## Docket No. UT-240029 - Vol. III

In the Matter of the Petition of the Qwest Corporation, et al.

July 19, 2024



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# BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

CENTURYLINK COMPANIES - QWEST )
CORPORATION; CENTURYTEL OF )
WASHINGTON; CENTURYTEL OF )
INTERISLAND; CENTURYTEL OF )
COWICHE; AND UNITED TELEPHONE ) Docket No. UT-240029
COMPANY OF THE NORTHWEST )
to be Competitively )
Classified Pursuant to RCW )
80.36.320 )

EVIDENTIARY HEARING VOLUME III

Pages 59 - 316

TAKEN REMOTELY VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE

DATE TAKEN: July 19, 2024

REPORTED BY: Evelyn M. Adrean, RPR, CCR 22009424

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JULY 19, 2024

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9:02 a.m.

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JUDGE HOWARD: Let's be on the record.

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Today is Friday, July 19th, 2024. The time is 9:02 a.m.

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My name is Michael Howard. I'm an administrative law judge with the Washington Utilities and Transportation

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Commission, and I am presiding in this matter along with

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Administrative Law Judge M. Haley Callahan and the

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commissioners themselves.

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We're here today for a hearing in Docket

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CenturyLink Companies Petition for AFOR Classification.

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And when I say AFOR, A-F-O-R, which stands for

UT-240029 which is captioned in the Matter of

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alternative form of regulation. The commission convened

Competitive Classification and specifically, CenturyLink

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this hearing to consider CenturyLink's Petition for

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and staff are requesting the commission approve a

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18 settlement providing for an updated alternative form of

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regulation or AFOR.

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Let's begin by taking short appearances

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21 starting with the company.

MR. SHERR: Good morning, Your Honor. Adam

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Sherr on behalf the CenturyLink.

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JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. Could we have an

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appearance for staff.

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MR. ROBERSON: Good morning, Judge Howard,
Judge Callahan. Jeff Roberson on behalf of staff. With
me at the counsel table is my colleague, Cassie Jones.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. Could we have an appearance for Public Counsel.

MR. O'NEILL: Good morning, Your Honors.

Tad Robinson O'Neill on behalf of Public Counsel.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. So let's begin by talking about our plans for the hearing today. First we will touch on the admission of pre-filed exhibits and testimony which should be fairly brief, I expect. We will then allow for brief opening statements from each party limited to ten minutes each before we turn to the cross-examination of witnesses following the parties' agreed order of presentation.

We will be taking all the witnesses individually. We won't be impaneling any witnesses today. I expect we will take a midmorning break and a lunch break, and if necessary, if -- depending on the length of this hearing, a midafternoon break as well.

I just want to remind the parties to keep your microphones muted unless you are speaking. And if you are observing, I would certainly encourage you to keep your line muted as well. And I would also encourage -- I see that we have witnesses joining us

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on-line, and I'm happy to see that they seem to have effective connections and we are seeing their video, but they can also feel free to turn off their video until it is their time to be tendered for cross.

If you are having any technical issue or you observe that a party or a representative has dropped off the on-line meeting, please mention that in the Chat.

The Chat should be reserved for technical issues and requests for breaks only.

Are there any questions before we turn to the admission of exhibits? All right. Hearing none, let's turn to the admission of the exhibits. I circulated a updated -- a compiled exhibit list to the parties showing all the parties' exhibits filed so far up to and including cross-examination exhibits. And I understand the company does not intend to move for Dr. Weisman's testimony to be admitted. Is that still the case?

MR. SHERR: Your Honor, Judge Howard, the --since Dr. Weisman was asked to be present today, the company will move for the admission of his testimony. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. To the parties -- with that understanding, do the parties stipulate to the admission of all the pre-filed exhibits

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and testimony? Turning first to the company.

2 MR. SHERR: Yes, Your Honor. CenturyLink 3 stipulates.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. Staff.

MR. ROBERSON: Staff will stipulate.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. Public counsel.

MR. O'NEILL: Public counsel has no

objection to the entry of all the exhibits listed in the exhibit list.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Then I deem all the pre-filed exhibits and testimony admitted including the settlement agreement and the cross-examination exhibits recently filed.

And I do note just as an aside that some of the testimony and exhibits as well as some of the cross exhibits are marked confidential. Normally, our confidential cross is that the commission deal with pricing information. It does seem that the confidentiality designations in this docket include some descriptions of customers' experiences. So I just ask that counsel be mindful when you're conducting your cross that of you are moving into discussing confidential information, that you let us know at the start of that, and we can take appropriate steps. And if possible — if possible and if it does not impede

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your cross, that we would refrain from referring to that information directly.

MR. O'NEILL: This is public counsel. Some of my cross-examining questions will touch on subject matter that's confidential, but I do not intend to elicit any of the numbers, and I will try to caution the witnesses to stay away from mentioning the numbers that have been actually designated confidential. It's the principle that I am interested in questioning about. If I transgress, I hope Mr. Sheer will make sure to help watch that line both for myself and for the witnesses.

MR. SHERR: Of course.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. And thank you,
Mr. O'Neill, for mentioning that. And if you do feel it
is necessary, we can take the steps to have a separate
transcript prepared and to confirm that we only have
appropriate individuals present for that portion of the
cross. And in those cases, I do rely in part on the
company to look at who's attending in person in the room
and on-line to make sure that we don't have anyone
attending who should -- should have signed a
confidentiality agreement and has not. So that is an
option, Mr. O'Neill, if you need it.

All right. With that, our next item would be turning to opening statements. As I noted, we would

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allow for brief opening statements up to ten minutes per party. And I'm going to ask that the commissioners join us at this point. So let's go off the record for a moment while we wait for the commissioners to join us.

(A break was taken from 9:09 to 9:11 a.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Let's be back on the record.

The commissioners are joining us in the hearing room. We have Chair Dave Danner, Commissioner Ann Rendahl, and Commissioner Milt Doumit joining us. And we were about to move to opening statements from the parties. And I will also let the commissioners know that all of the pre-filed exhibits and testimony including the cross exhibits have been admitted without exception. Yes. Yes, the range is fairly short. I will be aware of that.

So with that, let's turn to opening statements beginning with the company.

MR. SHERR: Good morning, Commissioners and Your Honors. Are you able to hear me okay through the mic?

JUDGE HOWARD: Yes. You may want to lean forward into the mic a little bit. There you go.

MR. SHERR: I will be very brief. I had not intended to make any opening statements, but I can't

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turn down an opportunity to speak, so thank you.

CenturyLink appreciates the opportunity to appear today before the commission. The settlement agreement we submitted on July 1st is the product of a long process of negotiation and litigation. It represents a good faith -- it is a product of good faith engagement by the company, by staff, and by public counsel, and it represents a fair and delicate balance of a variety of interests raised by all the parties.

The agreement is in the public interest and it recognizes the highly competitive nature of the telecommunications market in Washington, something the commission recognized over a decade ago in multiple proceedings. We ask that the settlement be approved as it was presented. And once again, thank for the opportunity to appear today.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. Allow staff the same opportunity.

MR. ROBERSON: In the interest of time, Staff will save its opening and just submit a closing brief.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Certainly. And I did overlook asking counsel to give short appearances now that we have the commissioners joining us, so I will backtrack slightly. Could we hear from the company.

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MR. SHERR: Good morning. Adam Sherr. I am the attorney for CenturyLink appearing on behalf of the company.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. And Staff.

MR. ROBERSON: Good morning. Jeff Roberson,
AAG on behalf of Staff. With me at the counsel table is
my colleague, Cassie Jones.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. And public counsel.

MR. O'NEILL: Good morning, Your Honors and Commissioners. Tad Robinson O'Neill on behalf of public counsel.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. And staff has waived their opening statement. Public counsel, would you like to provide an opening statement.

MR. O'NEILL: I do have a short opening statement prepared.

Public counsel believes that the facts will demonstrate that in rural Washington, the market is insufficient to provide reliable telecom service. The question facing this commission and this proceeding is whether the settlement proposal is sufficiently robust that the commission can lay down its duty to rural Washingtonians and whether or not continued oversight is necessary to ensure that a 79-year-old woman from rural

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Page 71

Klickitat County keeps her landline connection to her family and friends.

Staff company and public counsel have engaged in a good faith effort to come up with a workable big data definition and voluntary challenge process that will draw a safe line between the areas of Washington where there is competition and where the market does not work. And you will hear, and the question, really, is: Where that line is drawn, can the company allow CenturyLink to discontinue service without a staff investigation, without formal and informal discovery, without a public comment hearing, without a full hearing with public advocates such as this one.

This hearing will focus on the flaws in the data, uncertainty about cell phone reliability particularly in the context of emergencies, radio propagation blind spots, the issue of service reliability, different -- difference in opinion over price points, and over the company's ability to self police.

The evidence both in the direct testimony already admitted and in cross-examination will show that market forces have proven themselves deaf to the needs of rural Washington. Just as in this proceeding, CenturyLink complains that the cost of upkeep on old

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copper wire infrastructure that was officially created with federal investment is insufficient to justify continuing service to small rural populations.

Broadband and cell phone companies will not engage in the kind of investment that's necessary to build the infrastructure to help those rural markets without government regulation. In this context, the commission should find that it needs to fulfill its duty by offering full due process for any requests for discontinuance so that the company, the staff, public counsel, and the public can be certain that nobody is left behind. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you,
Mr. O'Neill.

So with that, we will turn to the examination of the witnesses unless there are any questions from the bench for any of the counsel. All right. Hearing none, our first witness on the order of presentation is Dr. Weisman. As I understand, public counsel has — is intending to use their 15 minutes originally designated for Dr. Weisman and is intending to question, I believe, Peter Gose on those same issues?

MR. O'NEILL: I can — if Dr. Weisman's

here, I think it would be better to ask him questions since he's available so that he can answer for himself.

W-e-i-s-m-a-n.

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Page 73 1 I have a short period of time for him, and it may be 2 less than 15 minutes. JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Certainly. And 3 because the witness' testimony has been admitted into 4 evidence, that is entirely appropriate. 5 Dr. Weisman, are you on the line, and can 6 you see and hear me all right? 7 DR. WEISMAN: Yes and yes. 8 JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. If 9 you please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in. 10 Do you swear or affirm that testimony you 11 will give today is the truth, the whole truth, and 12 nothing but the truth? 13 THE WITNESS: I do. 14 JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. 15 Could the company please introduce the 16 witness and tender them for cross. 17 MR. SHERR: Yes, Your Honor. Good morning, 18 Dr. Weisman. 19 DR. WEISMAN: Good morning. 20 MR. SHERR: Could you state your name for 21 22 the record, sir? DR. WEISMAN: Dennis L. Weisman, 23

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MR. SHERR: And do you have before you

#### Page 74 exhibits that have been marked Exhibit DLW 1T AND DLW 2? 1 DR. WEISMAN: I do. 2 MR. SHERR: And DLW 1T is entitled Direct 3 Testimony of Dr. Dennis L. Weisman; is that true? 4 DR. WEISMAN: Correct. 5 MR. SHERR: Were these exhibits prepared by 6 you or at your direction? 7 DR. WEISMAN: They were. 8 MR. SHERR: Do you have any corrections to 9 these exhibits? 10 DR. WEISMAN: I do not. 11 MR. SHERR: Are these exhibits true and 12 correct to the best of your knowledge? 13 DR. SHERR: Yes, they are. 14 MR. SHERR: So Your Honor, since they've 15 already been admitted, I will tender Dr. Weisman to 16 public counsel. 17 JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. And 18 public counsel, you may proceed. 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. O'NEILL: 21 Q. Good morning, Dr. Weisman. We met before the 22 proceeding began. I'm Tad Robinson O'Neill, the 23 assistant attorney general for public counsel. 24 You indicated that you do have a copy of 25

#### Page 75

your testimony with you. Can you turn to page 3 of that testimony?

JUDGE HOWARD: And Mr. O'Neill, could I confirm: Are we using the page numbers on the bottom right-hand corner, or are we using the page numbers of the PDF document.

MR. O'NEILL: I am referring to the page numbers on the bottom right-hand corner of your testimony, Dr. Weisman.

JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Yes, Mr. O'Neill.

BY MR. O'NEILL:

- Q. At the bottom of the page, line 20, it states:
  "Economic regulation is a substitute for competition
  when market forces are deemed insufficient to provide
  the requisite market discipline." Did I read the
  correctly?
  - A. That's what my evidence indicates, yes, sir.
- Q. And do you stand by that testimony?
- A. I do.
  - Q. If you could turn to the next page, please. In the middle of the page starting at line 9, you write:
    "In the absence of significant barriers to entry, prices higher than competitive levels can be expected to attract new entrants." Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

- Q. In your testimony, it is accurate that you did not address whether or not there are significant barriers to entry in Washington for rural markets; is that correct?
- A. Not directly, but I was aware that the provisions of the 1996 Telecommunications Act which allows for intramodal (phonetic) competition both resale, sale of CenturyLink's services and individual network elements can be used to replicate essentially CenturyLink's service in those areas. So the purpose of the act was in part, in large part to eliminate such barriers to entry.
- Q. And that's for the provision of ILEC services or copper wire services that you're referring to; correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. But you haven't done any kind of analysis of whether or not the market is sufficiently robust to -- for other technologies such as cell phone service or broadband to reach rural Washington, have you?
- A. No, I've not. But one of the constraints that CenturyLink has put in place is no further deaveraging.

  And as my evidence indicates, the competitive pressures in other parts of the company's territory would be

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expected to bring that competition into rural areas even in the absence of the numerous alternatives to CenturyLink service.

- Q. You're aware that the federal government has invested or it plans to invest over a -- just under two billion dollars in rural -- in Washington in order to expand broadband service to rural Washington?
  - A. I've read that in Mr. Gose's testimony.
- Q. And that kind of government intervention is a symptom of the market that is insufficient to create those services, is it not?
- A. I wouldn't necessary conclude that since we're talking about voice services here alone which would not require broadband per se.
- Q. But you're not a specialist in telecommunication, you're an economist; correct?
- A. I'm a telecommunication economist. So whether that's a specialist or not I guess is a matter of interpretation.
- Q. Your testimony also did not address the technological barriers of radio propagation for cell service, did it?
  - A. No, I did not look at that issue.
- MR. O'NEILL: That's all the questions I've got for you, Dr. Weisman. Thank you.

1 THE WITNESS: Thank you. JUDGE HOWARD: Do we have any redirect from 2 3 the company. MR. SHERR: No, Your Honor. 4 JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. Do we have any 5 questions from the bench for Dr. Weisman? All right. 6 We do not have any questions from the bench for this 7 witness. 8 Dr. Weisman, thank you for your testimony 9 today. You are excused from the remainder of the 10 hearing. 11 DR. WEISMAN: Thank you. 12 JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Let's turn to our 13 next witness, Peter Gose, for the company. If you --14 and Mr. Gose is with us here in the hearing room. Yes, 15 certainly, if you'd like to take a seat. Anywhere on 16 that table is great. And you may also need your laptop. 17 (Pause in the proceedings.) 18 JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. Gose, if you would please 19 turn on your bench microphone, and if you would raise 20 your right hand I will swear you in. 21 Do you swear or affirm the testimony you'll 22 give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing 23 but the truth? 24 THE WITNESS: I do. 25

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1	JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you.
2	Please introduce the witness and tender them
3	for cross.
4	MR. SHERR: Of course.
5	Good morning, Mr. Gose. Could you state and
6	spell your name for the record, please?
7	THE WITNESS: My name is Peter Gose, last
8	name spelled G-o-s-e.
9	MR. SHERR: Do you have before you what has
10	been exhibits that have been marked Exhibit PJG 1T
11	through PJG 29?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes.
13	MR. SHERR: And is that your direct
14	testimony and accompanying exhibits?
15	MR. GOSE: Yes.
16	MR. SHERR: Okay. Were these prepared by
17	you or at your direction?
18	THE WITNESS: Yes.
19	MR. SHERR: Do you have any corrections to
20	those exhibits?
21	THE WITNESS: Yes.
22	MR. SHERR: What is what corrections do
23	you have?
24	THE WITNESS: If you'll turn to page 4.
25	MR. SHERR: Of which document?

	Page 80	
1	THE WITNESS: PJG 30 T.	
2	MR. SHERR: Okay. We haven't gotten there	
3	quite yet. We're on your direct testimony.	
4	THE WITNESS: Okay.	
5	MR. SHERR: So with regard to your direct	
6	testimony and exhibits, do you have any corrections?	
7	THE WITNESS: No corrections on direct	
8	testimony.	
9	MR. SHERR: And were those exhibits and	
10	are those exhibits true and correct to the best of your	
11	knowledge?	
12	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
13	MR. SHERR: Having predicted our next	
14	testimony, can you please take a look at Exhibits PJG	
15	30T which is entitled Settlement Testimony, and	
16	accompany exhibits PJG 31 and 32?	
17	THE WITNESS: Yes, I have it.	
18	MR. SHERR: And that is your settlement	
19	testimony; correct?	
20	THE WITNESS: Correct.	
21	MR. SHERR: Was that prepared by you or at	
22	your direction?	
23	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
24	MR. SHERR: Do you have any corrections to	
25	that testimony?	

1 THE WITNESS: That I do. MR. SHERR: Okay. On what page? 2 THE WITNESS: If you'll turn to pages 4 3 and 5. 4 MR. SHERR: Okay. Go ahead. 5 THE WITNESS: The table there, and the 6 numbering in the table is off. And in order to correct 7 that, I would need to refer back to the --8 MR. SHERR: When you say "the numbering," 9 are you talking about the AFOR section column? 10 THE WITNESS: Correct. AFOR section column. 11 MR. SHERR: Okay. 12 THE WITNESS: And I would correct that and 13 refer back to attachment A of the full Multiparty 14 Settlement Agreement. And in the table on page 4 and 5, 15 the provisions for the AFOR No. 1 begins with a number 16 listed item, alternative form of regulation. 17 not appear in the table on page 4 and 5. So the 18 numbering is off by one. So what is labeled No. 1 in 19 the AFOR section column should be labeled No. 2 and so 20 forth all the way down through what is labeled on page 5 21 in the AFOR column as Section 8 should be Section 9. 22 MR. SHERR: Okay. So just to be clear, what 23 has been on page 4 and 5 of Exhibit PJG 30T in Table 1, 24 the AFOR sections that are listed 1 through 8 should 25

1 actually be 2 through 9? 2 THE WITNESS: Correct. MR. SHERR: Okay. Do you have any other 3 corrections? 4 THE WITNESS: No. 5 MR. SHERR: Okay. With those corrections, 6 is the testimony true and correct to the best of your 7 knowledge? 8 THE WITNESS: Yes. 9 MR. SHERR: The testimony having been 10 admitted, Mr. Gose is available for cross-examination. 11 JUDGE HOWARD: Thank you. And public 12 counsel indicated 60 minutes estimated for cross for 13 this witness. I would just -- Mr. Gose, I would 14 encourage you because our bench microphones have such a 15 short range, to bring it more in front of you. That 16 should work well. 17 Mr. O'Neill, you may proceed. 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 BY MR. O'NEILL: 20 Q. Good morning, Mr. Gose. 21 Good morning, Mr. O'Neill. Α. 22 You have in front of you the testimony in 23 support of the settlement PJG 30T. It's also been 24 designated PJG 34X for cross --25

A. Yes.

- Q. Can you turn to page 2 of that document as denoted in the lower right?
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. Actually, I'm sorry. Page 1. It starts on page 1.

You testified that the settlement represents "a delicate balance of compromise that recognize the vibrancy of the competitive landscape in Washington, removes some regulatory burdens, CenturyLink, and preserves or adds protection for Washington consumers with the fewest service alternatives." Have I read that correctly?

- A. Correct.
- Q. You would agree that the commission here is faced with the choice between lessening the regulatory burden on the company and protection of Washington consumers who have less access to alternatives; is that correct?
  - A. That's a fair characterization, yes.
- Q. And you understand that the primary component of the settlement that will be the focus of the testimony is Subsection 9 which is the discontinuation provisions; correct?
- A. Yes.

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Page 84

- Q. Okay. Have you quantified the burden -- the administrative burden that will be saved if this settlement is adopted?
- A. Can you be a little bit more specific with what you refer to as quantification?
- Q. How much money is CenturyLink going to save if this settlement is approved?
  - A. That -- I have not undertaken that effort.
- Q. In the next sentence you go on to identify two statutes, RCW 36.135 and 300. You're not a lawyer; is that correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. But you would agree that those are the governing statutes that determine this matter?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. Let's -- if you could turn to page -- at the bottom of page 2, line 17 to 19. You write: "The needs to relitigate whether Century has a monopoly power (imposes significant burdens and costs on both the company and the -- and the commission.)" Have I read that correctly?
    - A. You have, yes.
  - Q. Can you identify how much money CenturyLink incurs when it comes in for an AFOR?
    - A. Well, I haven't specifically quantified that.

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There are certainly all the internal personnel that are involved and then external assistance as well such as Dr. Weisman who was with us today. Another.

- Q. Now, that burden will be satisfied by the adoption of an AFOR that has the five year -- well, it's not expired; correct? I mean, the issue of litigating whether or not to have an AFOR will be resolved with that provision; correct?
- A. I'm not certain I understood that question.

  Could I ask you to repeat it? I apologize.
- Q. Sure. You've identified the burden of having to come in and prove that you're competitive or that you're either a competitive -- need to be competitively classified or that you need a specific AFOR. And that burden will be satisfied by the provision in this settlement of an indefinite period with a five-year lockout; correct?
- A. Five year or possibly, you know, longer if no -- neither party came in. So yes, the burden to undertake all those expenses and all that effort could be shifted a little further into the future, thus economizing for not only the company but also the commission as well.
- Q. So that benefit could be obtained without Section 9 of this provision -- of this settlement;

correct?

- A. Potentially.
- Q. Okay. If you could turn now to page 25 of your testimony. Again, lower right corner is the --
  - A. 25?
  - 0. 2-5, correct.
- A. I'm there.
- Q. In the middle of the page starting at around line 10 you write: "To the extent that CenturyLink is compelled to expend hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars on the uneconomic replacement of legacy technologies, for example, moving facilities at great cost to accommodate a road move when very few customers are even served by facilities, CenturyLink has less capital to focus on expanding its high speed fiber infrastructure." Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Now that is the real issue that CenturyLink wants in this settlement to address, which is your ability to discontinue service where the burdens of maintaining an infrastructure outweigh the benefits of an amount of money that you can extract from the customers; correct?
- A. The rationale there is what some degree of regularity, the road moves discuss in their -- in the

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testimony occur and -- those requirements occur and the necessity to spend tens if not hundreds of thousands of dollars to ensure that people on legacy copper retain their service. There may be three, four, five customers that are -- so say there's five and it's a \$250,000 project, the company will have just spent \$50,000 per location to keep that customer on. And if that's the absolutely only alternative in that location, that will happen.

But the company seeks the ability, if this commission should permit it, to allow the company to consider the use of alternative sources, intramodal or intermodal, to bring service to that customer and then that \$250,000 or whatever the price tag might be for a particular project could be expended to ultimately bring fiber and high-speed broadband facilities to locations within the state.

- And to be very specific, you're asking for permission to discontinue without UTC oversight in certain circumstances; correct?
  - In some, but not all; correct.
- Ο. In the last or the last two years, let's say 2023 and 2024, how many road moves have you engaged in that would justify that, you know, CenturyLink would come to the commission because it was uneconomic?

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- A. I don't have that figure with me today, but I could certainly provide it.
  - Q. Do you have an estimate?
- A. No.

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- O. Is it more than one?
- A. Likely so.
- Q. More than five?
- A. At this juncture, this is just -- would be speculation, conjecture on my part, so --
  - Q. You don't know, in other words?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. You indicate here that you are
  attempting to expand high-speed fiber networks; is that
  correct?
  - A. I'm having difficulty hearing. Can you repeat that?
  - Q. You are intending to replace your copper technology with high-speed fiber connections; correct?
  - A. The company is certainly engaged in that type of activity today. But to do it far and wide ubiquitously is -- will be a long and very capital-intensive process.
  - Q. Have you applied for or received any federal funding for that project?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. One option in the case of a need to replace copper wire or to move a wire center would be to replace it with fiber cable rather than the legacy technology.

  Have you explored that approach in Washington?
- A. Again -- and I apologize -- my hearing's not good this morning. You said to replace fiber with -- I'm sorry, to replace legacy copper?
- Q. Right. So for example when you got a \$250,000 road move, one option would be to replace the copper with your fiber internet at that time. Have you explored the feasibility of that approach?
- A. That's not the area of the company in which I serve, but I would presume that our planning and engineering functions would certainly do that.
- Q. Okay. I'd like to now shift focus to a discussion of the process that you and staff have negotiated for ensuring that there's reasonable alternatives when the company discontinues service without UTC oversight. If you could turn to page 13 of your testimony.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. Beginning on page 13 and going on to page 14, you describe four steps that CenturyLink is going to pledge itself to in order to justify no UTC oversight; correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. The first step would be for CenturyLink to determine the precise boundaries of an area in which it seeks to discontinue service; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. What criteria will CenturyLink apply to determine where to discontinue service?
- A. At this juncture, I haven't been a party to any discussion whatsoever with respect to criteria because in all likelihood, I would not be the one making the decision.
- Q. Do you know what criteria CenturyLink will apply in making that determination?
  - A. I do not.
  - Q. Do you know whether it would take into account the rural or urban nature of the area?
  - A. It potentially could. But again, whether that's one specific criteria box to be checked, I can't answer that today.
  - Q. In any case, this settlement does not require

    CenturyLink to make such a determination before deciding

    on a discontinuance; correct?
  - A. Are you referring to that distinction between urban and rural in your question?
    - Q. That's correct.

A. Well it may not require that distinction. The safeguards that are built into this process -- and it's a lengthy one -- would, you know, certainly cover that, whether it's a rural or an urban location.

- Q. In this first step, you provide an example of a \$250,000 road move and four customers --
  - A. Okay.

- Q. -- and then you indicate approximately paying \$50 a month, so that's \$200 a month for a \$250,000 move. Do you have any kind of threshold or criteria for what the delta has to be before a move is uneconomic?
- A. The only information that I have been privy to is that within the financial organization of our company, we have specific periods in which we would like to see a recruitment of that investment over a number of years. What those numbers of years are, I don't know.
- Q. Does CenturyLink currently have any plans to discontinue service to any areas as defined in this testimony in Washington State?
- A. To the best of my knowledge, I have never had anyone raise that subject with me ever at any time.
- Q. Does CenturyLink have plans for discontinuing in the future, so let's say the next three to five years?
  - A. Again, I've -- that's, you know, potentially

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asking me to speculate. I will suggest that as you I think alluded to with Dr. Weisman, that there were a number of federal grant programs made available and that -- it may have been in your opening statement -- as much as, you know, 1.7 billion dollars coming into the State of Washington. And as those dollars flow and the Washington Broadband Office does apportion those to some grantees who will push broadband services deeper into the network in the state, the potential for legacy CenturyLink copper services to be overbuilt by competitors exists. And should that happen at some juncture in the future, instead of maintaining two networks, you know, we don't need two fibers to the farm, and so there could be a potential where another competitor who brings high-speed fiber internet services comes where we have older legacy copper and may no longer make sense to maintain two networks in that location.

- Q. And I guess the question for this commission is whether we should wait for that replacement to be in place before discontinuing or whether there are certain circumstances where we cannot wait; right?
- A. I don't know if I entirely agree with that premise because there may already be other alternatives in some locations today in addition to the new services

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that may come in the future.

