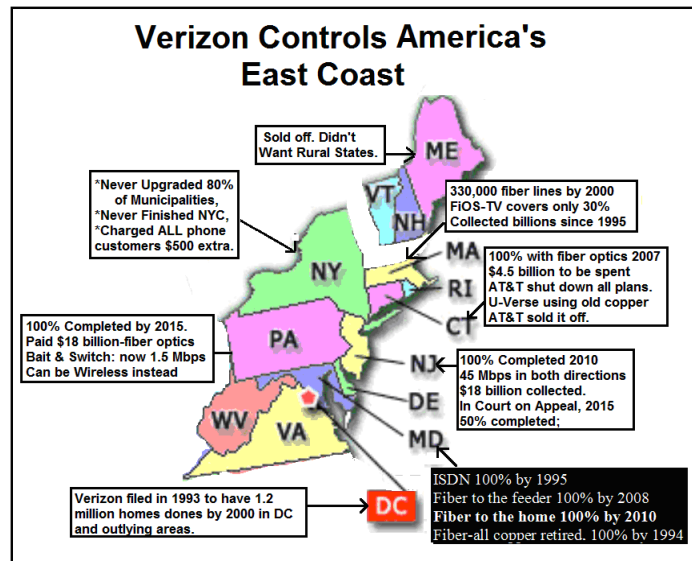


SPECIAL REPORT III

Verizon Tells Investors that 2024 Is All about FWA Wireless, Harming the Entire East Coast Footprint, from Massachusetts to Virginia.

Unaudited	12/31/23	12/31/22
verizon		
Fios video	2,951	3,234
Fios internet	6,976	6,740
Fixed wireless access (FWA) broadband	1,866	884
Wireline broadband	7,190	7,016
Total broadband	9,056	7,900



Created by the IRREGULATORS

Bruce Kushnick, Managing Director

February 20th, 2024

Major Points & Table of Contents:

- 1) Common Wisdom is Wrong; Basic facts have been ignored or hidden from view for decades, in all important documents from financial reports to FCC and state filings.

The History of Fiber Optic Broadband and the 30 Years Trail of Broken Promises.

- 2) Verizon Communications, Inc is a holding company that controls a collection of state-based telecommunications public utilities that were part of the original AT&T & the Bell System, when one company controlled almost all of America's state utilities.
- 3) Verizon's "Footprint" is a collection of state telecom public utilities that were supposed to have been upgraded to fiber optics: The trail of broken fiber optic promises and regulatory negligence is outlined and fully documented.
- 4) Creating Net Neutrality Issues and the Digital Divide: The Rise and Fall of Competition and Network Upgrades. As we discuss, the price of services and the failure to properly upgrade and maintain the networks caused the Digital Divide.

Examining the FiOS build out, which started in 2005, and the shift to wireless

- 5) Promise them a buildout of 18 million homes, and then they laugh. In 2007, Verizon told America it was going to pass 18 million homes, completed in 2011 and yet, in March 2023, Verizon claims it is on course to 'pass 18 million.
- 6) Verizon had no intention of ever putting fiber to the home in rural areas, telling investors in 2012 that their plan was for wireless.
- 7) Verizon charged local phone customers for the construction budgets for the fiber optic wires that has been used for wireless instead of using the money to upgrade the utility and homes.
- 8) Verizon used Title II as the investment Mechanism and Lied to the Public et al about the Harms to Investment.

Major areas that Need Investigation.

- 9) Spit Balling Billions of Overcharging: The Separate Accounting for FiOS is MADE UP and Redacted.
- 10) Verizon's FWA marketing is deceptive using the name "FiOS Home Internet", -- where FiOS stands for fiber optic service- FI-O-S.
- 0) The State 5-year broadband plans for the Verizon states never mentions Verizon and leaves out all material facts.
- 11) EXPOSED: For 14 Years, Verizon NY & NY State have Hidden and FuRedacted Verizon NY's FiOS Cable TV Annual Financial Reports, and the other Cable Companies' Books.
- 12) Finally, the theater that are the Investor Meetings and Calls.

Conclusion:

Reports, Filings and Stories in this Series.

- **PART 1:** [Telecom Analysts, Auditors and Lawyers from the IRREGULATORS, Use Cutting Edge AI Tools to Defend the Public Interest.](#)
- We filed comments in 4 states explaining that their 5-year broadband plans lacked essential material facts, such as even mentioning the name of the largest state telecommunications public utility that had obligations to upgrade the state multiple times since customers were charged for the networks, and unfortunately, what was being built has been diverted, not to their home but to build out the cell network , it appears.
- We used an AI program to ask the plans specific questions and then compare the answers with what we filed over the last two decades.

