

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW _

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September 20, 2010

BY HAND AND E-FILING Catrice Williams, Secretary Department of Telecommunications and Cable 1000 Washington Street, Suite 820 Boston, Massachusetts 02118-6500

Re: D.T.C. 10-2, Petition of Choice One Communications of Massachusetts Inc., Conversent Communications of Massachusetts Inc., CTC Communications Corp. and Lightship Telecom LLC For Exemption from Price Cap on Intrastate Switched Access Rates as Established in D.T.C. 07-9

Dear Ms. Williams:

Enclosed for filing on behalf of Choice One Communications of Massachusetts Inc., Conversent Communications of Massachusetts Inc., CTC Communications Corp. and Lightship Telecom LLC ("OneComm") are OneComm's responses to Qwest's Information Requests Qwest-OneComm 1-1 through Qwest-OneComm 1-12, including OneComm's specific and General Objections.

Please note that the attachment to the response to Information Request Qwest-OneComm 1-1 is considered to be PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.

Sincerely.

cc: Lindsay DeRoche, Esq., Hearing Officer D.T.C. 10-2 Service List

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Petition of Choice One Communications of Massachusetts Inc., Conversent Communications Massachusetts, LLC, CTC Communications and Lightship Telecom, LLC For Exemption from Price Cap On Intrastate Switched Access Rates) as Established in D.T.C. 07-9

D.T.C. 10-2

ONE COMMUNICATIONS' RESPONSES TO QWEST'S FIRST SET OF INFORMATION REQUESTS

In accordance with 220 C.M.R. § 1.06(6)(c)2., One Communications ("One Comm") submits the following responses to the Qwest's First Set of Information Requests:

General Objections

1. One Comm objects to each Data Request to the extent that it seeks production of information that is protected from disclosure by the attorney work product privilege, attorney-client communication privilege, or other applicable privilege.

2. One Comm objects to each Data Request to the extent that it seeks production of information that is neither relevant nor reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

3. One Comm objects to each Data Request to the extent that it is ambiguous, vague, overly broad, or contains language or undefined terms susceptible to multiple meanings.

4. One Comm objects to each Data Request to the extent that it seeks production of information that is in the public domain, for example, documents that have been filed with a government agency.

5. One Comm objects to each Data Request to the extent that it seeks production of information that is in the possession, custody, or control of Qwest.

6. One Comm objects to each Data Request to the extent that it seeks disclosure of confidential or proprietary information that is not relevant to this proceeding.

7. One Comm objects to each Data Request that seeks information not limited in scope to the time period at issue in this proceeding.

8. One Comm objects to each Data Request to the extent that it is unduly burdensome, expensive, or oppressive to respond to as presently written, particularly where an Data Request seeks information regarding "all" instances or examples.

9. One Comm objects to each Data Request to the extent that it is argumentative or calls for a legal conclusion.

As discovery is ongoing in this matter, One Comm reserves the right to supplement and update these responses.

Responses Of One Communications To QCC's First Set Of Information Requests

QCC-ONE COMM 1-1	 Please refer to the testimony of James D. Webber. Please provide a diagram showing in each case below at what point between the end user and the (a) Metaswitch; (b) 5ESSD; or (c) Internet each of the following components is located in the forward looking network model used in the cost study: a. Integrated Access Devices (IADs)-page 22 b. Combined multimedia device that addresses both DS0 and DSL aggregation-page 27 c. The device and equipment named on page 30, lines 14 and 16 [acronym is CONFIDENTIAL] d. 5ESS switch-page 35 e. Metaswitch-page 35 f. Routers-page 37 g. Switches-page 37 i. Transport electronics-page 42 j. Cross connect systems and devices-page 42 k. Multiplexers-page 42 l. Echo cancellation equipment-page 42 m. G6-page 42 n. DWDM-page 42 o. OC-48 and OC-192 fiber nodes or fiber multiplexers-page 43
RESPONSE:	One Communications objects to this request as it seeks information that is beyond the scope of the referenced testimony; it is not reasonably calculated to provide evidence which is admissible in this proceeding and it is unduly burdensome. Notwithstanding these objections, One Communications answers as follows:
	Please see the Proprietary materials provided by One Communications as a follow-up to the technical session held at the DTC offices on September 14, 2010. Included with that material is a network diagram describing the manner by which the equipment listed above is located in the forward looking network model used in the cost study. This diagram has been included as Proprietary Attachment QCC – ONECOMM 1-1 attached hereto.
RESPONDENT(S):	James Webber, QSI Consulting.