- Q. The second step that you engaged in is that the company will consult with the FCC's broadband data collection, or BDC data, as well as with wireless availability data, and I presume that's commercially available wireless availability data?
  - A. I apologize, can you repeat that again, please?
  - Q. Sure you're going to consult BDC data --
  - A. Correct.
    - Q. -- and wireless availability data?
    - A. Which is contained within the BDC data.
- Q. Correct. And that data you will use to determine whether or not there's an alternative; correct?
- A. That in addition to a robust method of initially taking that data and then consulting with any potential customer that might be identified to ensure us that what the BDC data imparts is actually true and correct at that location.
- Q. Well that's the third step that you describe here, which is you will reach out to each existing customer in the discontinuance area with three things: A letter, an e-mail, and a phone call. Correct?
- A. Correct. To the extent that we have a working e-mail for the customer.

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- Q. Correct. And the phone presumably will be the line that you maintain for them and you will, you've indicated, leave a voicemail. Is the phone call going to be a person or is it going to be a robo-call?
  - A. Certainly be a person.
- Q. Okay. That will give the consumers the opportunity to indicate that they don't believe that they do have reasonable alternatives or that they do and they understand why you're leaving and they might complain, but as long as they have availability that's what you're checking for?
- A. Yes.
- Q. The fourth step would be an enhanced notice to the consumers as well as sharing data with staff and public counsel; correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And the idea behind that notice to staff and to public counsel is, that would allow those entities to check your -- your data and to object, presumably; correct?
- A. That's correct.
  - Q. How much time before -- or how much time will you give the staff and public counsel before the discontinuance occurs?
    - A. I think once we ever get to that juncture, and

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again, I think the likelihood of that in my personal belief is very, very slight. But if we ever did get that far down the road in terms of time given, I think, you know, an informal procedural schedule would probably be agreed to at that juncture.

- Q. How much time are you going to give them before you initiate the FCC discontinuance 214 process?
- A. As I sit here today, that's not something I've contemplated. But again, that amount of time can certainly be negotiated.
  - Q. That's not part of the settlement currently?
- A. We do have a 45-day period from the time that we do make contact with the customer to give them an opportunity to reach back out to the company with their response.
- Q. I think that's in your third step. I'm talking after you've decided to discontinue without UTC approval, do you know how much time you're going to give staff and public counsel to review your work?
- A. I'd like to, I just -- I don't have an answer for you as I sit here today.
- Q. Is this process that you've agreed to in the settlement any different than the process you would engage in if you were to seek UTC approval for a discontinuance?

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- A. I didn't catch that word you said. What type of approval?
- Q. Is the process that you just described in this settlement any different from the process that you would engage in before seeking UTC approval of a discontinuance?
- A. I thought you said ETC, so I beg your pardon.

  I -- largely they would be one in the same,
  I would think.
- Q. How much time or expense does this process cost CenturyLink?
- A. It'll be -- the cost will be fairly substantial because if we go back to Step 1 and walk all the way through it, that, you know, kind of initial analysis of, you know, a potential area for discontinuation will require, number one, the identification of it, number two, a very close scrutiny and analysis of each and every customer living unit within that geographic boundary, if you will, of the area for discontinuance, and then performing those studies, reaching out to the customer by phone call, via e-mail, and etcetera, and then just kind of stepping through that process. As I sit here today, I don't have a precise quantification, a number for you, but the process is very thorough, it requires a lot of home working on the company's part,

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and would not be without some price tag.

- Q. Would you agree with me that the company's incentive to be thorough in that process would be greater if there were a formal UTC filing that had to be made?
- A. I don't know that I do. I would say no because if the company is seeking to discontinue a small location, small geographic area, in order for the request to pass muster in the first instance, the company is going to do its homework, we're going to be extremely thorough.
- Q. Do you have -- the settlement doesn't indicate this. Do you have an understanding of what challenge rights consumers would have if they simply disagreed with your decision to disconnect? Let's say there is reliable cell service but for some reason they believe that's not appropriate to the area. What challenge rights would they have under this settlement?
- A. The challenge rights, one of the items that we have listed and will have on the notice is that the consumer can approach the public counsel unit and all that contact information will be included there. And they can make their case that they believe that to be a correct scenario, and through the powers that are invested in the unit in which you work, you can help the

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customer to assert those rights if need be.

- Q. Where does the settlement envision public counsel or UTC staff that UTC staff also can receive complaints and advocate on behalf of consumers, where would they challenge a decision to disconnect that meets the criteria listed in the settlement?
- A. Again, we would -- the public counsel unit challenge?
  - O. That's correct. What the venue?
- A. Again as I testified earlier, I'm not an attorney, so that -- in my estimation, it requires a legal conclusion which I'm not prepared or qualified to give.
- Q. It's not described in the settlement, in any case?
- A. Not to my knowledge, other than in a multiparty settlement in the notice therein, it, again, lists how the customer can contact the public counsel unit. But beyond that and how the public counsel unit might proceed with any customer contact they have, I don't know that that was contemplated.
- Q. Let's turn now to data. You -- there is a data source out there CostQuest, it's also Fabric Broadband Data; is that correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. And I'm going to -- this is a situation where I'm going to ask you not to talk about numbers because --
  - A. Understood.
- Q. All right. In the quote that you cite to in your testimony which is on page 15, if you need to refer to it, you indicate that quote is for the Fabric data, CostQuest data, for all of the ILEC states in which CenturyLink currently operates?
  - A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. Did you explore with CostQuest whether there was a cheaper price for Washington specific, CostQuest data?
- A. At the time of construction of the testimony, no. Since that time, we have reached out to CostQuest for that information, and to this juncture they've been nonresponsive so I don't have a number for you at this time.
- Q. Do you know -- and again, don't say numbers.

  Do you know how much staff paid for the -their access to CostQuest?
- A. I've heard Mr. Bennett make reference to that, but that number escapes me right now. I do know that on occasion, CostQuest will afford different rate structures for industry versus state government, so what

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was provided or what staff -- the pricing that staff provided might be different than what industry may be.

- Q. Is there a threshold at which the access to CostQuest data will no longer be cost prohibitive? So let's say using the number, is it one-fourth of what is listed there or one-half where it would no longer be cost prohibitive?
- A. Again, that's a difficult question to answer, and I'm not trying to be evasive. But let's for the sake of argument say it's one-fourth. So you and I can kind of do the mental math of what that is. If I have to purchase that for five years of the term of the present AFOR, in each of five years that's more than the amount today. That's a cost prohibitive number.
- Q. Okay. So we roughly know not to refer to the number, but if you get up to that number that's listed in your document, whether it's over one year or over five years, that's too much?
- A. Again, as I -- that's not a final decision that I can make for the company, but I -- in my estimation, I would believe the answer to be yes today.
- Q. Okay. Can you -- I'm now going to talk a little bit about CenturyLink's staffing. Can you turn to what's been designated as Exhibit 33X, PG -- I'm sorry. PJG 33X, which is your testimony in case

UT 240029. Do you have that in front of you?

- A. I do not.
- Q. Okay.

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A. What's -- oh.

MR. SHERR: Counsel, is that his direct testimony in this case?

MR. O'NEILL: No. This is direct testimony in -- it's 33X, direct testimony in UT 240078.

MR. SHERR: Counsel, I apologize. I read that as his direct testimony in this case, and the witness may not have a copy of that in front of him.

THE WITNESS: I do not.

MR. O'NEILL: Okay.

MR. SHERR: Apologies.

MR. O'NEILL: That's all right. I will attempt to screen share because that is an option when I'm remote. Otherwise, I would hand out a copy. I am not there, and I apologize.

MR. SHERR: And I apologize for the inconvenience.

JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. O'Neill, feel free to share your screen. And if that is not sufficient, we can wait a moment for the witness to receive a copy of that, perhaps by e-mail.

MR. O'NEILL: I can send an e-mail

immediately as well. But let me try the share screen.

I'm going to too zoom in because I'm assuming you can't read that at that level?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

## BY MR. O'NEILL:

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- Q. Can you see that this is your direct testimony in 240029?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. This is a penalty proceeding related to phone call response times by CenturyLink. Does that sound right to you?
- JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. O'Neill, I hate to interrupt, but I believe this is -- the first page refers to the present docket number, but I believe the exhibit itself is from UT 0078, I believe.
  - MR. O'NEILL: Yes. I see -- and that's -- it should be on your screen now if you want to look at that number.
- 19 BY MR. O'NEILL:
  - Q. Are you able to see that?
- A. I can see it, yes.
  - Q. Okay. What I'm interested in -- I'm not interested in this proceeding, I'm interested in some testimony that you gave in this matter on page 10 of that, and I'm going to scroll down to that page. Do you

see we're on page 10 here?

A. Yes.

MR. O'NEILL: Let me make sure I have the right number and page.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Mr. O'Neill, this is Commissioner Rendahl. Are you on page 10 of the PDF document or page 10 of the original testimony?

MR. O'NEILL: Page 10 of the original testimony.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. O'NEILL:

- Q. In the middle of that -- hold on one second.

  In the middle of this page starting at
- line 16 -- and I'm going to highlight it so that you can see what I'm looking at -- you write: "Likewise just like any other business must, CenturyLink must maintain staffing levels accounting for declining subscribership, revenues, and resources." Did I read that correctly?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is that statement true in this proceeding as well?
  - A. Let's take that one at a time. So in the context of the key performance indicators testimony here, that's certainly a necessity when you staff seats in a call center, you don't want people to sit there

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unutilized and incurring costs without calls coming in to handle. In the context of this particular matter, I'm not -- I'd like you to be a little more specific with the question what you mean with respect to that.

- Q. Sure. I'm going to -- if you go down to the very last line that starts here: "The company has had a great" -- and I'll go on to the next page -- "deal of staffing changes and downsizing (in all departments) and has from time to time struggled to address every concern and inquiry raised by every public utilities commission in a preferred timeframe. Staffing levels are very tight, and this assignment fell through the cracks."
  - A. You did.
- Q. Is it true that CenturyLink has had a great deal of staffing changes and downsizing in all departments?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. I'm going to scroll down now to page 13 of the document as denoted in the lower right corner, and I'm going to direct your lines -- your attention to line 15 here where you testify: "As discussed above, CenturyLink is short staffed, one attorney, one paralegal, legal assistant, and I are responsible for the regulatory affairs for Washington in addition to

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numerous -- numerous other states. As noted above, I have compliance responsibility for over 26 ILEC and CLEC states. This is not offered as an excuse but merely as the reality we face with overwhelming competition, diminished reviews, and reduced staffing." Did I read that correctly?

- A. Did you say diminished reviews or revenues?
- O. Revenues. Excuse me. Revenues.
- A. With that, you did correctly, yes.
- Q. Is that true, that CenturyLink has diminished staffing in its regulatory compliance, it's just you, Mr. Sherr, and one legal -- paralegal for multiple states?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. What protections in this settlement agreement are there that CenturyLink won't experience the kind of staffing shortage that caused the other proceeding related to call times?
  - MR. SHERR: Objection as to relevance.
- JUDGE HOWARD: I'll allow the question.
  - A. With that, Mr. O'Neill, could I trouble you to repeat it, please?
    - Q. Sure?

What assurance in this settlement agreement do we have that given the staffing shortages that you

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have, that CenturyLink will maintain sufficient staffing to do a thorough job when discontinuing without UTC approval?

## A. Thank you.

So in the first part of the question, I understood you to say that as it had happened in the call -- in the matter of the call time case, we had one individual assigned to get those answers to staff as requested who left the company. He was not replaced. And so that, without question, simply did fall through the cracks. Regrettable, but that's how it is.

In regard to this issue -- and again, I think we're talking about the likelihood of something that may rarely, if ever, occur. And when it does, if it does, that all required resources would be devoted to make certain that it is done with care, with consideration, and compassion for any subscriber that could potentially be impacted.

Q. It's possible that Mr. Sherr -- I'll convince Mr. Sherr to come join me in the public counsel and fight for the good fight, correct, and he won't be here next year and someone else will have to replace him. What assurances -- given the constraints that you're facing with staffing, with expensive legacy copper network that you will have sufficient staffing to allow

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for discontinuance without UTC oversight?

MR. SHERR: I'm going to object that the question has been asked and answered.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'll allow it.

- A. In terms of assurances, I can tell you that I have opined loudly within the company that, yeah, this could potentially be unsustainable, and I am in the process right now of seeking to hire some additional people to bring us back to a full strength playing team.
- Q. Do you know when you will hear back from the company, whether they're going to provide those resources?
- A. I am very hopeful that before the end of the third quarter of this year, if not before.
- Q. Okay. Now I want to contrast this a little bit with the process in this particular case where there was a full and fulsome investigation by UTC staff, by public counsel, full investment by CenturyLink in examining the market in Washington, etcetera.

In this case, you filed this original petition -- well, you first contacted the parties about this more than a year ago; is that correct?

- A. I would think it was almost more than two years ago, actually, when first conversations began to occur.
  - Q. And then you filed this petition seven months

ago, and since then we've engaged in formal discovery; correct?

A. Correct.

- Q. There have been multiple discussions that you and I have had, that we've had with staff; correct?
  - A. Agreed.
- Q. Now the original filing included data from Broadband Data -- the BDC data and an argument that there was sufficient competition in all of Washington to justify a competitive classification; is that correct?
- A. That is correct. And even prior to that, I constructed a pretty thorough analysis using something other that BDC first using a data source called broadbandnow.com and went through all 221 wire centers that the company has ZIP Code by ZIP Code for each of those wire services. Took a couple months to take place. That gave us a really good sense of the existing state of affairs of competition in Washington. But the BDC data was passing or granular, more reliable because it withstands a challenge process from the carriers. And so that was that data that we used to underpin this analysis, the BDC data.
- Q. And this petition that you filed here in Washington is similar to one that you filed in Utah; correct?

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A. I have not filed anything in Utah.

Q. Okay. The company hasn't filed -- Qwest hasn't filed a petition asking for similar relief in other states?

- A. That's my understanding. Utah is not one of the states in which I have compliance oversight.
- Q. Okay. In any case, can you quantify the amount of time, energy, and investment that CenturyLink put into this because of the formal process that we are now engaged in?
- A. The energy and the resources that were devoted to this, really, as I mentioned a moment ago began long before this formal process with that broadbandnow.com analysis off and on for days over the course of two months. So I sat at my computer and looked at that because I didn't know and I wanted to understand it, so I went through that.

When they -- excuse me. When the broadband -- I'm sorry when the BDC data came out, our business intelligence and geospacial folks, we tasked them with taking that data and helping us look at it to determine how many competitors we had wire center by wire center for both intra and intermodal competitors throughout the state. But it's been substantial.

Again, when you ask how much or -- I can't attach or

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quantify a dollar figure precisely to it.

- Q. Would you agree with me that CenturyLink has spent more than a hundred hours, probably hundreds of hours, really, on this proceeding?
- A. This proceeding. That's probably fair, I would agree.
- Q. Do you have any sense of the number of hours that public counsel or the UTC staff has spent on this proceeding to get where we are today?
- A. I would say it's, you know, equal, possibly greater.
- Q. And now that we are sitting here after this long process, you would agree that we have a much better understanding of the facts in Washington state than we did when we started this process; correct?
- A. I think we improved our datasets and our understanding of them day by day, yes.
- Q. And the good faith negotiations in trying to draw the line between areas where there isn't competition and is competition has been productive, would you agree with me?
- A. Yeah. I would say the, you know, work that we've all done together, staff, public counsel, the commission has been, you know, very cooperative, in good faith and very productive.

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- Q. And while it was, perhaps, cumbersome, this process has achieved the goal of getting closer to the truth; correct?
  - A. Can you define "the truth"?
- Q. The true state of affairs in Washington when it comes to CenturyLink and its telecommunication competitors.
  - A. I'll agree with that.
- Q. Let's talk a little bit about the FCC process which is the backup kind of here for approval.

You have to get approval by the UTC and FCC for discontinuation; is that correct?

- A. Correct.
  - Q. And that's section 214, FCC 214; correct?
- 15 A. That's my understanding where the process lies and is defined.
  - Q. Do you know what the criteria is that the FCC applies when deciding to grant or not grant a continuance?
  - A. I do not. That if a discontinuance process was ever sought in that, that would likely go through an entirely different legal team or group within our company, wouldn't be state, it would be a federal regulatory legal team.
    - Q. Do you know whether the factors considered by

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the federal government overlap with the factors considered by the UTC?

- A. Again, because I'm not familiar with the entirety of the 214 process at the FCC, I can't give a precise answer to that question.
- Q. Okay. Let's turn now to page 21 of your testimony in support of -- in support of the settlement.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. This is the Yacolt example that you provided in your testimony; right?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. I happen to be from that area of Washington, so I didn't know if you chose that for that purpose, but I know of the areas.
  - A. I did not know that.
  - Q. And if you look at the figure 5 which is actually on page 22?
    - A. Yes, I'm there.
  - Q. This is a -- that's a screenshot of the BDC data which these little hexes, right, where cell phone service, according to their data, is sufficient and then the kind of gray hexes are where it isn't; correct?
  - A. Generally, I agree with that. You said -- you mentioned cell phone service. What this is depictive of is mobile broadband data. But I agree with you where

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there's mobile broadband, there's more than likely the likelihood that there's also cellular voice data as well.

- Q. So the example that you picked was kind of a liminal one, you've got three homes that are in a hex and then if you continue down that road which happens to follow a river into a gorge, there isn't mobile broadband service; correct?
- A. That is correct. Though the -- and this comes -- screenshot came from the FCC's broadband map, and the FCC broadband map depicts two things. You can either find fixed broadband or mobile broadband.

  However within the FCC's datasets that underpin this, the mobile voice can be discerned as well, it just can't be picked up with the publicly available FCC broadband data.
  - Q. Have you been to this area of Washington?
  - A. No, I have not.
- Q. Do you know anything about the topography of this particular road?
- A. I worked -- prior to including this example, I went to Google Earth, so I believe it's forested and the topo lines on the map would suggest that it's not flat.
  - Q. Right. It's a river gorge; right?
- A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. Okay. And that could explain why there's mobile broadband coverage accept along that mobile gorge; correct?
  - A. That's certainly a possibility.
  - Q. Do you know that, by the way?
  - A. Do I know?
- Q. Do you know -- did you -- you didn't go through the process of calling all these people to see if they had mobile service, did you?
- A. I didn't, though I pulled the addresses. When you click on each of those points in those hexagon polygons in there, it does populate an address, and I did gather all the addresses for every location in there and went through to determine whether or not they are a current CenturyLink subscriber.
- Q. How much time did you spend in putting together this example?
- A. Identifying the screenshot, less than 5 minutes, probably took me 10 to 15 to click on each of the ones in the polygons or the hexagons there and dropped them into an Excel document. And then I provided that Excel file to my business intelligence folks who went through to determine whether or not they're a current CenturyLink customer. So I would say less than an hour.

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- Q. It took you less than an hour to identify an area in Washington, to pull the data that you then presented in this testimony?
  - A. That's fair.
- Q. Is that an approximate number that we could use for the first step of your process?

MR. SHERR: I'm going to object that it calls for speculation.

JUDGE HOWARD: I'll allow the question.

- A. Again, if I refer back to page 134 of my testimony, that first step is to determine the precise boundaries of the areas in which the company might at some point seek a discontinuance --
  - Q. Right.
  - A. -- I think substantially longer than an hour.
  - Q. Do you know how much longer?
- A. I wouldn't be the person conducting that work in all likelihood, so -- but -- and to access a myriad of different facilities' databases and systems, it could take hours if not days, likely.
- Q. So even though you were able to put together a fairly compelling example in this testimony, it would take additional time in order to prepare the packet that you're describing in the settlement; is that fair?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. And that would happen, according to settlement, every time; right?
- A. Any time there was an area under study for discontinuance, that would be required.
- Q. Okay. If the commission were to put a limit on the size of a non reviewed discontinuance, what would be the best workable limit for CenturyLink? So in this case, you provided us an example of three houses. If we were to limit it to, say, a hundred homes, would that be workable for -- is there a limit that you would be able to accept?
- A. In my mind, placing a limit like that at this juncture would be very arbitrary, and I don't know why we would.
- Q. Is there a maximum number of customers that you would accept as a limit, or is the answer the same, that that would be arbitrary?
  - A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. And when you say "arbitrary" what you mean there is, you don't know until you look; correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And in this settlement, there's no maximum limit or size limit to the discontinuance that could be proposed under the settlement agreement; right?
  - A. If I may ask a clarification question. When

Page 117

you say the "size," are you talking about specifically the number of individuals or the geographic unit of measurement that we're studying?

Q. This is one of those fun ones where it's both, which is why it's compound and it's a bad question.

But, I mean, yes, if we were -- under the current settlement there's no restriction either on the size, meaning geographic size, or on the number of customers.

- A. So I think an interesting consideration we have to make here is that the larger the size, whether it's number of customers or whether it's the size of a geographic area under study, the far greater of the likelihood that you're going to within that area encounter a challenging customer location. And when that happens, that triggers the company to come to the commission for approval and -- so.
- Q. And as you just said, until you see it, we don't know, do we?
  - A. Right, correct.
- Q. Let's shift now to -- we've been talking about the administrative burden, both generally and of this settlement on the company. Now I want to shift to the impact on the consumers.

You provided the 2022 National Health

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## Page 118

Interview Survey Early Release Program data -- updated data in -- in support of your settlement testimony; is that correct.

- A. Yes. I believe you're referring to Exhibit PJG 31?
- Q. Yeah. And I've also designated that as PJG 35X, but yes. Do you have that in front of you?
- 8 A. I have PJG 31. What was the second one, 9 Mr. O'Neill?
- 10 Q. It's the same document, just also designated
  11 as a cross --
- 12 A. Oh, understood. Thanks. I do have that in 13 front of me.
  - Q. And the 35  $\rm X$  is really more for the record so we're clear.
  - A. Understood.
  - Q. If you go down to four lines up from the bottom there, there's a column for a road rather for Washington?
    - A. Right.
  - Q. And if you start from the landline only adults you get -- there's a 1.9 listed there, that's the percentage of Washingtonians who have only access to a landline; correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

- Q. And the next column is 2.7 percent, and that's landline, mostly adults; correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And then the middle one is 6.3 percent which are individuals who are "dual users," which I take it means they use both with some frequency?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. I had designated for you PJG 36XC. This is Mr. Webber's testimony. Do you have that?
- 10 A. I do.

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- Q. And if you turn to page 16 of that document,
  you will see --
- COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Excuse me. Counsel,
  what page number was that?
- MR. O'NEILL: Page 16 on the bottom right of Mr. Webber's testimony which is 36X.
- 17 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
- 18 A. I'm on page 16, Mr. O'Neill.
  - Q. You'll see that Mr. Webber performed some calculations on the 2020 version of this survey estimating the numbers of adults who were in these categories. Do you see that?
- 23 A. Can you assist me with a line number or --
- Q. Sure. If you look at 16, line 4 through
- 25 | line -- line 13.

- A. Apologies. I was on page 6-0 instead of 1-6.
- Q. The problem and flaw of filing large testimony.
- A. Yeah. I'm there on page 16, lines 4.
- Q. So do you see where he did some calculations to try to estimate the size or number of Washingtonians that this survey reveals are dependent on land lines?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, you've provided updated numbers; correct?

  And if you look at the -- back to the exhibit that you provided, 1.9 is the percentage of Washingtonians in 2022 who are landline only; correct?
- A. That's correct, yes. From 2020 to 2022, that figure went down from 2.3 percent to 1.9, correct.
- Q. And if you look at Mr. Webber's testimony, you'll see that there are as of 2022's census roughly 6,024,689 adults in the state of Washington; correct?
  - A. I see that, yes.
  - Q. So it's just math.

Would you agree with me that at one -- I mean, subject to check with a calculator later -- and I've used a calculator -- would you agree with me that this means that even in 2022, there were 114,469 adults that had only a landline in Washington state.

- A. That's what the numbers would suggest.
- Q. And that there were 162,666 adults that were

mostly landline?

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- A. Again, subject to check, I'm with you.
- Q. And that there were 379,555 Washingtonians that were dual users; correct?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Mr. O'Neill, the end of your question dropped off. So what was the last question?

- Q. It was: 379,555 Washingtonians who are dual
  use; correct?
- 10 A. That particular figure, is that on any of the lines 4 through 15 on page 16?
- 12 Q. No, no. So that's --
- 13 A. This is --
- 14 Q. -- the math --
- 15 A. Right.
- Q. -- updated to the new --
- 17 A. Yeah.
- 18 Q. -- roughly -- go ahead.
- 19 A. Again, that math likely works out.

THE REPORTER: Gentlemen, y'all are

beginning to talk over each other a little bit. Would you be mindful of that, please. Thank you.

you be mindful of that, please. Thank you.

24 Sorry.

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MR. O'NEILL: That was the court reporter.

BY MR. O'NEILL:

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- Q. If you add up the percentages of mostly landline and landline, it adds up to 4.6 percent; correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And that roughly squares with the 4 percent market share number that you've identified in your original testimony regarding the petition to be competitively classified; correct?
- A. Are you referring to where I calculated what I believe to be CenturyLink's market share of voice connections in the state of Washington?
- Q. Yes.
  - A. While those two numbers, you know, are fairly -- coincide fairly closely, that's not how I got there, but --
    - Q. Okay. Just a coincidence, then.
  - Did you do any analysis to determine where these land lines -- landline only and landline mostly customers are concentrated in Washington?
    - A. I have not.
  - Q. Would you agree with me that it's likely that those landline only customers are generally going to be older? Older Washingtonians?
    - A. I believe that in some of the demographic data

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that I've seen -- I believe it may have been -- Mr.
Webber's testimony -- that that's, you know, certainly a
preference for those 65 years and older.

- Q. And would you agree with me that it's also likely to be concentrated in rural Washington?
- A. If we're going to use the premise that age dictates, you know, adoption of wireless versus, you know, landline retention, I don't think we can suggest that the aged population of the state is entirely rural. They could be in core Seattle as well.
- Q. I wasn't inferring that there was a correlation between age and rural, I was just saying that there is a correlation between rural Washingtonians and more reliance on land lines; correct?
- A. Well, I'll accept your premise. Again, I haven't studied that and can't say with certainty that that is, in fact, the case, but --
- MR. O'NEILL: Right. I'm now going to play Exhibit 38 X to your testimony. I have tested this with staff, so I hope this will work. You'll hear an audio presentation and I'm going to share screen so you'll also see a video as well. And then I have questions for you after I've played it. Okay? Let me know anybody if the -- if the technology doesn't work.

(Video playing.)

This is Joy Margrav (phonetic). 1 SPEAKER: (Inaudible.) 2 SPEAKER: Yeah. I'm going to make this real 3 short, but -- and I guess it's concerning Docket 4 UT-240029. And I'm a citizen of rural Klickitat County, 5 I'm 79 years old and living alone, and I've been paying 6 my landline phone service to CenturyLink for 30 years. 7 I don't have cell service at my residence. And if they 8 don't -- if they drop my landline, what would I do in an 9 emergency? And it would be very lonely without being 10 able to talk to my family and friends. So please don't 11 let CenturyLink take my landline away. Thank you very 12 much. 13 (End of video playback.) 14 BY MR. O'NEILL: 15 Q. As you sit here today, do you know whether 16 Ms. Margrav exists in an area where there's a 17 purple-shaded hex on some cell phone EDC data? 18 sorry, mobile wireless data? 19 Yes. 20 You do know. Does she? Ο. 21 I do. Α. 22 Q. Does she? 23 She -- she does have commercial mobile radio 24 25 service or cellular from as many as four carriers in her

location.

- Q. Do you know or can you quantify how much losing her ability to talk to family and friends would mean?