IRREGULATORS 5 YEAR BROADBAND PLAN COMMENTS; AI-COMPARE

- Massachusetts [Massachusetts Broadband and Accounting Scandal](#)
- [Cover Letter](#) [Complete filing](#)
- [AI- IRREGULATORS COMPARE](#)
- New Jersey [Verizon New Jersey broadband resources](#)
- [COMPLETE FILING](#)
- [AI-IRREGULATORS COMPARE](#)
- New York [Verizon New York Accounting and Broadband](#)
- [COMPLETE FILING](#)
- [AI-IRREGULATORS COMPARE](#)
- Pennsylvania [Pennsylvania Fiber Optic Failure Resources](#)
- [COMPLETE FILING](#)
- [AI-IRREGULATORS COMPARE](#)

- **PART II EXPOSED:** [For 14 Years, Verizon NY & NY State have Hidden and Fully Redacted Verizon NY's FIOS Cable TV Annual Financial Reports, and the other Cable Companies' Books.](#)
- [CLICK FOR PDF:](#) SUMMARY REPORT COVERING THIS DISCUSSION.

- **Part III Verizon Tells Investors that 2024 Is All about FWA Wireless, Harming the Entire East Coast Footprint, from Massachusetts to Virginia.**

Which brings us to the issue of FiOS FWA Wireless

- [Verizon's FiOS Home Internet Is Now a Deceptive Fixed Wireless Bait and Switch.](#)
- [The Wireless FiOS Home Internet Bait and Switch — Deceptive Advertised Speeds & Wireless Unreliability.](#)

Prices Overseas for Triple Play and Wireless Vs America's Prices.

- [“No Gimmicks” Vs America Is Getting Screwed. The Free French Telecom Fiber Optic Triple Play vs Spectrum-NYC Prices. \\$181 Dollars of OVERCHARGING A MONTH?](#) How can the Spectrum-Charter NY Triple Play cost almost 5–7 times more? We assembled our previous research with new findings in this new series, using both 3rd party expert analysis as well as examples, including the actual bills, with all of the charges listed
- [America's Communications Prices Are Buckets of Overcharging that Need to be Halted.](#) Let's start with just one major rip off– Made up, added fees are for more profits to the companies. And they need to be removed. Period. The NYC Spectrum-Charter Triple Play is about \$225.00 a month, and this is a basic plan; no movies or DVR, etc.
- [America's Egregious Broadband Rates vs Overseas Prices. Why?](#) Taken from the European Union Report on Broadband, shows that a triple play — phone, cable TV, broadband-Internet, can cost about 36 Euros for a service with 30–100 Mbps speeds, and 21 Euros for a stand alone service. However, the second chart below shows that some countries are...
- **Part IV;** [The Cable Con: Prices are Unjust and Unreasonable on All Services: Full Rate Cases and Investigations Need to Start Now.](#)
 - Is a 90+% profit margin on the Digital Voice and Broadband-Internet Service Excessive?
 - Why are prices overseas for the Triple Play or wireless a fraction of what is charged in America?
 - Made up Fees are actually considered ‘revenues’ and therefore are taxed and fee'd and paid by the customers.
 - The Big Question: How can the average ‘triple play’, (cable, phone, and internet-broadband) be about \$35 a month overseas, according to the EU Commission, while the average price in the US is around \$220 a month?
- **FREE DOWNLOAD:** We wrote “DISS-CONNECTED” to explain for the general public about this history and background, as it is clear that many think the Digital Divide just appeared.

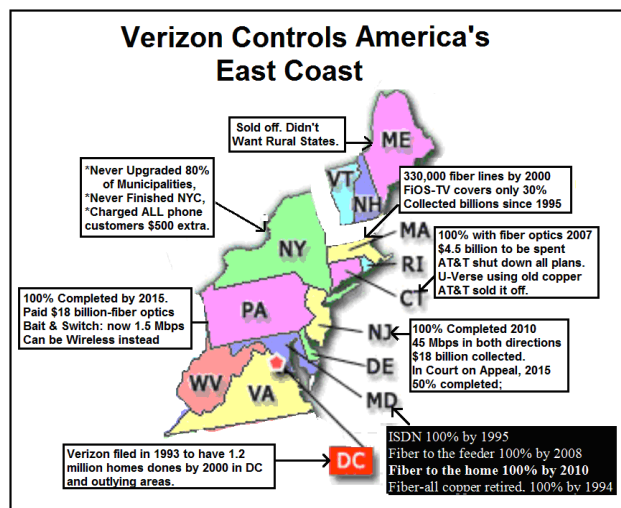
Verizon Tells Investors that 2024 Is All about FWA Wireless, Harming the Entire East Coast Footprint, from Massachusetts to Virginia.

Introduction

America is giving over \$150 billion in state and federal subsidies over the next few years to ‘solve the Digital Divide’, and bring in “Digital Equity”; And, as we detailed elsewhere, the phone companies, which includes Verizon, AT&T and CenturyLink (Lumen), in large part, helped to create this Digital Desert by failing to properly upgrade and maintain, and being able to control America’s agenda via regulatory capture.

