### BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

In the Matter of the Petition for Arbitration of an Interconnection Agreement between

CHARTER FIBERLINK WA-CCVII, LLC

and

**OWEST CORPORATION** 

Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. Section 252.

DOCKET NO. UT-083041

#### REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

**OF** 

**PEGGY GIAMINETTI** 

ON BEHALF OF

CHARTER FIBERLINK WA-CCVII, LLC

November 17, 2008

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2	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
3	A.	My name is Peggy Giaminetti. My business address is 12405 Powerscourt Drive,
4		St. Louis, Missouri, 63131. I am filing this testimony on behalf of Charter.
5 6 7	Q.	ARE YOU THE SAME PEGGY GIAMINETTI WHO FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
7 8	A.	Yes, I am.
9 10	Q.	ON WHOSE BEHALF WAS THIS REBUTTAL TESTIMONY PREPARED?
11 12	A.	This Rebuttal Testimony was prepared on behalf of Charter Fiberlink WA-CCVII,
13		LLC ("Charter").
14 15	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
16 17	A.	This testimony is offered to rebut the testimony of Qwest witness Renée
18		Albersheim on Issues 1, 2 and 3.
19 20	Q.	DO YOU OFFER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY ON OTHER DISPUTED ISSUES?
21 22	A.	No. My colleagues and experts from QSI Consulting will be submitting separate
23		testimony on other issues.
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INTRODUCTION

I.

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II.	DISCUSSIO	N

<u>Issue 1</u>: Should Qwest be required to seek the Commission's authorization prior to taking any action to "disconnect" services which Charter may utilize under the agreement?

- O. PLEASE EXPLAIN CHARTER'S POSITION ON THIS ISSUE.
- A. Charter's position is that the Agreement should include language that allows for the potential termination of the Agreement only under certain circumstances. Specifically, termination should occur only after this Commission has evaluated the reasons for the potential termination, its impact on subscribers, and thereafter orders, or approves, the termination of the Agreement.
- Q. PLEASE PROVIDE CHARTER'S PROPOSED LANGUAGE ON THIS ISSUE.
- A. Charter's proposed language for Sections 5.4.3 and 5.13.1 of the interconnection agreement (the "Agreement") between the parties is set forth below. Qwest's original proposed language is shown as normal text, while Charter's additional language is shown in bold text.
  - 5.4.3 With the Commission's authorization, the Billing Party may disconnect services for failure by the billed Party to make full payment within sixty (60) Days following the payment due date, less any good faith disputed amount as provided for in Section 5.4.4 of this Agreement, for such services provided under this Agreement. The billed Party will pay the applicable reconnect charge set forth in Exhibit A required to reconnect each service disconnected pursuant to this paragraph. The Billing Party will notify the billed Party in writing and the Commission on a confidential basis at least ten (10) business days prior to disconnection of the service(s). In case of such disconnection, all applicable undisputed charges, including termination charges, shall become due. If the

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Billing Party does not disconnect the billed Party's service(s) on the date specified in the ten (10) business days' notice, and the billed Party's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein shall preclude the Billing Party's right to disconnect services of the non-complying Party without further notice, subject to the Commission's authorization. For reconnection of the services to occur, the billed Party will be required to make full payment of all past and current undisputed charges under this Agreement for the services. Additionally, the Billing Party will request a deposit (or recalculate the deposit) as specified in Section 5.4.5 and 5.4.7 from the billed Party, pursuant to this Section. In addition to other remedies that may be available at law or equity, each Party reserves the right to seek equitable relief, including injunctive relief and specific performance.

5.13.1 If either Party defaults in the payment of any amount due hereunder, or if either Party violates any other material provision of this Agreement, and such default or violation shall continue for thirty (30) Days after written notice thereof, the other Party may seek relief in accordance with the Dispute Resolution provision of this Agreement. The failure of either Party to enforce any of the provisions of this Agreement or the waiver thereof in any instance shall not be construed as a general waiver or relinquishment on its part of any such provision, but the same shall, nevertheless, be and remain in full force and effect. Neither Party shall disconnect service to the other Party without first obtaining Commission authorization.