  Like what's the burden if we were to try to translate into a number so that we can compare it to CenturyLink's administrative burden?
- A. With apologies, I'm not following the question.

  Could you rephrase it a little bit, please?
- Q. Can you value her connection to her family and friends?
- A. Value her ability to communicate to family and friends?
  - Q. Yeah.
- A. I -- I -- in my 30-plus years of doing this,

  I've never been tasked with coming up with that sort of
  a metric, so -- but, you know, obviously from her
  comments she makes, it is important, and I don't
  disagree with her.
  - Q. Did you review the testimony of Mr. Brevitz's?
- 20 A. Yes.
  - Q. And you're aware that in response to informal data requests, staff has quantified the number of challenging -- consumer challenging locations that would be protected under the current definitions require UTC approval; correct?

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- A. I saw a number in Mr. Brevitz's testimony. I was unable to tie it back to staff analysis.
- Q. The number was 1,200. Do you have any reason to disagree that that's approximately the number of locations that's protected by this settlement proposal?
- A. As memory serves, I think it was specifically 1,233.
  - Q. I believe that's correct.
- A. And I think that was the number. I could -looking at the staffs' analysis, I couldn't quite get it
  back, so it's quite possible it's a typographical error
  in the testimony. But I don't have any reason to doubt
  that that number, you know, may be slightly -- the
  actual number could be slightly higher, could be
  slightly lower. But for the entirety of the state to
  have in the neighborhood of 1,000 challenging customer
  locations isn't surprising.
- Q. Does that -- or should that cause the commission any angst that there are several hundred thousand Washingtonians that rely on land lines and that this settlement would protect around 1,200 locations?
- A. I don't believe the commission should have angst because again, we've set up a very robust process to -- you know, that once the company and what I continue to believe to be an unlikely scenario

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identifies location that, you know, ultimately, it will have to pass muster with the FCC and the 214 discontinuance process.

But let's say everything in line in that was possible. The commission existence of any challenging customer locations in those areas trigger a number of things, one of which is, you know, seeking commission approval for that. And when we do that, we will be providing all of the information we have gathered to identify any potential customers in those discontinuance areas, and the commission at that juncture will certainly have the ability and authority to, you know, look into that to ascertain whether those customers are receiving adequate protection.

So I believe the safeguards that are in place within the constructs of the multiparty settlement should provide the commission with a comfort and assurance that, you know, any potential customers who may be discontinued will be cared for.

Throughout this entire process going back more than two years, so many -- almost every one of the stakeholders have, you know, put this forth as a primary concern of protection of customers who may have not have alternatives. CenturyLink has stepped through this process, staff as well, and have been very diligent to

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make certain that those customers are properly looked at and cared for such that a discontinuance with absolutely no available alternatives within a set of parameters are taken care of.

- Q. Any time you design a process, what you're really talking about is allocating the risk of being wrong. What happens if we miss somebody? And in that context, how do you weigh Ms. Margrav's ability to speak with her family against your administrative burdens?
- A. Again, in her testimony at the public hearing, Ms. Margrav mentioned she doesn't have cell service at her location. My personal belief, what she meant by that is, she doesn't subscribe to it.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. And so if -- you know, let's use this as an extremely unlikely hypothetical scenario that her area in rural Klickitat County where she lives was a consideration. And we approached her through telephone call, through e-mail, if she has it, through notice in the mail and said, you know, CenturyLink is considering this. We believe that you have AT&T wireless, we believe you have T-Mobile, we believe you have U.S. Cellular, and we believe you have Verizon at your location. If we're wrong, please let us know.

And if she reached back out to us and said

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yes, all those four carriers are in our area but to the best of my knowledge they don't work on the hill or wherever I live, we're going to create a ticket, we're going to dispatch a CenturyLink individual to go to those locations to make -- to ascertain that.

- Q. And if she disagrees, what's her remedy?
- A. If she disagrees with the --
- O. Your assessment that a cell --
- A. Disagrees with the company's finding that cell service is available?
  - Q. Correct.
- A. Again, on the notices she receives, her, you know, remedies will, you know, be that she's going to have access to public -- all of public counsel's contact information, and she can contact you and let us know CenturyLink has approached me, and we are -- I don't believe that I have any of these services here, they contend I do. And, you know, it's -- I'll take your phone call, we'll take, you know, anybody from your staff and say, you know, this is what -- help us understand.
  - Q. And?
- A. Either I'll have that information or I won't.

  But if I dispatch a technician there to take a

  measurement of cell phone signal strength in that

location, I'll be able to provide that information to you and say, you know, here's the quantitative findings that we did from some tests that we'll all agree upon.

JUDGE HOWARD: And Mr. O'Neill, if I could jump in. We're just a few minutes over your estimated cross time for this witness. Do you believe you'd be able to finish in the next minute or two? Do you have some final questions?

MR. O'NEILL: I have one last line of questions. Five minutes, max.

JUDGE HOWARD: Proceed.

12 BY MR. O'NEILL:

- Q. I just want to turn now to the other provision of the settlement that is pretty significant which is CenturyLink's agreement to provide automatic credits for outages. And I want to confirm that is with disregard to either force majeure or third-party theft incidents; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. When -- in a multiparty settlement agreement we have said that on a going forward basis, those credits will be afforded in both of those scenarios.
- Q. And that's for people who file trouble tickets in an -- where there's been an outage, they'll get an automatic credit?

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A. When they file a trouble ticket, correct.

- Q. And the idea behind this is that it will incentivize the company by better customer service; correct?
- A. By better customer service, if you mean, you know, rectification of, you know, if I have -- a van will come and take a 600 pair cable to get it spliced back in more quickly or, you know, forbid, you know, we have a wildlife like we did in, say, Madison Lake last summer, to get those facilities replaced more swiftly.
- Q. Have you quantified in the last year how many incidents would have -- would have qualified for this provision or whether --
  - A. To some extent, yes.
- Q. What -- how many in the -- what period of time did you review?
  - A. The entirety of 12 months of 2023.
- Q. In 2023 how many incidents were there where this would apply?
- A. The -- we took the -- I would have to back into the math. I can tell you that the credits based on a day's outage beyond the 24-hour threshold being 1/30th of the monthly rate which throughout 2023 was in the \$30 range, so it would be about a dollar a day. It would have -- the additional credits that would have been

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returned to customers would have been in the \$150,000 range. I believe that on a going forward basis because of three things adding in force majeure situations including threats for theft, vandalism incidents, and also, perhaps most importantly, in the multiparty settlement agreement, we have agreed to on a quarterly basis, once every three months, bringing a bill message from the customer saying, hey, if you've had an outage, you are entitled to a credit. Please contact this number and, you know, we will look at your ticket and automatically apply that credit. So when you add in force majeure, theft, vandalism, and then more frequent notification to the customer, I think that number is likely to increase.

- Q. By about 150 a year?
- A. Yes. About 150, correct.

MR. O'NEILL: Thank you. That's all the questions I have.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Any redirect from the company?

MR. SHERR: Yes. Your Honor, would it be possible to take a short break? Is that all right, or would you like to do that after redirect?

JUDGE HOWARD: That's -- if -- I was preferring to stop after this witness, but that was a

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bit of a longer cross. If the other parties don't object, I'm fine with taking a break now.

MR. O'NEILL: From my part, Your Honor, I would prefer a break now, if I could.

MR. ROBERSON: Staff has no objection.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Let's go off -we're going to take a break, we'll reconvene at 11:05 -wait, I'm sorry, 10:55 a.m. And we are off the record.

(A break was taken from 10:40 to 10:56 a.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. It is 10:56 a.m. Let's be back on the record. And we left off after the cross-examination of Mr. Gose, and we were going to turn to the redirect by the company.

MR. SHERR: Thank you, Your Honor. I should be very brief.

### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. SHERR:

- Q. Mr. Gose, do you recall at the beginning of his examination, Mr. O'Neill asked you whether the commission faced -- is faced with a choice of either decreasing regulation or -- or protecting customers?
  - A. I apologize. Mr. Sherr, I can't hear you.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you. Can you hear me better now?
- A. Much better. Thank you.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall at the beginning of his

Page 134

examination, Mr. O'Neill asked you if the commission in this proceeding is faced with a choice of decreasing regulation or protecting customers?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Do you believe those two things are mutually exclusive?
- A. No. I think the -- I believe that the multiparty settlement agreement is a very fair compromise and balance between the two.
- Q. Mr. O'Neill also asked you a question -- and I hope it's right -- whether the company has explored replacing copper in the event of a road move with fiberoptics instead. Do you recall that question?
  - A. I do.
- Q. Is it -- would it be less expensive for the company to replace a random section of copper with fiber?
- A. It all depends on the circumstances. The fiber material may be less expensive than copper but it requires more electronics on the end. But that's not the area of the company in which I serve. So to precisely answer, you would need to involve planning, engineering, and a number of others. But it's likely that it would be, you know, as much if not more.
  - Q. Okay. Near the end of his cross-examination,

Mr. O'Neill was walking you through the four steps that we would -- that the company would engage with in order to process a potentially hypothetical discontinuance.

Do you recognize that?

A. Yes.

- Q. And it started on page 13 of your Exhibit PJG 30T?
  - A. Yes, I'm there.
- Q. Mr. O'Neill asked you about Step 1 and whether you would expect that to take longer than the amount of time it took you to put together the diagrams that are -- begin on page 17. Do you recall that?
  - A. I do.
- Q. Is Step 1 the equivalent to the diagrams that you placed in this -- in your testimony?
- A. Certainly not. The diagram that I placed was just one very hypothetical scenario that I envisioned and tried to model just for an example of how the process might work. But in reality for Step 1, the steps that we have to go through, all the different business units, finance, planning, engineering would all have to come together, bring multiple different systems and processes to construct that analysis, and it would take a very -- quite a long amount of time.
  - Q. Okay. Because what is the analysis in Step 1

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that we would be doing in that scenario?

- A. Just to look to see, you know, what are the, you know, business ramifications in terms of utilization, maintenance, repair, anything that has to occur in that particular area, and then ultimately the number of subscribers and certainly the -- ultimately, the alternatives that may or may not be available to them in that area.
- Q. Okay. Could you take a look at Exhibit PJG 31, which is the CDC survey. It says Early Release Program at the top?
- A. 31 or 32?
- 13 Q. Excuse me. 31. 31?
- 14 A. 31. Okay.
- Q. Do you have that?
- 16 A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. Do you recall Mr. O'Neill asked you a series of questions about the column entitled Landline Only Adults?
- 20 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. And you have that in front of you now?
- 22 A. I do.
  - Q. Mr. O'Neill used a variety of descriptors. He described -- and again, just to reorient, the CDC data which came out just recently shows 1.9 percent in the

Landline Only Adults column for Washington; correct?

A. Correct.

- Q. And Mr. O'Neill referred to those individuals in three different ways. He said they are dependent on landlines, they have access -- they only have access to landlines, and that they have only landlines. Is it your understanding that this report, that 1.9 percent of Washingtonians that are listed in landline only, that that is the only technology for telecommunications that they have access to?
- A. No. I believe that that 1.9 percent is more likely reflective of just the customer taste and preferences and how they choose to consume their telecommunication services.
- Q. Okay. Is the 1.9 percent a identification of available services at locations or of customer use?
- A. It's not indicative of what's available there but just again how the consumer chooses to purchase and utilize telecommunication services.
- MR. SHERR: Thank you. I have no further questions, Your Honor.
- JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Do we have any questions from the bench for this witness?

  Please proceed.
- 25 COMMISSIONER DANNER: All right. Thank you.

Good morning, Mr. Gose. Appreciate you being here.

#### EXAMINATION

#### BY COMMISSIONER DANNER:

- Q. I wanted to ask you: We talked a little bit about federal funding, and you gave the scenario where other carriers provide for state funding, BEAD funding, others. But can you tell me: Has CenturyLink, Lumen, or any of the companies, have they been awarded federal funding such as RDOF funding in the past for serving Washington service territories?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Lumen has. And can you tell me how much and over what period of time?
- A. So the RDOF program is a ten-year program, and they awarded the state of Washington, I believe -- this is subject to check -- about 42 million dollars over that time period to serve I think around -- a little more than 14,000 customer locations.
- Q. Okay. And you can tell me specifically: Is that serving existing locations, or is that reaching out to new locations? How has that money been used just generally speaking?
- A. It could be to bring broadband services to either new locations or existing locations that just have nothing but, you know, Pop's Copper Service

available at that location.

- Q. Okay. So -- and is it required that you reach out to rural areas, or could you focus on rural -- or on urban areas or highly dense areas when you're making those investments?
- A. Under the RDOF program, it looks at an unserved and underserved markets which are primarily in more rural locations.
- Q. Okay. So Ms. Margrav, for example, could be in an area where you would be reaching out and expanding your services and improving your service?
- A. Quite frankly, I really don't know. And I say that because when I look at FCC's broadband data collection map, she has some fixed wireless broadband alternatives at her location at 35 down and 7 up. So I don't even know if that's one of our RDOF locations today.
- Q. Okay. Are there other federal programs that you have taken money for serving Washington State?
- A. Looking back perspective, there was the Connect America Fund II program and then also there's been some funding from the American Rescue Plan Act, or the ARPA grants as well.
- Q. Okay. Are there any that are focused on tribal areas?

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- A. I'm sorry, I didn't catch the --
- Q. Tribal. Tribal areas. Are there any programs that are specific to tribal areas?
- A. There are, and CenturyLink, even some of our RDOF areas spill over into tribal areas.
- Q. Okay. And BEAD funding, are you looking at applying for BEAD funding or any other state funding?
- A. Yes. CenturyLink is in the process today of going very thoroughly through the Washington Broadband Office's Volume 2 and completely understanding the rules and procedures for any sub grantees under that. But the company certainly has that under strong consideration at the moment.
  - Q. Okay. Consideration about whether to apply?
- 15 A. Correct.
  - Q. Okay. And you said western broadband office?
  - A. No. The Washington Broadband Office.
- Q. Washington Broadband Office. Okay. Thank you.

  I misheard that. All right.
  - So you're relying on the FCC's maps. Can you tell me: Are you confident that those maps are accurate.
  - A. I have a fairly high degree of confidence because those maps or updated every six months and subject to numerous challenges. So when a carrier

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submits the data and somebody doesn't believe that there are services available and either in the modality or the speeds, they can contact the FCC's broadband mapping team and let me them know. So those maps do become more and more accurate over time.

But you raise a very good point,

Commissioner Danner, because when I look at those maps,
say, for instance, I get in a very unlikely scenario
that if we were go out and consider discontinuance and
it shows somebody like Ms. Margrav has those services.

There has been some conjecture that, you know, perhaps
wireless coverage or mobile or fixed wireless, will have
mobile or fixed, might be to some extent overstated.

And so that's why we want to go through that validation
process with the customer saying, do you believe you
have service here? And if they say, no, we don't, it's
a pretty easy task to dispatch somebody with the proper
testing equipment to go and validate that.

## Q. Well, thank you.

So you talked about -- in your hypothetical about moving, you know, a road and then having four customers who are affected. But under this, I mean, you could decide just as a business decision that you don't want to serve the western part of county because it's too far to drive for the trucks to make repairs,

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whatever, it's just not in your business case. You could make that decision and say we're not going to serve this area anymore; is that correct?

- A. I would agree to the extent that there are viable alternatives in that area. But in the western part of the county, if CenturyLink and commercial satellite services are the only available alternatives, I cannot.
- Q. But if they are there, you could make that business decision and say, we're just out of here, if you feel there are viable alternatives?
- A. If there are, you know, other available alternatives that meet the parameters that are the multiparty settlements in terms of speed and price, it's a possibility.
- Q. Okay. So it's just -- you would have the authority under this agreement, if we approve it, that you could do that. So the hypothetical of four people is one thing but making a business decision that is not based on outside forces but just your own business calculation, you could decide that --
- A. Again, I would reiterate, though, that that authority also has to pass muster with the FCC through their 214 discontinuance process as well.
  - Q. Understood. But assuming that was a decision,

you could pursue it?

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- A. From my understanding -- though it's not the venue in which I serve -- the FCC is very, very stingy with that process.
- Q. Yes. And FCC's change over time too, just like --
  - A. Yes.
- So I just want -- let's go back to the example of Ms. Margrav. She's 79 years old, she lives in a rural area of a county, and you tell her we're going to discontinue -- this is a hypothetical -- and you say you've got four other providers. Is it up to her to ascertain whether any of those four are viable so -- I mean, what is the process by -- if you put yourself in her shoes, how do you go about this? She's got to call these four providers on her landline, she has to call these four providers, and they all say, sure, we can. How does she test that they actually have service in her area as opposed to her having to get in her car and drive down to the city center to get cell coverage? mean, how does she test it out or how do you help her? I mean, she's 79, but I -- I have been contacted by people in their 90s. And I just want to know how this works, because it seems like what you're doing is, you're saying you have to do all this stuff as opposed

to we will help you do all this stuff. So I just want you to put yourself in her shoes and tell me how this process works.

A. That's a very fair and good question. And certainly, we want to make certain that those customers are cared for should that, again, unlikely situation ever arise.

But can I ask you to turn to page 21 of my testimony?

- Q. This is your --
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- Q. You said page 25?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I'm there.
  - A. So if you see Table II there, so prior to even contacting, Ms. Margrav, we're going to collect --
    - Q. I'm sorry, you said this is 30 T, page 25?
  - A. Page 21.
  - Q. Oh, I'm sorry.
- 20 A. My apologies. I'm not sitting close enough to the microphone.
  - Q. All right. So there I am, Table II.
  - A. So in terms of instead of location 1 being in the Yacolt area, it would be the in the rural Klickitat County area. And we would have Ms. Margrav's address,

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all the way down to the -- staff has asked us and we agree, yeah, I think it's important because we can get even more granular if we have the GPS coordinates for that location. So we would collect that.

And then for all of wireless carriers in her location, which again the FCC's BDC maps show that there are four with as much as, you know, fixed wireless available 35 up and 7 down -- I'm sorry 35 down and 7 up. We would gather the information in terms of who is there, what plans they offer, how much it costs, and when we provide her that information and reaching out via the notice, all that information will be there including how to contact the customer. To your point, it's a fair one. Are we asking her to do all that work?

And so for any, you know, kind of elderly customers like that, we will certainly be more than willing to provide assistance to them to kind of help them make that decision. Beyond just that, you know, personal assistance, the multiparty settlement agreement also affords her financial in a number circumstances as well.

Q. Right. But my concern is that you are making her doing some -- making her do some heavy lifting. She has got to contact these other companies, she has to determine what plan she wants and -- believe me, my

Page 146

father didn't know how to use the television remote, and I just -- you know, I'm trying to figure out how to -- if we're going to approve this, that we are not going to be traumatizing a lot of seniors who really are not going to be able to negotiate this because they've been using their landline for the last 80 years.

And, you know, so we -- you're going to have to introduce them to a cell phone, you're going to have to -- or I should say one is going to have to introduce a person to a cell phone, this is how it works, this is the plan -- all you're interested in is voice, what is the best plan for you. How do you provide that kind of advice to a senior, or is that something that is going to fall on the commission or to local service agencies?

A. I believe that that kind of assistance, you know, if we're asking for this, there's no reason why, you know, CenturyLink couldn't provide some amount of assistance to the customer. But I completely agree with you that, yeah, change, technological change especially for older citizens can be difficult.

Just to provide a little bit of color,
because I think it's kind of instructive is, I started
my career in 1989 at the Missouri Public Service

Commission. At that time, we were kind of at a
crossroads like we are today because we were trying to

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get all the electromechanical switches out of the network. And one of the byproducts of that was that the customers were going to lose their party line service.

And many -- and especially in rural areas like where

Ms. Margrav lives, cable TV wasn't very ubiquitous at that time. If you had internet at all, it was, you know, 1,200 bottom and dial up modem or less. And customers did not want to lose their party lines simply because of the entertainment value that it provided them to, you know, keep tabs on their neighbors' lives. And so I under -- completely understand Ms. Margrav's position.

But change is inevitable, and so I'm not saying that it absolutely has to be dictated or forced upon her, and if comes to that we can provide a reasonable level of care and compassion to help her make that transition.

- Q. So is that something that you would affirmatively offer her, or is it something that she would have to know and to ask for. You say you're willing to, which is different than we will reach out and help you.
- A. So I don't have the authority as I sit here today to tell you I can commit the company to that, but I can advocate very strongly for it. And again, because

I see these type of scenarios as very limited in nature, and quite frankly pretty unlikely. And, you know, this --

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- A. -- discontinuance portion has kind of become front and center a little bit in this process simply because we've been socializing this one particular aspect of it for several years now across a number of different stakeholders and --
- Q. And I understand that, you know, change is inevitable, it does happen, but it also disrupts people's lives, you know. And this is a little different than -- you know, I remember when I had to make the life changing decision whether I was going to use Word Perfect or WordStar, you know, and I know this kind of stuff comes up. But here we are talking about basically a vulnerable population that you're currently serving, and we've got to figure out if we're going to approve this, I mean, we've got -- we're giving you the authority that you say is unlikely, but I think in terms of worse case scenarios, you could say, okay, we want to get out of this county or get out of this portion of the county, and there's going to be these people who are older Americans who are going to be asked to take on a technology that they're not familiar with. How do we

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help them with that so that Ms. Margrav is not basically in a panic because she has never used a cell phone and now she's going to be told sink or swim.

So that's what I'm looking for. And what I hear is, you don't have authority right now to commit to something like that but certainly it does concern me because this is a vulnerable population that is -- that there are a lot of older Americans who will be affected by a decision to discontinue service. And so I -- I need to be thinking about how we deal with those. And so that's why I was looking for your thoughts on that.

A. As I think about it with respect to, you know, some of the other components of this multiparty settlement, let's take, for instance, the automatic credit that we'll be agreeing to. As part of the affects of it, that's a fairly heavy lift with respect to all the IT back office programming and training of the customer care agents to make certain that those tickets get established and all that happens correctly, to set up a hotline to assist that vulnerable population with this kind of a transition, I see that as a much, much easier task. And I would personally be glad to advocate for that within the company. Again, I can't commit to it, but would be glad to.

Q. Okay. Lastly, I wanted to ask you if you have

any customers in Washington that are on a price for life program?

- A. I haven't studied that, but it wouldn't surprise me.
- Q. Okay. That is a program where you have quaranteed them a price for life --
  - A. Correct.
- Q. -- and so of an assumption below that would be that they would have service so that, you know, it would be service for life and just how you would deal with a price for life customer if you're going to abandon the geographic area in which that person resides? So maybe that will be a bench request.
- A. That's fair enough, because I don't have the information to respond. Although I want to, I just don't have that information today. I look forward to it.

COMMISSIONER DANNER: Okay. Thank you very much. All right. That's all the questions I have for now. I may have some in a moment.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I'll say I have quite a number of questions, but I will try to focus on that that can't be asked in a bench request.

#### EXAMINATION

BY COMMISSIONER RENDAHL:

- Q. But first, in your -- in the cross-examination by Mr. O'Neill, in this question about how many road moves there are, you said you didn't know how many. But in terms of that, is it the CenturyLink companies that could potentially put in fiber, that was a question he had. Would it be the CenturyLink companies that are putting the fiber or would it be the Lumen wholesale nonregulated company that it would be likely to be putting in fiber?
- A. It could be both. Again in terms of that decision, though, how engineering and planning would construct that and connect it to the various portions, Commissioner Rendahl, I just don't know.
- Q. But it is possible is could be the unregulated entity that's putting in the fiber?
  - A. It's certainly a possibility.
- Q. Okay. And the question about the various steps in the discontinuance process in your conversation about Step 3, one of those options -- you know, the company says they will make a call, it won't a robo-call, it occurred to me that we've had some testimony in this proceeding about folks being out of service for quite some time and not being able to get service. If that

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customer is one of those folks that has significant service quality issues and is not connected at the moment because CenturyLink has not fixed their service, how will you make sure you contact that customer in addition to a letter?

- A. So there was the letter, there was the call, and then was also the --
  - O. E-mail?
  - A. -- e-mail. Potential e-mail.
- Q. But presumably if they don't have voice, they don't have e-mail, either. So how would you make sure in the event of those customers, you would actually contact them?
- A. So as I've mentioned before, number one, I state the likelihood of this as very limited and unlikely; secondly, in terms of the numbers, I can't imagine that they would be, you know, substantial. So and in that instance, if we reached out and you're unable to leave a voicemail, this isn't anything I've previously contemplated before, but we could, you know, certainly come up with possibly a fourth avenue of a technician call or something of that nature.

So if I could, you know -- because I don't have the authority to commit us to that, if, you know, you could, you know, submit that question in a request

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from the bench, we will certainly do a good job of getting you an answer.

Q. Okay. In a bench request. Thank you.

And also in your responses to questions from Mr. O'Neill, you said you couldn't really describe the 214 process because you're not a lawyer. But then in another response, you said that there's a rigorous 214 process. So if you can't describe the criteria, how can you confirm that's a rigorous process?

A. Fair question.

So I've heard our federal attorneys describe how getting a 214 process or application through the commission is a, you know, very kind of uphill task.

Q. Okay. And moving to -- just in general, and I don't have a specific area, and so if I need to I will form this into a bench question.

But in the discontinuance process, those four steps, there's a reference both to, you know, in reference to a CCL customer -- omitting a customer or an area. And I'm confused about whether in particular if there's a dispute and that dispute is upheld about a customer's availability of alternative, CenturyLink will then consider the customer or the area a CCL?

A. It could be both. So if a customer says I don't, we studied and we looked and we believe there was

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an alternative at that location, we provided our information, and the council or the commission took a look at it and said, you know, we don't believe it and there was some ultimate decision that this customer is a CCL, we have a couple choices. Either we can remove the entire discontinuance request at that location or just remove that particular customer location and proceed with whatever might be left in the area.

- Q. Okay. So turning to the service credit portion of the settlement, and that would be Provision 8 of the settlement. Does the statement in Subsection 12 that references -- I'm looking for it right now -- in lieu of commission penalties associated with a failure to apply or not apply the correct credit amount, does that restrict the commission's ability to impose penalties in this specific scenario?
- A. It's my understanding that yes, that if for whatever reason CenturyLink didn't apply the credits accurately, that we would go back, and once that's identified apply twice the credit for the customer in lieu of the commission's enforcement authority there.
- Q. So that provision actually restricts -- is intended to restrict the commission's enforcement authority and preclude the commission from taking any action based on those service quality issues completely.

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It's a complete preclusion of any action the commission might take about the company's -- the way the company is addressing the service quality?

- A. I think the -- that component was designed to say, you know, if I -- inadvertently the system does make a mistake and somebody -- if, say the -- just for the sake of easy math, the monthly rate is \$30 and they owe the customer \$2 worth of credit and the system has some kind of a malfunction and they don't get their \$2 credit, it's designed to say, okay, we regret that happened, here's \$4 instead of the commission coming back for that one particular little misstep and fining up to \$1,000 for that.
- Q. So in that case -- and I think you referenced in your response to Mr. O'Neill's questions that for a months' worth of being out of service, that could be \$30 that the company might pay for that particular customer; is that correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So under the commission's traditional enforcement authority, we can either -- as you said, there's penalty assessments for a \$100 a day --
  - A. Correct.
- Q. -- or \$1,000 a day if we file a complaint. And so \$30 is significantly less than either \$100 or \$1,000.

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What incentive does that penalty provide to the company to actually fix the customer's service? And we heard testimony in the public comment hearing about customers being out for months. So what is the incentive -- it may address the enforcement issue, but what incentive does that provide to the company to actually correct the service?

