbitration under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Docket No. 96-01271: In Re: Petition by MCI Telecommunications Corporation for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection and Resale Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (consolidated).

Docket No. 96-01262: In Re: Interconnection Agreement Negotiations Between AT&T of the South Central States, Inc. and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252.

Docket No. 97-01262: Proceeding to Establish Permanent Prices for Interconnection and Unbundled Network Elements.

Docket No. 97-00888: Universal Service Generic Contested Case.

Docket No. 99-00430: Petition for Arbitration of ITC^DeltaCom Communications, Inc. with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 97-00409: In Re: All Telephone Companies Tariff Filings Regarding Reclassification of Pay Telephone Service as Required by Federal Communications Commission Docket No. 96-128.

Public Utility Commission of Texas

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Docket No. 12879: Application of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company for Expanded Interconnection for Special Access Services and Switched Transport Services and Unbundling of Special Access DS1 and DS3 Services Pursuant to P. U. C. Subst. R. 23.26.

Docket No. 18082: Complaint of Time Warner Communications against Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Docket No. 21982: Proceeding to Examine Reciprocal Compensation Pursuant to Section 252 of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Docket No. 23396: Joint Petition of CoServ, LLC d/b/a CoServ Communications and Multitechnology Services, LP d/b/a CoServ Broadband Services for Arbitration of Interconnection Rates, Terms, Conditions, and Related Arrangements with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Docket No. 24015: Consolidated Complaints and Requests of Post-Interconnection Dispute Resolution Regarding Inter-Carrier Compensation for FX-Type Traffic Against Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

State of Vermont Public Service Board

Docket No. 6533: Application of Verizon New England Inc. d/b/a Verizon Vermont for a Favorable Recommendation to Offer InterLATA Services Under 47 U.S.C. 271.

Virginia State Corporation Commission

Case No. PUC920043: Application of Virginia Metrotel, Inc. for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to Provide InterLATA Interexchange Telecommunications Services.

Case No. PUC920029: Ex Parte: In the Matter of Evaluating the Experimental Plan for Alternative Regulation of Virginia Telephone Companies.

Case No. PUC930035: Application of Contel of Virginia, Inc. d/b/a GTE Virginia to implement community calling plans in various GTE Virginia exchanges within the Richmond and Lynchburg LATAs.

Case No. PUC930036: Ex Parte: In the Matter of Investigating Telephone Regulatory Methods Pursuant to Virginia Code § 56-235.5, & Etc.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

Docket Nos. UT-941464, UT-941465, UT-950146, and UT-950265 (Consolidated): Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, Complainant, vs. US West Communications, Inc., Respondent; TCG Seattle and Digital Direct of Seattle, Inc., Complainant, vs. US West Communications, Inc., Respondent; TCG Seattle, Complainant, vs. GTE Northwest Inc., Respondent; Electric Lightwave, Inc., vs. GTE Northwest, Inc., Respondent.

Docket No. UT-950200: In the Matter of the Request of US West Communications, Inc. for an Increase in its Rates and Charges.

Docket No. UT-000883: In the Matter of the Petition of U S West Communications, Inc. for Competitive Classification.

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Public Service Commission of Wyoming

Docket No. 70000-TR-95-238: In the Matter of the General Rate/Price Case Application of US West Communications, Inc. (Phase I).

Docket No. PSC-96-32: In the Matter of Proposed Rule Regarding Total Service Long Run Incremental Cost (TSLRIC) Studies.

Docket No. 70000-TR-98-420: In the Matter of the Application of US West Communications, Inc. for authority to implement price ceilings in conjunction with its proposed Wyoming Price Regulation Plan for essential and noncompetitive telecommunications services (Phase III).

Docket No. 70000-TR-99-480: In the Matter of the Application of US West Communications, Inc. for authority to implement price ceilings in conjunction with its proposed Wyoming Price Regulation Plan for essential and noncompetitive telecommunications services (Phase IV).

