Exhibit No.:

Issues:

InterMTA Factors

Witness:

Derek Canfield

Sponsoring Party:

Sprint PCS

Type of Exhibit:

Rebuttal Testimony

Case No.:

TC-2002-057

Date Testimony Prepared:

February 20, 2004

SPRINT SPECTRUM, LP d/b/a SPRINT PCS

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

DEREK CANFIELD

CASE NO. TC-2002-057

Jefferson City, Missouri February 20, 2004

STATE OF MISSOURI

Northeast Missouri Rural Telephone Company And Modern Telecommunications Company, et.) al.)
V. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Southwestern Bell Wireless (Cingular), Voicestream Wireless (Western Wireless), Aerial Communications, Inc., CMT Partners (Verizon Wireless), Sprint Spectrum LP, United States Cellular Corp., and Ameritech Mobile Communications, Inc.,)) Case No. TC-2002-57 et al))))))))))
Respondents.	,)
AFFIDAVIT OF DEREK STATE OF KANSAS)) ss: COUNTY OF JOHNSON) I, Derek Canfield, being of lawful age and oath the following:	
5. I am presently Manager of Access Verification	on for Sprint.
6. I have participated in the preparation of question and answer form to be presented in t	
7. The answers in the attached Rebuttal Testime	ony were given by me; and,
8. I have knowledge of the matters set forth in are true and correct to the best of my knowled DEREI	
Subscribed and sworn to before me on this	day of February, 2004. A Mancey RY PUBLIC
My Appointment Expires:	

OFFICIAL SEAL

SHARON L. YANCEY MY COMMISSION EXPIRES April 7, 2004

1		BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI
3		REBUTTAL TESTIMONY
4		OF
5		DEREK CANFIELD
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name, business address, employer and current position.
8	A.	My name is Derek Canfield. My business address is 6500 Sprint Parkway,
9		Overland Park, KS 66251. I'm employed by Sprint/United Management
10		Company as Manager, Access Verification.
11		
12	Q.	Please summarize your qualifications and work experience.
13	A.	I received my Masters in Business Administration from Wichita State University
14		in May 1996. Prior to that, I received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Bethany
15		College, Lindsborg, KS in May 1994 with a major in Finance and Economics. I
16		was hired by Sprint in November, 1996 as an analyst in Access Verification, and
17		have held positions of increasing responsibility thereafter. In my recent
18		capacities, I've had responsibility for both the revenue and cost activities
19		involving intercarrier compensation. Additionally, I have represented Sprint PCS
20		as a wireless subject matter expert at industry forums including the Ordering and
21		Billing Forum (OBF) and the Technical Review Group (TRG).
22		

Rebuttal Testimony of Derek Canfield TC-2002-057

1 Q. On whose behalf are you testifying?

2 A. I am testifying on behalf of Sprint Spectrum L.P. d/b/a Sprint PCS.

3

4

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. The purpose of my Rebuttal Testimony is to put forward Sprint PCS's traffic 5 6 studies containing the best evidence of what the interMTA factors are for traffic that is wireless originated by Sprint PCS and terminated by (a) Northeast Missouri 7 8 Rural Telephone Company ("Northeast"), (b) Chariton Valley Telephone 9 Corporation ('Chariton Valley") and (c) Mid-Missouri Telephone Company 10 ("Mid-Mo"). In my testimony, I present Sprint PCS's traffic studies as well as the 11 methodology behind Sprint PCS's traffic studies in general, and then those specifically completed on the traffic exchanged with the above named 12 13 independent local exchange carriers in question.

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Q. What is the purpose of this phase of the case?

A. Based upon my reading of Commission Orders in this case, on June 3, 2003, the Commission reopened the record in this case for the limited purpose of receiving certain necessary evidence not adduced at the previous hearing held in this case. Specifically, the Commission noted that the "evidence in question concerns the proportion of the traffic at issue that is interMTA, wireless-originated traffic and the proportion that is intraMTA, wireless-originated traffic."