- Q. SO QWEST'S PROPOSED LANGUAGE IS SET FORTH ABOVE, EXCEPT THAT IT EXCLUDES THE LANGUAGE IN BOLD?
- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. HOW DOES QWEST'S DIRECT TESTIMONY ADDRESS THIS ISSUE?
- A. The Direct Testimony of Qwest witness Renée Albersheim provides Qwest's position on Issue 1.

- ON PAGE 6, LINES 19 & 20 OF HER TESTIMONY, MS. ALBERSHEIM Q. 1 STATES THAT THIS ISSUE CONCERNS THE STANDARD BUSINESS 2 PRACTICE OF DISCONNECTING SERVICE TO A CUSTOMER THAT 3 HAS NOT PAID ITS UNDIPUTED BILLS FOR THAT SERVICE. WHAT 4 IS YOUR RESPONSE? 5 6 I disagree. Ms. Albersheim relates the process for a simple disconnection of 7 A. services for non-payment of retail end user customers to the mutual exchange of 8 traffic services that co-carriers (Qwest and Charter) are providing to each other 9 under the Agreement. If Qwest were to disconnect the services provisioned for 10 the mutual exchange of traffic that is, in effect, terminating the entire agreement -11 which would impact not only Charter, but also the end user customers of both 12 Charter and Qwest. To apply the same rules to interconnected networks of co-13 carriers that Qwest applies to individual retail end user customers is clearly not 14 appropriate, as the effect of disconnecting the services would impact a much 15 greater number of parties and a wider public interest. 16 ON PAGE 7, LINES 3-9 OF HER DIRECT TESTIMONY, MS. Q. 17 ALBERSHEIM STATES HER BELIEF THAT IT IS NOT APPROPRIATE 18 **COMMISSION** IN "NORMAL THE 19 PROCESSES" BECAUSE CHARTER HAS DISPUTE RIGHTS UNDER 20 THE AGREEMENT. DO YOU AGREE? 21 22 No. The termination of interconnection arrangements that impacts all of Charter's 23
  - A. No. The termination of interconnection arrangements that impacts all of Charter's customers in an area, and also the ILEC customers in that same service area, is not and should not be considered to be a "normal business process." Giving one party (to a given state-regulated interconnection arrangement) a unilateral right to

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telephone services – that all end user customers expect today – at risk. It is essential that the Commission be able to review the facts associated with Qwest's desire to terminate service and to make a determination based on the facts of whether a disconnection of the Agreement is appropriate. If the Commission determines that a disconnection for nonpayment is an appropriate remedy, then a process can be put in place so that an orderly transition of the interconnection arrangements can take place and any negative impacts on the parties and the end users of both companies can be minimized.

- Q. ON PAGES 7 AND 8 OF HER DIRECT TESTIMONY, MS. ALBERSHEIM MAKES THE ARGUMENT THAT THE RESULTS OF THE 271 WORKSHOPS SHOULD BE CONSEDERED AS THEY ARE THE RESULT OF INSUSTRY CONCENSUS. WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE?
  - The 271 workshops were initiated in an environment and time period much different than today. In addition, the interconnection arrangements at issue in this case are solely for the mutual exchange of traffic between Qwest and Charter. Charter is a facilities-based carrier and does not purchase unbundled network elements ("UNEs") from Qwest or resell Qwest services. While the language that Qwest proposes may have resulted from "numerous negotiations, hearings, and commission orders," that does not require that this Commission order unilateral disconnection rights for non-payment language in an interconnection agreement

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between Qwest and a facilities-based carrier like Charter. In today's environment, it clearly makes sense to have the Commission authorize a disconnection of interconnection arrangements that could impact many thousands of customers.