Docket No. 70000-TR-00-556: In the Matter of the Filing by US West Communications, Inc. for Authority to File its TSLRIC 2000 Annual Input Filing and Docket No. 70000-TR-00-570: In the Matter of the Application of US West Communications, Inc. for Authority to File its 2000 Annual TSLRIC Study Filing.

Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia

Formal Case No. 814, Phase IV: In the Matter of the Investigation into the Impact of the AT&T Divestiture and Decisions of the Federal Communications Commission on Bell Atlantic - Washington, D. C. Inc.'s Jurisdictional Rates.

Puerto Rico Telecommunications Regulatory Board

Case No. 98-Q-0001: In Re: Payphone Tariffs.

Docket No.: JRT-2001-AR-0002: In the Matter of Interconnection Rates, Terms and Conditions between WorldNet Telecommunications, Inc. and Puerto Rico Telephone Company.

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COMMENTS/DECLARATIONS - FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

CC Docket No. 92-91: In the Matter of Open Network Architecture Tariffs of Bell Operating Companies.

CC Docket No. 93-162: Local Exchange Carriers' Rates, Terms, and Conditions for Expanded Interconnection for Special Access.

CC Docket No. 91-141: Common Carrier Bureau Inquiry into Local Exchange Company Term and Volume Discount Plans for Special Access.

CC Docket No. 94-97: Review of Virtual Expanded Interconnection Service Tariffs.

CC Docket No. 94-128: Open Network Architecture Tariffs of US West Communications, Inc.

CC Docket No. 94-97, Phase II: Investigation of Cost Issues, Virtual Expanded Interconnection Service Tariffs.

CC Docket No. 96-98: In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996

CC Docket No. 97-231: Application by BellSouth to Provide In-Region InterLATA Services

CC Docket No. 98-121: Application by BellSouth to Provide In-Region InterLATA Services

CCB/CPD No. 99-27: In the Matter of Petition of North Carolina Payphone Association for Expedited Review of, and/or Declaratory Ruling Concerning, Local Exchange Company Tariffs for Basic Payphone Services.

CC Docket No. 96-128: In the Matter of the Pay Telephone Reclassification and Compensation Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, CCB/CPD No. 99-31: Oklahoma Independent Telephone Companies Petition for Declaratory Ruling (consolidated).

CCB/CPD No. 00-1: In the Matter of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission Order Directing Filings.

CC Docket No. 99-68: In the Matter of Inter-Carrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic

File No. EB-01-MD-020: In the Matter of Sprint Communications Company, L.P., Complainant v. Time Warner Telecom, Inc. Defendant.

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REPRESENTATIVE TESTIMONY – STATE, FEDERAL, AND OVERSEAS COURTS

Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

Shared Communications Services of 1800-80 JFK Boulevard, Inc., Plaintiff, v. Bell Atlantic Properties, Inc., Defendant.

Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings

Office of Customer Protection (OCP) Investigation of Axces, Inc. for Continuing Violations of PUC Substantive Rule §26.130, Selection of Telecommunications Utilities, Pursuant to Procedural Rules 22.246 Administrative Penalties.

United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, Columbia Division

Brian Wesley Jeffcoat, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, v. Time Warner Entertainment - Advance/Newhouse Partnership, Defendant.

High Court of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Court of First Instance

Commercial List No. 229 of 1999: Cable and Wireless HKT International Limited, Plaintiff v. New World Telephone Limited, Defendant.

REPRESENTATIVE TESTIMONY – PRIVATE COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS

American Arbitration Association

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Claimant vs. Time Warner Telecom, Respondent.

CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution

Supra Telecommunications and Information Systems, Inc., Claimant vs. BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Respondent.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 7, 2002, I caused a copy of the foregoing Petition for Reconsideration of the Inmate Calling Service Providers Coalition to be sent via first-class mail to the following:

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MCI WorldCom
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Washington, DC 20036

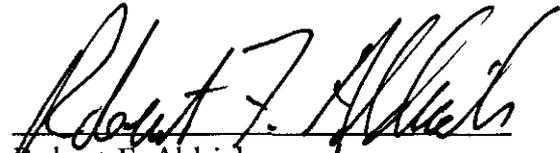
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