Robert Culpepper

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October 3, 2006

Mrs. Blanca S. Bayó
Division of the Commission Clerk and
Administrative Services
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re: Docket No. 050119-TL and 050125-TP

Dear Ms. Bayó:

Enclosed is BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s Motion for Clarification, which we ask that you file in the captioned docket.

Copies have been served to the parties shown on the attached Certificate of Service.

Sincerely

Robert Culpepper

cc: All Parties of Record Jerry Hendrix E. Earl Edenfield, Jr. James Meza III

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Docket Nos.: 050119-TL and 050125-TP; Consolidated Pursuant to Order No.: PSC-05-0517-PAA-TP

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served via

Electronic Mail and U.S. Mail this 3rd day of October, 2006 to the following:

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(+) Signed Protective Agreement

Robert Culpepper

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition of TDS Telecom d/b/a TDS)
Telecom/Quincy Telephone, ALLTEL Florida,)
Inc., Northeast Florida Telephone Company d/b/a) Docket No. 050119-TP
NEFCOM, GTC, Inc. d/b/a GT Com, Smart City)
Telecommunications, LLC d/b/a Smart City)
Telecom, ITS Telecommunications Systems, Inc.)
and Frontier Communications of the South, LLC,)
concerning BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s)
Transit Service Tariff)
In re: Petition and Complaint of AT&T)
Communication of the Southern States, LLC) Docket No. 050125-TP
For suspension and cancellation of Transit Traffic) Bocket No. 030123-11
Service Tariff No. FL2004-284 filed by	,
BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.) Filed: October 3, 2006
)

BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.'S MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION

BellSouth Telecommunications Inc. ("BellSouth") hereby respectfully submits this Motion for Clarification of Order No. PSC-06-0776-FOF-TP, issued in this docket on September 18, 2006, in one respect. ("Order"). In the Order, the Florida Public Service Commission ("Commission") invalidated BellSouth's Transit Traffic Service Tariff ("Tariff") pursuant to state law. However, the Commission went further and stated that invalidation of the Tariff under state law also appeared consistent with federal law and policy -- in particular federal policy as stated in the Federal Communications Commission's ("FCC") *T-Mobile* decision. As explained below, because the Commission's analysis is overly-expansive, ultimately unnecessary, and is inherently

Order at 19.

Declaratory Ruling and Report and Order, In the Matter of Developing a Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime, T-Mobile, et al. Petition for Declaratory Ruling Regarding Incumbent LEC Wireless Termination Tariffs, CC Docket No. 01-92, FCC 05-42 (released Feb. 24, 2005)("T-Mobile").

inconsistent with other portions of the *Order*, BellSouth requests that the Commission clarify its *Order* by recognizing that *T-Mobile* is not necessary to resolve the instant dispute and thus should be removed from the *Order*.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The appropriate standard of review in cases where a party seeks clarification of a Commission Order is "whether the order require[s] further explanation or clarification to fully make clear [the Commission's] intent." It is respectfully submitted that clarification of the *Order* as stated herein is required to make clear *T-Mobile* is not necessary to resolve the instant dispute. Such clarification will eliminate an unnecessary and overly-expansive interpretation of the *T-Mobile* decision, and will rectify any apparent inconsistency between the Commission's resolution of Issue 1 (invalidating the Tariff) with the Commission's decision regarding Issue 11 (transit rate issue).

DISCUSSION

In its *Order*, the Commission "found the Tariff is inappropriate and invalid for two main reasons:

- Florida law provides that a tariff filing is an inappropriate mechanism for interconnection arrangements such as transit traffic; and
- Federal policy and law *seem to indicate* that the negotiation process is preferred to a unilateral tariff for transit service arrangements."

Regarding the second bullet point, the Commission stated that "the *T-Mobile* decision is significant in its overarching principal that contractual arrangements are preferred to a default mechanism. The compensation arrangements at issue in *T-Mobile* were for

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In re: Investigation into the establishment of operations support systems permanent performance measures for incumbent local exchange telecommunications companies. Docket No. 000121-TP, Order No. PSC-01-2449-FOF-TP, issued December 14, 2001, at 9.

Order at 16 (emphasis added).

transport and termination of traffic, which include transit traffic. Our goal is to stay consistent with this policy."⁵ While BellSouth appreciates and supports the Commission's goal to render rulings that are consistent with federal policy, BellSouth submits that *T-Mobile* is not applicable to this instant dispute and does not represent applicable federal policy on the matter.

Specifically, the first paragraph of *T-Mobile* makes clear that the issue in dispute there was an unrelated to transit service as it provides that T-Mobile USA (and other wireless carriers) jointly filed a petition seeking a declaratory ruling "that wireless termination tariffs are not the proper mechanism for establishing *reciprocal compensation arrangements* for the transport and termination of traffic." Unlike the instant matter, all local exchange carriers have an explicit Section 251 obligation "to establish reciprocal compensation arrangements for the transport and termination of telecommunications." Moreover, if a carrier cannot reach an arrangement (or agreement) regarding any Section 251 obligation with an incumbent local exchange carrier ("ILEC"), then such carrier can seek compulsory arbitration pursuant to Section 252 of the Act.

In *T-Mobile*, the FCC revised (or clarified) its rules applicable to commercial mobile radio service ("CMRS") providers to make clear that either a CMRS provider or an ILEC may invoke Section 252 of the Act in the event such parties cannot reach agreement regarding matters such as appropriate reciprocal compensation arrangements.⁸ In so doing, the FCC also amended its CMRS rules to expressly prohibit, on a

Id. at 18.

⁶ T-Mobile at ¶ 1 (emphasis added).

⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 251(b)(5).

T-Mobile at ¶ 9; FCC Rule 20.11.

prospective basis, LECs from using tariffs to establish reciprocal compensation arrangements with CMRS providers.⁹

Thus, *T-Mobile* involves a tariff that was designed to establish *reciprocal compensation* arrangements between CMRS providers and LECs.¹⁰ Unlike reciprocal compensation, which is specifically addressed in Section 251(b)(5) of the Act, the Commission specifically noted in its *Order* that there is no explicit Section 251 transiting obligation.¹¹ As such, the Act's reciprocal compensation provisions (and the FCC's rules and orders that implement and interpret such provisions) have no application to BellSouth when BellSouth acts as a transit provider. Thus, on its face, *T-Mobile* is inapplicable to the instant dispute.¹²

This conclusion is supported by the fact that in its *Order*, the Commission recognized that the FCC in a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the pending Intercarrier Compensation docket ("*Intercarrier Compensation FNPRM*"), has requested comments on whether transiting is a Section 251 obligation, and if so what rules, if any, should apply to the pricing of transit service.¹³ Tellingly, in the transit service section of the *Intercarrier Compensation FNPRM*, ¹⁴ the FCC does not even mention the *T-Mobile* decision. This is not by oversight. Separate and distinct from transit service issues, the

Although FCC Rule 20.11(e) refers to "traffic not subject to access charges," the *T-Mobile* decision provides that such traffic is traffic exchanged between carriers that is subject to reciprocal compensation ("In this item, "non-access traffic" refers to traffic not subject to section 251(b)(5) of the Act and ISP-bound traffic."). *Id* at fn. 6.

T-Mobile at ¶ 1.

Order at 44 ("We agree that § 251 contains no explicit obligation to provide transit service, but as the FCC has stated, the question is whether there is an implied obligation."). It remains BellSouth's position that § 251 imposes no implied obligation on BellSouth to provide transit service.

Further, the FCC recognized that in certain circumstances default tariffs (like the Tariff) are in fact permissible. T-Mobile at ¶ 13 & fn. 55. Thus, at a minimum, even if applicable, there is a question as to whether the Tariff would be prohibited under T-Mobile. See id.

See Order at 43.

In the Matter of Developing a Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime, CC Docket No. 01-92, 20 FCC 05-33 (released March 3, 2005)("Intercarrier Compensation FNPRM") at ¶¶ 120-133.

FCC specifically mentions the *T-Mobile* decision in the next section of the *Intercarrier Compensation FNPRM*, a section that deals with CMRS issues.¹⁵

Clarifying the *Order* as requested by BellSouth will also reconcile the apparent inconsistency between the Commission's resolution of Issue 1 (invalidating the Tariff) with the Commission's decision regarding Issue 11 (transit rate issue). In refusing to establish a rate for BellSouth's transit service, the Commission declined to find that BellSouth has a Section 251 obligation to provide transit service. This finding is consistent with the Commission's transit ruling rendered in a recent Section 252 arbitration involving BellSouth, NuVox, and Xspedius. Accordingly, notwithstanding the fact that the Commission declined to find that transiting is a Section 251 obligation, the Commission discusses a Section 251-based decision (*T-Mobile*) to tangentially support its decision to invalidate BellSouth's transit tariff; hence, the apparent inconsistency.

In addition to this conflict, there is no need for the Commission to imply that the *T-Mobile* decision is applicable federal policy because the seminal ruling of the Commission was that it had "stand-alone authority" to invalidate the Tariff under state law.¹⁸

CONCLUSION

For all the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that the Commission should clarify its *Order* to remove its discussion of the *T-Mobile* decision,

¹⁵ Intercarrier Compensation FNPRM at ¶¶ 139, 140, and fn. 397.

Order at 44.

Docket No. 040130-TP, Order No. PSC-05-0975-FOF-TP, issued October 11, 2005, at 52 (finding that a TELRIC-based charge for transiting traffic "is inappropriate because transit service has not been determined to be a § 251 UNE.").

Order at 18.

or alternatively, clarify that *T-Mobile* involves a Section 251 dispute (reciprocal compensation) and thus is not applicable (nor necessary) to reach the decisions rendered in the *Order*.

Respectfully submitted, this 3rd day of October 2006.

BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.

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