A. It's -- in those instances, hypothetically, let's say that, you know, I hope this would never happen. But a customer was out for three months, would be \$180 of service credit. And if the system malfunctioned and they didn't get that accurately, that \$180 would double to 360. That's a fairly, you know, substantial financial penalty to the company for its system working inaccurately. And I think that in my mind, that's a very good incentive for the company to address that situation.

Q. So would that amount -- I'm comparing it to the cost of sending a technician out. Is it going to cover the cost -- is it going to address, insense, not sending a technician out or is it going to actually insense the cost of getting the work done on the location?

A. I -- can I ask you to rephrase that? I apologize.

Q. Sure.

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So you said \$360 for three months. How much would a technician cost to send out per visit, if you know?

- A. I -- I don't have, like, a loaded hourly labor rate study available to me as I sit here. But, you know, 50 to \$100. I -- that's conjecture on my part.
- Q. Okay. And then depending on the cost of replacing the copper, that could be significantly more?
  - A. Agreed.
- Q. So there is a calculus that the company makes in terms of not fixing a customer's service, correct, if we're just looking at the numbers, not the intent but just the numbers?
- A. I would think there could be. I don't know if -- again, it's not there, the company wants to serve, Commissioner Rendahl, so I don't know if that calculus was ever made, but could be.
- Q. Okay. And one last question and then I will turn it to my colleague.

There is -- in the provision of No. 7 of the Attachment A, the provisions of the agreement, it talks about: "The provision does not modify or restrict CenturyLink's ability to enter into individual contracts for service that specify rates other than statewide average rates." Now I interpret that from my years of

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having done telecom work to refer to commercial services, when you would enter into an individual contract. Is that a correct assessment.

- A. Yes. And that would likely be more relationship to flat-rated business lines. But you might enter into individual case basis contact for a term agreement or something of that nature.
- Q. Does the company ever enter into the individual contracts with residential or 1FR customers?
- A. Not to my knowledge.

MS. RENDAHL: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thank you. And

Mr. Robinson O'Neill and my fellow commissioners asked

many of the questions, but I have a few general ones,

Mr. Gose, if I might.

16 EXAMINATION

# 17 BY COMMISSIONER DOUMIT:

- Q. So would you agree that the commission, we stand in the place of the market to the extent that there's no competition; is that right?
  - A. I'm not hearing you.
- Q. I said: Would you concur that this commission stands in the place of the market in terms of regulating monopoly? Where there's no competition, we stand in the place of what would be competition; is that correct?

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A. That's correct. If I had, you know, 60 or 70 percent of the grid connection to the state of Washington instead of less than 4, I would definitely agree with that.

- Q. And even if -- even if you -- in this -- to my knowledge this settlement agreement doesn't excuse you from carrier of last resort obligation in places in which you are the singular carrier where there's no competition, is that your -- is that correct?
- A. I believe that's in the statute or the rules, and so I agree with you, right.
- Q. So we're here in part to determine whether it's in the public interest to agree with the settlement in terms of how it developed a process for determining where competition exists and where it doesn't exist --
  - A. Agreed.
  - Q. -- is that right? Okay.

So when -- public counsel's question, you testified on page 25 of your settlement testimony in relation to -- you can go there if you'd like. And I'll paraphrase your -- what I think you said in response to the question. Okay. Essentially that, look, if -- it doesn't make capital sense for us -- we don't have our urban base to subsidize, you know, ourselves in these, you know, rural areas necessarily, so we -- it doesn't

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make economic sense to spend capital to sort of, you know, enhance those few customers. But in the case of what we just determined that where a few customers who don't otherwise have -- a competitive proposition exist, you will have to spend the capital. I think you testified if those are the -- if we're the only game in town -- those are my words -- then yes, we'll do what we have to do; is that right?

- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Will you do that? Will the company do that? You don't -- you now have fewer customers in those rural area, you'll have potentially disconnected those who are -- you know have the opportunity for competition, you don't as we said have the urban base. Won't there be an irresistible sort of pull for those making those decisions to say, look, there are only a few people here, that's just not cost beneficial for us to spend what we need to spend in these areas. Should we be concerned about that, or is this just, no, there -- if there are a few customers left who are uncertain, we have repair obligations, we'll spend what we need to spend to take care of those customers?
- A. So the company has a compact with the commission that, you know, we're certificated to serve certain areas. And until such time that a agreement

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like this multiparty settlement or some other form occurs, those areas where we are -- have a service obligation, we will attend to.

I think it's important to realize, though, that -- several folks have mentioned it today -- that, you know, the state of Washington is going to see 1.75 billion dollars over the next six to ten years. And whether or not that comes from, you know, incumbent provider, it goes to new or current incumbent providers, new providers, boards, public utility districts, rural electric cooperatives, there -- it can be substantial opportunity for additional services and broadband and faster deployment of speeds to these rural areas the like of which we've never seen before. And this is, you know, perhaps a once in a lifetime, you know, opportunity of that amount of capital infusion into the state.

Q. Well I hope that occurs, because as I'm sitting here, you know, Commissioner Rendahl went through a very high level cost benefit exercise into the credits versus money spent, \$360 doesn't impress me as a penalty that could sort of push the company to spend a great deal more than that in terms of the capital that it needs to spend in these areas. That's kind of what -- that was comment.

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The other thing I am concerned about -Commissioner Danner brought this up as well and
Commissioner Rendahl -- is for those -- the customers
who -- for whom the decision is made to discontinue,
they'll be notified. What if they don't essentially
appeal? Then they're out of due process in that case;
right? We have to do, I would say, everything we can to
ensure that that process can take hold, not just a
letter or a call in the case they don't have service or
e-mail or a tech, you know, call, but I, you know,
everything, I would say. And would you concur with
that?

- A. I'm not sure if I followed the question.
- Q. Yeah. The question is -- the question is: Do you agree that we -- we shouldn't leave any stone unturned when it comes to these customers who under the agreement will make the last determination of whether to appeal the decision, your decision, whether they have a competitor, okay. So if they don't appeal, then it's -- they're out of business, it's game over. So we have to do everything we can possibly do to ensure that they are notified of their rights because you might be wrong in the case. Do you concur with that?
- A. To some extent. I certainly see your point, and by and large I agree, yeah.

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- Q. To what extent don't you agree?
- A. That the customers kind of out of luck.

You know, when they have, you know, telephone calls, e-mails, letters sent to them, possibly some item that we haven't contemplated yet, some of the fair questions. You know, I haven't heard from you, I dispatch a technician. I think, you know, in many locations, if gas or water service is going to be terminated for, say, nonpayment or something of that nature, they have the technical come and ring the doorbell and say, hey, we're sorry, you know, we need payment today or we're unfortunately going to have to turn your meter off or shut your water down.

So a -- kind of a, for lack of a better term, welfare check to the customer if we haven't heard from them, that's something that can certainly be taken under advisement.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: All right. Thanks.

19 No -- nothing further from me. Thank you, Your Honor.

20 COMMISSIONER DANNER: I have a few more,

21 Mr. Gose. Thank you very much.

REEXAMINATION

23 BY MR. DANNER:

Q. So if we approve this settlement agreement, there's going to -- we're providing you with a degree of

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regulatory stability over the next five years. Are these settlement terms such as the stay-out period market base pricing, what effect are those going to have on the incentive to replace aging infrastructure? Do you see it as an incentive or a disincentive? You won't have the pressure from the regulator. So what -- how do you see that?

- A. In terms -- I really don't see the incentives being that different than they are under the current AFOR today. Basically, with a few exceptions, the AFOR that we're agreeing to in the multiparty settlement largely is the same with a few exceptions.
- Q. So you see no impact, your decisions are going to be basically business decisions, then, regardless?
  - A. I would probably agree with that.
- Q. Yeah. In your testimony, some of the answers you gave to questions, you talked about having to -- you know, you couldn't commit, you would have to check with the company. When we're talking about "the company," is that within -- I mean, we've got several companies here. We've got all of the CenturyLink companies and then we have the umbrella of Lumen. Where is that decision being made? Is it at the Lumen level?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. And that's basically where most

decisions are made that are affecting investments by the various subsidiaries that are parties to this proceeding?

A. Correct.

- Q. Okay. And one of the provisions that you have here would take away our authority to review or approve mergers if the company were to decide to sell or merge with another company, sale of the company. And as you know we have in the past found -- we have disapproved mergers because we have found that the buying, the purchasing company wasn't fit, willing, and able for whatever reason, the financials, or they were under the control of a separate government agency or something like that. Why should we approve a provision that does not allow us to review mergers? I'm just wondering what your thinking is there.
- A. I think several things. Number one, as this AFOR is constructed, it's a very fair balance and compromise of all decisions here. Number two,

  CenturyLink is far from a monopoly service provider that may have been, you know, post divestiture. When I had, you know, close to three million subscribers 20-some years ago and today I have only 300,000 out of five or six million voice grade connections in the state of Washington, that likelihood is -- or necessity to have

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authority over the company for those actions is very asymmetric. In terms of that authority, if any other similarly situated carrier, small carrier in the state of Washington, do -- to answer the question, do they operate under that same level of regulatory scrutiny.

- Q. Yeah. I mean, what I'm struggling with is, I've read, you know, Dr. Weisman's testimony, I've -- I certainly am familiar with antitrust and market economics and the so forth, but this is a little bit different because for individuals, you are the monopoly provider, you know. Even though for the state as a whole, you have a smaller slice of the market share if we look at the state as a single unit, but, you know, for a particular citizen on a particular street, you're the only game in town. And so, you know, how do I balance that, you know? I love to here your comments on that if you have any to share.
- A. The only things that really come to mind is, that citizen who has virtually no or very few other alternatives is very few relative to the population. If we've got a population in the state that's between six and seven million and I have 1,200 or so locations that fall under that bucket, that's pretty small. And if we're going to use that as the basis to look at, you know, merger activities and conditions for a company

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that it has no market power, by and large. I hear loud and clear what you're saying with respect to some certain rural pockets of the state.

- Q. Yeah. I mean, I just -- I worry about individuals who have -- are dealing with long wait times when they're trying to get service dealt with, those kinds of things, you know, do we want -- you know, should we have the authority to look and see that the purchase company or the acquiring company is going to have the commitment to service quality so that we don't get burned. And so it is, it might affect 1,000 customers as opposed to 120,000 customers, but for those customers, it's a pretty important decision. So I'm just trying to figure out in my own head how to balance that.
- A. I completely hear what you're saying. I recently with my CRS carrier, I had an occasion, I needed to get in touch with their customer care department. I was on hold for 45 minutes until that occurred. Vexing? Absolutely. But what if that carrier were to merge with another, the commission's, you know, oversight over that is certainly not what it would be with us as a, you know, regulated carrier but one that's certainly no longer a monopoly.

COMMISSIONER DANNER: Now again, not a

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monopoly statewide, but a monopoly on Elm Street is -there's -- I'm trying to figure out how I slice and dice
this. So all right thank you very much. That's all I
have.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And I have a number of questions, but I think they can be turned into bench questions in the interest of time.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Any further questions from the bench? All right. Thank you, Mr. Gose, for your testimony. And I will note that under commission rules, testimony subject to check as you had indicated earlier, I believe there's five business days to submit a letter if there is a correction.

And counsel for the company, will Mr. Gose be present the remainder of the afternoon? All right. Thank you.

Thank you for your testimony at this time, though I'd ask that you remain available just in case. So we -- we are at 11:47. I want to make fairly efficient use of the day. I would turn to Mr. O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill, do you plan to ask questions -- to cross James Webber at this point today? I mean --

MR. O'NEILL: Yeah, I do have a line of questions for Mr. Webber. I am looking over to see how

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quickly I can move through it as an estimate. I had originally estimated about 15 minutes, so that's kind of the scope.

JUDGE HOWARD: Would the parties have any concerns with taking Webber before lunch and then changing the witness order? All right. All right. Hearing no objections, let's take our next witness out of order. We're going to call James Webber.

Mr. Webber, are you on the call?

MR. WEBBER: Yes, I am, Your Honor.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. And can you hear and see me all right?

MR. WEBBER: I can. Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: Great. If you'd please raise your right hand, I will swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Please introduce the witness and tender them for cross. I'd ask staff to do that.

MR. ROBERSON: Good morning. Would you please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

1 THE WITNESS: My name is James D. Webber, 2 that's spelled W-e-b-e-r. MR. ROBERSON: And did you sponsor 3 Exhibits JW -- JDW-1T through JDW-19 in this proceeding? 4 THE WITNESS: That is correct, yes. 5 MR. ROBERSON: And if I asked you the 6 questions asked in your testimony today, would your 7 answers be the same? 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, they would. 9 MR. ROBERSON: Mr. Webber is available for 10 cross. 11 JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. 12 Public counsel, please proceed. 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. O'NEILL: 15 Q. Mr. Webber, it's nice to meet you. I'm Tad 16 Robinson O'Neill. I'm assistant attorney general with 17 public counsel. I have a few questions. 18 In your original testimony filed back in 19 April, you testified that there is a significant 20 population in Washington that remains -- or that relies 21 solely or primarily on landlines for their voice 22 communication needs; is that correct? 23 I recall that general topic. Would you mind 24 25 giving me the page number so that I can look at it?

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- Q. Page 15 of your testimony -- and that's the numbers in the lower right corner -- lines 9 through 12.
  - A. Yes, I see that. Thank you.
  - Q. Do you stand by that testimony today that there is a significant number of Washingtonians that rely solely or primarily on landlines?
  - A. The testimony as written, I stand by that as being accurate. Though I will note in the conversation you had with Mr. Gose, there -- there are updated data as to the 2.3 percent figure which is now slightly lower, I think it's 1.9. So the math would carry through in follow-up.
  - Q. And it's true that this population of -- not from that data but generally from data, that people who are older tend to -- people who relied on landlines tend to be older. Is that correct?
  - A. I do address the issue as to age in my testimony and as it's written, I stand by that. But as a general premise, it appears that the literature shows preferences for older people are to retain landlines versus switching completely to wireless. It's a higher fraction of folks as they become older that have that preference to retain their landlines.
  - Q. And it's also true separately that rural populations tend to have a high reliance on landlines

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for their voice commission needs; correct?

- A. I also address that in my testimony, and I believe it's accurately stated there.
- Q. And it's also true that there is a tribal component, the tribal populations, again, it's a tendency -- tend to have a slightly higher reliance on landlines?
- A. Actually, I don't know that to be true. I can't comment one way or the other.
  - Q. Okay. Fair.

On -- if you turn to page 23 of your testimony, at line 7 you talk about marketplace report and associated FCC orders. And shows it that for many low income customers which you quote as the "persistent minority: "Services involving bundles, enhanced functionality, etcetera, are not functionally equivalent or readily available at competitive rates." Did I read that portion correctly?

- A. Yes. You characterized that portion of the testimony accurately.
- Q. And in the attached -- if you go to page 32 of your testimony, line 12, you testify: "The 55.13 amount should be considered even more conservative as a measure for use in this case given the intermodal nature of the comparisons Mr. Gose initially made to CenturyLink's

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copper-based services and broadband providers who often do not provide voice services along with their basic offerings without additional charges unless required by state or federal support programs." Did I read that correctly?

- A. I believe you did. It looks like you're reading from about lines 5 through 10.
- Q. Do you stand by your testimony that the 55.13 dollar amount is a conservative estimate for affordability?
- A. Yeah. As I stated in my testimony when we're looking at voice service in particular, it is a relatively conservative figure. When you take a look at the broadband flip side of that, FCC noticed that number is about \$88. And so considering those two and where the state is as a general matter, the 55.13 was pretty conservative. And my point in stating that it's conservative is that it -- for purposes of making decisions in a cutpoint, if you will, as to what's affordable and not, it's deemed reasonable to put the company in the spot to look at that figure or a number that might be a little bit higher or lower.
- Q. And if you -- do you have access to what's been marked as Exhibit SB 31X?
  - A. I don't know, to be quite honest.

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- Q. It's the public notice that you cite for that 55.13 number from the FCC.
- A. Yeah, I recall the document, but frankly I don't see it in the subdirectory that I have prepared to testify today. Perhaps you could show it to me?
  - Q. I will share screen.
  - A. Yeah, exactly. Thank you.

8 MS. RENDAHL: Mr. Robinson O'Neill, is that 9 the same as his Exhibit JDW 5?

MR. O'NEILL: It is. It's the same at JDW 5. You may have that.

MS. RENDAHL: Thank you.

MR. O'NEILL: That would be a good way of

14 doing it. Thank you.

15 THE WITNESS: Yes, I see that.

16 BY MR. O'NEILL:

- Q. Do you have that up in front of you?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. All right. If you look on the first page, do you see there under Voice Rates, it says: "Based on survey results, the 2024 urban average monthly rate is
- 22 \$34.27." Do you see that?
- A. I do. And then it carries on and describes the two standard deviations getting us to the 55.13 as the figure used by the FCC for the rural areas.

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Q. And we've heard testimony that, in fact,
CenturyLink's charge for voice services is around that
\$35 here in Washington as well; correct? Well, I don't
know if you were on the line, but did you hear that
testimony?

A. Let me see if I can answer your question directly.

I recall the CenturyLink figures being in the upper 30s, roughly 38, \$39 for residential, and then single line businesses is going to be in the \$50-ish neighborhood. I don't recall the numbers off of the top of my head, but that ballpark.

- Q. So this settlement at the -- if approved at 55.13 for affordability would be almost double what the current rates are for voice only service?
- A. I'm sorry, I don't think I follow your question.
- Q. Well, if we were to adopt a 55.13 affordability and the actual price that's being paid now, we're in the 30s, it's not quite double but it's a significant increase in the cost that a consumer would have to pay in order to receive voice service under the terms of the settlement; correct?
- A. So I make sure that I understand the scenario that you're looking at.

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The test as I understand it is whether a consumer can obtain a service, if you will, whether it's bundled or not under the price structure that's in the agreement --

- Q. Correct.
- A. -- and there may be in many instances prices that are lower than the threshold. So I can't answer your question specifically without knowing what the number is for each individual customer. That's just not data that I have.
- Q. Okay. But it will be, at least from the CenturyLink numbers, mid, like 1230s, it's going to be a price increase for affordability considerations; right?
- A. For the consideration as to whether it's affordable, that's true.
- Q. And in your testimony, you indicated that there are consumers who make that choice for \$35 for voice only or \$39 for voice only because that's all they can afford; right?
- A. I don't recall phrasing it that way, but I do understand that customers make choices on affordability and also the product set that they prefer.
- Q. And do you -- or do you know whether staff has conducted any analysis of the individuals -- the 1,200 individuals that are identified in their study as to

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where their actual -- like what their actual budgets are? Or we don't know that, right, that's unknown?

- A. That's not data that I have. That's about the best I can do to answer your question.
- Q. Right. We probably want to have an investigation into those individual people, maybe a proceeding about it in order to determine that; right?
- A. I -- I don't have an answer to the method by which you would want to get that information.
- Q. All right. I have one more line of questions.

  Now I want to shift focus to your analysis of the

  CenturyLink company's when it comes to service quality.
  - A. Sure.
- Q. And I want to be clear here: I don't want you to talk about any numbers because a lot of the numbers that you cite are confidential. I'm really kind of talking about generalities. And if an answer requires you to look at numbers or answer with numbers, please let me know and I'll stop you there and see if I can work my way around having to share anything that's been designated confidential. Is that fair?
  - A. It is. And thank you for the reminder.
- Q. Okay. You would agree with me that your review of trouble ticket data of the companies that are in front of the commission here is -- demonstrates a

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pattern of increasing service quality problems; correct?

- A. As a general matter, yes, it does. And obviously as written in testimony.
- Q. In fact, it's a fairly significant increase, as much as a fivefold increase for some of those companies; correct?
- A. I don't recall the exact numbers. But again, I was seeing trouble ticket activity increase.
- Q. And in addition to the number of overall complaints, you were able to identify categories of complaints where an individual made more than one complaint, as many as five complaints in the same -- in the time period that you were looking at; correct?
- A. Yes. And in fact, that's listed at page 49 of my testimony in Table II. There are groups of customers --
- Q. Which is confidential; right? We won't get into numbers.
- A. Understand. I'm just pointing to where it's located in the testimony.
- Q. Okay. And your assessment of the trouble tickets is that the cause of this increase is declining or deteriorating physical plants; in other words, their physical infrastructure is getting, old and it's breaking down?

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A. I wouldn't characterize the testimony exactly in that manner. What I -- what I did notice is that a large percentage of the trouble tickets all come back to a particular trouble code, and that code is for deteriorated plants. And in many cases, what happens in that circumstance is the line is "cut to clear." That is, at a point in the network, one cable is swapped out for another to continue the path out to the customer location.

- Q. In your opinion, are these service qualities going to ameliorate going into the future, or are they likely to get worse?
- A. I don't know. I mean, I don't have a crystal ball. I don't know of anything that would necessarily cause the trend to change except that I'll note in the agreement, as I understand it, the service credit mechanism acts as a penalty to the company where its service quality leaves customers out of service for a period of time and that expense line, if you will, on a budget internal to somebody in the company I expect is going to cause investigation and provide data available to the company to isolate those circumstances where problems are recurring and they're making payments. And it's by hope that it actually provides incentives to replace cables where most needed to resolve those

issues.

- Q. Incentives beyond a fivefold increase in the number of complaints over the course of a few years?
- A. I'm sorry, I don't quite understand the question.
- Q. Well, wouldn't the increase -- a fivefold increase in complaints over a course of a few years be incentive for the company to investigate and determine why it is that they're unable to serve these populations?
- A. I -- again, I just -- I don't I think understand the question.
- Q. Okay. Did you or have you done any work to determine whether the incentive of \$360 a month or so will be sufficient to result in service quality improvements?
- A. Not quite sure I track your question. But when I look at the number of trouble tickets that are presented in Table II, there are -- well, in the third column of Table II there's a total number. I won't use that number. If credits were provided there based on the average number of hours, that would be significant dollar impact to the company. And it's my belief that that now becoming an explicit expense line with data related to where the customers are located gives the

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company an opportunity to A., you know, the expense; B., to have an indication as to where the network is failing to provide the appropriate service. It also gives staff in the public counsel a base of data on which they can draw analyses, and if action needs to be taken, they could go to the commission and ask for corrective measures.

- Q. But as we sit here today, there's no way for us to know what effects such an incentive will have in the future. I mean, we're kind of speculating based off of what a logical company would do; right?
- A. Well, I wouldn't say we're speculating. I mean, we've talked about the fact that there will be penalties or, you know, financial incentives, and a line item is going to appear on somebody's budget at the company as an expense. My general experience shows that when expenses start to creep up into an area, management-type situation, they want to maintain their budgets and if they're expending monies, they have the incentive to stop that.

It will also provide for the data that the company can see internally and hopefully provide direction, if you will, as to whether efforts ought to be focused. And like I said, it should give the staff and the PC an opportunity to look at data and provide

## Page 182 additional oversight if necessary. So I wouldn't say 1 2 it's speculative. You've got these forces, if you will, 3 that will be working towards the benefit of the customer. 4 MR. O'NEILL: All right. I have no more 5 questions. Thank you. 6 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 7 JUDGE HOWARD: Any redirect from staff. 8 MR. ROBERSON: I have some brief redirect if 9 that's --10 JUDGE HOWARD: Please go ahead. 11 MR. ROBERSON: 12 Okay. REDIRECT EXAMINATION 13 BY MR. ROBERSON: 14 So good afternoon, Mr. Webber. 15 A. Good afternoon. 16 Do you recall being asked about kind of the 17 price and affordability of CenturyLink's services? 18 I do. Α. 19 And Mr. Robinson O'Neill brought up the urban 20 monthly average and CenturyLink's prices. Those are 21 prices; correct? 22 A. Correct. 23 Q. They're not an affordability benchmark? 24 That's correct. 25 Α.

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- Q. And the FCC calculates that through averaging urban prices and then making two standard deviations about that; correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. And I believe that's outlined in that order or notice in JDW 5.
  - O. And that's the 55.13 number; correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall Mr. Robinson O'Neill asking you about CenturyLink's incentives?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And as you point out, the settlement contains terms providing for an automatic credit; correct?
- A. That is correct.
  - Q. Is that the sum total of CenturyLink's incentive?
- A. No.
  - Q. So staff or public counsel could complain against the company for violation of the commission service quality rules; correct?
  - A. It could. And I would note that the process that's established in the agreement will provide a base of data that both staff and/or the PC could review and have a good sense as to what's happening.
  - Q. And so that would be penalties under commission's standard authority; correct?

- 1 Α. That's correct. Q. Were you on -- sorry. 2 Α. I'm just saying that's my understanding, yes. 3 Okay. Were you on earlier, did you hear 4 Commissioner Rendahl's questions about the preclusive 5 effect of that term in the settlement? 6 Α. Yes. 7 And are you familiar enough with the settlement Ο. 8 to answer the question, I guess, is the first question? 9 I believe I am. I've read through it a couple 10 times. 11 And so that term, "the preclusive effect" --12 its preclusive effect just applies to the calculation 13 and application of the penalty provision, right, it 14 doesn't grant the commission from enforcing any of its 15 other rules or service quality rules? 16 JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. Roberson, could I just 17 I know would isn't an objection, but I just 18 wanted to remind you that open-ended questions are the 19 most persuasive for our own witnesses. 20 MR. ROBERSON: Fair enough. I don't 21
  - supposed you're going to go let me treat him as hostile.

JUDGE HOWARD: Not yet. 23

THE WITNESS: I'll try not to be hostile.

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BY MR. ROBERSON:

- Q. Mr. Webber, thank you for your forbearance.

  So would you explain your understanding of Section 8-D of the settlement agreement.
- A. Yes. As a former commissioned staffer and a long time industry contract user -- I'm not an attorney -- but my review of that section was that it related to the credit mechanism that was created by the agreement and nothing else. Whatever powers the commission or the PC have to pursue service related matters would not be impacted by the settlement agreement, at least as I read it.
- Q. And the settlement agreement provides for staff or for public counsel to access the trouble tickets at any time; correct?
  - A. It does.
- Q. Does staff or public counsel have access to the trouble tickets kept by the company?
  - A. That's -- that's my understanding, yes.
- MR. ROBERSON: I probably should stop before I get into further trouble, so --
- JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Do we have any questions form the bench for this witness?

## EXAMINATION

BY COMMISSIONER DANNER:

Q. So I just want to ask: When we're talking about these numbers like \$33 a month and so forth, this company is currently under a restriction with regard to the deaveraging of prices. So the prices that are currently set are not based on cost in a particular area, they are basically based on competitive pressures that the company might be facing in its -- in its urban area and so forth; is that correct?

A. Yes, that's the way I see it. So let's talk about Seattle, for example. Greater competition, greater force on prices move prices down. But with averaging across the entire state, the rural areas are benefitting from that competition. Although they may not see the competitors immediately in their backyard, they're -- as many, they're benefitting from the hidden pressure in the larger metro areas.

COMMISSIONER DANNER: Yeah. Okay. That's what I wanted to clarify. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DANNER: No further questions.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. With that, let's take our lunch break -- well first, I will

25 thank the witness. Thank you, Mr. Webber, for your

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testimony and you are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

MR. WEBBER: Thank you.

DUDGE HOWARD: We will move to our lunch break. We'll plan, I believe, on -- we'll take about a 45-minute lunch break and reconvene at 1:00. And just looking at the remaining witnesses and the time estimates, we have -- our two witnesses will pick up with staff witness Bennett after lunch. And just looking at the total time remaining, it does appear that we will be fine in terms of completing the hearing today, but I just would ask that all the parties be mindful of trying to adhere to their cross time estimates, and we'll move through this expeditiously so we don't push the end of the hearing later today or have to worry about trying to find time on the commissioners' schedules so we can conclude on time today.

