

REDACTED-FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

and of the 6.5 percent X-Factor from July 1, 2001 until revised ILEC tariffs would be filed on January 1, 2008. Moreover, the Commission should apply the 6.5 percent X-factor going forward after January 1, 2008 to the special access price cap basket as a means of continuing to reduce ILEC special access prices.

Second, the Commission should prevent ILECs from stunting the development of Ethernet competition by addressing ILECs' exorbitant prices for these services. As explained, the Commission has effectively left the ILECs to set prices for these services at any level they choose. Incremental reductions are simply insufficient to bring them within the zone of reasonableness. This can only be accomplished if the Commission mandates that ILECs reduce their prices for (1) Ethernet cross-connects by 50 percent as of January 1, 2008 and (2) Ethernet end-user circuits to equal their lowest retail prices anywhere in the BOC territory. This is by far the simplest and more reasonable way of reigning in ILEC anticompetitive Ethernet pricing practices. These price reductions would be *in lieu* of rate reductions that would apply to Ethernet under the reinitialized PCI based on application of the 6.5 X-Factor until January 1, 2008 discussed above. After January 1, 2008, price cap ILECs should be required to include Ethernet services in the special access price cap basket subject to the 6.5 percent X-Factor going forward.

It is important to emphasize that all of these measures for bringing rates for TDM, OCn and packetized (especially Ethernet) special access services closer to a zone of reasonableness are necessarily imprecise. Given the level of the ILEC prices, the proposals described herein are modest. There is virtually no chance that these reductions would yield rates that are close to the ILECs' forward-looking costs. Nevertheless, out of an abundance of caution, the Commission could allow an ILEC the opportunity to submit

rates based on a forward-looking cost study for the services at issue if the ILEC believes that the prices yielded by the reforms proposed herein would be below its forward-looking costs in any particular year. This is the approach adopted in the *CALLS Order*, and it is appropriate in this context as well. See *CALLS Order* ¶ 57.

Third, the Commission must address the possibility that rate reductions will cause special access purchasers to miss minimum volume commitments, thereby triggering penalties under existing arrangements. That is, if the generally available tariffed rates were reduced as the result of reforms in this proceeding, but the MARC was not reduced by an amount equal to the resulting reduction in spending on “eligible services,” purchasers would likely miss their MARCs and be forced to pay substantial penalties. This outcome would obviously cancel out part or all of the intended benefit of reducing the absurdly high tariffed special access prices. Accordingly, the FCC reduces ILEC tariffed special access service rates, it must include the requirement that the ILECs proportionately reduce contract tariff MARCs. The amount of such reductions should be equal to the amount by which a customer’s purchase of eligible services would be reduced as a consequence of the reforms in this proceeding.

The following example illustrates the manner in which this requirement would work. Assume that AT&T’s contract with customer A provides that customer A purchase \$10 million of eligible services from AT&T between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2008 in order for customer A to qualify for the volume/term discount. Assume also that customer A is on course by the end of the year to purchase \$2 million in eligible, non-special access services and \$8 million in eligible special access services, the price of which will be reduced by 25 by rate reductions. If rate reductions of 25 percent were to

REDACTED-FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

go into effect on January 1, 2008, customer A would miss its \$10 million MARC by \$2 million (25 percent of \$8 million). To avoid this outcome, AT&T would be required to set the MARC at \$8 million for 2008 *and* reduce the MARC for the following year by \$2 million.⁶⁷

Fourth, the Commission must limit ILECs' opportunities to engage in exclusionary pricing practices. As explained, these practices allow the ILECs to retain their market power in the provision of special access services. Allowing the ILECs to continue to engage in exclusionary pricing practices makes it far less likely that competition will replace regulation in some or all special access markets in the future.

Accordingly, the Commission should prohibit ILECs from conditioning the availability of any discount off of standard tariffed pricing for any kind of special access (TDM, OCn or packetized) on a commitment that is not reasonably related to the efficiencies yielded by the volume or term commitment that is at issue. The phrase "standard tariffed pricing" as used herein means any month-to-month or standard tariffed term or volume discount offer for special access services of any kind offered by the ILEC. A condition is "reasonably related to the efficiencies yielded by the volume or term commitment that is at issue" if (1) the ILEC can show that a purchaser's agreement to the condition directly and quantifiably results in a reduction in the costs of providing the special access services that are the subject of the increased discount, and (2) the discount offered in return for the purchaser's commitment to meet the condition causes the ILEC to pass through to the purchaser at least 75 percent of its reduced costs.

