broad and unduly burdensome. Upon further investigation, and without waiving its other objections, QC

QWEST CORPORATION'S ANSWER TO MOTION TO COMPEL

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² Subsection (6)(a)(vi) provides in relevant part that "[i]t is not grounds for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the hearing, if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence." (emphasis added)

Public Counsel's request seeks data regarding the number of "Qwest" local exchange business customers who have added "Qwest" long distance service since January 2003. QC is not seeking competitive classification of interexchange services, and this is not data relied upon by QC in its petition or its testimony. Public Counsel offers only the following explanation of why this data is critical to this case in its view. "Any information pertaining to Qwest's success in obtaining *long* distance customers in a post-271 environment would shed light on Qwest's ability to dominate the local market in Washington." Motion to Compel, at 2 (emphasis added).

With all due respect, this argument makes little sense. Public Counsel offers no explanation as to how or why QC's affiliate's success in obtaining interLATA long distance customers relates to QC's alleged dominion over the local exchange market. QLDC and QC are two separate companies providing two different services altogether. Interestingly, Public Counsel does not ask for data showing whether QC's access line count has grown or shrunk since 271 authority was granted to QC's parent. That question – but not PC 03-022 – would appear to address the nexus Public Counsel suggests in its motion to compel. Whether Qwest Corporation's affiliate has signed up one or one million interLATA long distance customers is absolutely irrelevant to this case and such data is not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Public Counsel is seeking data from a non-party. Under the Commission's procedural rules, written data requests may only be served on other parties to an adjudicative proceeding. See, e.g., WAC 480-09-480(6)(a)(iii) and 6(a)(v) (discussing a party's role in receiving or responding to written data requests). While styled as a data request from Public Counsel to QC, PC 03-022 in actuality represents an impermissible data request to QLDC, QC's affiliate. Service on QC of a data request seeking information held by an affiliate might be appropriate in the event that QC relied on that or similar data in its petition or testimony. In such a case, it might be reasonable for another party to seek underlying data in order to test the veracity of QC's representations or conclusions. But, that is not the case here. QC's petition for competitive classification does not rely in any way on QLDC's market share in the interexchange market or otherwise on the role of interLATA service. For the

reasons discussed above, Public Counsel has failed to draw a specific connection between the data it is seeking and the issues in this case. Its vague allusion to "market power" is insufficient and, as such, QC should not be compelled to research and produce data held by its affiliate, QLDC.

Based on the foregoing, QC respectfully requests that Public Counsel's motion to compel be denied.

Dated this 26th day of August, 2003.

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