So with that, let's go off the record and we'll reconvene at one. We're off the record.

(A lunch break was taken from 12:13 to 1:03 p.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: Back on the record. It's

22 1:03 p.m. we're going to be resuming the

cross-examination of witnesses with our staff witness,

24 Sean Bennett. Mr. Bennett, are you on the line.

MR. BENNETT: I am. Good afternoon, Your

1 Honor. JUDGE HOWARD: Good afternoon. If you'd 2 3 please raise your right hand, I'll swear you in. Do you swear or affirm the testimony you'll 4 give today is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing 5 but the truth? 6 THE WITNESS: I do. 7 JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Staff 8 may please introduce the witness and ask if there are 9 any corrections to the pre-filed testimony. 10 MR. ROBERSON: Good afternoon. Would you 11 12 please state your name and spell your last name for the record? 13 THE WITNESS: Sorry, say that one more time. 14 MR. ROBERSON: Would you please state your 15 name and spell your last for the record? 16 THE WITNESS: Sean Bennett. May last name 17 is spelled B-e-n-n-e-t-t. 18 MR. ROBERSON: And did you sponsor 19 Exhibits SB-1T through SB-2018. 20 THE WITNESS: I did and do, yes. 21 MR. ROBERSON: And if I asked you the 22 questions asked both in your direct testimony which is 23

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Exhibit SB-1T and also your settlement testimony which

is Exhibit SB-28T, would your answers be the same today?

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1 THE WITNESS: They will be.

2 MR. ROBERSON: Mr. Bennett is available for

3 cross.

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JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Mr. O'Neill, you

5 may proceed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. O'NEILL:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Bennett.
- A. Good afternoon, Mr. O'Neill.
- Q. Would you agree with me that the market is insufficient to provide reliable telecom service, at least broadband telecom service to rural areas in Washington?
  - A. In some rural areas, yes.
- Q. And I think you testified one example of this is that the federal government is planning to spend almost two billion dollars in Washington to expand broadband service to rural areas; is that correct?
- A. I don't know that -- the two million but, yes, there are a number of programs both underway and very well soon underway that will promote broadband availability in rural areas.
- Q. And federal funding and grants were part of the reason or part of the way in which telephone wires were initially extended out to rural areas; is that right?

A. It is.

Q. Now, in Washington, there are -- I mean, you could describe this as being a barrier to entry that prevents the expansion of the -- of broadband services to rural areas; is that correct?

- A. Can you repeat or rephrase the question?
- Q. Sure.

There is a barrier to free competition in rural Washington when it comes to telecom service, and the significant investment to infrastructure that it takes to expand and then maintain those networks; correct.

- A. Yeah. It -- it can be challenging which federal programs do help make it easier, although individual companies if they have the financial resources would be able to do it on their own. But there are many areas where they have not.
- Q. And this is not an abstract problem, we know this happens in Washington; right?
- A. We do. There's broadband availability data, mobile availability data, American community survey data that all helps kind of paint the picture of where various telecommunication services are and are not.
- Q. Can you turn to what's been marked as SB-35X. This is an excerpt transcript from a public comment

hearing from a Mr. Mederios, Joseph Mederios?

- A. I am opening it. That's PC-7; correct? Yes. Joseph Mederios.
  - Q. Yeah. It's PC-7 but it's been designated at 35%. Are you there?
    - A. I am.

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- Q. You'll see here that Mr. Mederios lives in rural Pierce County between South Prairie and Orting.

  Are you familiar with that area of Washington?
- A. I know where Orting is, yes. I'm not sure exactly where South Prairie is, but I'm generally aware of that area.
- Q. In 2021, according to Mr. Mederios, he recognized that the copper network was no longer sustainable, and he reached out to CenturyLink to replace the copper wiring with fiberoptic cable. Do you see that?
- A. I do, yes.
- Q. And he even applied for and received a grant to help pay for that; correct?
  - A. According to this, yes.
  - Q. And even with that grant, according to him, CenturyLink backed out because, according to him, they were a low revenue area?
  - A. Based on this comment, yes, that is what it

says.

- Q. And that's the kind of barrier that we're talking about in Washington which is that that kind of investment, even with government grants, is not certain; correct?
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. And as I understand the purpose of the settlement that you have negotiated with the company, it was to come up with a way to draw a line between the areas of Washington where there is an affordable service and the areas where there was and where there was affordable service, you could rely on the market to fulfill the need, and in the other areas you can't, and so continued regulation is necessary. Is that a fair description of the process that you were trying to achieve?
- A. Generally speaking, yes. It's -- it's really about definitely the -- the discontinuance process was born out to protect consumers that may not have other available options available to them. That's not the only goal, because people will still be protected with the consumer protection standards and the credit, but generally, yes.
- Q. Okay. And in your initial testimony in -- I have it designated as 20 -- sorry. As 29X. But it's

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your original testimony 1T. You testified that cell service was not an appropriate comparator for the voice services provided by copper network that CenturyLink maintained; is that correct?

- A. Could you please point to that in my testimony?
- Q. I don't have a specific area, but you did not include cell service in your original testimony as a comparator; correct?
  - A. No. I -- I'd say that's not correct.
- Q. All right. Could you explain what your view was of cell service in that original testimony?
- A. Yeah. It's included throughout various different areas both with respect to the mobile availability data which CenturyLink initially relied on in its competition study. In that study, it took the mobile availability data information that really is an absolute. But based on the FCC website, staff did not have the belief that it's necessarily shown what is definitely available within the home.

So after voicing those considerations, what we did and what I did in my testimony is, identify the U.S. census' American Community Survey's data which does provide information about mobile internet access. And staffs' analysis also included data information, we broke it down on a wire center by wire center basis and

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ultimately found that based on that ACS data when you apportion it to the individual census tracks that overlap CenturyLink's study area, there are about 248,000 households within the CenturyTel study area that don't have mobile internet access.

And so the kind of two components from the both the BDC's mobile availability data which shows if it reports an area, it's not definitive that it's inside that area, however there is a possibility that it is, however we also know where it's not. And so if they didn't report that hex, you can essentially then draw it, okay, if it's not reporting availability, then it's not in that area.

And so ultimately we have a lot of charts, a lot of tables. My testimony was rather exhaustive. But looking at fixed internet, we did also look at mobile because previous commission orders did recognize that not only are copper resellers competition, but that voice services as well as mobile wireless are also reasonably available alternatives.

- Q. If you could turn to page 43 of your testimony? And that's 43 in the bottom right corner, not the PDF.
  - A. I am there.
- Q. At line 5, you start with: "Unfortunately, the mobile BDC data does not measure availability inside

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buildings, and staff therefore determined that it does not accurately measure the availability of an alternative service to fixed voice service. Staff did make several attempts to find mobile data that could be used to assess the availability and market concentration requesting subscribership information directly from mobile providers in Washington state was unsuccessful in obtaining information from most relevant providers."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. You did.
- Q. Do you stand by your conclusion that the BDC data, that the -- is not sufficient to establish the availability of cell service inside of homes?
  - A. In and of itself, yes.
- Q. All right. And in fact, you found no source of data that exists anywhere, even with CostQuest data that you ultimately purchased, that would allow you to make that determination purely on the data; is that right?
- A. The -- it depends on how location specific you want to -- if you're looking at a location-by-location basis or a general basis. We did find -- and I believe if you go down a page or a few pages, there is the ACS data which again does measure mobile internet access within areas and estimates the number of households without that mobile internet access within the

households.

- Q. But it's an estimate, they don't -- I mean, they're estimating, they don't know the answer. And your estimate, I think you just said, was 248,000 Washingtonians without access?
- A. Based on that ACS data within the CenturyLink study areas, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now in your study, you relied on a separate database, the -- it's called -- it's the CostQuest database which is a different database than BDC; is that correct?
- A. There's the Fabric, and then there's the broadband or mobile availability data, yes. They are -- they are complimentary databases that work together, but they are separate.
- Q. And you used that data because it gave you some additional information about locations; is that correct?
- A. Yes. It gave us the ability to say based on availability data, what's reported at an individual location rather than generalized information that may or may not be applicable to a specific location.
- Q. And this is a supervisor layman description, but the BDC data gives you those little purple hexes, this cost Fabric would give you individual homes?
  - A. Sort of. And please feel free to clarify if

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I -- well, there's the Fabric which is individual locations, there's broadband availability data which is really the provider reported availability data, whether it's fixed internet or mobile. Fixed internet is specific to an individual location, the mobile availability data, they -- the different mobile providers report availability at the hex level.

And with both of those what you are able to ultimately do is, if you don't have the underlying Fabric information, the FCC also does publish a hex-shaped file, and all of the broadband availability data components have an associated hex file associated with them, so you're essentially able to then tie that information to the hex kind of geographic area or the individual location data if you have an agreement to be able to use the Fabric dataset.

- Q. Did you negotiate an agreement to look at the Fabric dataset?
  - A. We did, yes.
- Q. Did you purchase that data for Washington only or for all the states that CenturyLink serves?
  - A. Washington only.
- Q. And I don't want you to -- I don't want you to disclose confidential information about the amount of money that's been quoted to the commission for

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CenturyLink's purchase. Can you tell us whether the price the UTC paid -- the staff paid for the cost Fabric data, how it compares to the price that's quoted from CenturyLink?

- A. It is a fraction of it, although I think it's fairly imprecise.
- Q. And you heard testimony earlier today that CenturyLink really currently doesn't know how much that CostQuest Fabric data would be for Washington State; right?
  - A. I did hear, yes.
- Q. Would you agree with me that access to that database would significantly improve the granularity of the data available if the settlement were to require its use?
- A. I'm not sure that I would. And if you'll allow me to elaborate. The reason we felt it was necessary to get access to the Fabric is because the initial petition essentially used that hex process. And that hex process isn't down to individual location. And in order for us to kind of take the competitive classification petition and really understand where it is and where it isn't, we wanted to be able to say are these two locations within this hex, is this information being reported to this one or vice versa or neither. So it was important to get

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accurate information. And within this proceeding that was important. However, the terms of the settlement are substantially detailed and it does require a location-by-location analysis that Peter Gose and hopefully CenturyLink will do. They will -- yeah.

- Q. So I get what you're saying. So that's why in the agreement, CenturyLink was required to go and contact each of the customers in an area for discontinuance in order to supplement the inadequacies of the existing data in the BDC example?
- A. It's a different method. I think it's an appropriate method. They certainly could do the Fabric and that would also give them the ability to do that location-by-location analysis. But both methods, I believe, would give them the tools necessary to go through the enhanced discontinuance process.
- Q. And ultimately, that's why you aren't advocating for the requirement of cost Fabric, is because of the process that CenturyLink agreed to do which is an individual kind of survey of effected locations?
  - A. It is.
- Q. Now, in the process that's been negotiated, UTC staff would not be the one reaching out to these individual locations; correct?

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- A. That is correct.
- Q. Public counsel would not be the one reaching out to these individual locations; correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And other than the certification from the company that they had done so, it's not clear that they would provide the answers or the data that they produced from the survey, is it?
  - A. Can you repeat the question?
- Q. Well, we're going to be relying on CenturyLink to make sure that they do the survey appropriately, right, that's what this settlement comes down to?
- A. There are requirements for them to do the survey requirements correctly and then provide all the data associated with that discontinuance process to both public counsel and CenturyLink staff as well.
- Q. Okay. I want to switch a little bit to price considerations. Ultimately, the settlement adopts a price of -- it's -- I've drawn a blank.
- A. 61.13.
- 0. 61,13; correct?
- 22 A. That is correct.
  - Q. Is that number derived from a document or a cost study?
- 25 A. It is de -- neither. It is ultimately derived

as part of the settlement negotiation process. There are justifications and reasons for it which I can certainly elaborate on, but --

- Q. Okay. And the original number that you used was 55.13; correct?
  - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And you heard testimony from Mr. Webber that that was a conservative estimate of an affordability benchmark; right?
- A. I did.

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- Q. And you're not changing or challenging that testimony, are you?
  - A. Challenging what testimony?
- Q. That 55.13 is a conservative estimate of what affordability -- of an affordability rate?
  - A. No. It -- it is reasonably conservative, yes.
- Q. I want to ask you now some questions about process. Mr. Gose presented an example, the Yacolt example, in his testimony, took him about on hour to put it together, he said. Do you know or do you have any information on how long it would take CenturyLink to put together the kind of information that they describe in Step 1 of their process that is negotiated in the settlement?
  - A. Nothing other than what I've heard today.

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- Q. And although they've described a very robust process, there's nothing in this settlement that would hold them to using a robust process, is there?
- A. Can you elaborate? Because the overall process is rather robust.
- Q. I'm just talking about Step 1. Is there any restriction on the size -- geographic size of the location that they decide to discontinue?
- A. Outside of the work that CenturyLink would take upon itself to be able to do that and the increasing likelihood of the larger area, the more likely there are to be CCLs at first glance, yes.
- Q. There's no requirement about size in the agreement; correct? I mean it could by 10,000 people, it could be 3?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And there's no requirement or any kind of enforceable -- forcible requirement that they exert the kind of careful consideration that Mr. Gose described in his direct testimony, they could just look at a map and say, I don't know, that looks good to me, the math works out, I'm going to do it; right? There's nothing in Step 1 that's verifiable?
- A. There's the end result of the work and analysis that we see that we would work through to verify it,

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but --

- Q. And if we could be certain that Mr. Gose will be in his position for the next ten years and he will be the one doing the math, I think we'd feel comfortable. But do you have any concerns about the company being the one that makes this definition -- or makes these decisions without any oversight by the commission or explanation, really?
- A. The discontinuance process is really about making sure that those areas are unserved -- or that those areas that are unserved or underserved are protected. And so under a competitive classification proceeding, if that -- that was granted, the company would be able to kind of discontinue after it provided that discontinuance process that's required by rule. And so overall kind of the focus is on protecting those consumers, but the reasons for that decision are ultimately CenturyLink's.
  - Q. Well let's talk about that process, then.

How much time -- so their process is to design the area, then they're going to do the study, and then reach out to the individuals to do the survey, then when they decide to move forward with it, they're going to give staff and public counsel notice. How much time are they giving staff to review their documents and

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their data before the discontinuance?

- A. If it would be all right, I would appreciate pulling up the terms of the settlement. I do know that there is a 45-day window for consumers to respond --
  - Q. Correct.
- A. -- and then that discontinuance process with the FCC can take several months. And I do believe that the terms of the settlement also allows staff and public counsel no less than essentially 60 days to be able to go through that process.
- Q. Do you know whether staff or public counsel will have resources to do an adequate review of the data presented in that 60 days to intervene before the discontinuance occurs or the FCC process goes forward?
- A. I wouldn't speculate as to public counsel's ability or inability to be able to do that. But at this point, staff -- as staff, I believe, yes, we do have the resources necessary to go through that process and to look at the enhanced discontinuance notice, work with the company if it looks like they -- if there are issues with that process, and then ultimately file comments with the FCC and their discontinuance process if staff felt strongly that that was warranted.
- Q. Is there any remedy allowed in the settlement for staff to bring the issue in front of the UTC?

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A. I know we do have standing to bring a complaint from working with the company through this -- I'm certainly not an attorney. But from discussing this process with the company, it's our understanding that as they kind of send out a notice to these individuals, that individuals are allowed to call either the company, public counsel, or staff and to ask questions.

And so as part of that, I assume consumer protection would definitely be receiving those calls, and then as consumer protection gets those and after the fact when we receive that notice, we would work through kind of that data to ensure that they followed the outline process, yes.

- Q. How many staff do you currently have that would be available for this work?
- A. I can only speak for the telecommunication staff. I'm currently the acting section manager, and then I currently do have three other individuals as well.
- Q. And you're responsible not just for CenturyLink but all the telecom cases, is that right, this unit?
- A. We are. Although, we are not also -- we're not -- also the consumer protection side, we do work closely with them. But yes.
  - Q. And under the agreement, there's -- the

Q

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consumer would have to complain to either the UTC or public counsel in order to trigger either of these entities to stand up on their behalf or to investigate; correct?

- A. We would -- if we receive a discontinuance -- the enhanced discontinuance notice from CenturyLink, we would do our own kind of due diligence on that regardless of whether or not there were complaints or questions that came up.
- Q. Now, you don't know how this process is going to work because we've never gone through it; right?
- A. I don't know if I feel -- if I would necessarily agree with that statement. The process is very detailed and we do have a good understanding of what that would go through. We haven't lived it and experienced it to kind of go through that, but it is very detailed and that does give us a good framework. Along with the actual notification that is mailed out to the consumer, is e-mailed out to the consumer, we would use that as kind of the process or guide.
- Q. If CenturyLink went through this entire process and used the packet that they generated of data and filed a petition with the commission to discontinue showing that there were adequate -- there were adequate service alternatives in the area of discontinuance,

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would you agree with me that the most likely resolution of that would be on an open docket meeting for the UTC?

- A. Am I -- can I rephrase or, I guess, can you clarify that? Are you saying at the kind of the very end of the enhanced discontinuance process? Is that your question?
- Q. Let's say CenturyLink went through this entire process, and at the end they had a packet of information about alternatives about the people in the area of discontinuance, and if they put that together and they filed on the strength of a petition -- in a petition to discontinue for the UTC, that would allow staff to look at it, that would allow counsel -- public counsel to look at it, and wouldn't the most likely result in that scenario be resolution on an open meeting docket?
- A. Sorry, you mentioned approval and a petition.

  So are you saying that there's a petition which includes

  CCLs, or are you saying enhanced discontinuance notice

  with no initial CCLs?
- Q. It can either be either way. Either no CCLs or one or two CCLs where they have spoken with them and like Ms. Margrav, there are four different competitors and, you know, it's just she needs to get on with the times and we should be able to discontinue it because it's going to cost us too much money to maintain her

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service, that kind of information could be assessed and decided fairly quickly by the UTC on the open meeting docket; right?

- A. The normal discontinuance process for competitive local exchange companies does go before the commissioners at an open meeting generally as a bill action item. And so we do kind of work through those notification processes. And ultimately, if CenturyLink did go through that enhanced discontinuance process, if we found that CenturyLink worked through that entire process appropriately, it would go through the open meeting process like it does for -- for sea legs (phonetic).
- Q. Do you have any experience or knowledge of the FCC review process?
  - A. The FCC review process for what?
  - O. Section 214 discontinuances?
  - A. Very peripherally.
- Q. Do you know what the standards are in a Section 214 discontinuance versus the standards in an AFOR statute or in a commission decision?
  - A. I do not, no.
- Q. I want to now shift focus a little bit to some comments that we received during the public comments having to do with availability of communication during

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emergencies. Were you or did you listen to the open public comment hearings?

- A. I was in attendance, yes.
- Q. And are you an expert on the performance of cell service during wildfires or other similar emergencies?
  - A. No, I am --

MR. ROBERSON: Objection. This goes a little bit beyond the scope of Mr. Bennett's testimony at any phase of this proceeding.

JUDGE HOWARD: Hmm. I'll allow the question.

- Q. I think he said no, so --
- A. No, I'm not.
- Q. All right. Can you turn to what's been marked as Exhibit 32X, SB-3X? This is a an article called Five Alarm, Assessing the Vulnerability of U.S. Cellular Communication Infrastructure to Wildfires.
- A. I clicked on it. It's pulling up slowly. I apologize. I did download it and I'm trying to open it, but it's giving me a denied pop up.
- Q. That's not good.
- 23 A. No.
  - Q. I can share screen with you if that would help.
  - A. Yeah. That -- that would be great. My

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apologies. Thank you.

Q. Sure. I'm going to zoom in because there's no way you're going to be able to read that at that level?

The page number I've turned to is 166 at the bottom, and the question I want to ask you is about this last paragraph here.

MR. ROBERSON: Objection. Foundation.

MR. O'NEILL: I haven't asked the question

yet.

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MR. ROBERSON: Sure.

MR. O'NEILL: Judge Howard, I can't hear

12 you.

JUDGE HOWARD: Mr. O'Neill, please proceed.

MR. O'NEILL: Okay.

BY MR. O'NEILL:

- Q. You can either read it quietly to yourself or I can read it out loud so we're all on the same page, but do you have any reason to doubt the findings of this study, that the most vulnerable aspect of cell service is the loss of power?
- A. I have not read this -- read or reviewed this case study.
  - Q. You have no reason to disagree with the finding that it is the lack of power that is the most -- the thing that makes cell service most vulnerable in the

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case of a wildfire?

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A. Looking at this, having not before seen it, can you repeat your question for me?

Sure. Q.

Do you have any reason to doubt the conclusion of this study that in the case of a wildfire, the most striking vulnerability of cell service is power?

- I don't have any reason to think that it is or that is isn't. I haven't reviewed this case study.
- Okay. Let's turn to what I marked as Exhibit 36X. This is a transcript of a public comment hearing for a Mr. Richard Johnson.
  - Α. I have that one pulled up.
- So Mr. Johnson, according to this testimony, lives in Okanogan County, south of the town of Okanogan. Now, you agree with me that that is very likely a rural part of Washington?
- Most likely, yes. Α.
- And he says that when the electricity goes out, the telephone landline is the only way that we have to contact the PUD, it's the only means that they have of contacting a doctor or a hospital in a case of emergency, it's the only contact with the outside world.

Do you agree with me that's what his testimony was? 25

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A. That paragraph, yes.

- Q. And furthermore, in rural Okanogan County, their electricity goes out when the snow is wet, when there's a strong wind, or when there's fire; correct?
  - A. Based on that sentence, yes.
- Q. And in the particular area he's referring to, it started snowing in November, it didn't end until April, and every time the wind came up, the snow would drift across their driveway and the road, and they would lose power?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And they didn't have cell service even if they were within a hex that was purple on the FCC BDC data; correct?
  - A. I don't see that information in this.
  - Q. You don't see --
- A. Can you show me where you're coming to that conclusion?
  - Q. They didn't have electricity; correct?
- A. Based on this statement, yes.
  - Q. Is it possible that a person living in a rural area where there still would by access under the BDC data would rationally decide to have a landline because it's simply more reliable when conditions are adverse?
  - A. The -- to have one or not, if it's available,

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that would be their choice.

My apologies, could you ask the question one more time?

- Q. It would be their choice. And I'm asking you: Wouldn't it be rational for them to have a landline even though they might have cell service and for them to consider access to that landline something of a necessity living in rural Okanogan County?
- A. It could be. I guess it -- it depends on whether or not they're ultimately -- services -- those wireless and fixed services are available. But if they chose to -- to only have a landline, then that would be their choice under the current circumstances which they exist.
- Q. Nowhere in the current settlement agreement is there a provision for assessing whether or not a service is a necessity in spite of the fact that it might have access under the BDC data; right? There's no provision that allows or requires the company to consider that, is there?
- A. The commission previously viewed both copper and voice as well as mobile wireless as readily available options. And this process, if approved, would take all of those different options into consideration, and CenturyLink would only be allowed to discontinue

Page 214

service if there are verifiably available alternative services.

- Q. But that could be a cell service where in rural Washington when they lose power, because cell towers require access to power to operate, that means they lose cell service; right? I mean, that -- you don't know, and there's no provision in this agreement, is there?
- A. They -- they may lose cell service, they may not. There are a number of cellular companies here in Washington state that have previously been granted an ETC designation status, and as part of that review process they do have backup power. Many of the energy companies also do have plans in place to rectify it as quickly as possible.

And so obviously, anytime anyone loses power, it's unfortunate, but there are rules and regulations that prompt energy companies to repair that service as quickly as possible. And just because an individual loses electricity service does not mean all of the infrastructure surrounding the area also loses that power as well. It's certainly possible that it does, but it's also possible that it's still functional as well. And if an individual had a backup battery, then they would still be able to use cellular service.

Q. Well it's not the individuals, it the cell

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tower that has to have the backup power; right? It not -- it isn't a question of you being able to power your phone, it's question of whether or not the cell tower also lost power and can't give you a signal; right?

- A. Yeah. And many of at least for those two entities have and do.
- Q. If you go back to the article that I just showed you and you look onto the next page, what it says there is that the FCC proposed such a rule requiring cell towers to have that -- a battery, and it wasn't approved. Do you know whether or not cell companies are required to have battery power in rural areas so that they can operate when in rural Okanogan County the power is out for significant periods of time?
- A. I'm sorry, what are you referring to? I currently have open the comment from --
  - Q. I'll withdraw the question.
- A. Okay.
- Q. Now I want to turn to service quality issues.

  If you turn to SBX 34, this is the testimony of Jean

  Marie Dreyer.
  - A. Yeah pulling it up now.
- Q. If you turn to page 11 of that document on line 14: "In four years from 2019 to 2023, the UTC

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consumer protection division received nearly 1,800 complaints about CenturyLink. 1,300 of those involved quality of service with a higher proportion of that coming from rural areas, up to 32 percent." Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes, you did.
- Q. And if you go to the next page, there's a chart there and then some text which indicates that the raw numbers complaints to CenturyLink has increased every year for the last five years and that the percentage of complaints that are specific to CenturyLink are an increasing percentage of all complaints received by UTC. In fact, CenturyLink has 89 percent -- CenturyLink's complaints compose 89 percent of all complaints about telecom. Right?
  - A. Based on this data, yes.
  - Q. Do you have any reason to doubt it?
  - A. Not to my knowledge, no.
- Q. You heard testimony earlier today from Mr. Gose that they have staffing shortages, they have declining revenue, and -- do you have any concerns about the ability of CenturyLink to self police itself in this discontinuance process where they're the ones doing the work and collecting the data?
  - A. If they want to try to go through that

Page 217

discontinuance process, they have to do the work. So if they don't have sufficient people to do the work, then I think that would probably be a moot point because we won't get to that point.

- Q. It sounds to me like you are agreeing that somebody needs to be reviewing their work, and the question is whether it should be a formal process, that is, something like this process we've gone through in the last two years to get as much information as we have, or if it can be an informal process where your office and three individuals in my office and four individuals are the only line between discontinuance and somebody raising an argument that it shouldn't be done. Right? That's essentially what we're disagreeing about here?
- A. The terms of the settlement are kind of greater than the sum of their parts. And yeah, one of those components is the discontinuance process that -- it's really based on -- it starts with the mobile and fixed internet availability data. And so, I mean, that data and the structure and the process along with having a maximum speed and a minimum -- or sorry, a maximum price, a minimum speed, and then validating that information is a -- is a very detailed methodological process which may or may not happen if CenturyLink

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receives a competitive classification.

And so this process is really -- it's created so that we can understand whether or not it is, and yes, it's definitely trust but verify. But staff definitely takes that verification process very seriously, and we would use the information that they provided to do that verification.

- Q. And has the UTC always been fully staffed in the last couple of years?
- A. I don't know the overall staffing levels of the commission for each individual division, but I know the telecoms section may be few but we're mighty, and we continue to do the work that's asked of us.
- Q. You and I have had multiple discussions about this, you know my reservations. In spite of that, do you still recommend the commission adopt this settlement?
  - A. I do.
- Q. You would agree with me that it would be safe -- it would be, let's say, more conservative to require CenturyLink to come in every time that they have a discontinuance, and if they have a persuasive packet like what they've described, it would probably be resolved in a no action docket; right? That would be a safer approach?

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A. I don't know if I necessarily agree with that characterization. I don't know if it would go as a no action item. There might be a few people that want to speak up about that discontinuance process. But we do have a process in front of us that has substantial safeguards for consumers. We do have and we really dug into this data. And the data is dynamic, it's not static, it's constantly changing. I think -- I'm trying to remember the time period. We worked on this, like, June 30th, 2024, broadband availability data as being reported to the FCC soon, and soon you would work on that data.