⁶⁷ This scenario would be relevant to a customer that decides not to take advantage of the fresh look option discussed below.

REDACTED-FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

It is also important that the Commission provide a non-exclusive list of the types of conditions that would be *per se* unlawful under this regulation. That list should include, for example, any condition on the availability of a discount that (1) restricts the extent to which a special access purchaser may purchase UNEs; (2) increases or has the effect of increasing the volume commitment over the life of the offering or agreement without also increasing the discount proportionately; (3) restricts the extent to which a special access purchaser may purchase from non-ILEC wholesalers; (4) ties or has the effect of tying special access discounts to the purchase of non-special access services (e.g., long distance) from the ILEC; (5) imposes a penalty for failure to meet a volume commitment that is greater than the difference between the prices applicable under the customer's existing volume/term agreement and those applicable under the most-favorable volume/term discount offering of the same ILEC for which the customer qualifies; or (6) imposes an early termination penalty that is greater than the difference between the amount the purchaser has paid to the ILEC as of the termination date and the amount the purchaser would have paid under the most favorable volume/term discount offering of the same ILEC for which the customer qualifies as of the termination date.

Fifth, in order to allow purchasers and competitive wholesale providers of special access to take advantage of the new terms mandated by these reforms, the Commission should mandate that the ILECs grant all customers subject to existing special access contracts or volume/term commitments a "fresh look" right (one such election right per arrangement) to terminate any existing special access purchasing arrangement without the application of an early termination penalty within one year of the effective date of this rule. Absent this requirement, special access purchasers who are tied up in multi-year

REDACTED-FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

term commitments could well be forced to continue to pay unreasonable prices or abide by unreasonable terms and conditions for years after the adoption of the reforms described herein.

This comprehensive set of reforms will address the most egregious problems created by the overly permissive regime applicable to ILEC special access today. The Commission can of course examine the effects of competition on ILEC special access pricing in the future to determine whether it is appropriate to re-assess this regulatory regime as appropriate.

VIII. Conclusion

For the forgoing reasons, the FCC should adopt the recommendations herein.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

Thomas Jones
Jonathan Lechter
Grace Koh
Karen Henein
Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP
1875 K Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 303-1000

ATTORNEYS FOR TIME WARNER
TELECOM AND ONE
COMMUNICATIONS

August 8, 2007

Appendix A

Appendix A contains the Declaration and Reply Declarations of Graham Taylor originally filed in the AT&T/BellSouth merger proceeding. Mr. Taylor's Reply Declaration contains the proprietary information of AT&T and TWTC subject to the protective order in WC Docket No. 06-74.

While TWTC can submit its own confidential information contained in the Taylor Declaration in this proceeding, it has maintained the confidentiality of the proprietary information of AT&T in the declaration, which is redacted in both the confidential and public versions of the instant filing.

BEFORE THE
Federal Communications Commission
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of)	
)	
AT&T Inc. and BellSouth Corporation)	WC Docket No. 06-74
Applications for Approval of)	
Transfer Of Control)	
)	

**DECLARATION OF GRAHAM TAYLOR
ON BEHALF OF TIME WARNER TELECOM, INC.**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. My name is Graham Taylor. My business address is 10475 Park Meadows Drive, Littleton, CO 80124.

2. I am Senior Vice President for Marketing at Time Warner Telecom (“TWTC”). I have over 25 years of telecommunications industry experience in marketing, sales, corporate development, management and operations. I spent 15 years specifically in the local network services competitive environment with TCG, AT&T Local, LOGIX Communications and TWTC. I was responsible for the planning, construction and implementation of many of TCG’s networks and markets.

3. The purpose of this declaration is to (1) describe TWTC’s business and network generally; (2) describe some of the products that TWTC offers to its customers, particularly TWTC’s Ethernet Services, Ethernet Internet Access and Internet Protocol (“IP”) Virtual Private Network (“VPN”) Solutions, and how those products create value for TWTC’s customers; (3) explain how easily ILECs could (if not constrained by regulation) engage in anticompetitive practices that would impede TWTC’s ability to deliver these services to its customers; (4) describe some of the experiences that TWTC

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

has had with the ILECs to date; and (5) describe TWTC's experience in attempting to interconnect with AT&T's Internet backbone.