- Q. ON PAGES 8 AND 9 OF HER TESTIMONY, MS. ALBERSHEIM REFERENCES A SINGLE INSTANCE IN MINNESOTA WHERE CP TELECOM HAD AN ISSUE WITH ONE RESELLER THAT FILED BANKRUPTCY. WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE?
  - I find it interesting that the only support that Qwest could muster for its argument is a 2006 Application from CP Telecom against a single reseller that filed bankruptcy. Apparently, Qwest could not find any situations in which Qwest was unable to recover billed, undisputed, amounts due to bankruptcy where it was required to ask a Commission for approval to discontinue service. Charter believes that the approach taken in Minnesota is the correct approach because the service impact on end users is minimized and the Commission can ensure that the critical communications needs of end users are fulfilled. This is a paramount concern of Charter and has to be a public interest concern of the Commission. A decision to terminate service between Qwest and Charter that would disrupt the mutual exchange of traffic between Qwest and Charter should only occur with Commission approval, regardless of the billing and dispute resolution processes that Qwest and Charter may have gone through. As I stated earlier in this testimony, Charter is not purchasing UNEs or reselling Qwest services so the financial risk to Qwest is greatly overstated by Qwest. Moreover, what should not

1		be forgotten is that Qwest wants the contractual right to unilaterally terminate
2		services and, if that termination were to happen without Commission approval,
3		both Qwest and Charter end users could experience serious negative impacts.
4 5 6	Q.	WHAT SHOULD BE THE COMMISSION'S DECISION WITH REGARD TO THE LANGUAGE PERTAINING TO TERMINATING SERVICE ONLY UPON COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION?
7 8	A.	The Commission should adopt Charter's proposed language as it provides
9		reasonable assurance that one party may not take a unilateral action to disconnect
10		that could severely impact the other party and the end user customers of both
11		Charter and Qwest. The language of the Agreement should require Commission
12		approval prior to either Party terminating services under the Interconnection
13		Agreement.
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15 16 17 18	Issue by w	2: Should the parties agree to a reasonable limitation as to the period of time hich either party can initiate back billing, or disputes of previously billed ints?
19	Q.	WHAT IS CHARTER'S POSITION ON THIS ISSUE?
20 21	A.	Charter's position is that the parties should agree to a reasonable limitation on the
22		time period by which a party can initiate a bill dispute, or attempt to "backbill,"
23		for services invoiced, or provided, pursuant to the terms of the Agreement.
24		Specifically, Charter proposes that a party can initiate a dispute, and backbill for

charges arising under the Agreement, within one year of the date of the invoice.

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As a result, any potential billing disputes and claims initiated under the Agreement that are not brought by a party prior to the expiration of that time-frame would be deemed to be waived.

## Q. PLEASE PROVIDE CHARTER'S PROPOSED LANGUAGE WITH RESPECT TO THIS ISSUE.

A. Charter proposes to include the following:

5.4.4.3 Failure by a Billed Party to dispute a rate, rate element, or charge within the period applicable to an invoice on which such rate, rate element or charge appears shall not constitute nor be construed as a waiver by the Billed Party of its right to dispute the same or similar rates, rate elements, or charges that may appear on subsequent invoices. If any portion of an amount paid to a Party under this Agreement is subject to a bona fide dispute between the Parties ("Disputed Paid Amount"), the Billed Party may provide written notice to the Billing Party of the Disputed Paid Amount, and seek a refund of such amount already paid, at any time prior to the date that is **one (1) year** after the date of the invoice containing the disputed amount that has been paid by the Billed Party ("Notice Period"). If the Billed Party fails to provide written notice of a Disputed Paid Amount within the Notice Period, the Billed Party waives its rights to dispute its obligation to pay such amount, and to seek refund of such amount.

5.4.10 The Parties shall bill each other for all services and arrangements under this Agreement promptly and in any event shall use commercially reasonable efforts to render such bills. In the event that prompt billing is not possible, backbilling for unbilled charges shall be permitted for a period of up to **twelve** (12) months following the provision of service. Backbilling for services provided more than **twelve** (12) months following the provision of service is not permitted, and each Party hereby waives any right to collect any fees or charges otherwise due under this Agreement (including charges for services under this Agreement that are provided via its tariffs) that are not billed to the other Party within such **twelve** (12) month period.