In this case, as we examine parts of Verizon’s financial reports, state and federal, including the holding company, as well as the state 5-year broadband plans, required for the “Bead” money from the NTIA, we have created this series of reports (and stories) to detail why we need investigations and audits, not federal subsidies. And why wireless internet is a poor substitute for the fiber optic wire to the home network-- that these companies promised and America already paid for multiple times with local service rate increases.

And so we’re on the same page: This is Verizon’s main footprint---i.e., a collection of state telecommunications public utilities, though never identified as such.



We will refer to this chart in the upcoming sections.

The 2024 Investor Call, detailed Verizon’s wireless business, not the upgrading of these state utilities.

On the [Verizon Investor Earnings Call for 2023 Year End Results, Jan 23rd, 2024](#) Verizon has proclaimed that it would not focus on fiber to the home service, but on wireless;

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Verizon's "laser focus" is growing wireless revenue and getting rid of debt and pleasing the investors, there is no mention of helping the public.

Looking ahead, our priority for 2024 are crystal clear.
We remain laser-focused on growing wireless service revenue
and expanding our adjusted EBITDA and free cash flow to allow for
a meaningful debt reduction in the year ahead. This is what
our whole team is working towards and what you, our shareholders
and our Board want us to focus on.

Verizon now puts "FWA Wireless" as a broadband service, not wireless.

The first chart is an excerpt of Verizon Communications, Inc., the holding company, for the 4th quarter 2023, which shows that FWA (Fixed Wireless) is put in the 'broadband' category, not the 'wireless' category, and it is the only broadband growth. The Wireline broadband gained only 170K for the year, while the FWA doubled. However, overall, Verizon lost FiOS video customers, and there is only a bit over a million new broadband lines, and the majority are FWA wireless.

This is Part III

- **PART 1:** [Telecom Analysts, Auditors and Lawyers from the IRREGULATORS, Use Cutting Edge AI Tools to Defend the Public Interest.](#)
- We filed comments in 4 states explaining that their 5-year broadband plans lacked essential material facts, such as even mentioning the name of the largest state telecommunications public utility that had obligations to upgrade the state multiple times since customers were charged for the networks, and unfortunately, what was being built has been diverted, not to their home but to build out the cell network, it appears.
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- **PART II EXPOSED:** [For 14 Years, Verizon NY & NY State have Hidden and Fully Redacted Verizon NY's FIOS Cable TV Annual Financial Reports, and the other Cable Companies' Books.](#)

- **Part IV;** [The Cable Con; Prices are Unjust and Unreasonable on All Services: Full Rate Cases and Investigations Need to Start Now.](#)

- Is a 90+% profit margin on the Digital Voice and Broadband-Internet Service Excessive?
- Why are prices overseas for the Triple Play or wireless a fraction of what is charged in America?

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- Made up Fees are actually considered ‘revenues’ and therefore are taxed and fee’d and paid by the customers.
- The Big Question: How can the average ‘triple play’, (cable, phone, and internet-broadband) be about \$35 a month overseas, according to the EU Commission, while the average price in the US is around \$220 a month?

We will address this part of the story shortly.

- **[FREE DOWNLOAD](#)**: We wrote “DISS-CONNECTED” to explain for the general public about this history and background, as it is clear that many think the Digital Divide just appeared.

1) Common Wisdom is Wrong; Basic facts ignored or hidden from view.

Common Wisdom says: Everyone has a wireless cell phone or device, and Verizon is a ‘free market company’ that should spend its money as it sees fit, right?

For the last 2 decades, Verizon has been attempting to pawn off wireless as a substitute for fiber optic broadband services -- but here’s what common wisdom gets wrong.

Let us be clear: This is a bait and switch where, for decades, customers have been paying for fiber to the home upgrades and instead, Verizon has diverted the utility budgets to fund their wireless networks. This is not history but ongoing in 2024. With zero audits, investigations, rate cases or regulatory enforcement actions, the redacting of fundamental information about the companies’ business and financials has been underway for over a decade.

Verizon decided that it would call FWA a ‘FiOS Home Internet Service’, a deceptive advertising claim, since there is no fiber optic connection to the home, only a wireless signal.

What should happen next?

We need to bring the reader up to speed about basic facts missing in these discussions. Verizon is not a free market company because it controls state telecommunications public utilities, like Verizon NY. Public utilities are regulated by law and exist to serve the public. They are able to earn a reasonable profit and to charge customers for network upgrades for which they are given ‘rights of way’ over public streets and roads, and even protection from most legal actions via the fact that the state public service commission has oversight, curtailing the ability to hold the company accountable in direct litigation. Moreover, they use the state commissions, the FCC and other agencies as shields and assistants to play by different sets of rules for their own benefit and to the detriment of the consuming public.

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The History of Fiber Optic Broadband and the 30 Year Trail of Broken Promises.

- 2) Verizon Communications, Inc is a holding company that controls a collection of state-based telecommunications public utilities that were part of the original AT&T & the Bell System, when one company controlled almost all of America's state utilities.