II. TWTC'S BUSINESS AND NETWORK

4. TWTC was established in 1993. It is a leading provider of managed voice and data networking solutions for business customers, carriers, and Internet service providers ("ISPs") in 22 states and 44 metropolitan areas around the country. TWTC is collocated in [proprietary begin] [proprietary end] around the country and has installed [proprietary begin] [proprietary end]. TWTC has invested over \$2.5 billion in its network and has deployed nearly 21,000 route miles of fiber, of which over 13,000 route miles have been deployed in local metro networks.

5. It is in TWTC's interest to build its own facilities whenever possible. When TWTC provides service over its own facilities, it is able to control the service end-to-end and provide a more reliable customer experience. TWTC also possesses greater flexibility to design innovative new offerings when providing service over its own facilities, because, in such cases, it is not constrained by another carrier's choice of technology or network design.

6. Unfortunately, there are many locations where TWTC is unable to achieve the revenue and return on investment required to deploy its own loop facilities. For example, TWTC serves approximately [proprietary begin] [proprietary end] of its broadband lines (*i.e.*, lines that carry more than 200 Kpbs in both directions) over its own loops. Where TWTC has not built its own loops, it must rely on incumbent LEC loops (generally special access services). This is because the incumbent LEC usually owns the only loop facility serving locations to which TWTC cannot efficiently deploy its own

loops. Competitive providers usually have not deployed loop facilities serving such locations.

III. TWTC'S ETHERNET SERVICES, ETHERNET INTERNET ACCESS AND IP VPN SOLUTIONS

7. TWTC offers one of the most comprehensive suites of data solutions to retail business customers and carriers on the market today. Our solutions allow retail customers to create their own internal voice and data networks with Internet access through TWTC to Internet users on other external networks. Two of TWTC's most promising IP-based solutions are Ethernet Services and IP VPN Solutions. The demand for these services has been growing. For example, TWTC's Ethernet business has been growing at a rate of over 30 percent per year.

8. TWTC's Ethernet Internet Services deliver connectivity between customer locations and Internet access over a fully duplex Ethernet connection. The generic term "Ethernet" refers to a set of networking technologies and protocols that allow multiple devices to be connected to a single network via multiple points of access and to communicate with each other effectively and reliably. These protocols have been standardized as the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' ("IEEE") standard 802.3. The IEEE 802.3 standard essentially defines the language that devices connected to the network speak. In addition, Ethernet uses a scheme called carrier sense multiple access with collision detection ("CSMA/CD"). This scheme defines the manner in which devices connected to the network will act when they detect that there is other traffic traversing the network, or when they detect that data traversing the network has "collided" with other data.

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

9. Since its invention in the early 1970s, Ethernet has proven itself to be a flexible, scalable and reliable networking technology. As Ethernet became the Local Area Network (“LAN”) protocol-of-choice in the 1990s, innovation in the area of Ethernet-related technologies led to better devices that could communicate faster, more reliably, and over longer distances. Today, TWTC offers its customers four types of Ethernet solutions: Ethernet over SONET transparent LAN, Switched Ethernet transparent LAN, Extended Native LAN Ethernet for wide-area solutions and Ethernet Internet Access which gives users fractional, full or burstable solutions from 2 Mbps to 1000 Mbps (1 Gbps). Wherever possible, TWTC customers connect directly using TWTC’s own local fiber transmission facilities to TWTC’s national IP backbone.

10. These services provide TWTC’s customers with the ability to cost-effectively connect between their network locations and to the Internet using a familiar technology. Using the protocol that is native to most LANs around the country allows the customers to save on equipment costs and ensures a smoother “handing-off” of the data from their LAN to the service provider. Further, this solution is scalable and can easily expand to meet growing bandwidth requirements without the need to purchase new equipment. For example, TWTC’s Ethernet product allows customers to achieve speeds anywhere from 2 Mbps to 100 Mbps with the same piece of equipment. Using traditional TDM-based special access services such as DS1s, DS3s, etc., a customer who wants to achieve higher levels of speed would need to change equipment to achieve that higher speed.