Responses Of One Communications To QCC's First Set Of Information Requests

QCC-ONE COMM 1-2	 Please refer to page 22 of Mr. Webber's testimony, where he states that One Comm provides combined voice and data services to its customers over a single loop facility and where he uses terminology such as Voice TDM, Voice VoIP, and DSL. a. Please define Voice TDM, Voice VoIP and DSL, as these acronyms are used by Mr. Webber and in the cost study model.
	b. Please explain whether the cost study model treats VoIP as a voice or data service or as both.
	c. Please identify each service carried within the DSL bandwidth on loop facilities (a) under the cost study model and (b) in the One Comm network in Massachusetts.
	d. If Voice VoIP is identified in the answer to c. above, please explain whether Voice VoIP is routed differently than DSL data service at any point between the loop and the Metaswitch for purposes of (a) the cost study model and (b) in the One Comm network in Massachusetts. If such different routing occurs, at what point is the VoIP separated from the DSL data stream (using the diagram provided in response to QCC One Comm. 1-1 to show the network component where this separation occurs).
RESPONSE:	(a) One Communications objects to this request as it seeks information that is vague and ambiguous; it is beyond the scope of the referenced testimony; it is not reasonably calculated to provide evidence which is admissible in this proceeding and it is unduly burdensome. Notwithstanding these objections, One Communications answers as follows:
	Contrary to the question's inference, Mr. Webber does not use the terms "Voice TDM" or "Voice VoIP" nor are those terms used in NUCA. Further, Qwest's use of those terms is inartful and confusing. For example, VoIP stands for Voice Over Internet Protocol. Therefore, the term "Voice VoIP" as used in the question is <u>Voice</u> Voice Over Internet Protocol. It is simply not clear as to how Qwest's use of this term is meant to be distinguished from VoIP. For that reason, it is difficult to understand exactly what information Qwest is intending to solicit. That said, "DSL" is defined on p. 23 lines 16-17 of Mr. Webber's testimony.

Responses Of One Communications To QCC's First Set Of Information Requests

(b) One Communications objects to this request as it seeks information that is vague and ambiguous; it is beyond the scope of the referenced testimony; it is not reasonably calculated to provide evidence which is admissible in this proceeding and it is unduly burdensome. Notwithstanding these objections, One Communications answers as follows:

NUCA treats all voice traffic switched through One Communications' switches similarly in that all such calls are included in the "denominator" of any cost per minute-of-use calculations and all equipment necessary to support switched voice services are included in the overarching network model. One Communications customers may utilize 3rd party "VoIP" service that does not traverse the One Communications voice switches and, as such, any such traffic would not be included in the "denominator" of any cost per minute-of-use equations included within the model. Rather, any such usage would be treated as data for purposes of NUCA and investment associated with such data would be removed from the process of cost recovery.

(c) One Communications objects to this request as it seeks information that is vague and ambiguous; it is beyond the scope of the referenced testimony; it is not reasonably calculated to provide evidence which is admissible in this proceeding and it is unduly burdensome. Notwithstanding these objections, One Communications answers as follows:

It is not clear what level of granularity Qwest means by use of the term "services" in the question. One Communications uses the following DSL protocols in Massachusetts: ADSL, ADSL2+, HDSL, SDSL and G.SHDSL. The NUCA reflects ADSL, ADSL2+, and G.SHDSL card types.

(d) One Communications objects to this request as it seeks information that is vague and ambiguous; it is beyond the scope of the referenced testimony; it is not reasonably calculated to provide evidence which is admissible in this proceeding and it is unduly burdensome. Notwithstanding these objections, One Communications answers as follows:

One Communications provides Media Gateway Control Protocol ("MGCP") - based voice over DSL to some of its end users. As described above, however, to the extent an end-user with One

Communications' DSL services utilizes VoIP services provided by a third party, One Communications would not have visibility to those services.

RESPONDENT(S):

James Webber, QSI Consulting.

QCC-ONE COMM-1-3	For each network component identified in QCC-One Comm-1-1, please describe the function that it performs within the network.
RESPONSE:	Please see the Proprietary materials provided by One Communication as a follow-up to the technical session held at the DTC offices on September 14, 2010 for a network diagram identifying the equipment listed in 1-1 above (also available as Exhibit QCC 1-1 A attached hereto). Please see also One Communications' responses to Verizon request numbers 1-34, 1-44, 1-45, 1-46, 1-47 and 1-48 for a description of the functions provided.
RESPONDENT(S):	James Webber, QSI Consulting.