In 1984, this first version of AT&T was broken up because it had monopoly controls over the wires and they were divided up into 7 Regional Bell companies-- and independents, like GTE, and while these companies were supposed to compete, they married their siblings.

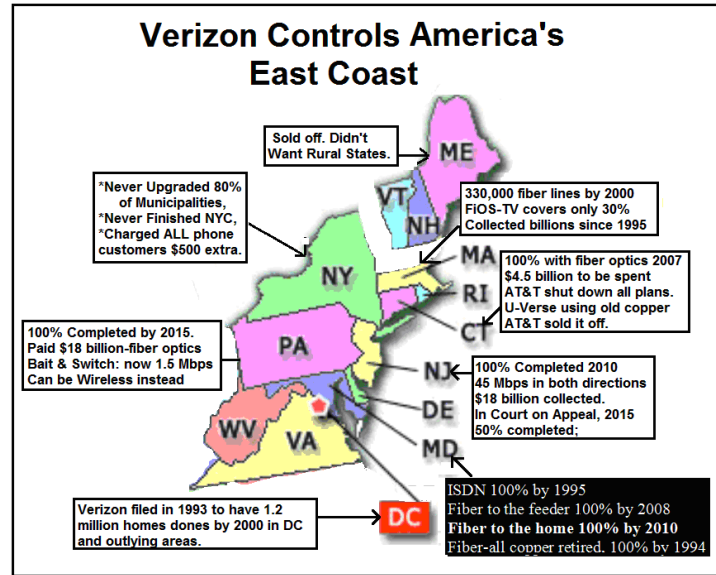
For a basic outline of who are AT&T, Verizon and CenturyLink, (Lumen): [The History of the Break up of AT&T and the Reconstituting of Humpty Dumpty.](#)

Fast forward and what is now Verizon, AT&T and CenturyLink (Lumen) control most of these state utilities, meaning most of America's critical infrastructure, much of which has been hidden from sight and discussion.

3) Verizon's Footprint and the Trail of Broken Fiber Optic Promises and Regulatory Negligence.

Verizon was created out of a series of faulty mergers and has control of the East Coast telecommunications utilities from Massachusetts to Virginia, (and previously, Maine New Hampshire and Vermont) and these have had state-by-state commitments to upgrade their state telecommunications public utilities, and for the most part never showed up.

[The second chart, created in 2015,](#) documents the lay of the land, Verizon Communications' primary footprint, and shows that only about 41% of the state territories were upgraded or 'passed' to be able to get FiOS, and the majority had not been upgraded.



And while each state had different commitments to replace the copper wires, this 'promise them anything' broadband was done a number of times. From 1993-1995, all of these states had changed laws that would give the company more profits to upgrade the state.

In each state, Verizon was to essentially replace the existing copper wires with fiber optic wires. In state after state, Verizon was able to have customers pay rate increases to fund these plans. And, in state after state, the same exact failure to do the upgrades happened.

This first wave of fiber failures started as a vision known as the "National Infrastructure Initiative", also called the "Information Superhighway". Championed by former Vice President Al Gore, the plan was to replace the existing copper wires of the state telecom utilities with fiber optics. By 2000, 1/2 of the US should have been upgraded 100% or close by 2010.

By 2004, we documented all of these commitments and detailed how each state changed state laws to charge local phone and wired customers for network upgrades-- that never showed up. Over \$200 billion had been collected with virtually nothing to show for it.

Then, in 2004, Verizon announced FiOS and claimed it would spend \$23 billion and have 18 million households upgraded.

4) Creating Net Neutrality Issues and the Digital Divide: The Rise and Fall of Competition and Network Upgrades.

Pause.

Other important developments happened along the way, such as the opening and then closing of the networks to direct competition. The Telecom Act of 1996 open the networks at the time when the Internet and World Wide Web showed up, as did over

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9,335 small independent ISPs who brought America online. These companies and competition were decimated by a failure to protect the companies from bad acts, like blocking orders from going through, and then the FCC, working with the telephone and cable companies, helped to close the networks and put the majority out of business.

This act created Net Neutrality issues, which was an attempt to make the large phone and cable companies play nice and not block or degrade service. But it never re-established competition or open networks-- a major public policy failure.

By 2010, Verizon announced FIOS was over and unknown to America, by 2012 Verizon started to divert billions of dollars that was supposed to be spent on fiber to the home to pay for the wireless build out.

This failure to bring high-speed wired fiber optic broadband to those who had paid for this build out, started in earnest by 2011-2012 and by 2020 we find that there is a Digital Divide because the companies never showed up, but kept raising rates -- making services unaffordable for millions and leaving rural and low-income areas as a Digital Desert.

Irony on top of Public Amnesia.

To show the slap in the face to the public, just last year, in March 2023, Verizon claimed it was going to hit ½ million fiber to the home locations and was on its way for completing 18 million households.