11. Another example of the value delivered by the TWTC switched Ethernet offering to customers involves the concept of oversubscription. As with the Public

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

Switched Telephone Network (“PSTN”), a switched Ethernet connection is capable of serving more subscribers than can use it at any one time. Compared to point-to-point private line networks, which require a directly proportional relationship between the number of connections and network capacity, an Ethernet network is designed with the assumption that not everybody who is connected to the network will be using the network, allowing the customer to purchase connectivity at a better value.

12. Ethernet also benefits our customers from a technological perspective. For example, the wide-area multipoint configuration that TWTC uses for our Ethernet is more efficient than using multiple point-to-point connections, because the Ethernet protocol used by TWTC dynamically routes data on the network based on capacity, allocation and usage. Essentially, the network can sense when there is congestion and route the data appropriately so that it reaches its destination more quickly. This dynamic routing and bandwidth allocation is not possible using multiple point-to-point connections.

13. TWTC has been offering the IP VPN Solution for about six months. Generally speaking, a VPN allows remote locations or users to connect via different access methods. The VPN network uses protocols that encrypt and encapsulate the data to ensure privacy and integrity. These “tunneling” protocols effectively simulate a point-to-point connection. There are various protocols that are used to accomplish this “tunneling,” including the Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol championed by Microsoft and the Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol adopted as a standard by the Internet Engineering Task Force. TWTC uses Multiprotocol Label Switching (“MPLS”), because it allows our

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

customers to maintain their existing network protocols while ensuring the privacy and reliability of the data they send over TWTC's network.

14. The benefits of VPN solutions for customers are fairly straightforward. Many of the same scalability and flexibility benefits offered by Ethernet are also offered by VPN, because both solutions use many of the same underlying technologies, such as MPLS. Furthermore, IP VPN Solutions allow our customers "any-to-any" connectivity to locations across the U.S. with the same level of privacy and efficiency that a point-to-point network connection would deliver. Without VPN, customers who want secure, private connections would be required to purchase point-to-point connections to link up their various sites. This is costly, time-consuming and inefficient, especially if a customer has more than two locations to connect to the network. A VPN allows the customer to use existing access methods and infrastructure that is already built-out and still achieve the same levels of security and privacy. This is a much more efficient scheme, and much more scalable and cost-effective than services such as ATM and Frame Relay that IP VPN is rapidly replacing.

15. TWTC's Ethernet Services and IP VPN Solutions also allow TWTC to provide our customers with a variety of class of service commitments and applications that allow for even more efficient use of network capacity. For example, customers who choose the IP VPN Solution can prioritize the different types of data that will traverse the network. This is important for applications that are sensitive to latency (*i.e.*, the time it takes from the data to travel from its origin to its destination) in the network.

16. For example, customers increasingly use Ethernet and VPN solutions to transmit intra-company IP voice among a company's different locations. IP voice

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

applications offer customers lower costs, greater flexibility and increased customer control of service features. However, voice applications are very latency-sensitive, and, as such, voice IP traffic must be prioritized accordingly.

17. TWTC has incurred substantial fixed costs (*i.e.*, costs that are constant regardless of the actual number of customers served) in the process of developing the capability to deliver these products to our customers. These are incremental costs associated exclusively with providing IP services, and they pre-suppose an enormous infrastructure investment in network facilities, back office systems development and capability and personnel before TWTC can take advantage of the incremental opportunity to offer IP-based services. The incremental fixed costs of IP include, for example, substantial sums to purchase new equipment and software to support back office functionalities such as billing and collection related to both our Ethernet and VPN solutions. TWTC also incurred substantial costs to install the equipment and software and to train personnel to use them. As with all fixed costs, having more customers allows TWTC to spread these costs out and lower average per-customer costs.

18. In addition, in deploying Ethernet, VPN and VoIP, TWTC has incurred fixed costs in a geographic area that increase when TWTC expands its service territory to a new geographic area. These costs are substantial even where TWTC does not extend its fiber network to serve the area in question. Costs associated with extending network coverage even without fiber deployment include the costs TWTC incurs to purchase Ethernet multiplexers and switches and soft switches, to acquire and to prepare central office spaces for those facilities, and to install the equipment.

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

IV. WITHOUT COOPERATION FROM ILECs TWTC WILL BE UNABLE TO DELIVER THESE SOLUTIONS TO ITS CUSTOMERS.

19. The ILECs can impede TWTC's ability to deliver its products to customers in one of two ways: (1) by refusing TWTC access to the ILEC local transmission facilities on just, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions; and (2) by refusing to treat the traffic that TWTC hands off to the ILEC network with the same prioritization and level of service quality that TWTC gives to the traffic.