22

1	Q.	Has Sprint PCS attempted to address and resolve the inter/intraMTA factor
2		issues with the Petitioners in this case?
3	A.	Yes. As Sprint PCS witness Angela Linares explains in her Rebuttal Testimony
4		to date Sprint PCS has negotiated agreements with four of the six Petitioners to
5		this case. Specifically, Sprint PCS has reached negotiated interMTA factors for
6		the following four parties to this case:
7 8 9 10 11		Alma 10% interMTA Mid-Mo - 43% interMTA Choctaw - 0% interMTA Mo-Kan - 0% interMTA
12		Sprint PCS has not yet been able to reach agreement with Northeast or Chariton
13		Valley. As a result, my Rebuttal Testimony puts forward a sound basis for
14		development of the traffic study process that should be utilized in development of
15		the interMTA factors.
16		
17	Q.	Was a traffic study performed for Mid-Mo?
18	A.	Yes. Sprint PCS reached an agreement with Mid-Mo for an interMTA factor of
19		43%; however, it is my understanding that SBC has challenged this factor. Sprint
20		PCS performed a traffic study specific to the Mid-Mo exchanges in the same
21		manor described below for Chariton Valley and Northeast.
22		

Q. 1 Does Sprint agree with the amount of traffic in dispute in this case? 2 A. Yes. Sprint PCS agrees with the Petitioners reported minutes of use as stated in 3 Direct Testimony. The minutes of use in dispute for this case are as follows: 4 Chariton Valley 23,966 minutes Northeast 5 5,757 minutes Mid- Mo 44,654 minutes 6 7 8 Q. Why did Sprint PCS perform traffic studies in this case rather than use the 9 actual calls associated with the minutes of use identified above? 10 A. The disputed minutes listed above are for calls placed between February 5, 1998 11 and December 31, 2001. The best scenario would be to determine the actual 12 origination and termination points for the calls involved with this Complaint; 13 however, given that some of the traffic at issue in this case is five years old, the call detail records for the traffic in dispute are not available. As the originating 14 15 wireless carrier, Sprint PCS does not maintain such call detail records. As a 16 result, some sort of proxy will need to be developed to determine a reasonable 17 interMTA factor. 18 19 Q. How did Sprint PCS's interMTA traffic studies evolve? 20 A. There was a growing internal need to develop a relatively easy and reliable 21 process to study interMTA factors across the nation. The first step was to define 22 how Sprint PCS would determine the jurisdiction of a call. In determining 23 jurisdiction for the traffic study I represent, Sprint PCS followed FCC guidance in 24 setting the procedure for identifying the location of the mobile customer.

1 We conclude that the parties may calculate overall compensation 2 amounts by extrapolating from traffic studies and samples. For 3 administrative convenience, the location of the cell site when a call 4 begins shall be used as the determinant of the geographic location 5 of the mobile customer. [Implementation of the Local Competition] Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, 11 FCC Rcd 6 7 15499 (1996)("First Report and Order") at 1044 (Aug. 1996).] 8 9 Specifically, the origination point is determined by the initial cell site when 10 available. The termination point is defined based upon the wireline customer telephone number. 11 12 13 After defining the jurisdictional methodology, Sprint PCS set forth to identify and 14 develop the necessary tools and processes to complete such studies anywhere in 15 the nation. Specifically, Sprint PCS identified the following four steps: 16 1) Develop a table to identify each Sprint PCS cell site, as populated in the 17 internal call detail record, with the MTA in which the cell site is 18 physically located (referred hereafter as "Cell Site Table" and included as 19 Schedule DAC-3). 20 2) Develop a table to identify each Sprint PCS mobile switching center 21 (MSC), as populated in the internal call detail record, with the MTA in 22 which the switching center is physically located (referred hereafter as 23 "Switch Site Table" and included as Schedule DAC-4). 24 3) Develop a table to identify the telephone number with the wireless local 25 calling area, the MTA, in which it is physically served (referred hereafter 26 as "MTA Table" and included as Schedule DAC-5).