[Fierce Telecom](#) wrote:

“Verizon has said it plans to build 500,000 new Fios passing’s in 2023, as it works to increase its overall footprint to 18 million locations.... “we don’t have any concerns hitting that [goal] for this year,” noting Verizon is still building new locations in its Fios footprint as well as continuing “to open new households.”

Note: In the January 2024 investment call, Verizon has scaled back the fiber to the home deployments to 400,000 households passed.

5) Promise them a buildout of 18 million homes, and then they laugh.

Verizon, in 2012, made claims it had covered 18 million homes by 2010, and yet in 2023, Verizon claimed it was ‘on track’ to cover 18 million households.

[Verizon, in 2007, filed comments with the Department of Justice, Antitrust Symposium, November 20, 2007,](#) that it was doing FiOS to 18 million customer premises.

“The Deployment of FiOS

“Verizon is investing approximately \$23 billion to deploy a fiber-to-the-

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premises network – known as “FiOS” – in thousands of communities in 16 states around the country, reaching 18 million customers’ premises by the end of 2010.”

In 2010, the Wall Street Journal, Mar 30, 2010 (Requires registration)

"Verizon to End Rollout of FiOS. Verizon still intends to connect 18 million households to FiOS by the end of the year, with some residual deployments slipping into 2011.”

Full Stop:

Yes, Verizon actually claimed not only it was completing 18 million homes ‘passed’, but this was 14 years ago.

But, in the end, it appears that Verizon only finished a fraction of the 18 million, ever, and the accounting we presented from 2015, taken from Verizon’s own releases, etc., shows there were and are massive holes in the deployments, as told by the lawsuit taken by NY City against Verizon NY for the FiOS franchise, which was to have 100% of the City completed by 2014.

6) Verizon had no intention of ever putting fiber to the rural areas, telling investors in 2012 that their plan was for wireless.

Over a decade ago, in 2012, [Lowell McAdam](#), former CEO of Verizon, speaking at the Guggenheim Securities Symposium, June 21, 2012 said rural areas were not going to be upgraded but would be handled by wireless.

“And then in other areas that are more rural and more sparsely populated, we have got LTE [Verizon Wireless] built that will handle all of those services, and so we are going to cut the copper off there. We are going to do it over wireless.”

Misdirection 101. Verizon here never mentions that these wires are part of a state utility, that it had obligations to build out in these rural areas, fiber optics, that it collected billions per state to do this work, and it never mentions that the capex was transferred to wireless illegally.

By 2012, This was just the start of the movement of the utility construction budgets to fund Verizon’s wireless network development.

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- 7) **Verizon charged the construction budgets for the fiber optic wires to local phone customers to be used for wireless instead of using the money to upgrade the utility.**

In 2012, the NY AG filed with the state commission detailing how the utility construction budgets were being diverted to wireless and 'cable TV',

New York Attorney General on Verizon NY's Capital Investments, 2012

“Verizon NY’s claim of making over a ‘billion dollars’ in 2011 capital investments to its landline network is misleading. In fact, roughly three-quarters of the money was invested in providing transport facilities to serve wireless cell sites and its FiOS offering. Wireless carriers, including Verizon’s affiliate Verizon Wireless, directly compete with landline telephone service.”

Unfortunately, the NY Attorney General never connected the dots as it is not legal to charge regulated utility customers for the development of an information service, or cable TV, or for a wireless service.

We also detailed in Part 1, the Verizon NY [construction and maintenance budgets from 2007-2022](#) and over this period Verizon NY has been spending \$1.2 billion on average, charged mostly to local service, while only \$30 million has been spent on the utility.

In fact, Verizon failed to properly upgrade the existing footprint-- I.e., the state-based telecommunications public utilities under their control -- and this caused the Digital Divide.

Wikipedia writes:

“On March 13, 2017, Verizon was sued by the City of New York for numerous violations of its agreements with the city, which required the provider to pass a fiber-optic network in "underground conduit, along above-ground utility poles, or otherwise—in front of (or behind) each residential building" in the city by June 30, 2014, and to provide access to officials to their deployment database within thirty days. The city identified approximately one million households that were not yet served by the network, including a larger number of outstanding requests than claimed by Verizon, along with allegations that Verizon refused to install Fios in certain areas."

“In November 2020, Verizon settled the lawsuit with New York City, whereby the company agreed to bring its fiber-to-the-home service to 500,000 households in New York City. Verizon is required to target its fiber upgrades in low-income areas, including parts of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and

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Queens. The deadline to provide these services was July 2023. In the settlement, Verizon did not admit wrongdoing.”

And, in 2023, audits of the largest cities in New Jersey that were supposed to have been fully upgraded by Verizon for FiOS -- 100%, had 5-10% of the cities undone, and like NYC, these were the mostly low-income areas.

NOTE: We will return to this in a moment. The IRREGULATORS filed comments in the New Jersey 5-year broadband plan proposal, detailing that Verizon NJ was to have these cities completed by 2010 with fiber based on the 1993 state agreement and these cities as part of 70 cities where 100% would be covered. This new research shows neither agreement was ever completed but Verizon filed claiming it was done-- with fiber to the home.

