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1	obligation to pay access charges payable to originating and terminating local exchange carriers under those carriers' tariffs?
2	Id., ¶ 15. Further, the Commission cautioned, "We will consider in this proceeding only the
3	service placed at issue by WECA's complaint, regardless of whether LocalDial offers other
4	services that may or may not be subject to our jurisdiction." Id., ¶ 14 (emphasis added). Thus, a
5	the urging of many of the parties, the Commission intentionally focussed this proceeding very
6	narrowly.
7	Based on WECA's motion it appears that as of the time WECA filed its complain
8	and at the time the court entered its order of referral to the Commission, LocalDial was offering
9	a service that did not transit the pubic Internet. 1 It appears that all calls that were the subject of
10	WECA's complaint at the time the case was referred to the Commission were converted to
11	"internet protocol" or "IP," but were transported in IP only for a short distance, over dedicated
12	facilities in the Westin building in Seattle. See WECA Motion, ¶ 11. Thus, the Commission
13	should take care to distinguish between VoIP, which is at issue in this case, and VoInternet,
14	which is not. VoIP is merely a voice service that at some point uses a particular protocol called
15	"IP" but that need not have any connection at all to the "Internet."
16 17	The Commission expressly stated it would not expand this proceeding to address
18	any service other than the "service placed at issue by WECA's complaint." WECA's compliant
19	placed at issue a service that originates calls on PSTN-based PRI circuits, converts the calls to
20	and from IP in the Westin Building, and terminates the calls on the PSTN via leased PRIs or an
21	IXC. See WECA motion, ¶ 11. Accordingly, despite discussion in WECA's motion of recent
22	changes that apparently route some unknown fraction of LocalDial's calls via the Internet, <sup>2</sup> the
23	Commission should not enter an order that addresses such calls, either on WECA's motion or at
24	the conclusion of this docket.
25 26	<sup>1</sup> See WECA Motion, ¶ 11. WECA notes that "in October of 2003" LocalDial began to transport certain of its calls between the southwestern part of the state and the rest of the state over the public Internet. The Stay and Order of Referral was entered on September 4, 2003. <sup>2</sup> WECA Motion, ¶ 53, et seq.

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1	It is not necessary to address calls that transit the public Internet, since the issue
2	referred by the court related only to "VoIP technology" as used by LocalDial to carry the calls
3	for which WECA's complaint sought compensation. See Stay and Order of Referral. All of
4	those calls were merely VoIP, not VoInternet. The court could not have referred the issue of
5	access charges for VoInternet calls to the Commission because no such calls had been provided
6	by LocalDial up to the time of referral.
7	Even today a relatively small portion of LocalDial's purportedly "intrastate" calls
8	traverse the Internet. <sup>3</sup> Moreover, the issues regarding LocalDial's service as it existed at the time
9	of referral by the court are relatively well-developed. In contrast the issues regarding VoInternet
10	are almost an afterthought and poorly developed. WECA discusses the VoInternet calls only
11	very briefly at the end of its motion. <sup>4</sup> Thus, if the Commission expands the issues unnecessarily
12	to VoInternet calls it risks adverse and unintended consequences. It could invite or strengthen
13	efforts at preemption, appeals, and late interventions. An overly broad order is at greater risk of
14	being at odds with future FCC and federal court rulings.
15	Finally, if the Commission issues an order that addresses a type of service other
16	than what the court referred, such as voice over the Internet, it could have chilling effects on
17	competitive entry and development of new technology, particularly if the Commission signals a
18	heavy-handed regulatory approach. As BCAW noted in its intervention, the order in this case
19	can "impact the decisions of BCAW's members on whether and when to begin offering VoIP
20	services." BCAW's members have the potential to offer something that is currently in very short
21	supply in Washington: facilities-based residential voice telephony service in competition with
22	ILECs. The Commission should avoid creating even the impression of a regulatory disincentive
23	to the investment in and development of such a promising new source of competitive entry.
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> BCAW does not concede that such calls are in the intrastate jurisdiction.  $^4$  WECA Motion, ¶ 53, et seq.

1	CONCLUSION
2	If the Commission does not deny WECA's motion, its order should only address
3	the service that was at issue between WECA and LocalDial at the time the federal court referred
4	this case to the Commission. Specifically, the Commission should only rule on a service that is
5	converted to IP on a LAN and does not transit the public Internet. Likewise, consistent with its
6	Order No. 1, the Commission should not speculate or hint how it might rule on any other type of
7	service not provided by LocalDial at the time of the court's referral.
8	DATED this 9 <sup>th</sup> day of April 2004.
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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Docket No. UT-031472

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was sent by electronic mail and United States first-class mail in sealed envelopes, postage fully prepaid to the following parties:

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DATED at Seattle, Washington, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of April, 2004.

Carol Munnerlyn, Secretary