## Q. PLEASE PROVIDE QWEST'S PROPOSED LANGUAGE WITH RESPECT TO THIS ISSUE.

- A. Qwest has proposed that the Agreement include:
  - 5.4.4.3 Failure by a Billed Party to dispute a rate, rate element, or charge within

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the period applicable to an invoice on which such rate, rate element or charge appears shall not constitute nor be construed as a waiver by the Billed Party of its right to dispute the same or similar rates, rate elements, or charges that may appear on subsequent invoices. If any portion of an amount paid to a Party under this Agreement is subject to a bona fide dispute between the Parties ("Disputed Paid Amount"), the Billed Party may provide written notice to the Billing Party of the Disputed Paid Amount, and seek a refund of such amount already paid, at any time prior to the date that is <a href="two (2) years">two (2) years</a> after the date of the invoice containing the disputed amount that has been paid by the Billed Party ("Notice Period"). If the Billed Party fails to provide written notice of a Disputed Paid Amount within the Notice Period, the Billed Party waives its rights to dispute its obligation to pay such amount, and to seek refund of such amount.

4.10 The Parties shall bill each other for all services and arrangements under this Agreement promptly and in any event shall use commercially reasonable efforts to render such bills. In the event that prompt billing is not possible, backbilling for unbilled charges shall be permitted for a period of up to <a href="twenty-four (24">twenty-four (24)</a> months following the provision of service. Backbilling for services provided more than <a href="twenty-four (24">twenty-four (24)</a> months following the provision of service is not permitted, and each Party hereby waives any right to collect any fees or charges otherwise due under this Agreement (including charges for services under this Agreement that are provided via its tariffs) that are not billed to the other Party within such <a href="twenty-four (24">twenty-four (24</a>) month period.

### Q. HOW DOES QWEST'S DIRECT TESTIMONY ADDRESS THIS ISSUE?

- A. The Direct Testimony of Qwest witness Renée Albersheim provides the Qwest position on Issue 2. Ms. Albersheim generally states in her Direct Testimony that two years is the standard billing period and that this time period is contained in Owest's negotiation template.
- Q. MS. ALBERSHEIM STATES THAT THE TWO-YEAR BACK BILLING PERIOD EXISTS IN SECTION 415(A) OF THE ACT. DO YOU AGREE?
- A. No.
- Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER.

1	A.	I am not an attorney. But Charter's lawyers have explained to me that the FCC
2		has said, in at least three separate proceedings, (two involving AT&T) that
3		Section 415(a) of the Communications Act is not to be used as a backbilling
4		statute. I also understand that the FCC has suggested that it may be an
5		unreasonable practice for carriers to engage in backbilling as far back as two
6		years. I suspect that point will be addressed, more fully, in each party's briefs.

# Q. DOES MS. ALBERSHEIM PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE OWEST POSITION ON THIS ISSUE?

- A. Yes. Qwest states that two-years is the "standard" backbilling period contained in Qwest's interconnection agreement negotiation template.
- Q. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE FACT THAT A PARTICULAR TIME PERIOD FOR BACKBILLING IS IDENTIFIED IN QWEST'S NEGOTIATION TEMPLATE IS RELEVANT?
- A. No, I don't. What Qwest may or may not have in their negotiation template is not relevant, in any way, to the Commission's consideration of this issue. It is merely a starting point for Qwest, and another carrier, to negotiate terms of an interconnection agreement. The negotiating carriers discuss the various terms and conditions and either reach agreement or take the unresolved issue to arbitration. Simply having language in a party's generic template should have no determinative value. I believe that Charter witness Mr. Webber explains in greater detail why it is not reasonable to assume that Qwest's "template" contract

language is reasonable, or acceptable. Further, as I stated on Pages 16 and 17 of my Direct Testimony, "[t]he fact that no other carrier has proposed an alternative time frame does not demonstrate that Qwest's proposal is legitimate." With a downsized CLEC industry and a changed competitive environment, where competitive carriers are even more cost conscious, they are also less willing to tackle Qwest's negotiation template. The Commission should look at the current state of the competitive environment and not rely on an assumption that Qwest's language is appropriate simply because the language is found in its generic interconnection template.