Internet Access In NJ's Five Biggest Cities			
City	Average Download Speed (Mbps)	% Of Households With Access To:	
		Residential Fiber Availability	Multiple Wired Providers
Newark	79.5	93%	96%
Jersey City	106.4	95%	98%
Paterson	92.3	99%	100%
Elizabeth	93.7	98%	99%
Toms River	164.7	93%	94%

Average Download Speed: NJ's Five Largest Cities (Mbps)

8) Verizon used Title II as the Investment Mechanism and Misled the Public et al. about the Harms to Investment.

This is a quote detailing how [Verizon has been using the Title II telecommunications classification for the fiber optic deployments](#) and to charge local phone customers for the construction. This quote is from the Verizon NY cable TV FiOS franchises.

LEGAL AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT FIBER TO THE PREMISES

Verizon New York Inc. (“Verizon”), as a common carrier under Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (the “Act”), constructed its *Fiber To The Premises* (FTTP) network as an upgrade to its existing telecommunications network.

Let us be crystal clear: This quote and the thousands of others state that the FTTP: fiber to the premises networks built for FiOS were put in as Title II, Common carrier networks, However, Verizon also told the FCC, the State and the investors, or anyone who would listen, that Title II harms investment. In fact, Verizon has used this manipulation to have the construction budgets diverted to wireless; and again, while claiming Title II harms investment, these networks are beng put in as Title II.

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And we supply these quotes now because of the continued assault by the companies, their associations and paid-pundits that applying Title II to their business in any form is bad; this misrepresentation has been going on for over 2 decades.

[Verizon statement on White House Title II announcement](#) 11/10/2014|

“Verizon [supports the open Internet](#), and we continue to believe that the light-touch regulatory approach in place for the past two decades has been central to the Internet’s success. Reclassification under Title II, which for the first time would apply 1930s-era utility regulation to the Internet, would be a radical reversal of course that would in and of itself [threaten great harm to an open Internet](#), competition and innovation. That course will likely also [face strong legal challenges](#) and would likely not stand up in court. Moreover, this approach would be gratuitous. As all major broadband providers and their trade groups have conceded, the FCC [already has sufficient authority under Section 706](#) to adopt rules that address any practices that threaten harm to consumers or competition, including authority to prohibit ‘paid prioritization.’ For effective, enforceable, legally sustainable net neutrality rules, the Commission should look to Section 706.”

[Verizon CFO Fran Shammo reiterates the dangers of Title II for jobs and investment](#), 01/22/2015

Chief Financial Officer Fran Shammo was asked by an analyst about the impact that Title II regulation would have if applied to broadband service. Fran [reiterated](#) the inverse relationship between regulation and investment:

“First of all, this is not an issue about Internet rules. It's about an issue of FCC reclassifying broadband as a Title II service, and this will absolutely affect us and the industry on long-term investment in our networks.

“That can be seen factually as to what happened in the rest of the world, where you have high regulation, the networks are not invested in, they are not good quality of service networks. And that's where this will put us.

“I guess I would emphasize also that the approach, in whole or in part, on Title II is an extreme and risky path that will jeopardize our investment and the development of innovation in broadband Internet and related services. It will also tie up the industry in a very uncertain time and cause all types of litigation.

“So when I said before and misquoted on the fact that it would not hurt our investment, I was talking about 2015. But if this piece of Title II was to pass, I can absolutely assure you it would certainly change the way we then view our investment in our networks.”

9) Spit Balling Billions of Overcharging: The Separate Accounting for FiOS is MADE UP and Redacted.

This is from the request for an extension to file the Verizon NY FiOS cable TV franchise for 2023, due in 2024. But at the core: Verizon claims it can not separate Verizon FiOS from the rest of the financials, the state annual reports,

“Verizon provides a wide variety of services other than cable television and does not have accounting systems or procedures in place that would enable it to separately report financial data for its cable television operations. Indeed, to the best of our knowledge there are no generally accepted accounting standards governing the preparation of this type of report for a company such as Verizon. Last year, however, Verizon developed and implemented a methodology that enables it to submit, with appropriate caveats, reasonable estimates that will substantially comply with the Commission’s requirements for the Report.”

And this part makes it clear that the FIOS books are actually hidden somewhere in the actual larger Verizon NY Annual Reports.

“2. The starting point for the methodology is Verizon’s total-company financial data for 2023, as reported in the company’s Annual Report to the Commission. Assuming that Verizon’s concurrent request for an extension of time is granted,³ Verizon will be filing its Annual Report on May 23, 2024. We estimate that separating the total-company data in the manner required for Part II of the Report will require an additional month. The extension we request here is based on that estimate.”

10) Verizon’s FWA marketing is deceptive on multiple levels, such as using the name “FiOS Home Internet”, -- where FiOS stands for fiber optic service-FI-O-S.