20. If an ILEC were to discriminate against TWTC in this manner and prevent TWTC from expanding its customer base or geographic coverage, competition in the business market would be significantly harmed. This is especially significant given customers' increasingly common demand that, as discussed below, their service provider serve more (or all) of their locations. To illustrate the extent of such consequences, TWTC has determined the total number of locations that its customers have throughout the country (hereinafter referred to as "Customer Locations"). Most of TWTC's customers have multiple locations. In fact, TWTC customers have on average **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** locations within the U.S. Customer Locations, as used herein, refers to the total number of locations of TWTC's customers, both those that TWTC serves and those that TWTC does not serve.

21. Of the total TWTC Customer Locations in the U.S., **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** percent are located in the AT&T ILEC territory and **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** percent are located in the BellSouth territory. In markets in which TWTC has deployed fiber transport facilities (hereinafter referred to as "TWTC Markets") in the AT&T ILEC territory and BellSouth territory, there are **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** Customer Locations respectively. Within the non-TWTC

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

Markets in the AT&T ILEC territory and BellSouth territory, there are **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** respectively. These Customer Locations totals are slightly overstated, because they include portions of markets in the AT&T and BellSouth regions that are served by other ILECs. Finally, TWTC currently serves Customer Locations of the same customer in both the BellSouth territory and the AT&T ILEC territory for approximately **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** customers. These **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** customers account for approximately **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** percent of TWTC's billed charges in the BellSouth and AT&T ILEC regions.

22. Currently, **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]**

23. **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]**

24. Given that, as explained, TWTC cannot construct its own loops to serve many Customer Locations, TWTC needs to rely on ILEC inputs to serve a very large number of Customer Locations that it currently does not serve with its own facilities. Indeed, TWTC would need to rely exclusively on ILEC local transmission facilities to serve customers in non-TWTC Markets.

25. Moreover, it is becoming increasingly important that TWTC serve a higher percentage of its Customer Locations than it has in the past. In the past, it was possible for TWTC to provide a service to a subset of a customer's locations and the customer would then integrate the TWTC service with services offered by other carriers. However, customers increasingly demand that carriers perform this network integration function and that carriers provide all of the services that a business customer needs to all of the customer's locations. For example, whereas in the past a business customer might

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

have purchased Ethernet from TWTC at three locations and voice service from another carrier at those three locations as well three other locations to which Ethernet was not essential, that same business customer is likely today to insist that its carrier provide an integrated IP voice and data solution to all six of its locations. As discussed, to reach all of a customer's locations to provide services in this manner, TWTC is increasingly dependent on purchasing local transmission facilities to locations to which TWTC could not deploy its own loops.

26. TWTC can only efficiently integrate its network with the ILEC's network if it can obtain access to the appropriate loop and transport facilities. For Ethernet, this means that TWTC must obtain access to Ethernet transmission facilities from the ILEC. If TWTC must rely on DS1 or DS3 local transmission facilities, it would incur extra costs of equipment and encounter service degradation, as discussed above.

27. Often, with Ethernet and VPN services, connecting the ILEC's local data facilities with TWTC's local data facilities should involve a straightforward connection between a TWTC Ethernet switch or IP router (in the case of VPN) and the connection to the ILEC's switch or IP router. Network connectivity can be established in this simple fashion, because many of the protocols and technologies supporting these services have become so widely adopted and standardized that even pieces of equipment from different vendors usually have little trouble interfacing and communicating with each other.

28. TWTC's customers often require that their telecommunications carrier handle and prioritize different types of traffic. Most carriers manage their networks by prioritizing the traffic that traverses their networks. Typically, voice and video traffic are considered highest priority and are guaranteed to be delivered in a certain amount of time

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

(usually milliseconds). Internet traffic, which does not necessarily travel exclusively on a single carrier's network, is usually given "best efforts" level of service. However, because of the increasing importance of Internet traffic in terms of the applications, such as voice, that are now carried via the Internet, "best efforts" are inadequate in many cases.

29. As detailed above, TWTC's Ethernet and VPN services are designed so that TWTC can offer its customers quality of service and class of service commitments that ensure a customer's latency-sensitive data will be prioritized and delivered in a timely manner. However, since TWTC traffic must traverse ILEC network facilities, TWTC needs to negotiate agreements whereby the traffic that TWTC hands off to the ILEC networks will be treated with the same prioritization and class of service with which the data was treated while on TWTC's network.