## Q. DOES MS. ALBERSHEIM DISCUSS THE IMPACT THAT A TWO-YEAR BACKBILLING LIMITATION PERIOD WILL HAVE ON QWEST AND CHARTER?

A. No. She simply states the company's belief that federal law supports their proposed two-year standard. Ms. Albersheim also testifies that the Charter proposal "eliminates Qwest's opportunity to prove that two years may be reasonable under any circumstances and effectively modifies the applicable statute of limitations, contrary to federal law." (Page 14, lines 2-5) As stated earlier in this testimony, at page 9, lines 33-34, and page 10, lines 1-6, Charter believes that Qwest's assertions regarding federal law on this issue are incorrect.

## Q. WHAT ARE CHARTER'S PROBLEMS WITH THE QWEST PROPOSED TWO-YEAR BACKBILLING AND DISPUTE LIMITATION?

A. First, we believe that the practice of backbilling for two years is contrary to

current federal law, which our attorneys will address in our briefs. Second, the	.e
2 more time that passes, there is a greater chance for billing errors, which may have	'e
been what the FCC was concerned about in its prior orders. Third, in the case of	a
two-year period to dispute prior invoices, the parties may be required to establish	h
reserves, and accruals, which creates an environment of uncertainty over a	ın
6 extended period of time.	
With that said, if Qwest really wants the parties to have up to two years to disput	te
a prior invoice, Charter could accept that compromise as being in accordance wit	th
g federal law. We proposed the one-year limitation on both backbilling and the	ne
time period to dispute prior-issued invoices so there would be some symmetry but	ut
the two don't have to be the same. One thing we cannot agree to, however, is	a
two-year backbilling period when something much less than that would likely no	ot
be supported by the FCC.	
14 Q. HOW SHOULD THE COMMISSION RULE WITH REGARD TO TH 15 LANGUAGE PERTAINING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A REASONABL 16 TIME PERIOD TO INITIATE BACKBILLING OR DISPUTES O 17 BILLED AMOUNTS?	Æ
18 19 A. My recommendation is that the Commission adopt Charter's proposed language	ge
as Charter's language would create an environment that drives Qwest and Chart	er

to be more vigilant in their billing and bill investigation and audit practices.

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<u>Issue 3</u>: Should the security deposit provisions of the agreement apply mutually, to both parties, or only unilaterally to Qwest's benefit?

### O. WHAT IS CHARTER'S POSITION ON THIS ISSUE?

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A. Charter's position is that the deposit provisions of this Agreement should be applied mutually, and should include criteria that will be used to determine when both parties will be required to provide a security deposit. Specifically, both parties should only be required to provide a deposit upon the occurrence of a "material adverse change in the financial condition," not simply when Qwest unilaterally deems it necessary.

## Q. PLEASE PROVIDE CHARTER'S PROPOSED LANGUAGE WITH RESPECT TO THIS ISSUE.

A. Charter proposes to include the following:

In the event of a material adverse change in a Party's financial condition subsequent to the Effective Date of this Agreement, the other Party may request a security deposit. A "material adverse change in financial condition" means the Party is repeatedly delinquent in making its payments, or is being reconnected after a disconnection of Service or discontinuance of the processing of orders by the other Party due to a previous failure to pay undisputed charges in a timely manner. The other Party may require a deposit to be held as security for the payment of charges before the orders from the Party will be provisioned and completed or before reconnection of Service. "Repeatedly delinquent" means any payment of a material, undisputed amount of total monthly Billing under the Agreement received after the Payment Due Date, three (3) or more times during the last twelve (12) month period. The initial deposit may not exceed the estimated total net monthly charges (that is, the amounts the Party owes, less amounts owed to the other Party) for a two (2) month period based upon recent Billing. The deposit may be adjusted by the Party's actual monthly average charges, payment history under this Agreement, or other relevant factors. The deposit may be an irrevocable bank letter of credit, a letter of credit with terms and conditions reasonably acceptable to the other