Which brings us to the issue of FiOS FWA Wireless

- [Verizon’s FiOS Home Internet Is Now a Deceptive Fixed Wireless Bait and Switch.](#)
- [The Wireless FiOS Home Internet Bait and Switch — Deceptive Advertised Speeds & Wireless Unreliability.](#)

Just a few points of contention:

- Verizon’s FWA is now being marketed as FiOS Home Internet, (among other names) and this is deceptive on every level.
- Verizon does not mention in the advertisements that the FiOS Home Internet is a wireless service, not a fiber optic to the home service.

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- Verizon claims that it is 100% fiber optic network, even when there is no wire between the cell site and the home -- and this can be a distance of 1000 feet to a few miles -- with no wire.
- Verizon’s advertising claims that the prices are guaranteed where the fine print claims that this is only the ‘basic’ primary rate, which does not include 15 other line items that could increase, such as, made up fees.
- Verizon advertises a price of \$25 when no one can get the service at that price,
- “No hidden fees” does not mention that this price is only available if you already have another Verizon wireless service--that has hidden fees.
- No guarantee on speeds. As we discussed, some of the plans have caps on usage and slowdown from 5G to a snail with a limp, and even the “1GB Internet service has a top speed -- up to, that never reaches 1GB.
- The more people that use the service, or the distance from the site, or whether there are even trees and other buildings in between the customer’s premises and the cell site antenna, can greatly slow down the speed.

11) The State 5-year broadband plans for the Verizon states never mentions Verizon and leaves out all material facts.

We Asked and Examined the Question:

[How Many Material Facts are Missing from the Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania 5- year Broadband Plans?](#)

AI Summarized State: The AI program’s comparisons show:

Massachusetts Plan	IRREGULATORS Research
No Mention of Verizon MA	Too many mentions of Verizon MA
	No mention of original fiber optic plan to start in 1995.
	300,000 lines of fiber to homes never done; to completed by 2000
	Broadband Coverage -- Completed by 2010.
	Speeds of 45 Mbps in both directions.
	Overcharged over \$1 billion from changes in law to charge local phone wired customers, by 1999.
	FiOS, fiber optic service started in 2006
	FiOS was based on municipal franchises and was never completed, leaving most of the state undone.
	No mention that only ½ state upgraded
	No mention of Wireless bait-switch-- using the fiber.
	Verizon created the Digital Divide by not doing upgrades
	Accounting manipulated; filed for investigations. 2017.

There is now a form of ‘institutional amnesia’; America was supposed to have a fiber optic future, and instead, in each of these states — there are massive holes in deployment and worse, prices are out of control. --- and as we just discussed, these holes were created when the state utilities failed to upgrade their state infrastructure.

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4 State Model: MA, NY, NJ and PA

= LINKS FOR OUR COMMENTS, AI-COMPARES, AND OUR PREVIOUS WORK IN THE STATES ARE INCLUDED.

Over the last few months, the IRREGULATORS have filed comments in 4 states covering a large swath of the East Coast from Massachusetts and New York, to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, all controlled by Verizon. These are the largest state-based telecommunications public utilities in the state.

All of these states had plans for replacing the existing copper wires with fiber optics starting in 1992 and to be completed by 2010–2015 depending on the state. And in 2004, Verizon announced FiOS, and it, too, was never fully deployed.

AI-IRREGULATORS AI Program. These Comments were created using the state plan and the IRREGULATORS research. We specifically took our previous filings and comments submitted and had the AI-IRREG program summarize them, then compared that with the State plan.

As we uncovered, and as the chart above shows, there was no mention in these 4 Verizon states of the previous fiber optic commitment or plans, or the monies collected, or that the state laws were changed to be able to charge customers and or that there have been continuous rate increases to fund these networks. And as the AI program demonstrates, even the actual history of how the Digital Divide was created in the state -- is non-existent -- giving a totally distorted impression of what happened and how Verizon was one of the players that caused the Divide.

This paucity of data and analysis is being played against these states receiving hundreds of millions-- and some states, over a billion in government BEAD money.

12) EXPOSED: For 14 Years, Verizon NY & NY State have Hidden and Fully Redacted Verizon NY's FIOS Cable TV Annual Financial Reports, and the other Cable Companies' Books.

FORM AFR – 1

Annual Financial Report for Period Beginning January 1, 2022 and Ending December 31, 2022

Name: **Verizon New York Inc.**
Full Name of Cable Television Company

2. List below the name of each municipality granting a franchise and each Geographic area you serve in which a franchise has not been granted. In addition, provide information for each municipality and area served as indicated on table below. Indicate operation in a non-franchised area by placing the letter "N" after the area served.

An illustration is provided for the correct method for filling out the demographic information. The Village of Anywhere has 100 subscribers, 50% penetration, 10.0 miles of plant completed and 10.5 total route miles in franchise area.

Should you serve more localities than space provided, please make additional copies of page 2b.