30. For example, when TWTC must rely on ILEC local transmission facilities to reach customer locations to which TWTC cannot efficiently deploy its own facilities, TWTC must work with the ILEC to gain class of service and appropriate prioritization of packets as they traverse the ILEC's facilities. An ILEC that refuses to ensure that traffic handed off from TWTC's network to the ILEC's network is treated in accordance with these requirements would preclude TWTC from delivering the quality of Ethernet and VPN services to end users that they increasingly demand. If the ILEC were at the same time to treat traffic that stays entirely on its own network in accordance with appropriate class of service and prioritization, the ILEC, given its ubiquitous network reach, would have a significant competitive advantage over TWTC.

V. TWTC HAS EXPERIENCED SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES AMONG ILECS IN SEEKING TO OBTAIN NETWORK ACCESS AND APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OF TRAFFIC ORIGINATING ON TWTC'S NETWORK.

31. [proprietary begin].

32.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39.

40.

41. [proprietary end]

42. Finally, [proprietary begin] [proprietary end]

43. In light of AT&T's anticompetitive pricing and practices, TWTC has relied exclusively on its own facilities and, where necessary, DS1 and DS3 AT&T ILEC loops with TWTC-provided Ethernet equipment to compete in the provision of Ethernet in the AT&T ILEC territory. As explained, however, reliance on AT&T DS1 and DS3 loops is not a viable long term strategy because those facilities impose costs and inefficiencies on TWTC. The combination of AT&T's anticompetitive Ethernet pricing and practices and the increasing obsolescence of TDM facilities threatens to drive competitive providers of Ethernet like TWTC out of the market.

VI. TWTC'S EXPERIENCE IN ATTEMPTING TO EXCHANGE TRAFFIC WITH AT&T'S INTERNET BACKBONE RAISES CONCERNS WITH REGARD TO THE PROPOSED MERGER WITH BELL SOUTH

44. In order to provide Internet access service to its end user business customers and to its wholesale ISP customers, TWTC must connect its Internet backbone with other Internet backbones. [proprietary begin]

45. [proprietary end]

VII. CONCLUSION

46. The proposed merger between AT&T and BellSouth comes at a time when changes in the marketplace are making TWTC reliant on ILEC loops, transport and wholesale data services in more locations, and making TWTC purchase more Internet backbone connectivity from Tier 1 backbones like AT&T's. Changes in the marketplace are also making it necessary that TWTC purchase different types of loop and transport inputs from ILECs than it has purchased in the past, because these requirements provide ILECs new opportunities to discriminate. For example, TWTC must now purchase Ethernet loops and transport as well as obtain class of service and quality of service commitments from ILECs. In my experience, regulation has not constrained ILECs from raising TWTC's costs by overpricing, denying, delaying, and degrading the wholesale inputs TWTC needs in order to compete.

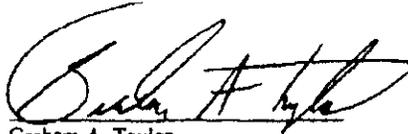
47. TWTC has experienced this conduct with both BellSouth and AT&T, but AT&T has been even more willing to engage in this conduct than BellSouth. In fact, AT&T has effectively prevented TWTC from providing service to customer locations over AT&T Ethernet loops anywhere in the AT&T ILEC territory. If the AT&T conduct were to spread to the BellSouth territory after the merger, TWTC would have even less

REDACTED – FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

chance than it has already of offering competitive Ethernet service to businesses in the
BellSouth region.

SIGNATURE PAGE

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



Graham A. Taylor

Executed on June 5, 2006

REDACTED-FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

BEFORE THE
Federal Communications Commission
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of)
)
AT&T Inc. and Bell South Corporation) WC Docket No. 06-74
Applications for Approval of)
Transfer of Control)

REPLY DECLARATION OF GRAHAM TAYLOR
ON BEHALF OF TIME WARNER TELECOM, INC.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. My name is Graham Taylor. My business address is 10475 Park Meadows Drive, Littleton, CO 80124.