1		4) Identify an internal source to capture actual call detail records that can be
2		used in a study.
3		Sprint PCS completed the above four steps in the fourth quarter of 2002 and the
4		first study was successfully completed in the first quarter of 2003.
5		
6	Q.	Wouldn't a simpler approach for such a study have been to use "From" and
7		"To" numbers?
8	A.	Simply using the "To" and "From" numbers may or may not provide the proper
9		jurisdiction of a wireless call. For example, assume a customer with a wireless
10		phone assigned to Chicago, IL is roaming in Jefferson City, MO and places a call
11		to a Jefferson City end-user. In this case, the call originated and terminated in
12		Jefferson City; however, if the "To" and "From numbers were used, the call
13		would appear as an interMTA call.
14		
15	Q.	Please provide the details associated with the studies performed as part of
16		this case.
17	A.	My team was asked to complete a study of the mobile-to-land traffic that
18		originated from Sprint PCS and terminated to four of the six Petitioners: (1)
19		Alma, (2) Mid-Mo, (3) Northeast and (4) Chariton Valley. My team followed the
20		standard procedures which were established for interMTA studies. The first part
21		of the study was to obtain the needed call details records and the following steps
22		were used to capture the needed data:

1	1)	Identified Sprint PCS's mobile switching centers which serve Missouri
2		either through a LEC PSTN facility or connecting to cell sites in Missouri
3	2)	Identified the specific tandem trunk groups carrying traffic from the
4		mobile switching centers above.
5	3)	Identified a specific date range (in these studies, a one week analysis was
6		performed).
7	4)	Obtained actual call detail records which met the following criteria:
8 9 10 11		 a. answer start date-time is between 9/7/03 12:00 a.m. and 9/13/03 11:59 p.m.; b. mobile originated; c. call was answered;
12 13 14 15		d. called number is not toll free; and e. mobile switching centers and trunk group as defined in steps 2 and 3 above.
16	O:	nce the raw data was received, the next step was to add necessary
17	id	entification information to each call and to eliminate calls that were not
18	as	sociated with the study area. The following steps were performed as part of
19	th	is step:
20	5)	Populated each call to include the terminating operating company number
21		(OCN) on each call. OCN was obtained from the Local Exchange
22		Routing Guide (LERG) for the called number NPA-NXX-X (wireline
23		terminating number).
24	6)	Identified the OCN for the specific Missouri companies to be studied and
25		excluded all records not terminated to a called number associated with one
26		of the specific Missouri OCNs under review.

1		7)	Populated each call to include the originating MTA and State as defined
2			by initial cell site when available (add MTA and State from Cell Site
3			Table where the cell site/MSC combination in the CDR matches Cell Site
4			Table). Note: the initial cell site field was populated in all records
5			associated with the time period in which the study was completed.
6		8)	Populated each call to include the terminating MTA and State as defined
7			by the NPA, NXX, and first digit of the line range (add MTA and State
8			from MTA Table where the NPA-NXX-X of the called number in the
9			CDR matches MTA Table).
10			
11		The f	inal step was to summarize total minutes by independent LEC, MTA
12		Jurisd	liction (IntraMTA vs. InterMTA), and State Jurisdiction (Interstate vs.
13		Intras	tate).
14			
15	Q.	Was	there anything unique about the studies performed for this case relative
16		to oth	er studies you have completed?
17	A.	Yes.	Most traffic studies I am involved with use a statistically valid random
18		sampl	e of calls. Given the relatively low volume of traffic associated with the
19		ILEC	s involved with this complaint, Sprint PCS was able to use the entire
20		popul	ation of calls rather than a random sample.
21			