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Party, or some other form of mutually acceptable security such as a cash deposit. Required deposits are due and payable within thirty (30) Days after demand and non-payment is subject to Sections 5.4.2 and 5.4.3 of this Agreement

- 5.4.6 Interest will be paid on cash deposits at the rate applying to deposits under applicable Commission regulations. Cash deposits and accrued interest will be credited to **the depositing Party's** account or refunded, as appropriate, upon the earlier of the expiration of the term of the Agreement or the establishment of satisfactory credit with **the other Party**, which will generally be one full year of timely payments of undisputed amounts in full by **the depositing Party**. Upon a material change in financial standing, including factors referenced in Section 5.4.5 above, **the depositing Party** may request and the **other Party** will consider a recalculation of the deposit. The fact that a deposit has been made does not relieve **the depositing Party** from any requirements of this Agreement
- 5.4.7 A Party may review the other Party's credit standing and modify the amount of deposit required but in no event will the maximum amount exceed the amount stated in 5.4.5 or another amount, if approved by the Commission.

## Q. PLEASE PROVIDE QWEST'S PROPOSED LANGUAGE WITH RESPECT TO THIS ISSUE.

- A. Qwest has proposed that the Interconnection Agreement include:
  - 5.4.5 In the event of a material adverse change in CLEC's financial condition subsequent to the Effective Date of this Agreement, Qwest may request a security deposit. A "material adverse change in financial condition" means the Party is repeatedly delinquent in making its payments, or is being reconnected after a disconnection of Service or discontinuance of the processing of orders by Owest due to a previous failure to pay undisputed charges in a timely manner. Owest may require a deposit to be held as security for the payment of charges before the orders from CLEC will be provisioned and completed or before reconnection of Service. "Repeatedly delinquent" means any payment of a material amount of total monthly Billing under the Agreement received after the Payment Due Date, three (3) or more times during the last twelve (12) month period. The initial deposit may not exceed the estimated total monthly charges for a two (2) month period based upon recent Billing. The deposit may be adjusted by CLEC's actual monthly average charges, payment history under this Agreement, or other relevant factors,. The deposit may be an irrevocable bank letter of credit, a letter of credit with terms and conditions acceptable to Qwest,

or some other form of mutually acceptable security such as a cash deposit. Required deposits are due and payable within thirty (30) Days after demand and non-payment is subject to Sections 5.4.2 and 5.4.3 of this Agreement.

- 5.4.6 Interest will be paid on cash deposits at the rate applying to deposits under applicable Commission regulations. Cash deposits and accrued interest will be credited to <a href="CLEC's">CLEC's</a> account or refunded, as appropriate, upon the earlier of the expiration of the term of the Agreement or the establishment of satisfactory credit with <a href="Qwest">Qwest</a>, which will generally be one full year of timely payments of undisputed amounts in full by <a href="CLEC">CLEC</a>. Upon a material change in financial standing, including factors referenced in Section 5.4.5 above, <a href="CLEC">CLEC</a> may request and <a href="Qwest">Qwest</a> will consider a recalculation of the deposit. The fact that a deposit has been made does not relieve CLEC from any requirements of this Agreement.
- 5.4.7 <u>Owest</u> may review <u>CLEC's</u> credit standing and modify the amount of deposit required but in no event will the maximum amount exceed the amount stated in 5.4.5 or another amount, if approved by the Commission.

### Q. HOW DOES QWEST'S DIRECT TESTIMONY ADDRESS THIS ISSUE?

A. The Direct Testimony of Qwest witness Renée Albersheim provides the Qwest position on Issue 3. In her testimony, Ms. Albersheim provides little insight to the Qwest position on this issue, other than to state that unilateral security deposits are the norm in the industry and are an industry standard. She goes on to state that Qwest is the primary entity whose facilities are being used to provide services under this contract.

### Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH MS. ALBERSHEIM'S ASSERTIONS?