2. I am Senior Vice President for Marketing at Time Warner Telecom, Inc. ("TWTC"). I have over 25 years of telecommunications industry experience in marketing, sales, corporate development, management and operations. I spent 15 years specifically in the local network services competitive environment with TCG, AT&T Local, LOGIX Communications and TWTC. I was responsible for the planning, construction and implementation of many of TCG's networks and markets.

3. The purpose of this declaration is to (1) respond to the reply declaration of Parley C. Casto¹ generally; (2) describe how TWTC can only serve Ethernet customers at retail in AT&T's ILEC region if it is able to obtain finished Ethernet services at just and reasonable rates,

¹See Reply Declaration of Parley C. Casto, attached to AT&T, Inc. and BellSouth Corporation Opposition to Petitions to Deny and Reply to Comments, WC Dkt. No. 06-74 (filed June 20, 2006) ("*Casto Declaration*").

REDACTED-FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

terms and conditions; and (3) describe why TWTC cannot rely on TDM loops purchased from AT&T along with TWTC-supplied TDM electronics to provide Ethernet Services.

II. TWTC's BUSINESS AND NETWORK

4. TWTC was established in 1993. It is a leading provider of managed voice and data networking solutions for business customers, carriers, and Internet service providers ("ISPs") in 22 states and 44 metropolitan areas around the country. TWTC provides these services over its own loop and transport transmission facilities wherever possible. However, there are many locations where TWTC is unable to achieve the revenue and return on investment required to deploy its own loop and transport transmission facilities. For example, TWTC serves only 26.8 percent of its customer buildings using its own facilities, while it must rely on other carriers 73.2 percent of the time.² Where TWTC cannot built its own transmission facilities in the BellSouth and AT&T ILEC territories, TWTC must rely almost completely on BellSouth's and AT&T's loops and transport (generally special access services). This is because, in the vast majority of the commercial buildings to which TWTC cannot deploy and has not deployed its own loops in the BellSouth and AT&T ILEC territories, BellSouth and AT&T have respectively deployed their own loops. In fact in TWTC's experience, BellSouth and AT&T own the *only* loops serving most of these commercial buildings in their respective territories.

² See Time Warner Telecom, Inc., SEC Form 10-Q Quarterly Report for the Period Ended Mar. 31, 2006, at 224 (filed May 10, 2006).

REDACTED-FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

III. RESPONSE TO PARLY CASTO'S ALLEGATIONS

5. Mr. Casto makes five general arguments in response to my initial declaration.³

[AT&T proprietary begin]

6.

[AT&T Proprietary end] AT&T has been selling OPT-E-MAN since at least 2003 as a tariffed product to both wholesale and retail customers. Moreover, TWTC has been selling its similar product at wholesale since 2004. In that time, TWTC has had no problem fashioning numerous wholesale contracts for its services, including a contract in which TWTC provides Ethernet at wholesale to AT&T. [AT&T proprietary begin]

³ See Declaration of Graham Taylor, attached to Petition to Deny of Time Warner Telecom, WC Dkt. No. 06-74 (filed June 5, 2006) ("Taylor Declaration").

REDACTED-FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

7.

See Casto

Declaration ¶ 28.

[AT&T proprietary end]

Notwithstanding TWTC's strong interest in identifying and relying upon wholesale providers of finished Ethernet other than AT&T and other ILECs, TWTC has purchased or is in the process of purchasing **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** finished Ethernet loops at wholesale from non-ILEC wholesalers. Given that TWTC currently serves **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** customer locations with Ethernet services (both on-net and off-net), these **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** loops account for **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** percent of the Ethernet loops TWTC needs to compete. There are a limited number of locations in the AT&T region in which non-ILEC wholesalers offer Ethernet service, and in which TWTC has not purchased Ethernet from these non-ILECs. **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]**

8. It is important to emphasize, however, that in those few places where non- ILECs offer finished Ethernet loops at wholesale, **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]**

9. Mr. Casto also argues that because "AT&T has sold very little [sic] OPT-E- MAN services to unaffiliated carrier customers.. .it shows that the retail market for Ethernet services has developed and is highly competitive even without the availability of OPT-E-MAN as an input." *Casto Declaration* ¶ 18. Mr. Casto's reasoning is exactly backwards. TWTC and other carriers have not purchased OPT-E-MAN under AT&T's federal tariff because AT&T's high tariffed prices **[proprietary begin] [proprietary end]** prevent carriers from competing in the downstream Ethernet retail service market. To the extent that TWTC has been able to deploy