QCC-ONE COMM-1-4	For each component identified in QCC-One Comm-1-1, please describe in what form each component receives Voice TDM, VoIP and DSL (data) and in what form Voice TDM, VoIP and DSL (data) leave each component. For example, Component A receives Voice TDM from copper loops that carry only TDM and from loops that carry both DSL (data) and Voice TDM. The TDM is converted into IP and aggregated together with the DSL (data) and VoIP traffic from other loops and together all of this traffic is sent to component B in IP format over a common facility.
RESPONSE:	One Communications objects to this request as it seeks information that is vague and ambiguous; it is the beyond the scope of the referenced testimony; it is not reasonably calculated to provide evidence which is admissible in this proceeding and it is unduly burdensome. Notwithstanding these objections, One Communications answers as follows:
	As discussed earlier in these responses, neither QSI nor One Communications has utilized the terms "Voice TDM" or "Voice VoIP" within the context of this proceeding and in fact, Qwest's use of those terms is inartful and confusing. Further, the question appears to ask that One Communications map every possible transmission between the various piece parts of its network. Such a request would be extremely burdensome as it would entail dozens of scenarios. No such analysis has been prepared and hence, does not exist. In simplest form, the Lucent 5ESS switches switch TDM traffic only. The MetaSwitches are capable of switching voice traffic in TDM, SIP and MGCP.
RESPONDENT(S):	James Webber, QSI Consulting.

In (a) the cost study model and in (b) One Comm's network in QCC-ONE COMM-1-5 Massachusetts, does the Metaswitch switch: a. Voice TDM traffic? b. Voice VoIP traffic? c. DSL (data) traffic? **RESPONSE:** One Communications objects to this request as it seeks information that is vague and ambiguous; it is beyond the scope of the referenced testimony; it is not reasonably calculated to provide evidence which is admissible in this proceeding and it is unduly burdensome. Notwithstanding these objections, One Communications answers as follows: As discussed earlier in these responses, neither QSI nor One Communications has utilized the terms "Voice TDM" or "Voice VoIP" within the context of this proceeding and in fact, Qwest's use of those terms is inartful and confusing. For example, VoIP stands for Voice Over Internet Protocol. Therefore, the term "Voice VoIP" as used in the question is Voice Voice Over Internet Protocol. It is simply not clear as to how Qwest's use of this term is meant to be distinguished from VoIP. For that reason, it is difficult to understand exactly what information Qwest is intending to solicit. As stated above, the Lucent 5ESS switches switch TDM traffic only. The MetaSwitches are capable of switching voice traffic in TDM, SIP and MGCP. It is possible that some of the voice traffic ultimately switched by the Metaswitch was originated (or may be terminated) using DSL services that extend from the customer's premises to the

RESPONDENT(s):

James Webber, QSI Consulting.

One Communications aggregation node.

QCC-ONE COMM-1-6	In (a) the cost study model and in (b) One Comm's network in Massachusetts, please explain what traffic enters the Metaswitch and identify the types of ports through which the traffic enters.
RESPONSE:	In the One Communications network and in the NUCA model, the MetaSwitch is utilized for purposes of switching voice traffic. DS3 ports are utilized.
RESPONDENT(S):	James Webber, QSI Consulting.

QCC-ONE COMM-1-7	In (a) the cost study model and in (b) One Comm's network in Massachusetts, please explain what traffic exists the Metaswitch and identify the types of ports through which the traffic exits.
RESPONSE:	In the One Communications network and in the NUCA model, the MetaSwitch is utilized for purposes of switching voice traffic. DS3 ports are utilized.

Responses Of One Communications To QCC's First Set Of Information Requests

QCC-ONE COMM-1-8 Are there functions that the Metaswitch provides and the 5ESS does not provide in the provision of Voice TDM and Voice VoIP services? If so, please identify and describe all such functions provided by the Metaswitch that are not provided by the 5ESS.

RESPONSE:

As discussed earlier in these responses, neither QSI nor One Communications has utilized the terms "Voice TDM" or "Voice VoIP" within the context of this proceeding and in fact, Qwest's use of those terms is inartful and confusing. For example, VoIP stands for Voice Over Internet Protocol. Therefore, the term "Voice VoIP" as used in the question is Voice Voice Over Internet Protocol. It is simply not clear as to how Qwest's use of this term is meant to be distinguished from VoIP. For that reason, it is difficult to understand exactly what information Owest is intending to solicit. Further, the Metaswitch and the Lucent 5ESS rely upon two fundamentally different technologies to route, rate and otherwise "switch" traffic (i.e., IP and TDM respectively). Hence, they perform very different "functions" toward the same end (i.e., assessing the encoded routing information, transmitting signals between intermediary devices and ultimately managing the call between calling and called party). A comparison of the "functions" they provide toward this end, because the underlying technologies are so different, is in many ways illogical. That being said, the MetaSwitch provides for the opportunity to switch voice traffic via the following defined protocols: MGCP and SIP. The Lucent 5ESS equipment does not use IP-based protocols at all, but instead, uses Time Division Multiplexing ("TDM"). Additionally, the MetaSwitch does not require a separate device to manage echo cancellation.