A. No. Ms. Albersheim incorrectly attempts to tie the unilateral deposit to an argument related to Qwest providing facilities under this contract. Specifically, she states that "Qwest is the primary entity whose facilities are being used to

1		provide services under this contract." (page 17, lines 14-15.) As Charter witness
2		Ms. Cosway has testified, that is simply not true. Charter is a facilities-based
3		CLEC and does not purchase UNEs or resell Qwest services. Because Charter is a
4		facilities-based provider, it has its own transport, switches and other facilities
5		necessary to provide service to its own end user customers. Except for
6		interconnection facilities to facilitate the mutual exchange of traffic between the
7		parties, Charter generally does not lease, or otherwise use, similar facilities from
8		Qwest.
9 0 1	Q.	MS. ALBERSHEIM STATES THAT "QWEST IS ENTITLED TO REQUIRE A DEPOSIT FROM CARRIERS WHO POSE A RISK OF NONPAYMENT FOR SERVICES." WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE?
2 3	A.	Ms. Albersheim ignores the "mutual exchange of traffic" concept in her response.
4		Under this Agreement, Qwest and Charter both provide traffic termination
.5		services to each other on a bill and keep basis. Because the primary basis of the
.6		Agreement is the reciprocal exchange of traffic between Qwest and Charter there
.7		is an equal, though minimal, amount of risk borne by both parties.
18 19 20 21	Q.	MS. ALBERSHEIM CLAIMS THAT UNILATERAL SECURITY DEPOSITS ARE NOT ONLY THE NORM IN QWEST INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS, BUT ARE ALSO AN INDUSTRY STANDARD. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THESE STATEMENTS ARE RELEVANT TO THE RESOLUTION OF THIS ISSUE?
23	Δ	No. I do not. Many of these agreements are based on incumbent and legacy

carrier views of the relationships between interconnecting carriers and the services

that CLECs might order from an incumbent LEC. Historically, it was typical for a CLEC to request UNEs, resale services, and other services from incumbent LECs to compete for local telephone services in a CLEC's service area. However, Charter is a facilities-based provider that orders interconnection arrangements to effectuate the mutual exchange of traffic between Qwest and Charter. If an incumbent LEC such as Qwest has the ability to impose unilateral security deposits on Charter when their risks are essentially the same, that puts Charter at a competitive disadvantage because Charter will have funds tied up that could otherwise be utilized to compete. In today's competitive environment, it would be unfair to give Qwest this advantage.

- Q. MS. ALBERSHEIM STATES ON PAGE 17, LINES 17-18 THAT "IF THERE IS ANOTHER AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH CHARTER IS PROVIDING SERVICE TO QWEST, THE APPROPRIATE PLACE TO NEGOTIATE SUCH DEPOSITS IS WITHIN THAT AGREEMENT." IS A DISCUSSION OF OTHER AGREEMENTS RELEVANT?
- A. No. While I agree that Charter and Qwest can deal with deposit language in any other commercial agreements that may exist or that may be required in the future, I believe that Ms. Albersheim still does not understand the current relationship between Qwest and Charter and how the unilateral deposit language is not appropriate for this Agreement. The issue being discussed is the relationship between Qwest and Charter and how the parties share risk under the Agreement. Since Qwest and Charter are engaged in the mutual exchange traffic, the terms of

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1		the Agreement should be defined in a manner that is equitable and recognizes the
2		risks that both parties undertake. The Commission should not rely on legacy,
3		archaic, RBOC standards to make a decision on mutual deposit requirements. The
4		Commission should look at the specific circumstances of the interconnection
5		arrangements between the parties in the current competitive environment.
6 7 8	Q.	WHAT SHOULD BE THE COMMISSION'S DECISION WITH REGARD TO THE LANGUAGE PERTAINING TO MUTUAL SECURITY DEPOSIT PROVISIONS?
9 10	A.	My recommendation is that the Commission adopt Charter's language because it
11		is mutual, and not unilateral, and more accurately reflects the parties' relative
12		risks in the market.
13 14 15		III. <u>CONCLUSION</u>
16	Q.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
17	A.	Yes.