And the data that providers report is going to be changing just like the competitive landscape. And so it is competitive in an area. If there are reasonable alternatives, this process was worked on with painstaking detail because we want to get it right. Because we want to make sure that really no consumers are left behind, that they do have mobile or fixed interned service as an alternative.

- Q. And you -- I'm guessing that you spent at least hundreds of hours, that is the commission, on this, maybe even into thousands in the last two years getting to this stage; correct?
  - A. It's been a lot. That's safe to say, yes.

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Q. And your hope is that in the 60 days that you get from this settlement, you will be able to do a similar amount of working for the individuals that will be directly impacted by that future decision that will have no UTC process; right? That's your hope?

- A. Can you state that question, comment one more time?
- Q. It is your hope that in the 60 days of informal review that this settlement creates, that you will be able to recreate that amount of time and investment for those individuals who will be directly impacted by some future decision, the scope of which we don't know now, the dimensions of which we don't know now, we hope we get it right, that's what we're relying on in this process?
- A. I'm just trying to kind of reconcile the time estimate, because you mention putting that amount of time into this. And that was hundreds of hours and putting together the process to get there. I believe that process now that we have it flushed out, if it's approved, now that we have that process defined and laid out, it won't be to that same level. It won't be necessarily hundreds or thousands in totality on that because we have the structure laid out, we have it spelled out, and now it's just a matter of doing that

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So there still definitely would be a decent amount of time to go through that process, but I don't know if it would necessarily -- individual discontinuance would rise to the same hours of input for this entire proceeding over the last year or two years.

MR. O'NEILL: All right. I have no more questions. Thank you, Mr. Bennett.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Do we have an redirect? Please go ahead.

### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

# 13 BY MR. ROBERSON:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Bennett.
- A. Afternoon.
- Q. Do you remember early on in your cross, you were asked about kind of the broadband data collection effort and you spoke about the ACS census data, and I believe you said that there were about 248,000 locations with no mobile service under the ACS study; correct?
  - A. That's correct, yes. I remember it.
- Q. Does that mean that the service is unavailable at those locations?
- A. It's -- it's not defined. It -- I believe that it -- it may not be available. They also -- some of it

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could be that they just don't have it. So it really could be both. But I do believe that the overall number of kind of CCLs will most likely increase substantially because it's not static, it is dynamic. And so I think that 1,200 number of CCLs that was previously mentioned is really a bare minimum, and as CenturyLink and as the individual consumers and staff goes through that process, that number of CCLs will increase. Because there are, based on that ACS data, a lot of people that don't have that mobile internet access.

Q. Do you also being -- sorry.

Do you also recall being asked about staffs' negotiation for the Fabric data?

- A. I do, yes.
- Q. And did CostQuest offer staff, for lack of a better word, a government rate?
  - A. Not to my knowledge.
- 18 Q. Okay.
  - A. To the best of my recollection, it was not.
  - Q. A little later on in your cross, Mr. Robinson O'Neill was asking you about kind of discontinuance without staff or public counsel getting involved. Do you remember that? I believe he used the term "oversight."
  - A. Yes, yes.

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Q. Did staff view the processes set out in the settlement as lacking oversight by the commission through its staff?

A. Not at all. We -- we would be a significant component of it. We wouldn't be kind of starting off, that's on CenturyLink, which they may or may not do. To my knowledge, they've -- at least since I've been here, they haven't petitioned for a discontinuance in any area. But if they do decide at some point in the future if this process and the AFOR are ultimately accepted, then we would be a part of it after they'd began that process, and we would validate using the BDC data that there are services and that CenturyLink isn't discontinuing service to an unserved or underserved area so that no one is left behind.

And not only are they not left behind, but if CenturyLink does go through that process and an individual indicates that they do participate in a low income program, they could actually get help with transitioning to other services. In the terms of the settlement agreement CenturyLink would be willing to help cover the cost. I believe it's in excess of a \$100 for fixed internet service to some extent, but also with mobile wireless services as well.

Q. And what does staff view its role in kind of

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reviewing CenturyLink's -- the data it collects through the customer challenging validation processes?

- A. We're validating it, we're verifying it. We are ensuring that CenturyLink through that discontinuance process is doing exactly what they said they were going to do and that they are not discontinuing service to anyone that doesn't have either fixed wireless -- or sorry, mobile wireless or fixed internet availability.
- Q. And do you remember being asked about staffs' ability to bring a complaint?
  - A. I do, yes.
- Q. And so if staff finds defects in CenturyLink's discontinuance dataset, would staff be able to complain to stop a discontinuance if the felt that it was unwarranted or inappropriate?
  - A. Yes, we would.
  - Q. One last question.

Mr. Robinson O'Neill asked you whether or not you still recommended an option of the settlement given his qualms. It was a yes or no question. You said that you did. Could you explain why you do?

A. There are substantial benefits under the terms of the settlement. By its initial -- by "its," I mean CenturyLink. If CenturyLink's initial competitive

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classification was granted without condition, it would be allowed to kind of discontinue at will. And by focusing and talking through and detailing this enhanced analysis, we substantially minimize litigation risk. To kind of get an overall terms of the settlement to look like this, through that litigation process we really would have had to win on almost every count. It is a very detailed process, the commission did previously consider mobile and voice service as alternative services. And so we did try to take that into account in this process.

But we're not just blindly relying on the broadband availability data for both broadband and fixed -- or sorry, mobile wireless, we're validating it. Which CenturyLink's petition, there is no validation. There's the 800 protected customers which are protected, but then everyone else, all the other subscribers, CenturyLink would potentially be able to just discontinue with no additional validation or verification.

But this mechanism, this process mitigates that and puts in place a chance for first CenturyLink to validate it, because not only are they going to the BDC data, they're also going to the provider's links but then they also have to have send out an enhanced notice.

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And that enhanced notice mentions that consumers may qualify for financial assistance. It also informs people about the Washington State Broadband Office's digital navigation program and language access services, and there are actually digital navigators to help people transition from -- or not necessarily help from transition from voice to broadband, but to help people understand and be able to set up and use those -- the modern technology with internet and mobile services.

And so overall, there just really are a lot of benefits. There's also the automatic service credit which from staff's understanding is above and beyond. I think earlier today, CenturyLink indicated that in 2023, it would have been about \$150,000. That's real and that's something that is going directly to the consumers and it includes force majeure and vandalism. And it's a automatic system upgrade once the trouble ticket has been created. Without that kind of automated system taking over, then it's just a whole bunch people. And so that also helps kind of mitigate some risk and increases the likelihood of that credit actually being applied. But if it's not applied, then they get double. And that double is meaningful too because staff did -- was agreeable to --

MR. O'NEILL: I'm going to object at this

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point. This is a narrative answer at this point, and I would ask that there be a question asked.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

JUDGE HOWARD: I will -- it was a broad question, but I will grant the objection just given to length of the testimony, the length of the answer.

Any further questions on redirect?

MR. ROBERSON: I think I can end there.

Thank you.

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JUDGE HOWARD: All right. Thank you. Do we have any questions from the bench? Please proceed.

MR. DANNER: I will start.

### EXAMINATION

# BY COMMISSIONER DANNER:

Q. First of all, just a clarifying question. In your testimony related to the settlement agreement, it's noted at SB 28T that CenturyLink will be providing the customer notification of the enhanced service credits within 30 days of the effective date of the AFOR, and then on page 4 of Attachment A, it says it will provide the notifications 60 days after the effective date of AFOR. Can you clarify if it's 30 or 60 days?

A. I can. I apologize. You were going a little faster than I was.

Q. All right. Well, I will slow down.

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So basically, it's in your testimony where you said 30 days but Attachment A of the settlement agreement says 60 days. Just want your -- what is it?

- A. And that 60 days -- sorry. On the settlement testimony, can you say what page that is? I'm just trying to --
  - Q. It's on page 16, line 4.
- A. Okay. So 16, line 4 it states: CenturyLink will provide double the credit balance to consumers and then inform customers about this program via quarterly bill inserts starting within 30 days of the AFOR effective date. Okay. Thank you.
- Q. And then in the settlement agreement, it says that the bill insert notifications will be provided within 60 days after the effective date of the AFOR.
- A. Okay. I would probably go with the terms of the settlement agreement.
- Q. Okay. So that would be notification 60 days after the effective date of the AFOR?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. All right.

Then I had a question -- you heard my question to Mr. Gose about the accuracy of maps. I wanted to get your view. Are they -- the maps that they'll be referring to the FCC is putting together, are

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those accurate? In the past, there has been a lot of question about the accuracy of maps. I just -- are we at a point now where you're comfortable with them? And what's the basis for that?

A. It is, and we are. Each iteration will be better than the last. There is a challenge process that the FCC allows and really encourages consumers to challenge that information, and providers will update it based on that and the FCC will. So definitely benefits consumers to challenge it on their first and foremost.

But ultimately, although we do want to rely on that, we don't want to rely on that exclusively which is why we built in this validation process. It really gives the consumer a chance to challenge it after CenturyLink has put in initial legwork where they've actually gone not only to the broadband availability dataset, but also gone to the providers' website and looked at each individual address. And they do provide within that enhanced notice that they send out to consumers the company's web link to help consumers be able to kind of find that service.

So it's -- the mapping -- the initial broadband data collection map is a starting point, but it's not the ending point. There is that validation process that CenturyLink needs to do, consumers have the

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ability to then challenge it and provide documentation. But even if they don't provide documentation,

CenturyLink will then validate -- attempt to validate

what they say, and then all that information will

ultimately be given to commission staff for us to go to

review.

We have spent a lot of time kind of with the data and with the analysis and it will continue to get better. And at this point, it's my understanding that CenturyLink doesn't plan to discontinue service based on the data in front of us, so they would be using future iterations which will only get better with time as well.

Q. I thank you for that.

You also heard my question about concerns about the UTC giving up authority to approve mergers and acquisitions as the settlement takes that out. When staff was agreeing to this settlement, did you have concerns about that provision?

A. The primary concern which was rectified with the current term was really about kind of CenturyLink's ability to kind of break up an individual company, one of the operating entities. Because there is language where essentially CenturyLink can't kind of break up one of its smaller companies even further. So then essentially maybe a provider could only buy the urban

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and not the rural or vice versa.

And so with that consideration, we do have the current language where if there is someone that is interested in buying one of these entities, they would be able to do that, and they would be able to do that and take -- taking on the entity as a whole. not just getting a component, so they're getting kind of the urban core along with the rural areas. And any purchasing entity would also be subject to the AFOR. the AFOR still in is place, they wouldn't be relieved of any obligations that are created and sustained with this structure. So that was kind of thinking behind that language.

And like many of these individual areas, the sum really is greater than the parts. We're able to avoid litigation risk with this combined settlement, and overall the settlement does benefit consumers by only allowing CenturyLink to actually discontinue service if there are alternative services which are verified ultimately by staff.

Q. Thank you. Now, you mentioned language, translation services as well. I was -- I saw in the --I think it's Attachment B that there are language services that are being offered by the broadband office. I didn't see any translation services by the company.

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Is that your understanding as well?

- A. That -- that is. I believe there -- my apologies. I can try to find it. I do believe for the service quality credit will also be translated into Spanish. But everything else, yes, it is through a digital navigator that there would be language access assistance.
  - Q. Through the --
  - A. Through the kind of digital navigator.
- Q. By the company or by the -- who would be -- the digital navigator is -- is what?
- 12 A. It's -- a grant ran by the Washington State
  13 Broadband Office --
- Q. Right.
  - A. -- to help with the digital equity.
- Q. Right. Okay.
  - So the company's going to send out a postcard, people are going to get the postcard, so they would have to contact the broadband office to get those kinds of translation services then?
  - A. They -- the discontinuance notice includes a link and a flyer for each of those languages for individuals to get that language assistance.
    - Q. Okay.
  - A. So it -- yeah.

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Q. Okay. But yeah, that is provided by broadband office. All right. Thank you.

And is it your understanding that cell towers need -- are required to have eight hours of battery backup?

- A. No, it's not. And I can expand a little bit if you'd like me to.
  - Q. Please.
- A. AT&T and T-Mobile were both previously designated as high cost ETCs in the state of Washington at the -- and at that time when they received their designation, there was a rule in place that required them to have at least -- I believe it's four hours of backup battery power. However after that, the statute was changed -- or sorry, the rule was changed to just require them to have a sufficient amount of backup battery power but it's not -- "a sufficient" isn't necessarily defined.
  - O. So sufficient to do what?
- A. To provide backup battery. But it -- it's not defined as far as the length of time --
  - Q. Okay.
- A. -- for cell towers. But -- yeah.
- Q. All right. Yeah, we may have to inquire further about that.

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And my last question is: You heard Mr. Gose talk about -- my question to him about seeking state and federal funding. And he said that he was -- that his company was considering it, he did not say that they would or would not. If the company does not seek BEAD funding or other assistance funding, how is that going to impact some of the numbers we would see for areas where the company might want to discontinue services?

A. Yeah. So let me answer it two separate ways. If they do seek it and then they don't seek it.

So if they don't seek it, the Washington
State Broadband Office does that have a project area map
where basically providers are -- will be going in and
bidding on deploying broadband that needs at least 100
down, 20 up to these different areas. Assuming they
overlap CenturyLink's study area, these companies will
start -- they will most likely be awarded the funding in
2025 and start building out over the next several years.

So over that five years, there will be a lot more competition throughout CenturyLink's study areas not only because of the BEAD funding but also RDOF funding as well. And so as these other providers do roll out available alternative service and report that data to the FCC, those presumably would then be available alternative services in the future, and

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CenturyLink would be able to then kind of go to that discontinuance process because they'd be able to point to, say, company ABC is now offering one gig to your location even though right now you have no one. So it does increase the competition in those areas, but it's going to take time. And this process was designed so that kind of -- that can be taken into consideration.

You did ask what if they do participate in the funding. And if they do participate in the funding, it is interesting, because the way we structured this, CenturyLink and its affiliates' information is not taken into consideration as a competitor. So if they receive that BEAD funding within their areas and no one else is offering available services, then they would not be able to point to themselves and say, look, there's competition. So if there is no one else that has otherwise deployed there on their own, then those locations would still be CCLs because although they may have one gig service, there's no other option, and so they wouldn't be able to discontinue that voice service.

- Q. Okay. And if the BEAD funding is not available, it's set up in such a way that they won't be funding two entities that would be overbuilding each other?
  - A. Correct. There's a whole deed duplication

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process where basically of there's broadband enforceable commitment, then if it's funded by another program, then the BEAD funding wouldn't also offer support for that. They also do have qualifications on whether or not it's a reliable service. And so NTIA, not the FCC, because the FCC didn't necessarily find that one way or another. But NTIA defines "reliable service" as -- or they -- they exclude unlicensed fixed wireless from that as well as satellite.

And so if there's only an unlicensed fixed wireless provider or a satellite provider that report availability, the Washington State Broadband Office will consider that as unserved or -- unserved or underserved and so then it would be eligible for BEAD funding as well.

COMMISSIONER DANNER: All right. Thank you very much for answering my questions. That's all I have. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Chair Danner.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you. Good

21 afternoon, Mr. Bennett. This is Commissioner Rendahl.

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon, Commissioner Rendahl.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Just to follow up on an answer you gave in response to questioning from

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Mr. Robinson O'Neill.

### EXAMINATION

### BY COMMISSIONER RENDAHL:

- Q. You're were referring to the open meeting process, and I just want to clarify that the rules that you -- the rule you were referring to is referenced on page 10 of Attachment A to the settlement, and that's in -- that's in section -- it's in the discontinuance section which goes on for some time, but it's page 10. And that references WAC 481.20.083. Is that the rule that references the process that will apply here?
- A. For the -- that does reference kind of the normal discontinuance process which we use any time a CLEC discontinues service. There also is the enhanced discontinuance process but that -- in staffs' mind that's kind of a precursor to be able to get to that WAC that you referenced, yes.
- Q. Okay. Great. And then Attachment B to the settlement -- or Appendix B to the settlement is a proposed letter -- I see it as a proposed letter to go to customers. And is there going to be further work on this letter? Will public counsel and staff and the consumer protection division have an opportunity to work on this letter, or is this the letter that everyone's agreed to?

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A. This is the letter that the settlement parties have agreed to. We did incorporate and work with consumer protection to work through this process and the company, however public counsel did not have any input on that. So it's my understanding that this is kind of the final product as a structure of this settlement.

- Q. Okay. So if the commission were to grant the settlement, it -- there are some things in here that I think could be made more clear. Would there be an objection to make this more clear? To require the parties to work together again on this letter?
- A. I -- staff works the settlement kind of in its entirety without condition. The -- kind of the letter is in front of us as far as I understand it. But I -- I can't speak for the company as far as what -- how they feel one way or another, but it -- they may be open and willing to kind of work through that in the process.
  - Q. Okay. I'll leave that there.

You heard my questions for Mr. Gose; correct?

- A. I did, yes.
- Q. Okay. And I asked a question about the reference to individual case basis contracting, and it's your understanding as well that this does not apply to residential or one of our customers; correct?

A. Correct, yes.

Q. Okay. So did you also hear the question I asked Mr. Gose about the impact of the Provision 8 in lieu of commission penalties question?

A. I did. I'd be happy to address that further.

Q. Okay. So in -- Provision 8 has just general provisions about service credits and then Subsection D speaks to the double service credits. And the question is: That statement, "in lieu of commission penalties associated with the failure to apply or not apply the correct amount," does that restrict the commission's ability to take enforcement action or assess penalties for these specific -- the specific facts of those specific service quality issues?

A. The waiver is only specific to the application of the credit. Staffs' understanding that the -- that it is not waiving the commission's ability to do quality of services penalties. So the commission has the ability if it finds -- if it goes through an investigation, it would be able to assess penalties on these, it only would not be able to assess a penalty because it missed that credit specifically, if that makes sense.

So, I mean, if the line is out for a week and it missed the credit, then they're going to get

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approximately a \$6 credit plus the doubling of \$12 which directly benefits the consumer rather than a penalty permissing that application. However, nothing in this prevents the commission from being able to issue additional penalties for those six days whether it feels it's necessary based on the facts to do \$100 a day or \$1,000 a day or somewhere in between. Does that answer your question?

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That does. That's very helpful. I defer to my colleague, and I may have more follow-up.

THE WITNESS: Of course. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thank you,

Mr. Bennett.

### EXAMINATION

#### BY COMMISSIONER DOUMIT:

- Q. So back to wireless battery backup, which you -- would you agree the wireless industry, unlike what we're talking here is a highly competitive enterprise?
  - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Okay. So whether there's a regulation on battery backup or not, would you believe it's a distinct competitive disadvantage to not maintain backup power in that industry?

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A. It would be, yeah.

Q. So I think we can -- sometimes we get hung up when there's not a regulation, we think this is not happening. But I think if we asked you, for example, procure for us and we took notice of that fact that wireless companies are, in fact, providing backup power, you could procure that information if we asked for that because just it's out there. I mean, it's -- it's -- to my knowledge, that's going on right now, so --

- A. We can definitely if we got a bench request for that, we could definitely research it further and get response back to you.
- Q. Thank you. And one of the question -- you mentioned earlier that your telecom shop, small but mighty, okay. I understand Mr. Robinson O'Neill's concern about are we working on a hope here, right, that folks aren't going to get left behind without service. We can't have that happen. So I -- I want you to go a little bit deeper if you could, and I'm looking at your direct testimony, page 4 but also page 1 of the bottom right, to give your background.

Can you share some of your background in terms of the depth of your knowledge on rural broadband mapping granular data for the record.

A. Yeah.

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Q. Just to have it.

A. Yeah. Most definitely. I've been here now with the commission since about 2016. This is my first kind of administering or overseeing the annual report process and came up to telecom in 2018. And from that time, I've helped administer the Small State Universal Communication Services Program which is about helping some of our small ILECs, maintaining enhanced and provide both voice and more recently broadband service.

As a component of that, those companies -many of them did have a defined broadband build-out
obligation. And a part of that is, they had to report
to us their build-out. And so they did provide us with
the shape files which we've analyzed, and also as a part
of kind of confirming and truing up their reported
information, also downloading reported broadband
deployment obligations, that those same providers
reported to the FCC. Because ETCs, Eligible
Telecommunication Carriers, are required to hit their
obligations, their broadband deployment obligations and
report these to the FCC.

That information is downloadable, and so I download that and compare it all just to make sure that what the companies are telling us matches what they're also telling the FCC so that there is not a kind of

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double reporting of, hey, we did this, we did this, and they're the same one. So just holding companies accountable.

I've also worked with Washington State
Broadband Office on their de-duplication process making
sure that areas aren't double funded. These same small
ILECs that I mentioned earlier do receive either a
number of different federal high cost support program
funds, broadband loop sort, ACAM, enhanced ACAM. I can
go into the details, but I'll spare you that for now.
But part of that is just making sure that if they do
have a broadband deployment obligation, that the
Washington State Broadband Office is aware of that and
so that way, they can report those areas as not eligible
for BEAD funding.

Again with the small ILECs, we knew that the broadband data collection process was coming, and the commissioners knew that it was coming. And so when rules were developed, those small incumbent local exchange companies that the commission had the foresight to require those companies to provide that data to the staff. And staff did receive that data and kind of did an analysis and worked with each of the companies to just ensure that what they were reporting to the FCC and us is what they intended to report. And they have, and

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it's gotten better with time.

So there's a lot of -- with broadband availability, understanding where it is and where it isn't so that policymakers can identify areas that are unserved, and we're just trying to kind of do our part to help Washington State Broadband Office have the best information available so that we can make sure that all unserved and underserved areas in the state of Washington do get that service because for too long, they haven't. Not for lack of trying.

Q. Thank you for that background.

So based on your expertise and resources in your shop, then, are you fully confident -- it's an important question public counsel raises. We have not -- we can't go on faith here. Are you fully confident that you can verify and validate the data and the decisions -- disconnection decisions that CenturyLink brings to you and to your shop on behalf of the commission?

A. Yes. Definitely.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: All right. Okay.

Thank you. Nothing further. Thanks.

23 | COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And I have nothing

24 further.

25 JUDGE HOWARD: All right. There being no

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further bench questions, Mr. Bennett, thank you for your testimony today, and you are excused from the remainder of the hearing.

MR. BENNETT: Thank you.

JUDGE HOWARD: Before we proceed to the next witness, I just want to note we would have about two-and-a-half hours remaining of hearing time minus ten minutes for a midafternoon break soon. Are we fine with proceeding to the company cross of Brevitz, or would the parties like to take a break now.

MR. ROBERSON: Your Honor, a brief break would be great.

JUDGE HOWARD: All right. We'll take a brief break. We'll be back at 2:42, and then we'll try to timely and efficiently move through the remaining part of the afternoon. So we are off the record.

(A break was taken from 2:33 to 2:44 p.m.)

JUDGE HOWARD: Let's be back on the record.

We're going to continue with our last witness, David Brevitz, testifying on behalf of the public counsel.

21 And I will turn it over to my colleague, Judge Callahan.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: Mr. Brevitz --

MR. BREVITZ: Yes.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: -- can you hear me?

MR. BREVITZ: Yes.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: Please raise your right 1 2 hand, and I will swear you in. Do you swear the testimony you testify today 3 is the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 5 JUDGE CALLAHAN: Mr. O'Neill, please 6 introduce the witness and tender him for cross. 7 MR. O'NEILL: Good afternoon, Mr. Brevitz. 8 Can you please state your name and spell your last name 9 for the record? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. My name is David 11 Brevitz. And the spelling of the last name is B-r-e-v, 12 as in Victor, i-t-z, as in zebra. 13 MR. O'NEILL: Mr. Brevitz, did you prepare 14 and file with the commission what have been marked 15 Exhibits DB 1T through DB 14? 16 THE WITNESS: Yes, I did. 17 MR. O'NEILL: Is the information contained 18 in those exhibits true and accurate, and would you 19 change any of that testimony today? 20 THE WITNESS: It is true and accurate. I do 21 have some corrections to 1T. 22 MR. O'NEILL: All right. Can you go ahead 23 and direct our attention to 1T and indicate on what page 24 25 you have a correction?

1 THE WITNESS: Yes. So this is my original 2 response testimony, and contained within it was 3 references to the testimony of Stephanie K. Chase on behalf of the public counsel's unit. Those references 4 should be globally changed to Jean Marie Dreyer who has 5 adopted her testimony on behalf of public counsel. 6 That's the first one. 7 And then on page 29, line 2 the word "less" 8 9 should be changed to "more." SPEAKER: What line was that? 10 THE WITNESS: That was line 2. 11 MR. O'NEILL: Thank you. 12 THE WITNESS: Page 29, line 2, "less" should 13 be "more." 14 MR. O'NEILL: With those changes, do you 15 have any other changes? 16 THE WITNESS: I have three more. 17 MR. O'NEILL: Okay. 18 THE WITNESS: On page 33, line 12 insert an 19 end parenthesis after PD3 fiber. It's missing an end 20 parens. 21 And if we're ready, on page 39, line 20, 22 delete the first appearance of the word "not." 23 MR. O'NEILL: And the last change? 24 MR. BREVITZ: And then lastly on page 43, 25

line 9, at the end of the line "is" should be replaced with "its." And that's all the corrections I have.

3 MR. O'NEILL: With those corrections, I tender the witness for cross-examination.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: The company has cross for 90 minutes. You may proceed.

MR. SHERR: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. SHERR:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Brevitz.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. My name is Adam Sherr. I know we've spoken before, but I am the attorney for CenturyLink in this matter. It's a pleasure to see you again.
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. Does public counsel believe that the CenturyLink ILEC should be rate of return regulated in the state of Washington?
      - A. No.
  - Q. Why is that?
  - A. It's unnecessary. Rate of return regulation is a historical method of public utility regulation. I can't remember the last rate case for a telephone company I've seen. That's been decades. That's not an issue in this case and shouldn't be.

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- Q. And you favor an AFOR, an alternative form of regulation. You favor an AFOR as the vehicle for resolving CenturyLink's petition in this case rather than a granting of competitive classification; is that correct?
- A. Yes. I think that's more appropriate. And to that extent, I agree with the settlement. It is the framework for a proposed AFOR that requires some modification, but it is an AFOR.
- Q. You testified that broadband internet access service connections are the telecommunication connections chosen by consumers across the country. Do you recall that testimony?
- A. I don't know where those exact words are, but that was certainly the thrust of my testimony.
- Q. Okay. Is it in the public interest for broadband services to be expanded throughout Washington?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you understand that every dollar spent out of pocket on legacy copper facilities is a dollar potentially not available to expand broadband services further into Washington?
- A. Well the way I would approach answering that question is to say yes, capital investment dollars are limited, companies have to make choices where they spend

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it. Lumen is making the choice to spend their capital expenditure dollars or quantum fiber and other enterprise services. And AT&T made a similar argument in California in support of its request to discontinue copper services in the state of California. It told the commission that interfact sellers (phonetic) are limited and if -- it would have more money to spend on other advanced services in the state if it didn't have to spend it on copper.

- Q. And you agree with that, don't you?
- 11 A. I -- yeah, I don't know the dollars, but in theory that's true.
  - Q. Thank you.

Could you take a look at Exhibit DB 19 which is your settlement response testimony --

- A. Yes.
- Q. -- and page 11, let me know when you're there.

  COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Counsel, do you mind getting a little closer to the mic?

20 MR. SHERR: Yes. I apologize. Is this 21 okay? Thank you.

- A. Page 11?
- Q. Yes, sir. Page 11 of 32.
- 24 A. Yep.
- Q. And on that page is Table 1. Do you see that?

A. Yeah, yes.

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- Q. All of this information comes from

  Mr. Bennett's original response testimony and not his
  settlement testimony; correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And it excludes the consideration of mobile wireless, doesn't it?
  - A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. Do you have any reason to believe that the Centers for Disease Control was incorrect that 74.2 percent of adults in Washington use only wireless phones?
- A. I don't have any reason to disbelieve that, no.
- Q. Okay. Any reason to disbelieve the CDC's finding that 14 percent use mostly wireless?
  - A. I don't have any reason to disbelieve that, no.
- Q. Okay. Any reason to disbelieve that CDC finding that another 6.3 percent of Washington adults use -- are dual users of both wireless and landline?
- A. I don't challenge those statistics, no.
- Q. Okay. So that's -- not to make you do math, but that's 94.5 percent of Washington adults have only or are exclusively using mobile wireless to communicate; correct?
  - A. If that's what the math adds up to, I agree.

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That leaves 5 or 6 percent in the state that don't, which is a nontrivial number in absolute terms.

- Q. And the CDC also shows that more than 90 percent of U.S. citizens in nonmetropolitan areas use wireless only, mostly wireless, or dual users; isn't that correct?
- A. I'll take your figure. And again, that leaves 10 percent that don't, which is a nontrivial figure. And those are the people we're talking about here, I think, in this proceeding.
- Q. And if a customer chooses to use mostly landline service or only landline service, that may be as a result of their choice and preference; correct?
  - A. It may be a result of availability too.
  - Q. Okay.
  - A. Again, that's why we're here today.
- Q. Okay. But also, it may be a result of them choosing to stick with landline service or subscribe to landline service, not because they lack alternatives?
  - A. Sure.
- Q. On page 13 to 15 of the same exhibit, this is Exhibit DB 9T from pages 13 to 15, you express concern that there are no limits on CenturyLink's ability to seek discontinuance in Washington in terms of frequency or area size. Correct?

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A. Yes. Area in terms of geography and the number of customers affected.

- Q. Okay. And did you mention frequency as well?
- A. I don't recall that. I may have.
- O. Okay. Those -- let me rephrase.

The 2014 AFOR, the one that's still effective, didn't limit CenturyLink's ability to seek discontinuance in terms of area size or number of customers, did it?

- A. I recall that provision. The size of the area at that time was unlimited, yes.
- Q. Okay. And public counsel is a party to the settlement that led to that AFOR, wasn't it?
  - A. Ten years ago, yes, they were.
- Q. So you -- you urged the commission to consider placing limitations on the reasons CenturyLink can seek to discontinue service in Washington, don't you?
- A. I don't know about limits, but at least be explicit. Right now they're -- the reasons are unstated. We have testimony from the company indicating that they expect us to be rarely, if ever, applied and yet that belies the effort that the company put to getting this provision as it is in the settlement, and it's also occurring at a time when the largest company in the country is pursuing discontinuance of service

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over copper in California and other states, and it is also occurring at a time when Lumen has told investors that it's managing the CenturyLink operations for cash flow. So I think there's ample reason for the commission to be concerned about unlimited discontinuance of what has been a public utility service, particularly in the rural areas of Washington.

- Q. Are you aware of any other telecommunications provider in Washington which faces a restriction based on their reasons they seek to discontinue?
- A. I'm not aware of a provider in Washington that's seeking to discontinue service.
- Q. Okay. Well, I appreciate that. That wasn't my question.

Are you aware of any other telecommunications provider in Washington who has to justify or explain the reasons they may seek to discontinue service?

- A. It seems to me that if another ILEC in the state was to come and ask to discontinue service, they'd have to justify why. So in that respect, CenturyLink wouldn't be treated differently.
  - Q. Do you know that for sure?
  - A. I don't.
  - Q. Okay. Are you aware of a statute -- I know

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you're not an attorney, but are you aware of a statute or rule in the commission that requires explanation of justification of the reasons for discontinuance?

- A. I believe commission approval is required, and that likely would -- that seems logical that there would be some sort of explanation for why required. So it may not be in black and white, but it seems to me that would be part of the process.
- Q. Are you aware that the overwhelming majority of telecommunications service providers in Washington have to do nothing other than provide notice to the commission and customers if they choose to discontinue service?
- A. Majority -- are you including ILECs in that majority?
  - Q. Well, that's a fair question.

In terms of voice connections, the providers of the vast majority of voice connections in the state if they have to do anything, don't have to do anything other than provide notice to the commission and customers that they intend to discontinue service; true?

- A. Again, are you including ILECs in that vast majority?
  - Q. Sure. Well, I'm not testifying, sir.
  - A. Well, I'm just trying to clarify the question

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so I know what I'm answering.

Q. Sure. I'll move on.

Do you agree that the larger the area of hypothetical discontinuance, the more likely it is that there will be one or more CCLs in that area?

- A. I think that could very well be the case, yes.
- Q. And if there's at least -- if there's just one CCL in that area, small and large, that proposed AFOR requires CenturyLink to submit that discontinuance for affirmative approval by the commission; right?
- 11 A. I believe that is what the settlement says,
  12 yes.
  - Q. You urged the commission to require CenturyLink to obtain a quote from CostQuest for a one-year license; true?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. You understand that the proposed AFOR is for at least five years?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So are you really urging the commission to require CenturyLink to pay for up to five years of a license?
  - A. Well, the reason I recommended one year was to get the -- get the cost, get some experience with the process, and then it would be much easier for the

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commission to see whether it was necessary to continue to require that.

- Q. So under your concept, CenturyLink would obtain that license, whatever the cost, within the -- as soon as the AFOR becomes effective?
- A. Well, certainly before any petition for discontinuance was filed.
  - Q. Right.

There's no -- you understand that there's no specified timeframe whether it's year one, year two, year three, whenever, when CenturyLink might actually pursue discontinuance in Washington, if ever?

- A. I'll agree the circumstances are completely unspecified and vague at this point. We don't know what CenturyLink might do or not do for the next five years with regard to discontinuance.
  - Q. But you're --
- A. I think it's hardly coincidental that this has turned to such a big issue in this case at the same time that discontinuance of service over copper facilities is a significant issue nationwide.
- Q. And you mentioned -- you referred to AT&T earlier in California?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. You understand AT&T and CenturyLink are not

affiliates; correct?

- A. Absolutely.
- Q. Okay. So going back to the question I asked, are -- you -- it's not clear when CenturyLink might, if ever, seek discontinuance to an area of Washington but you're urging the commission to require CenturyLink to obtain a one-year CostQuest license now?
- A. Yes. Because I think the urgency with which CenturyLink has pursued this issue in this case in this settlement suggests that the company intends to use the process.
- Q. Would you take a look at page 17 of the same exhibit, Exhibit DD 19?
  - A. Sure.
  - Q. Thank you.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. Great. Could you look -- there's a sentence that starts on line 4 that I'm going to read to you and then ask you a question. You say: "Second, the commission should place limits on the size that the area served only by CenturyLink copper networks that could be put forward for the discontinuance of service process in terms of geography and the number of customers affected." Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. Are you using "served only by CenturyLink copper networks" as a synonym for CenturyLink's ILEC service territory?

- A. No. That means -- that's a smaller area than probably CenturyLink's statewide footprint in that it would exclude areas where Century has both fiber and copper routes in the same area in parallel.
- Q. Okay. I was just trying to understand what you were referring to.
  - A. Right.
- Q. So you're referring to areas here where CenturyLink has copper but does not have fiber?
- A. Right.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification.

You suggest the commission should consider precluding CenturyLink from seeking discontinuance in an area larger than a wire center, a distribution area, or to more than 50 or 100 customers; correct?

A. Well, that sentence is food for thought for the commission to put some flesh on the bones of some possibilities for reasonable limits in the absence of any limits whatsoever in the settlement agreement. I'm not sure that I would necessarily advocate any one of those specifically, but those are the kind of limitations that the commission could add to settlement

as a modification.

- Q. Okay. And again, no other telecommunications provider in Washington is subject to those types of restrictions, are they?
- A. As far as I'm aware, no other ILEC in Washington is seeking authority to discontinue service without commission approval. So yes, it's tailored to this case.
- Q. You urged the commission to be skeptical bout the reach of mobile wireless in rural areas of Washington?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Before we get to your concerns about rural areas, let me ask you a couple threshold questions.

Do you believe mobile wireless is an adequate substitute for CenturyLink landline service.

- A. It can be in certain places. And again, that kind of falls along the rural/urban split. Mobile wireless signal is much more robust and reliable in the urban areas, even though there's spots in urban areas where you can't get a decent signal. But as a general rule, more so in urban areas, mobile wireless is used as broadband substitute.
- Q. Is it your testimony that wireless service is not an adequate substitute for CenturyLink landline

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voice service in any rural portion of the state?

- A. No. It's very location specific. It's where the customer is, and do they have a decent wireless signal to carry data at high speed.
- Q. Okay. And as we discussed before, the CDC shows that more than 90 percent of the U.S. citizens in nonmetropolitan areas use wireless only, mostly, wireless, or dual users?
- A. Right. Which leaves the other 10 percent which I think the commission needs to be concerned about.
- Q. Okay. And some part of that 10 percent or maybe all that 10 percent may actually have other alternatives available to them, but they may choose not to pursue those alternatives?
  - A. Perhaps. I don't know.
- Q. Is it public counsel's position that in CenturyLink's service territory, CenturyLink had market power over the 72.9 percent of nonurban citizens who use wireless only?
- MR. O'NEILL: I'm going to object here just briefly. That's the second time it's happened.
- Mr. Brevitz is not public counsel, he's a witness. And you can ask him his opinion, but I would object to any question about public counsel's position.
- JUDGE CALLAHAN: Counsel, can you rephrase

your question?

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MR. SHERR: Absolutely.

BY MR. SHERR:

- Q. Is it your position that in CenturyLink's service territory, CenturyLink has market power over the 72.9 percent of nonurban citizens who only use service?
- A. My testimony would be that CenturyLink has market power where the customer does not have an adequate alternative service. And those locations tend to be, it appears, in a rural areas.
- Q. But you would agree if a customer's not even using landline service, CenturyLink can't possibly have market power over that customer?
  - A. Would you repeat that?
  - Q. Sure.

You would agree, though, that if a customer is not using landline service at all, that CenturyLink can't be deemed to have market power over that customer?

- A. Right.
- Q. Same question as to nonurban -- the 13 percent of nonurban citizens who mostly use wireless. Would you agree with me that CenturyLink doesn't have market power over the 13 percent of nonurban customers who mostly use wireless?
  - A. I guess it's not clear to me what additional

service those wireless customers might be using.

They're mostly in wireless. What the other service they're using?

- Q. So your answer is you don't know?
- A. Right.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

And same question for the dual users which is 5 percent according to CDC of nonurban citizens are dual users of wireless and landline. Do you believe that CenturyLink has market power over that 5 percent in its service territory?

- A. Well again, I don't know. I don't know what alternative services they are using in addition to the mobile wireless and what they're using the mobile service for.
- Q. Have you conducted or provided any studies as to how many rural Washington customers appear to have access to mobile wireless service based on FCC data but in reality lack functional service?
- A. I have not.
- Q. Do you have any data indicating that mobile wireless service isn't suitable in rural areas of Washington?
- A. No. But that's a location-by-location question. That's a very customer specific question.

Some premises will have decent wireless access, others will not.

- Q. Public counsel submitted a few customer comments as cross-examination exhibits. Were you involved in reviewing those comments and/or selecting those for review by the commission?
  - A. I was not.
- Q. You also urged the commission to more clearly define the circumstances under which the discontinuance process can be used?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Are you familiar with the FCC Section 214 process?
- A. In a working level, yes. I attached an exhibit showing a list of the applications from -- for 2022, 2023, and 2024.
  - Q. Thank you.

Have you worked on any Section 214 applications for reviews?

- A. I have not.
- Q. Does the FCC limit Section 214 discontinuances to particular reasons or justifications?
- A. No, they do not. Which I think increases the importance of the commission review and approval of service discontinuance.

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- Q. Same question: Does the FCC limit Section 214 discontinuance as to particular geographic sizes or numbers of customers?
- A. No, not to my knowledge, which again increases the importance of a commission review of these kinds of discontinuances.
- Q. Are you aware of how infrequently the FCC has permitted an ILEC to discontinue voice service in its legacy territory?
- A. I have, yes. From what I've reviewed with -the 2022 through '24 applications, most of those
  applications are CLECs. And for the ILECs, I didn't
  review each and every one, but the ones I reviewed, it
  was situations like a road move or in some cases, again,
  AT&T was applying for broad scale service
  discontinuance. There's one where it applied for
  discontinuance in 60 exchanges and 14 states, something
  like that.
  - Q. Was that approved by the FCC?
- A. It's hard to tell. They don't really act on them. They put out a public notice, and that's the last thing you see in the file. They're deemed granted within 31 days if it's a discontinuance, I think, if there's no objection.
  - Q. Do you want to -- I'm so sorry to talk over

you. I apologize. Do you want to finish your answer?

- A. That was it.
- Q. Okay. Do you believe that this -- the AT&T application you're talking about was deemed granted by the FCC?
  - A. I wouldn't be surprised, but I don't know.
- Q. At page 19 of the same testimony, you state:

  "it should be clear that a CCL -- a CCL includes a

  location where the customer may have DSL service from

  CenturyLink below the 25/3 threshold?"
- A. Yes.

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Q. I'll admit that I didn't quite understand what you were referencing, so I want to try to clarify that.

In the hypothetical you're proposing, does the CenturyLink DSL customer also subscribe to local voice service from CenturyLink?

- A. Let's see.
- Q. And for -- to help follow along, this is page 19, lines 20 and 21.
- A. Right.
- Q. If you need me to ask the question again, I certainly can.
- A. Yeah, go ahead, please.
- Q. In the hypothetical you're presenting there for commission consideration, does the CenturyLink DSL

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customer also subscribe to local voice service from CenturyLink?

- A. I'm suggesting that's what needs to be clear, whether they do or not.
  - O. If -- okay. Well, let's go one at a time.

If -- if there's a CenturyLink voice customer who also has DSL service from CenturyLink, and I guess according to your hypothetical the DSL would be provided at below 25 over 3, are you suggesting that should be a different process than what is set out in Section 9 of the settlement agreement?

- A. No, not a different process, just information provided as to whether or not any of these customer have DSL in addition to voice service.
- Q. What is the value of providing that information?
  - A. A broader picture of what the alternatives are?
- Q. CenturyLink is not going to be considering its own affiliate broadband services as a competitive rate services in the CCL analysis, is it?
- A. No. This is CenturyLink ILEC service. As I understand CenturyLink offers DSL on an unregulated basis.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask it a different way because you raised a really good distinction.

You understand that the CCL analysis will not count as a competitor in broadband service provided by any CenturyLink affiliate including the ILEC; true?

- A. I do. But again, this is information as disclosure to the extent it pertains for commission consideration.
- Q. Staying with your concern about CenturyLink
  DSL, I want to give you a short hypothetical which I
  think will be very understandable. And what I want to
  know is whether you believe this customer location
  should be considered as CCL. Is that okay?
- A. Okay.

- Q. Okay. So the three facets: One, the customer does not use CenturyLink voice service at all. They're not a 1FR customer, they don't have voice service from us.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. The customer does use CenturyLink DSL at a speed under 25 over 3.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. And third, the customer has access if it so chooses to cable internet service at greater than 25 over 3 at \$50 a month. Would you consider that customer a CCL?
  - A. Which one?

- Q. Well, there's only one customer location that we're talking about, so the customer -- go ahead.
- A. So the hypothetical is that customer has access to cable TV over 25, 3, cable internet?
  - Q. Cable internet, that's right.
  - A. And has access to CenturyLink DSL below 25, 3?
  - Q. Correct. And actually purchases that service.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. But does not purchase voice service from CenturyLink.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. So I'm wondering if you're suggesting that this could should be considered a CCL location?
- A. Well, I think the answer would be no if the customer location has cable internet above 25/3 available.
  - Q. Thank you.

You urged caution about consideration of fixed wireless as a substitute for landline service?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And that's on page 21 and 22 of your testimony.
- 22 A. Okay.
  - Q. Under the proposed AFOR, the discontinuance process requires CenturyLink to communicate in multiple ways to solicit input on the alternative services shown

by the FCC, doesn't it?

- A. That's what the settlement says, yes.
- Q. Okay. So it that customer fears that fixed wireless doesn't actually operate at their house, they can advise CenturyLink and CenturyLink can attempt to validate that?
- A. That's -- that's right. That assumes that the process works perfectly and that customers respond to what's basically a regulatory inquiry that they probably don't understand anything except that they might lose their service.
- Q. And staff and public counsel will both be given that information from CenturyLink and will have an opportunity to validate and investigate any concerns they may independently have or that are raised by the customer.
- A. To the extent the customer responds at all, yes, that's true.
- Q. Were you in the hearing room when Mr. Bennett testified?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you hear Mr. Bennett testify that staff would affirm, validate the CCL findings regardless of customer input?
  - A. I -- I guess I missed that, but I'm not sure

how staff would do that unless it's just a reference to the mapping.

- Q. You testified -- this is at page 23 of your testimony, Exhibit DB 19.
  - A. Okay.
  - Q. You testified about quantum fiber, which --
- A. Yes.

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- Q. -- is a broadband service provided by an affiliate of CenturyLink ILECs?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. What, if you know, is the total number of customers CenturyLink has transferred from voice offerings to unregulated fiber internet offerings from Lumen affiliates?
  - A. We ask that they request, and CenturyLink objected to answering, so we don't know.
  - Q. And do you know the total percentage of customers that you allege have been transferred from voice offerings to unrelated fiber internet offerings?
    - A. We got no answer, so we have no idea.
  - Q. And when you discuss transferring of customers from voice to unregulated fiber internet offerings, are you suggesting a voice customer was moved to a broadband service without their consent?
    - A. That's what some of the complaint data

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suggested. Customers were complaining that they were transferred from CenturyLink to quantum without their knowledge and they didn't particularly understand what was happening, and the deal may have changed. There's a whole series of complaints that is listed in Ms. Dreyer's testimony.

- Q. Well speaking of customer complaints, you -- in the same piece of testimony, you call into question whether there is effective competition? This is on page 24 through 26.
- A. Well, that testimony is in the context of what a customer complaints and quality service problem suggest about the existence of effective competition.
- Q. Okay. Are you testifying that there's a lack of effective competition?
  - A. Not globally.
- Q. Okay. But when you're talking about the service quality complaints, you're making the point that there's a lack of effective competition for those customers?
- A. The existence of that volume of complaints goes contrary to what commissions around the country have been told for decades about the benefits of competition and everything will be better, cheaper, faster, or the customer will move to a different provider. With this

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level of the complaints, it suggests that at least some of these customers do not have an alternative provider that they can move to, and Mr. Webber made the same point in this testimony.

- Q. Okay. Well let me focus on your focus on the words "effective competition." You understand that CenturyLink backed away for purposes of the settlement from its litigation position that it seeks competitive classification?
- A. Yes, I do.
  - Q. Is it your position that the commission must find effective competition exists in order to improve an AFOR?
  - A. It is not. The AFOR -- the statute lists I think six criteria that the commission has to consider in approving a -- an AFOR.
  - Q. Okay. And is it your understanding that commissions' authority over CenturyLink's retail service quality will change from today and the previous proposed AFOR?
  - A. No. I believe the jurisdiction stays the same, and based on level of complaint data that we've observed, we believe that there's sufficient grounds for the commission to look further into these service quality issues.

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- Q. Okay. But your testimony is that the purview of the commission will not change as a result of the proposed AFOR?
- A. From the last AFOR, no. The last AFOR referenced the service quality -- the existing service quality statute and then -- and regulations and then subsequent to that, certain regulations were deleted, leaving the commission with just a general service quality regulation to operate under.
- Q. Is it your position that if a customer complains to the company about a service interruption or issue, that it is compelled to change providers?
  - A. No.
- Q. Is it your position that it's unreasonable for a customer to experience service issue and still remain with the provider?
- A. No. I've had service issues with my own service, and I stick with the providers usually.
- Q. So it's possible that a customer can experience a single or even multiple service issues and still choose not to change available -- change to available alternative services; right?
- A. It's possible. I've also seen in my experience circumstances where the customers are just worn out of complaining and they quit complaining, but they still

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have the same service quality problems.

- Q. So if a customer experiences a service quality problem once or even multiple times and they choose to stay with -- in this case CenturyLink -- it may just be that they have a preference as opposed to not having alternatives; correct?
- A. I don't know. That doesn't -- that doesn't make a lot of sense to me.
- Q. But you just testified, didn't you, that it's not unreasonable for a customer to experience a service issue and still remain with the same provider?
- A. It's not, but there's a question of the magnitude and the frequency of those service quality issues.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. That was the focus, again, of Mr. Webber's testimony where he focused on recurring complaints, recurring complaint data that, just the onesie, twosie sort of complaints.
- Q. Are you familiar -- I know you're not an attorney. Are you familiar with RCW 80.36.090 which is entitled Service to be Furnished on Demand?
  - A. Yes. I've read it.
- Q. Can you explain your understanding of what that statute requires?

- A. Can you share a copy of that?
- Q. Unfortunately, I don't have a copy in front of me. If you don't know, that's okay.
- A. I don't. I remember reviewing it, but I'm not sure I have --
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. I certainly don't have it handy.
- Q. If I get a chance to cross-examine your attorney, I'll ask him. I probably won't.

Do you know if the proposed AFOR purports to repeal or otherwise modify or neuter that statute?

A. I don't see any provisions in the AFOR in the settlement that implicate that statute or refer to it.

MR. SHERR: Okay. Sir, thank you so much for your time. I have no further questions.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: Any redirect? Hearing none. Staff indicated cross was 75 minutes. You may proceed.

MR. O'NEILL: I apologize. I was under the impression that we were going to redirect at the end of both the cross-examination period, but I can -- I do have questions. I could do it here, or I could reserve to the end. And I think more efficient to reserve to the end, so if I could do that.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: That would be fine.

1 MR. O'NEILL: Okay. MR. ROBERSON: And just as that expectation, 2 3 going last, much of what I was going to cover has already been covered, so I think I can do this in 4 significantly less than 75 minutes. 5 JUDGE CALLAHAN: How much time do you 6 anticipate? 7 MR. ROBERSON: 20 minutes at the most. 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. ROBERSON: 10 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Brevitz. Would you please 11 turn to Exhibit 9T, which is your settlement 12 testimony --13 A. Yes, I'm there. 14 -- page 30, about line 6. 15 Α. Okay. Okay. 16 You've been asked questions about this by 17 Mr. Sherr. And this is the portion of your testimony 18 where you talk about the FCC's discontinuance process; 19 correct? 20 Α. Yes. 21 And you've read the settlement; correct? Q. 22 Α. Yes. 23 So the settlement contains provisions that 24 require CenturyLink to provide notice of a 25

discontinuance filing along with some data to staff and public counsel; correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. And that's meant to enable participation in that FCC process; correct?
  - A. I'm having a little trouble hearing you.
- Q. My apologies. Rephrase, perhaps, more appropriately.

That data allows staff and public counsel to meaningfully participate in the FCC's 214 discontinuance process; correct?

- A. It should be very, very similar data to what's filed at the FCC, I think. To me, the best course would be for the company to run through the discontinuance process at the Washington commission first, get an outcome, and then take that to the FCC rather than having them proceed in parallel for the most meaningful input. Ideally, the Washington process would yield a result that could be taken to the FCC and there wouldn't be a need for further participation at the FCC level.
- Q. Okay. With that in mind, staff does have the opportunity or the commission has the opportunity to participate at the FCC level; correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. And public counsel has that same opportunity?

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A. That's correct. When the -- as I understand it, when the FCC staff gets these applications, they review them first for completeness under the rule, communicate with the company to fill any gaps, or get -- I've seen -- there are a number of filings there that were withdrawn, then re-filed with more information, that kind of thing. And there was -- one of the AT&T applications involved the state of Michigan, and the Michigan commission filed objections. And AT&T in the Michigan commission kind of went offline for a while, and AT&T came back with a joint application in which the Michigan commission approved or exceeded to.

- Q. So I guess based on that case, it seems like PC participation in the FCC process has -- it's meaningful, correct, it affects the outcome?
- A. Well, I think it's a little too early to say because from what I can tell, there have not been very many full-blown discontinuance residential and business service legacy voice. It's -- most of the applications are for other things or for kind of naturally limited things like a CenturyLink application with regard to Florida to discontinue service to avoid having to rebuild after the hurricane around Naples with copper.
- Q. Okay. Do you have any reason to believe that the FCC wouldn't consider the commission's position if

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it did comment on a discontinuance application?

- A. No. I think -- I think it's open public comment, and the FCC staff would consider the comments that they get and probably be more interested in what a state utility commission had to say, perhaps, than an individual commenter.
- Q. Well, do you think the FCC would afford kind of a similar weight to an attorney's general office that makes comments through a public counsel unit?

MR. O'NEILL: I'm going to object to we're kind of speculating or calling for speculation.

MR. ROBERSON: All right. Fair enough.

13 BY MR. ROBERSON:

- Q. Turning to page 17 of your testimony.
- A. The original or the --
- 16 Q. All of my questions will deal with your
  17 settlement testimony --
- 18 A. Okay.
- 19 Q. -- if that helps.
- 20 A. 17?
- Q. Yeah. And all the pages are the actual page in the testimony, not the PDF.
- 23 A. Right. Got it.
- Q. Here is the portion of your testimony where you recommend limiting kind of the scope of the

discontinuance application; correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And I believe Mr. Sherr asked you about limits on area. But you did talk about limits on the number of customers; correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And is it fair to say that the more customers for whom a CenturyLink company seeks to discontinue service, the greater the likelihood that there's a CCL that's one of the customers?
  - A. I can see that being likely, yes.
- Q. Do you know if CenturyLink has ever sought to discontinue service in an area the size of a wire center?
  - A. To my knowledge, they have not.
- Q. Do you know if they've ever sought to discontinue service in an area larger than a wire center?
- A. Well, I don't know if sale of 20 state operations counts, but Lumen has certainly sold off entire states.
  - Q. Fair enough.

In Washington are you aware of the company or any of the ILECs seeking to discontinue service to an area greater than a wire center.

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A. No. And again, this is an issue -- an industry issue that is just culminating now in front of utility commissions probably around the country, certainly in California, here in Washington. And if you look at the company's investor filing, the FCC 10-Ks and those sorts of documents, it's clear why discontinuing service in areas served by copper networks might be of interest to the company. So I think it's a looming issue. We shouldn't take comfort from the fact that it hasn't happened yet or hasn't really happened in the past.

- Q. Do you know how many wire centers don't have at least one CCL?
  - A. No real idea.
- Q. Okay. I believe it's around page 17 of your testimony, if you turn there.
  - A. Yes, I'm there.
    - Q. Actually, it's page 18. Sorry.
    - A. Okay.
  - Q. There you recommend striking the validation process and accepting customers' determinations that they don't have an alternative service; correct?
- A. Yeah. Basically --
- MR. DANNER: I'm sorry. Counsel, what line are you on?
- 25 MR. ROBERSON: On my notes I have page 18

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through page 19. I'm sorry I can't be more precise. From what I remember, it's near the bottom of the page, like maybe the second paragraph from the bottom.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, page 18, line 16.

BY MR. ROBERSON:

Q. Just so I'm clear, you're not suggesting that the settlement process allowing customers to challenge whether or not they have wireless goes away, right, it's just you don't think they should have to do anything more than a test if they don't have service; is that correct?