A. Franchise Area Served	B. Number of Subscribers	C. Estimated % of Penetration	D. Total Miles of Plant Completed	E. Total Route Miles in Franchise Area ¹
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====10 Pages====

A. Identify whether a locality is a city, town, village or unincorporated area by using the following codes:
'C' – City, 'T' – Town, 'V' – Village

B. Total amount of first or primary outlets not to include additional outlets or other services.

C. % of penetration – number in Column B divided by number of homes passed.

D. Total plant miles completed

E. Total miles of plant required to be constructed in municipality.

¹ The numbers in column E are estimates.

[CLICK FOR PDF](#): SUMMARY REPORT COVERING THIS DISCUSSION.

We found that Verizon NY cable TV FiOS service has a series of separate annual financial reports, which would corroborate what we just wrote, and could be used to have the billion-dollar construction budgets be used by the utility and prices slashed once the other Verizon services using the utility networks paid market prices.

Then, imagine that there is a phantom ongoing proceeding where these reports — and all of the major cable companies in NY State — have all been redacted, and that this has been going on for 14 years; the state made no notification for a public hearing, and there are no commenters or even a ‘party list’ — zero members, but 1,183 filings since 2009.

These findings are inextricably tied together as they impact every state 5-year broadband plan for BEAD funding, Net Neutrality and “Title II” policies, the potential halting of the ACP low-income funding, all Digital Divide and Digital Equity issues, as well as the issues surrounding the 5G and FWA wireless bait and switch activities. But it also directly exposes the out-of-control US prices as compared to overseas, including the proliferation of junk fees. On top of the hyper-inflated pricing is the debacle surrounding the mapping and documenting of the fiber optic networks that were never installed or were put in but are “dark”, (not in use; not “lit”), as well as the wasteland coverage of the unserved and underserved areas. In short, billions of dollars in just NY are at stake with no accountability, audits, or even available financial reports and analysis. And all of America has pursued the same broken path.

13) Finally, the theater that are the Investor Meetings and Calls.

All of the redacted financials, or the state-based Verizon NY annual reports or the data on the movement of the construction budgets to build wireless, etc -- were never mentioned over the last decade by the well-heeled analysts that appear on/at these meetings and, in the end ask 'happy smile' questions that rarely go into any detail that would be 'controversial' or even question the status quo.

And with the failure of the regulators to examine the financial books, -- State or federal, the companies are shielded from serious investigations.

The earning calls comes with a 'you can't touch us' statement known as "safe harbor - but it is closer to a 'get out of jail free card' -- always working in favor of the corporation and not the public interest.

"Safe Harbor" Statement

NOTE: In this presentation we have made forward-looking statements. These statements are based on our estimates and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations. Forward-looking statements also include those preceded or followed by the words "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "forecasts," "hopes," "plans" or similar expressions. For those statements, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements, except as required by law. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The following important factors, along with those discussed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), could affect future results and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements: the effects of competition in the markets in which we operate, including any inability to successfully respond to competitive factors such as prices, promotional incentives and evolving consumer preferences; failure to take advantage of, or respond to competitors' use of, developments in technology and address changes in consumer demand; performance issues or delays in the deployment of our 5G network resulting in significant costs or a reduction in the anticipated benefits of the enhancement to our networks; the inability to implement our business strategy; adverse conditions in the U.S. and international economies, including inflation in the markets in which we operate, cyber attacks impacting our networks or systems and any resulting financial or reputational impact; damage to our infrastructure or disruption of our operations from natural disasters, extreme weather conditions, acts of war, terrorist attacks or other hostile acts and any resulting financial or reputational impact; the impact of public health crises on our operations, our employees and the ways in which our customers use our networks and other products and services; disruption of our key suppliers' or vendors' provisioning of products or services, including as a result of geopolitical factors, public health crises or the potential impacts of global climate change; material adverse changes in labor matters and any resulting financial or operational impact; changes in the regulatory environment in which we operate, including any increase in restrictions on our ability to operate our networks or businesses; our high level of indebtedness; significant litigation and any resulting material expenses incurred in defending against lawsuits or paying awards or settlements; an adverse change in the ratings afforded our debt securities by nationally accredited ratings organizations or adverse conditions in the credit markets affecting the cost, including interest rates, and/or availability of further financing; significant increases in benefit plan costs or lower investment returns on plan assets; changes in tax laws or treaties, or in their interpretation; and changes in accounting assumptions that regulatory agencies, including the SEC, may require or that result from changes in the accounting rules or their application, which could result in an impact on earnings.

Conclusion: Thus, this announcement means Verizon is about to shaft the entire East Coast because they have no serious plans to bring high speed fiber optic broadband in their state 'footprint' -- leaving large areas underserved and unserved, even though the Verizon wireline customers have paid thousands of dollars per line.

PART V: The new fact based alternative 5 year broadband plan for solving the digital divide, lowering prices and bringing in competition: