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From: Ann Bassett [abassett@lawfla.com]  
 Sent: Thursday, March 03, 2005 3:13 PM  
 To: Filings@psc.state.fl.us  
 Subject: Docket No. 041269-TP  
 Attachments: 2005-03-03\_041269 Joint Petitioner's Page 12 and Exhibit C.pdf

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The Docket No. is 041269-TP. Petition to establish generic docket to consider Amendments to interconnect non-agreements resulting from changes in law by BellSouth Telecommunications Inc.

This is the first filing of Nvex, Xpedius, and KMG.

Total number of pages is:

Documents Omitted from the March 11, 2005 Petition and Request for Emergency Relief:

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March 3, 2005

**BY ELECTRONIC FILING**

Ms. Blanca Bayó, Director  
Commission Clerk and Administrative Services  
Florida Public Service Commission  
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Re: Docket No. 041269-TP

Dear Ms. Bayó:

On March 1, 2005, NuVox Communications, Inc., Xspedius Management Co. Switched Services, LLC, Xspedius Management Co. of Jacksonville, LLC, KMC Telecom III, LL, and KMC Telecom V, Inc. ("Joint Petitioners") filed a Petition and Request for Emergency Relief electronically in the above referenced docket. Enclosed for filing is an electronic version of page 12 and Exhibit "C" to be attached to that Petition. These documents were inadvertently omitted from the filing made on March 1, 2005. I apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused your office.

Thank you for your assistance with this filing.

Sincerely,



Norman H. Horton, Jr.

NHH/amb

Enclosure

cc: Parties of Record

incorporated" into their interconnection agreements being arbitrated before the Commission.<sup>26</sup>

The Parties agreed to "avoid a separate/second process of negotiating/arbitrating change-of-law amendments to the current interconnection agreements to address *USTA II* and its progeny."<sup>27</sup>

To implement this shared objective, BellSouth and the Parties agreed to "continue operating under their current Interconnection Agreements until they are able to move into the new arbitrated/negotiated agreements that ensue from [the arbitration] proceeding."<sup>28</sup>

34. In the Abeyance Agreement, BellSouth and the Joint Petitioners agreed to an orderly procedure for implementing whatever UNE rule changes ultimately resulted from *USTA II*. Since the Parties had all expended considerable resources in negotiating and arbitrating replacements to their expired interconnection agreements, and the process was closing in on an arbitrated resolution, it made no sense to anyone involved to waste time negotiating and arbitrating amendments to their soon-to-be-replaced expired interconnection agreements. Instead, all concerned agreed to identify the issues raised by *USTA II* and its "progeny" (i.e., the post-*USTA II* regulatory framework, including the FCC's Final Rules adopted in the *TRRO*<sup>29</sup>) and to resolve them in the context of their already ongoing proceedings to establish newly negotiated/arbitrated replacement interconnection agreements. As the Commission is well

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<sup>26</sup> Abeyance Agreement, at 2.

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*, at 2-3.

<sup>29</sup> The arbitration issues identified include Issue 23 (post federal transition period migration process), Issue 108 (*TRRO / Final Rules*), Issue 109 (*Interim Rules Order* intervening federal or state orders); Issue 110 (*Interim Rules Order* intervening court orders); Issue 111 (*Interim Rules Order* – transition plan / *TRRO* transition plan); Issue 112 (*Interim Rules Order* – frozen terms); Issue 113 (High Capacity Loop Unbundling Under 251/*TRRO*, 271, state law); Issue 114 (High Capacity Transport Unbundling Under 251/*TRRO*, 271, state law). Joint Petitioners have agreed to having these issues resolved in the Commission's generic BellSouth UNE docket (041269-TP), provided that adequate procedures are established for translating the results of the generic resolution of these issues into compliant contract language that gets incorporated into the arbitrated Agreement. Joint Petitioners and BellSouth have agreed that they will not be amending their existing agreements but will incorporate changes of law establishing the post-*USTA II* regulatory framework into their new arbitrated Agreements.

R-1. DOCKET NO. 19341-U: **Generic Proceeding to Examine Issues Related to BellSouth's Obligations to Provide Unbundled Network Elements: Consideration of Staff's Recommendation regarding MCI's Motion for Emergency Relief Concerning UNE-P Orders.** (Leon Bowles)

Summary of Staff Recommendation

1. Parties must abide by the change of law provisions in their interconnection agreements to implement the terms of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* ("TRRO").
2. Issues related to a possible true-up mechanism should be decided at a later time.
3. Issues related to BellSouth's obligations to continue to provide mass market unbundled local switching under either Georgia law or section 271 should be resolved by the Commission in the regular course of this docket.

Background

On February 21, 2005, MCI MetroAccess Transmission Services, LLC ("MCI") filed with the Georgia Public Service Commission ("Commission") a Motion for Emergency Relief Concerning UNE-P Orders ("Motion"). The Motion asked for the following relief:

- (1) Order BellSouth to continue accepting and processing MCI's unbundled network platform ("UNE-P") orders under the rates, terms and conditions of the Agreement;
- (2) Order BellSouth to comply with the change of law provisions of the Agreement with regard to the implementation of the TRRO;
- (3) Order such further relief as the Commission deems just and appropriate.

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. filed its Response in Opposition ("Response") on February 23, 2005.

MCI's Motion was in response to Carrier Notification Letters received from BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"). The Carrier Notification Letters, in turn, were in response to the February 4, 2005, Triennial Review Remand Order issued by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"). The FCC determined on a nationwide basis that incumbent local exchange carriers ("ILECs") are not obligated to provide unbundled local switching pursuant to section 251(c)(3) of the Federal Telecommunications Act ("Federal Act"). (TRRO ¶ 199). For the embedded customer base, the FCC adopted a twelve-month transition period, but specified that this transition period would not permit competitive LECs ("CLECs") to add new customers using unbundled access to local circuit switching. *Id.*

MCI Motion

MCI asserted that its interconnection agreement with BellSouth includes a provision that specifies the necessary steps to be taken in the event of a change in law. (Motion, p. 4). MCI

states that on February 8, 2005, and then on February 11, 2005, it received from BellSouth Carrier Notification Letters stating that as a result of the Triennial Review Remand Order (“TRRO”) it was no longer required to provide unbundled local switching at Total Element Long Run Incremental Cost rates or unbundled network platform and as of that date, BellSouth will no longer accept orders that treat those items as unbundled network elements. *Id.* at 7-8.

On February 18, 2005, MCI sent a letter to BellSouth asserting that the actions referenced in its Carrier Notification Letters would constitute breach of the parties’ agreement. *Id.* at 8. Specifically, MCI claims that the actions would breach the agreement (i) by rejecting UNE-P orders that BellSouth is obligated by the Agreement to accept and process; and (ii) by refusing to comply with the change of law procedure established by the Agreement. *Id.* at 1. MCI argues that the TRRO does not purport to abrogate the parties’ rights under their interconnection agreement. *Id.* at 6. Therefore, MCI contends that BellSouth is required to follow the steps set forth in the parties’ interconnection agreement. *Id.* at 9. The change of law provision states that in the event that “any effective and applicable . . . regulatory . . . or other legal action materially affects any material terms of this Agreement . . . or imposes new or modified rights or obligations on the Parties . . . MCI or BellSouth may, on thirty (30) days written notice . . . require that such terms be renegotiated, and the Parties shall renegotiate in good faith such mutually acceptable new terms as may be required.” (Agreement, Part A, § 2.3.)

MCI also argues that BellSouth is obligated to provide UNE-P under state law. *Id.* at 10. Finally, MCI states that section 271 of the Federal Act independently supports MCI’s right to obtain UNE-P from BellSouth at the just and reasonable rates set forth in the Agreement. *Id.* at 14.

### BellSouth Response

BellSouth argues that the TRRO is self-effectuating, and that as of March 11, 2005 (effective date of TRRO), it does not have any obligation to provide unbundled mass market local switching. (Response, p. 3). BellSouth construes the TRRO to abrogate the change of law provisions of the parties’ agreements. BellSouth argues that under the *Mobile-Sierra* doctrine the FCC has the authority to negate any contract terms of regulated carriers, under the condition that it makes adequate public findings of interest. *Id.* at 5.

BellSouth argues that MCI is not entitled to UNE-P under state law. First, BellSouth argues that the Commission has not held the necessary impairment proceedings. *Id.* at 8-9. Second, BellSouth argues the Commission is preempted from granting the relief sought by MCI on this issue. *Id.* at 9-11. Third, BellSouth states that state law does not provide for the combination of unbundled network elements. *Id.* at 11.

Finally, BellSouth rebuts MCI’s section 271 arguments. BellSouth claims that although it is obligated to provide unbundled local switching under section 271, switching under this code section is not combined with a loop, is subject to exclusive FCC jurisdiction and is not provided via interconnection agreements. *Id.*

## Staff Recommendation

1. Parties must abide by the change of law provisions in their interconnection agreements to implement the terms of the *Triennial Review Remand Order* ("TRRO").

At this time, there is no dispute between the parties as to the meaning or purpose of the change of law provision. The difference between the parties is over whether the TRRO alters the parties' rights under their interconnection agreement. That is, whether the TRRO should be construed to negate the change of law provision so that as of the effective date of the TRRO the parties rights under their agreement change. The first step in this analysis is to determine whether the FCC has the authority to issue an order that would alter the parties' rights under the interconnection agreements. If this question is answered in the affirmative, then the next question is whether the FCC exercised that authority in the TRRO with regard to the change of law provision.

BellSouth cites to the *Mobile-Sierra* doctrine in its Response. This doctrine allows for the modification to the terms of a contract upon a finding that such modification will serve the public need, and it has been held that the FCC has the authority to employ the doctrine. Cable & Wireless, P.L.C. v. FCC, 166 F.3d 1224, 1231-32 (D.C. Cir. 1999). Therefore, it appears that the answer to the first question is that the FCC does have the authority under the proper circumstances to amend agreements between private parties.

In order to determine whether the FCC intended to employ the doctrine in this instance it is necessary to examine more closely what is required for its application. In a case involving the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals held that it is a violation of the *Mobile-Sierra* doctrine for an agency to modify a contract without "making a particularized finding that the public interest requires modification . . ." Atlantic City Electric Company, et al. v. FERC, et al., 295 F.3d 1, 40-41 (2002). In Texaco Inc. and Texaco Gas Marketing Inc. v. FERC et al., 148 F.3d 1091 (1998), the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit expanded on the high public interest standard necessary to invoke the *Mobile-Sierra* doctrine. The Court explained that the finding of public interest necessary to override the terms of a contract is "more exacting" than the public interest that FERC served when it promulgated its rules. 148 F.3d at 1097. The Court held that the public interest necessary to alter the terms of a private contract "is significantly more particularized and requires analysis of the manner in which the contract harms the public interest and of the extent to which abrogation or reformation mitigates the contract's deleterious effect." *Id.* Therefore, in order to determine whether the FCC intended to invoke the *Mobile-Sierra* doctrine, it is necessary to examine the analysis, if any, that the FCC conducted to decide whether modification of the agreements satisfied the public interest.

BellSouth's Response does not include a single reference to a statement in the TRRO that modification of the agreements was in the public interest, much less a citation to analysis of why such reformation would be in the public interest. In fact, BellSouth does not cite to any express language in the TRRO at all that says that the FCC intends to reform the contracts. Instead, BellSouth quotes the FCC's statement that the transition period "shall apply only to the embedded customer base, and does not permit competitive LECs to add new customers using

unbundled access to local circuit switching.” (BellSouth Response, p. 4, quoting TRRO ¶ 199). BellSouth follows this quotation with the question, “How much clearer could the FCC be?” (Response, p. 4). The answer to this question is provided in the very order cited by BellSouth later in its brief for support that the FCC has the authority to invoke the *Mobile-Sierra* doctrine. In its *First Report and Order*, prior to addressing contracts between ILECs and commercial mobile radio service providers, the FCC explained the basis for its authority to modify contracts when such modifications served the public interest. BellSouth cites to no language in the TRRO even approaching that level of clarity.

Even if the strict standard did not apply, the TRRO could not be read to abrogate the rights of the parties related to the change in law provisions of their agreements. To the contrary, parties are directed to implement the rulings of the TRRO into their agreements through negotiation.

We expect that incumbent LECs and competing carriers will implement the Commission’s findings as directed by section 252 of the Act. Thus, carriers must implement changes to their interconnection agreements consistent with our conclusions in this Order. We note that the failure of an incumbent LEC or a competitive LEC to negotiate in good faith under section 251(c)(1) of the Act and our implementing rules may subject that party to enforcement action. Thus, the incumbent LEC and competitive LEC must negotiate in good faith regarding any rates, terms and conditions necessary to implement our rule changes. We expect that parties to the negotiating process will not unreasonably delay implementation of the conclusions adopted in this Order. We encourage the state commissions to monitor this area closely to ensure that parties do not engage in unnecessary delay.

(TRRO § 233, footnotes omitted).

If the FCC had not intended for parties to negotiate amendments related to their interconnection agreements related to new customers, then it seems likely that it would have made that exception clear in the above paragraph.

To support its position, BellSouth first cites to a portion of the order that states the requirements of the TRRO shall take effect March 11, 2005. (BellSouth Response, p. 2, citing TRRO, ¶ 235). However, examination of that paragraph makes it clear that all the FCC is addressing is that the TRRO would be effective March 11, 2005, “rather than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.” (TRRO, ¶ 235). It is not reasonable to construe this language as indicative of intent to abrogate the parties’ interconnection agreements. Next, BellSouth claims that the FCC expressly stated that the TRRO would not supersede “any alternative arrangements that carriers voluntarily have negotiated on a commercial basis . . .” (BellSouth Response, pp. 2-3, quoting TRRO ¶199). BellSouth reasons that the express exemption for commercial agreements must mean that the lack of exemption for conflicting provisions in interconnection agreements means they are superseded. (Response, p.3). The flaw in BellSouth’s analysis is that it fails to characterize the TRRO correctly. The FCC did not state that the TRRO would not supersede the commercial agreements; it stated that the *transition period* would not supersede the commercial agreements. (TRRO, ¶ 199). Nothing about the

transition period has any bearing on the application of the change of law provision to the question of “new adds” after March 11. Consequently, supersession is not an issue between the transition period and this application of the change of law provision.

BellSouth also relies upon the use of the term “self-effectuating” in paragraph 3 of the TRRO. However, BellSouth does not characterize this paragraph accurately. BellSouth states that the use of the term “self-effectuating” refers only to “new adds.” (Response, p. 2). That is not a distinction the FCC makes. The FCC simply states that the impairment framework is, *inter alia*, “self-effectuating.” (TRRO, ¶3). BellSouth must acknowledge that for the embedded customer base subject to the transition period the order recognizes the need for negotiations to implement the provisions into interconnection agreements. Therefore, unless it can link the FCC’s use of the term “self-effectuating” solely to the “new adds,” its argument cannot prevail. It cannot do so convincingly; however, and its argument on this issue must fail.

Finally, the Staff’s recommendation is consistent with the Commission’s decision in Docket No. 14361-U related to the effective date of the rates in that proceeding. In its September 2, 2003 Order on Reconsideration, the Commission held that “the rates ordered in the Commission’s June 24, 2003 Order are available to CLECs on June 24, 2003, *unless the interconnection agreement indicates that the parties intended otherwise.*” (Order on Reconsideration, p. 4) (emphasis added). That this ordering paragraph contemplated consideration of change of law provisions was demonstrated in Docket No. 17650-U, *Complaint of AT&T Communications of the Southern States, LLC of the Southern States, LLC Against BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.* In its Order Adopting Hearing Officer’s Initial Decision, the Commission concluded that the change of law provision in the parties’ interconnection agreement applied, and justified an effective date other than June 24, 2003. In its brief in that docket, BellSouth, then in a position to benefit from the application of the change of law provision, stated that, “The change-in-law provision contains specific steps which the parties must follow to change the terms, when a regulatory action materially affects any material terms of the Agreement.” (BellSouth Brief in Support of its Motion to Dismiss and Response to Complaint and Request for Expedited Review, p. 3). The Commission agreed with this argument raised by BellSouth in that docket. The Staff believes that it would be consistent to apply that reasoning in this instance as well.

2. Issues related to a possible true-up mechanism should be decided at a later time.

Staff recommends that the Commission defer ruling on the question of a true-up mechanism until after it has had the opportunity to consider the issues more closely. This matter is being brought before the Commission on an expedited basis. While it is necessary for the Commission to resolve the issue related to the change of law provisions prior to March 11, 2005, the same urgency does not apply to the issue of a true-up mechanism. Prior to voting on this issue, it may be of assistance for the Commission to confirm that it has the benefit of all the arguments related to the appropriateness and operation of a true-up mechanism as well as any other potential issues involved. Staff intends to bring this issue back before the Commission in a timely manner.



3. Issues related to BellSouth's obligations to continue to provide mass market unbundled local switching under either Georgia law or section 271 should be resolved by the Commission in the regular course of this docket.

The Order Initiating Docket set forth among the issues to be addressed: "whether BellSouth is obligated to provide Unbundled Network Elements ("UNEs") under section 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996," and "whether BellSouth is obligated to provide UNEs under Georgia State Law." Because those issues as well do not need to be decided prior to March 11, the Staff recommends that the Commission decide those issues in the regular course of this docket.