RESPONDENT(S):

James Webber, QSI Consulting.

Are there functions that the 5ESS provides more economically than the **QCC-ONE COMM-1-9** Metaswitch in the provision of Voice TDM and/or Voice VoIP services? If so, please identify and describe each such function provided more economically by the 5ESS and any quantifications of these economic differences. One Communications objects to this request as it seeks information **RESPONSE:** that is beyond the scope of the referenced testimony; it is not reasonably calculated to provide evidence which is admissible in this proceeding and it is unduly burdensome. Notwithstanding these objections. One Communications answers as follows: As discussed earlier in these responses, neither QSI nor One Communications has utilized the terms "Voice TDM" or "Voice VoIP" within the context of this proceeding and in fact, Qwest's use of those terms is inartful and confusing. For example, VoIP stands for Voice Over Internet Protocol. Therefore, the term "Voice VoIP" as used in by Qwest is Voice Voice Over Internet Protocol. It is simply not clear as to how Qwest's use of this term is meant to be distinguished from VoIP. For that reason, it is difficult to understand exactly what information Qwest is intending to solicit. Further, the Metaswitch and the Lucent 5ESS rely upon two fundamentally different technologies to route, rate and otherwise "switch" traffic (i.e., IP and TDM respectively). Hence, they perform very different "functions" toward the same end (i.e., assessing the encoded routing information, transmitting signals between intermediary devices and ultimately managing the call between calling and called party). A comparison of the "functions" they provide toward this end, because the underlying technologies are so different, is in many ways illogical.

Given the difficulty in comparing the "functions" provided by these two very different switching platforms, neither QSI nor One Communications has prepared a study to determine whether there are individual functions that the 5ESS provides more economically than the Metaswitch in the provision of "Voice TDM" and/or "Voice VoIP" services. That being said, both switching platforms are included in the One Communications' forward-looking network plans. Moreover, the 5ESS provides for services that the MetaSwitch does not, including, for example, ISDN-BRI.

James Webber, QSI Consulting

RESPONDENT(s):

QCC-ONE COMM-1-10	Please refer to Table 6 on page 53 of Mr. Webber's testimony. Please provide a copy of or web link to the tariffs upon which the Scenario 1 composite rates are based (the response to VZ-One Comm1-23 does not appear to make this information available or readily available, as some links to tariffs on the D.T.C. web site are either difficult to find or non-existent).
RESPONSE:	As explained in Note 1 to Table 6 on page 53 of Mr. Webber's testimony, the cited composite rates are taken from D.T.C. 07-9 Final Order. The link to this order on the MA DTC website is as follows: <u>http://www.mass.gov/Eoca/docs/dtc/dockets/07-9/079finalorder.pdf</u>

RESPONDENT(s): James Webber, QSI Consulting

QCC-ONE COMM-1-11 Please refer to Table 6 on page 53 of Mr. Webber's testimony. Which rate elements in the tariffs upon which Scenario 1 composite rates are based are being supported with the NUCA cost study? If more than one rate element is being supported, please map the components of the cost study to each rate element.

RESPONSE:

The NUCA cost study calculates the total composite per minute cost of providing a switched minute of use on the One Communications network. For this composite per minute cost, see the NUCA's Results Module, Tab "Results," the first row. QSI has not, to date, been asked to map underlying network element costs to traditional switched access rate elements. However, a person familiar with switched access rate elements will quickly recognize that NUCA provides, within the "Results" tab, costs specific to network elements that resemble traditional rate elements (e.g., transport termination, transport, switching, etc.).

RESPONDENT(s):

James Webber, QSI Consulting

QCC-ONE COMM-1-12	Please refer to Table 6 on page 53 of Mr. Webber's testimony. Please provide the percentage of the Intrastate Access MOUs that are originating.
RESPONSE:	This table does not use the percentage of the Intrastate Access MOUs that are originating: In the only case where the average originating rate is not the same as average terminating rate (Choice 1 Scenario 1 "Tariff rate"), the average composite rate is calculated as a straight average of the originating and terminating rates.
RESPONDENT(s):	James Webber, QSI Consulting

PROPRIETARY ATTACHMENT QCC-ONECOMM 1-1

[REDACTED]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND CABLE

D.T.C. 10-2

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document upon all parties of record in this proceeding in accordance with the requirements of 220 CMR 1.05(1) (Department's Rules of Practice and Procedure).

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts this 20th day of September, 2010.

Henry W

Eric J. Krathwohl Counsel

Of Counsel for One Communications