A. I think we and the commission should be taking the customers at their word. They've lived in that premise for how long they've lived in it, they know what options they have or don't have. And if they speak up and say they don't have adequate service, that could be good enough, and that should be packaged up and presented to the commission for the commission's review and decision.

I think that withdrawal of public utility service is an important enough issue that the commission should be having a look at each circumstance. And some may be pretty routine. I don't know of anybody that's going to argue much about a road move, but that's another aspect of the settlement that is silent, is the

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different circumstances that could apply. A road move is one thing, discontinuing service in a broader area because the numbers don't look good is a different thing. And the commission should be clear about what is and isn't an appropriate reason to discontinue service.

- Q. Okay. So whether or not a customer actually has service, there's objective data for that, correct, measures of signal strength or something like that?
- A. There can be. But I think the accuracy of the data can be questionable at times too.
  - Q. Are you an engineer?
- A. I am not an engineer. I've been accused of playing one, but I am not.
- Q. Okay. So you don't have any engineering background to deal with whether or not the data is acceptable or not?
- A. Well, hardcore engineering, but 40-plus years of telecom experience.
- Q. Okay. Can you think of another area of kind of public policy where a customer's subjective feelings are used for determining eligibility if there's kind of an objective benchmark?
- A. I would argue that in this case, it's not subjective feelings about the customer from the customer, it's what they know and they have experienced

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in their premise. They know that they don't have adequate broadband service or other alternatives. And speaking up and saying so should be good enough.

- Q. Hypothetically, if a location were to go through the process twice and in between, the original customer moved, without changes to the signal being provided to the property, if one customer thinks the service is acceptable and second doesn't, you would reach a different conclusion as to whether or not location is a CCL; correct?
- A. Under the terms of your hypothetical, that drives that conclusion, yes.
- Q. So wouldn't that necessarily mean that you're looking at a subjective determination by the customer?
- A. I don't think so, but I guess we have to agree to disagree.
- Q. Okay. On page 18 you describe the validation process as intrusive; correct?
- A. What I'm referring to there is the notion that a customer's already told the company that they don't have adequate service and then get a knock at the door and somebody wanting to come in the house that they don't know.
- Q. The customer wouldn't necessarily have to allow the tech into the house; correct?

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- A. If the testing is going to be what signal strength is received in the house where the customer is sitting at the kitchen table using a device, yes, it would have to be. The kitchen table test.
- Q. It's possible the workgroup would be able to figure out to decrement a signal strength based on distance from a publicly available point that tech could measure the signal strength; correct?
- A. I suppose. I don't know if that would be subjective or objective or not.
- Q. Do you know if public counsel received any complaints from customers about visits from CenturyLink technicians?
- A. Well, certainly not with this process because it's not in effect.
- Q. Okay. Did public counsel receive any comments from customers stating that they thought that the process was intrusive?
- A. This has been a relatively late-breaking development. It's filing at the commission. I'm not sure that any customers have their eyes on this yet.
  - Q. Are you familiar with the FCC's BDC program?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. And does that include a challenge process?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And does it allow challenges based on self attestation?
- A. No. The challenges have -- the challenges are presented, then other parties review the challenges, the FCC staff and CostQuest.
- Q. Are you aware of the Washington State Broadband Office is in the process for building out that program for administering BEAD funding?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Are you aware that the WSBO is also building a challenge process?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. Does it allow -- excuse me.
- Does it allow challenges based on self attestation.
  - A. I doubt it. But that's for an entirely different purpose. This -- at stake here as whether or not the customer continues to have public utility service at their location.
  - Q. On pages 10 through 13 of your testimony, you discuss kind of the number of CCLs; correct?
    - A. Let's see. You said 10 to 13? Yes.
  - Q. And on page 10 in here, I do have lines 18 through 19, you say there are roughly 1,200 CCLs when mobile service is considered; correct?

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- A. I cite the figure that staff provided in their informal response to our informal question.
- Q. Did you do any kind of analysis of your own to determine the number of CCLs?
  - A. I did not.
- Q. Do you have any reason to disagree with Mr. Bennett's numbers?
- A. That there may be 1,233 CCLs if mobile is an alternative?
  - Q. Yeah.
- 11 A. No. I have no reason to disagree. I think his 12 analysis is very good.
  - Q. And so to get there, I guess, page 13, lines 4 to 6, you basically say that the largest things affecting the number of CCLs is the inclusion of mobile wireless service; correct?
  - A. I think I say that inclusion of mobile as an alternative gravely reduces the number of CCLs from somewhere over 100,000 to 1,233, just that one assumption.
  - Q. And you are aware that the commission has determined that mobile service is an alternative service for CenturyLink service; correct?
  - A. I'm not sure I go that far. Can you point me to a cite?

- Q. I don't have the order. It's the old CenturyLink and Frontier AFORs, I believe.
  - A. Yeah.

- Q. If you don't know, you don't know. That's fair.
- A. Well, I've read those -- I've read the entire order including the cited provisions, and I'm not sure it's as unequivocal as you're suggesting. From what I read, the commission did make some extensive statements about the advance of technology and what different things customers are doing with telecommunication technologies now. But I don't read the language that goes so far as the commission saying that mobile wireless is an alternative service across the entire state of Washington. And that's our point.
- Q. So in the settlement, CenturyLink has to determine the number of CCLs in the area for which it seeks to discontinue service at the time it moves forward with the discontinuance process; correct?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. So is it fair to say that the number of CCLs isn't truly fixed until CenturyLink actually starts the process?
  - A. Well, yes. But under the assumptions in the settlement, there will be relatively few CCLs given that

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mobile wireless is considered to be an alternative service and the comparing somewhere around 100,000 unserved locations without wireless -- mobile wireless considered to 1,233 with it considered gives you an idea of the ones -- the CCLs that'll be left aside by the analysis.

- Q. Okay. But the process also provides for challenge and validation; correct? For every address that -- or every location that CenturyLink seeks to discontinue service, the business or the person living there has the opportunity to challenge whether or not they have reasonably available, affordable service; correct?
- A. Yes. But I don't think that corrects for a structurally flawed process.
- Q. But doesn't that process also mean that literally every location that CenturyLink would include in its application is a potential CCL?
- A. What process? I'm not -- I don't understand your question.
- Q. So if we're talking about the discontinuance process, if CenturyLink has to verify or allow customers, business or residential, to challenge whether or not they have reasonably available, affordable service, doesn't that transform every location involved

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in the discontinuance application into a potential CCL?

- A. No. And I don't think that we're required -we're suggesting requiring the customer verify every
  location.
- Q. No. But the company does have to verify every location; right? It has to send out the notice to every customer?
- A. The company does have to send out notice. The customer response is to be seen. We don't know how robust the customer response to these kind of mailings will be.
- Q. But every customer has the built-in option to challenge the availability of those alternative services and their affordability; correct?
- A. Yes. But this really kind of resembles all the negative selection practices that have been issues from time to time in the industry. If you don't complain, you're in.
- Q. But given that, it's fair to say that the 1,200 is a floor for the number of CCLs; correct?
- A. I think it's a very low and unrepresentative floor.
- Q. But it's a floor, right, the number could go up quite a bit?
  - A. Yeah. Depending on what happens in the

process. But again, I don't see why -- I don't recommend that the commission adopt a flawed structure right off the bat and hope that the customer challenge process cures it.

O. Fair enough.

I'd like to talk about the top of page 20 which is your recommendation that CenturyLink file the trouble tickets in any application to discontinue service.

- A. Yes.
- Q. The settlement -- sorry.
- 12 A. Sorry.

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- Q. The settlement requires CenturyLink to keep those tickets and produce them to staff or public counsel on demand; correct?
  - A. As far as I know, yes.
- Q. And that means that staff or public counsel could access them at any time?
- A. Yes. But this is in the context of a discontinuance process with fast-ticking clock and it seems to me that this is the sort of information that should be reviewed along with the other data to present a complete picture regarding the area where the company's seeking to discontinue service.
  - Q. Okay. If the commissioners wanted the data,

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they could order staff to get it at any time; correct?

- A. Yes. But again, why set up an incomplete process right off the bat and come back and try and fix it later? This ought to be part of the whole package that's submitted. I'm sure that CenturyLink has the -- has any data on maintenance tickets and so forth for the locations and provide that along with the other data that's going to be provided with regard to alternatives.
- Q. Last thing I'd like to talk about is page 7, which is your testimony about the service quality credits.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you believe this term is in the public interest?
- A. I think it's better than where we are today. I continue to question whether or not it will -- I couldn't swear that this will actually be an incentive for CenturyLink to improve facilities and reverse the trend of service quality complaints. I don't know that. But it's -- it's better than what we had before.
- Q. So it's better than what we had before. Does that mean it is in the public interest?
- A. I think it's worthwhile to at least refund the money to the customer for service that they are paying for that doesn't work. So it accomplishes that

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objective and returns the funds that the customer was otherwise paying for service that doesn't work.

- Q. Does the terms "worthwhile" mean that it's in the public interest?
- A. Well, I'm just going to stick with worthwhile. It's -- we're ahead of where we were before with this provision.
- Q. Okay. Do you believe that this term precludes the commission from investigating CenturyLink's service quality issues?
- A. I don't think it does. But that's not a legal opinion.
  - Q. Fair enough.

But if you're correct, this would mean that the service quality process would operate independently of any complaint or penalty assessment process of the commission; correct?

- A. That's right. We do recommend that the commission have a look at the service quality issues in their testimony.
- Q. And public counsel could complain about those service quality issues at any time; correct?
  - A. I don't know why they couldn't.
- Q. Do you know if penalties paid for a commission finding of a service quality violation are paid to the

public service revolving (inaudible) like the consumer?

- A. I don't know where the penalties go in the state of Washington.
- Q. But the settlement, the service quality credit that goes directly to the consumer; correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Near the bottom of page 7 at lines 18 through 19, you sort of fault staff for failing to estimate or quantify the number of consumers who would benefit from the program; correct?
- A. I don't know that I'm faulting anybody. I do believe all parties were operating in good faith. But I do point out that neither of the parties estimated the dollars or the customers that would benefit as part of this. So that's all to reach the conclusion that we really don't have good, firm information to think about whether or not this really is an incentive for the company to improve service or not.
  - Q. If you would turn to page 20.
- A. Okay.
- Q. And in the first Q and A on that page, you quote public counsel witness Dreyer as providing testimony about: "A concerning level of customer trouble complaints." Correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And on page 24 --
- A. Okay.

- Q. -- again in that first answer you quote

  Ms. Dreyer -- well, you reference her testimony and you

  note that: "Substantial testimony has been provided in
  this matter that CenturyLink customers are experiencing
  significant quality of service problems." Correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So just anecdotally, there's plenty of evidence that there are widespread service quality problems; correct?
- A. I -- what I'm saying here is, I believe that the testimony documents a significant enough level of customer service quality of service issues that it would warrant commission investigation.
- Q. And given that fact, is there any reason to believe that the credits would involve a substantial number of customers or a substantial amount of money?
  - A. I'm not sure the two go together.
- Q. Well, if there --
  - A. The credits are refunding a dollar a day, basically, for being out of service for what is a declining base of residential service customers.

    Residential and business.
    - Q. Would you agree that there's a direct

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correlation between the number of complaints for service quality issues and the number of credits?

A. Well, the credits go for trouble tickets, not a service. The complaints are not necessarily one in the same. Looking at line 7 on page 24 as indicated by the level of complaints, number one, and analysis of trouble report tickets, number two, the credits are based on trouble reports.

MR. ROBERSON: Fair enough. I think I'm done. Thank you.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: Mr. O'Neill, you may redirect.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. O'NEILL:

Q. Mr. Brevitz, I'm going to start on that last point of the weighing the benefits of Condition 8 against the potential harm of Condition 9 for discontinuance. How do you weigh the \$150,000 per year of customer credits against the possibility of a 79-year-old woman losing the ability to speak with her family?

A. That's a really difficult question, and that's the kind of question that commissions have to evaluate. When I -- further, when I hear \$150,000 annual in the context of a company with the size of the operation that

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CenturyLink has in Washington, 150,000 is a lot to all of us individually, but there's materiality consideration considerations with regards to the company. Does 150,000 really incent any different behavior for a company that's making however much Lumen is making in the state of Washington.

- Q. Do you recall questions about the challenge process under the settlement agreement?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And just so that we're on the same page, I believe I understand the proposed settlement would require the consumers to challenge to the company that they have adequate service and then the company would then decide based off of either testing or some other decisionmaking that they did have adequate service.

Do you have any concerns about allowing a telecom company to be arbiter of whether or not there's some competition that justifies a discontinuance?

- A. I do. The --
- Q. Could you explain?
- A. The company is the same -- the company has the motivation to support its petition. It wouldn't have started the process if it didn't want and intend to terminate service in the area. So there's, I think, a bit of a conflict there. The customers may be somewhat

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inhibited in whether and what they say to the company on the whole subject, and it's -- to me it's just better -- a better structure to have the information go straight to the commission for evaluation, decision, if needed, without all this extra process from a company that's indicated it's already short staffed.

- Q. Under the current regulation, the current AFOR where every discontinuance has to come before the commission, if a person like Ms. Margrav were to object, who would be the factfinder to determine whether or not her objections were unreasonable or warranted?
- A. Under the settlement agreement, it filters through the company first.
- Q. I know. But right now without the settlement agreement under the current regulation, who is the arbiter? I mean, who makes the factual -- when there's a factual dispute in front of the commission, who's the one that resolves that?
  - A. Yeah. Goes straight to the commission.
- Q. You talked about -- when you said in -- with respect to whether or not CenturyLink was seeking or had sought to discontinue service, you talked about a looming issue in -- not just in Washington but nationally about the discontinuance in --

(Audio reverberation.)

1 MR. O'NEIL: I don't know if that's on my 2 part.

THE WITNESS: I dont' know either. I heard it. Go ahead.

BY MR. O'NEILL:

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- Q. I'm just trying to orient. You understand where I -- you remember that testimony?
  - A. I didn't hear because of the background.
- Q. You had testified there is a looming issue nationally about the retirement of the copper network.

  And I wanted to ask you to explain more fully: What is the looming national issue about the copper network, the legacy system from the old AT&T days?
- A. Well, it's -- it's old, it's manufacture discontinued, it's harder to maintain, there's two work forces. The copper network, the legacy network is not scaleable, well-suited to future broadband. And it's a network that was built over a century, and it's a public utility infrastructure that's very difficult to or expensive to replace. And so there's -- it's certainly a dilemma for the companies that operate both networks, what to do, how to make the transition. And the industry response seems to be coming down to we want to discontinue service.
  - Q. Until the transition to the new technology of

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broadband was complete, should the commission be paying more or less attention to requests to discontinue?

- A. I think the commission should be paying more attention to requests to discontinue. We're in a transitional time in between the -- while there's two networks in place. Transitionally, we could have some hope that all this infrastructure investment will address most of the issue and bring adequate broadband service to the unserved and underserved locations. But I think it would be a mistake to pull service from consumers before that they have actually available service to subscribe to.
- Q. You mention that we're in the midst of a transition process. Could your testimony on this point change in the next five to ten years as federal government money is expended in Washington to expand broadband service?
- A. Yes. My testimony would keep up with what the actual facts on the ground are, and to the extent there's successful deployment of fiber networks that hit these unserved and underserved areas, the concerns obviously are much less significant.
- Q. But we're faced with that question now. And what is your recommendation to the commission on the facts and the data that we have available today about

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whether it is wise to allow a company to discontinue without UTC oversight?

- A. My recommendation is that incumbent local exchange carriers particularly should not be allowed to discontinue service without commission review to ensure that there is, in fact, adequate alternative service functioning and available that the customer can subscribe to.
- Q. Is the market sufficiently well developed in rural Washington to support the expansion of broadband without regulation or federal investment?
- A. I think the data that we've seen here in -- in this matter that we've been reviewing for the better part of a year or two demonstrates the limits of market competition. The areas that we're talking about that we're focused on have had, in theory, the availability market competition, but the reality is these areas do not universally uniformly have other service alternatives available.
- Q. Would you -- or would you oppose the discontinuance of copper wire in a downtown Seattle wire center or, you know, neighborhood?
- A. No. And I think, you know, there's a separate FCC provision for that technology transition where a service provider's allowed to discontinue service over

copper when they have moved over, invested in fiberoptic facilities.

Q. Okay.

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- A. And that obviously makes sense for a lot of reasons.
- Q. So is it fair to say that your concern is in the liminal areas of Washington, the transitional both in terms of technology and from urban to rural spaces where the market is not currently sufficient?
- A. Yes. My -- in my testimony I refer to "thin markets." My concerns are for the thin markets that are thin in terms of up-to-date capital investment and technology and thin in terms of a customer base. Those are the areas where public utility regulation was designed to provide necessary service to customers and to protect them from high rates, which is not really an issue here, but available availability and adequate and reliable service which is a concern here.

MR. O'NEILL: Okay. I have no more questions. Thank you.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: Any questions from the bench?

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Brevitz, for your testimony.

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## EXAMINATION

BY COMMISSIONER DOUMIT:

Q. Just -- I'm trying to sort of figure out the relevance of this what you call "looming issue" of the copper to -- because I -- I will accept it, for example, AT&T, California is going through this, but we -- in Washington state, to my knowledge, and I might be, you know, incorrect, but maybe you can correct me if I am. To your knowledge, haven't essentially the remainder of the ILECs already moved to fiber, made that transition that you say is a looming issue now. And again, I don't know if this is necessarily relevant I'm just trying to elicit some more information.

A. Sure. I think it's a bigger issue for the larger holding companies like Verizon, Lumen, and AT&T, the rural companies have, you know, different business, different business plans, and they've been able to upgrade to fiber, and they don't have the same issue. But it is a significant issue, I think, for the larger holding companies that tend to have a blend of urban and rural territory. The urban areas have kept up with the newer technology while the rural areas have lagged behind. And we didn't -- we asked for information on a number and the location of customers served just by copper. We didn't get it. But that's the kind of

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inquiry that would -- if we had the information, would show the extent of it.

And, you know, I think the bottom line is, there's a lot of copper out in the rural areas, that's the primary technology serving the end user customer, and those are the ones that are potentially exposed to service discontinuance of fewer options. If there's copper -- if the network is copper, it's copper for a reason, because the business case doesn't exist to upgrade it.

- Q. Okay. And in Washington we said, you know, without wireless, 100,000 CCLs and CenturyLink testimony with wireless 1,213 or whatever it was, that -- I mean, does that not say to you that there is a robust sort of wireless build-out in these territories as well, in CenturyLink's territory?
- A. Well, that's -- that's the map that -- that's the model propagation for the wireless. And whether or not individual customer locations actually have decent coverage or not is to be seen. There's a concern in all this mapping that how much is marketing versus how much is actually service. We're in the process of finding out, but I think it's going to take years.
- Q. For us, though, we don't have years. We have this, you know, petition before us to decide on, one way

or the other, the settlement.

A. Right.

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- Q. And so we are -- would you agree that we're determining whether this settlement is in the public interest based on whether this process that's before us will accurately determine whether CenturyLink's customers are served -- unserved by other than CenturyLink?
- A. Yes, I agree with that. I think the commission needs -- I think the commission would be better served by handling these applications themselves and getting the actual data in. We -- in truth, we don't know exactly how many or for what circumstances will come in front of the commission for company. That's -- we don't have any information on that. it's just a road move, as the company's example suggests, those will be relatively easy to dispose of. But if there are discontinuances for larger areas for other purposes, just improve the cash flow of the operation, then that's a different circumstance. something that the commission, I think, should have a say so on what's allowed and what's not, what's a valid reason for discontinuing service, public utility service, and what is not.

COMMISSIONER DOUMIT: All right. Thank you

very much. Thank you. That's it.

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Good afternoon,

Mr. Brevitz.

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.

EXAMINATION

## BY COMMISSIONER RENDAHL:

- Q. So in looking at your testimony response testimony (inaudible) -- excuse me, 9T, do you have that still in front of you?
- A. I do or I will.
- Q. All right. If you'll to go page 7 of 32 starting on line 12. And in this testimony, you speak to public counsel's position or what appears to be public counsel's position on Provision 8 which is relating to the automatic credits. And you discuss the need for more quantifiable data from the company to help the commission evaluate the degree to which this provision benefits consumers or incentivizes the company. However, there's no explicit indication as to whether public counsel supports or you support or oppose this provision. Is that support conditional on some -- is that -- if there is support, is it conditional on something in particular? Just trying to determine exactly your position on behalf of the public counsel.

Yeah. I -- I certainly don't object to this 1 2 provision, but I think it's a stretch based on the 3 information we have to conclude that it actually provides adequate incentive to the company to improve 4 facilities and improve service quality. 5 MS. RENDAHL: Thank you. That's all I have. 6 JUDGE CALLAHAN: Mr. Brevitz, you are 7 excused. That brings us to the end of the 8 cross-examinations. I have a few other housekeeping 9 items before we adjourn. Mr. O'Neill, is one week 10 enough for you to submit the public comments? 11 MR. O'NEILL: There have been a lot of 12 public comments filed in this matter, and I really want 13 to confer with staff to be sure that they are able to 14 pull it all together within a week. I'd ask my 15 assistant, Mr. Bryce Hardman (phonetic), to contact Ryan 16 to make sure that was the case and then I got COVID, and 17 I have been laid low. 18 So I don't know the answer to the question. 19 I don't know if Ryan is on or -- I know Mr. Harmon is 20 not. 21 JUDGE CALLAHAN: Any objections from other 22 parties? 23 COMMISSIONER DANNER: I just want to note 24 25 that at the public comment hearing, we did speak with

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public counsel. We agreed that one week from today would be the -- close of business one week from today, I believe. That's my memory, is that we would -- so are you asking for an extension of that, then?

MR. O'NEILL: I am. And so today the record closes for public comments, and then we have a week to assemble it. And I just wanted -- I wanted to confirm prior to this proceeding that we are on course to do so, because I think there's over 200. And I haven't had a chance so, so I am -- I will ask for a continuance if I get information from the staff that it's going to take more time. So let's -- I'll keep it as a goal, and unless you hear from me, we will make it. But I don't want to throw my staff under the bus.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: Let's go one week from now. So in your public comments exhibit, you can mark it Badge Exhibit 1.

MR. O'NEILL: I'm sorry, I missed the number.

JUDGE CALLAHAN: Badge Exhibit 1. So we have one round of post-hearing briefs due

August 7th, 2024. We ask the parties to limit your post-hearing briefs to 60 pages. Please include in your briefing the issues of whether Provision 8, penalty, which requires the company to award automatic credits

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for out of service or service that is not in working order. And Subsection D of Provision 8 specifically, which indicates the automatic credits are in lieu of commission assessed penalties associated with the failure to apply or not apply credit amounts, to include the commission from any enforcement action related to the same service quantity issue.

If you argue that preclusion applies, please explain the basis for the claim and whether preclusion applies retroactively prior to the date of the commission's order if the commission approves the settlement.

Is there any questions from parties?

MR. SHERR: Yes, Your Honor. Adam Sherr from CenturyLink. Given the complexity of the hearing today and the matters we've discussed, CenturyLink's position that it might be helpful to the commission, although the commission can decide for itself, to have two rounds of briefs, opening briefs and response briefs, so that the issues can be joined and so we're not all just speaking at the same time without anyone responding. That may be beneficial to the commission; and if so, we would support that.

It's sounds like other bench requests may be issued, and so to ensure that we have -- I'm not sure

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when that will be. But to ensure that we have adequate time to deal with that and the briefs, CenturyLink would suggest moving the -- what would now be the opening brief by a week to August 14th, and then provide the parties two weeks to respond in a simultaneous post-hearing response brief, and then, of course, the statutory deadline would then move three weeks to accommodate the extra time for briefing.

COMMISSIONER DANNER: Judge, may I ask: What is the expiration date of the current AFOR?

MR. SHERR: The expiration of the AFOR is roughly at the end of this calendar year. As part of our petition for competitive classification back in January, we asked the commission to deal with that issue because this would be pending to ensure that this doesn't run out of time. Obviously, we need a new direction before we fall into, you know 1968 rate of return regulation. So yeah, I think we have until the end of the year. We had -- under orders in the AFOR, we had to make a presentation or file for competitive classification as of a particular date. And so yeah, that it expires.

To the extent that this may -- we have plenty of time to resolve this, and obviously if something goes awry and there isn't an order confirming

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the AFOR one way or the other, we may come back to you and say we need more time for this proceeding to get resolved. But for now, that's not an issue.

MS. RENDAHL: So I will say my only concern here is that this is not the only case the commission has on its docket, and fall is very, very busy and including late August is very busy. So I guess I don't see the need for two rounds of briefs. I think we can get any bench requests out next week. And so I guess I defer on the question of delaying the opening brief, but I don't know that we need two rounds, and I do think we just have a lot of other things that we're going to have to turn to, and having two rounds of briefs and extending the date is going to just pancake a lot of other things for the commission.

MR. SHERR: Understood, Commissioner. The concept was really to benefit commission. If you don't find it beneficial, that's fine.

COMMISSIONER DANNER: But it does sound like you are asking for another week from the 7th to the 14th. Do you need more time?

MR. SHERR: In light of bench requests -obviously, I don't know the volume of them -- that would
be appreciated. If that doesn't, again, work, then
we'll work with what we have.

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COMMISSIONER DANNER: I'll leave that to the Judge.

MR. O'NEILL: For what it's worth, public

mean, I will also receive the bench requests and the answers, but it would be easier for my own schedule, but that's -- that has to do with deadlines with PSE and not with this matter, as the commission may know.

JUDGE HOWARD: Judge Howard, briefly here.

Sorry, Mr. Chair, if I missed your addressing this, but if we did move the deadline for the post-hearing briefs, I would be concerned if we did not also move the deadline for entry of the final order in this docket.

 ${\tt MR.}$  SHERR: Absolutely. In lockstep, yes.

JUDGE HOWARD: But that would be my primary concern. But I, you know, of course I'm not a commissioner, but I share Commissioner's Rendahl's concerns with pancaking workloads if this is moved any later. But I defer to what's helpful to the commissioners.

COMMISSIONER DANNER: Thank you. If we were to delay this to August 14th for the briefing, that means we're pushing the effective date out by a week. What is that date?

JUDGE HOWARD: I think that would be

September 9th if the deadline for the final order is 1 2 currently September 2nd in this docket. MR. SHERR: And CenturyLink would consent. 3 COMMISSIONER DANNER: So that gives us less 4 than a month to complete that order. I think that 5 should be sufficient. 6 MS. RENDAHL: I have no objection to that. 7 JUDGE HOWARD: If -- it sounds like the 8 commissioners and the company are agreeable to extending 9 the deadline for the post-hearing briefs to August 14th. 10 THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, excuse me. 11 to interrupt, but I cannot see who's talking, and it 12 just has "record," so I'm having a really difficult time 13 identifying who's speaking right now. I'm trying to 14 guess because I cannot see. 15 JUDGE HOWARD: Oh, apologies. This is Judge 16 Howard again. 17 THE REPORTER: Thank you. 18 JUDGE HOWARD: Yes. 19 So we are -- this is an oral ruling here on 20 the record. We are moving the deadline for the single 21 round of post-hearing briefs to August 14th. And per 22

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the company's consent, moving the deadline for the final

order in this case from September 2nd to September 9th.

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And I would -- okay.

Page 315 Are there any other questions from the parties before we adjourn? Hearing none, we are off the record, and we are adjourned. Thank you all. (Hearing adjourned at 4:29 p.m.) 

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I, Evelyn M. Adrean, RPR, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the hearing, having been duly sworn on JULY 19, 2024, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill, and ability.

CERTIFICATE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 31st day of July 2024.







EVELYN M. ADREAN, RPR, CCR-WA