1	Q.	What are the interMTA factors produced by Sprint PCS's traffic studies for
2		Northeast, Chariton Valley and Mid-Mo?
3	A.	For Northeast, the traffic study indicates that the interMTA factor is 11.3%. For
4		Chariton Valley, the interMTA factor is 11.9%. Finally, for Mid-Mo, the
5		interMTA factor is 43.7%.
6	Q.	What is your degree of confidence in the studies performed?
7	A.	The methodology of the study itself is sound and far more thorough than could be
8		completed by another entity. Processes exist to ensure the integrity of the data in
9		each of the sources. Further, these are the same type of traffic studies Sprint PCS
10		uses across the nation to develop interMTA factors for interconnections. Finally,
11		as mentioned above, these studies, unlike the studies Sprint PCS conducted for the
12		major ILECs, capture all the traffic during the chosen time period, not just a
13		random sample.
14		
15	Q.	You mentioned above that agreement has been reached with Mid-Mo, Alma,
16		Choctaw, and Mo-Kan. Did the traffic studies used in reaching agreement
17		with these companies all follow the above process?
18	A.	Agreements had been reached with Choctaw and Mo-Kan prior to the studies.
19		The studies were used specifically in reaching agreement with Mid-Mo and Alma.
20		

1	Q.	Are the traffic studies attached to your testimony?
2	A.	Yes. I have attached summary information as well as the detailed information for
3		both Chariton Valley and Northeast. Schedule DAC-1 and Schedule DAC-2
4		provide summary information for Chariton Valley and Northeast, respectively.
5		Schedule DAC-6 and Schedule DAC-7 provide the raw data (actual call details
6		records) used in the study for Chariton Valley and Northeast, respectively. As
7		referenced above, Schedule DAC-3 is the Cell Cite Table, Schedule DAC-4 is the
8		Switch Cite Table, and Schedule DAC-5 is the MTA Table that was used for both
9		studies.
10		
11	Q.	Given your knowledge of traffic studies, could you ever rely on the type of
12		analysis or approach that Northeast and Chariton Valley used to identify an
13		interMTA factor?
14	A.	No. As discussed in a previous example, use of calling numbers is inaccurate in
15		terms of assigning a location to a mobile telephone customer. Assigning a
16		Chicago location to the aforementioned customer traveling in Jefferson City, and
17		thus defining any local calls as interMTA would distort the results.
18		•
19	Q.	Do you agree with the testimony presented by Chariton Valley Telephone's
20		witness Mr. Biere that such patterns would tend to offset?
21	A.	No. The argument that such true intraMTA traffic would be balanced out with
22		traffic that appears to be IntraMTA when in fact the mobile customer is traveling

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1 outside the MTA would open up even more questions as to the validity of a study using such methodology. For example, if a Jefferson City based mobile customer 2 traveled to Chicago and originated a call back to Jefferson City, the jurisdiction 3 4 based upon calling and called numbers would be incorrectly assigned as intraMTA. However, that call could have arrived at the Jefferson City tandem via 5 6 an IXC only and thus should not be part of this study. Inclusion of this call 7 scenario into the studies cited in previous testimony would indicate the inclusion 8 of all IXC traffic. Such inclusion would significantly and artificially inflate the 9 interMTA factors submitted in that testimony. Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

- 10
- 11 A. Yes.

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INDEX OF SCHEDULES

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DAC – 2	Summary Traffic Study Results for Northeast
DAC – 3	Cell Cite Table (common table used for both studies)
DAC – 4	Switch Cite Table (common table used for both studies)
DAC – 5	MTA Table (common table used for both studies)
DAC – 6	Chariton Valley Raw Data (actual call detail records)
DAC - 7	Northeast Raw Data (actual call detail records)

Summary Traffic Study Results for Chariton Valley

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Schedule DAC - 2

Summary Traffic Study Results for Northeast Valley

Cell Cite Table (common table used for both studies)

This table identifies each Sprint PCS cell site, as populated in the internal call detail record, with the MTA in which the cell site is physically located.

Schedule DAC - 4

Switch Cite Table (common table used for both studies)

This table identifies each Sprint PCS mobile switching center (MSC), as populated in the internal call detail record, with the MTA in which the switching center is physically located.

MTA Table (common table used for both studies)

This table identifies the telephone number with the wireless local calling area, the MTA, in which it is physically served.

Chariton Valley Raw Data

Northeast Raw Data