

BEFORE THE TENNESSEE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

August 2, 2010

IN RE:)	
)	
PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING)	DOCKET NO.
AND NUNC PRO TUNC DESIGNATION OF)	10-00083
NEXUS COMMUNICATIONS AS AN ELIGIBLE)	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER TO)	
OFFER WIRELESS SERVICE IN TENNESSEE)	

ORDER REFUSING ISSUANCE OF DECLARATORY RULING

This matter came before Chairman Sara Kyle, Director Kenneth C. Hill and Director Mary W. Freeman of the Tennessee Regulatory Authority (“Authority” or “TRA”), the voting panel assigned to this docket, at a regularly scheduled Authority Conference held on May 24, 2010, for consideration of the *Petition for Declaratory Ruling and Nunc Pro Tunc Designation of Nexus Communications as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier to Offer Wireless Service in Tennessee* (“*Petition*”) filed by Nexus Communications, Inc. (“Nexus”) on April 28, 2010.

BACKGROUND & PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On October 18, 2007, Nexus filed with the Authority an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CCN”) to provide competing facilities-based and resold local telecommunications services in Tennessee.¹ In its application, among other things, Nexus stated that it would be providing service through an interconnection/resale agreement with

¹ See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for a CCN to Provide Competing Local Exchange and Interexchange Telecommunications Services in Tennessee*, Docket No. 07-00241, *Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Authority to Provide Competing Local Exchange & Interexchange Service* (October 18, 2007).

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. d/b/a AT&T Tennessee (“AT&T Tennessee”) and had no plans to install facilities.² Nexus further agreed to adhere to all Authority policies, rules, and orders and to submit wireline activity reports as required.³ The application, however, makes no mention of Nexus providing wireless service in Tennessee. In an Order dated January 8, 2008, the TRA granted Nexus’ application for a CCN, authorizing Nexus to provide competing facilities-based and resold local telecommunications services in Tennessee as described in its application.⁴

On July 11, 2008, Nexus filed an application for designation as an eligible telecommunications carrier (“ETC”) with the Authority in Docket No. 08-00119.⁵ In its ETC application, Nexus stated that it was applying for designation in the service territory of AT&T Tennessee and provided a list of the wire centers for which it requested ETC status.⁶ In addition, Nexus stated that it was seeking designation only for low-income support⁷ and affirmed that it satisfied all statutory requirements for designation.⁸ Consistent with its CCN application, Nexus’ ETC application also omitted any mention that Nexus provided wireless service or that it intended to provide wireless service as an ETC.

² *Id.* at 1 and 7.

³ *Id.* at 11 and 13.

⁴ See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for a CCN to Provide Competing Local Exchange and Interexchange Telecommunications Services in Tennessee*, Docket No. 07-00241, *Initial Order Granting Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity* (January 8, 2008).

⁵ See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier*, Docket No. 08-00119, *Application for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier* (July 11, 2008).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Lifeline and Link Up are two components of the Low Income Program of the Universal Service Fund. The Fund, administered by the Universal Service Administration Company (“USAC”), is designed to ensure that quality telecommunications services are available to low-income customers at just, reasonable and affordable rates. Lifeline support lowers the monthly charge of basic telephone service for eligible consumers. Link Up support reduces the cost of initiating new telephone service. The Federal Communications Commission’s rules concerning Lifeline and Link Up are codified at 47 C.F.R. § 54.400-417. See, *Assessment of Payments Made Under the Universal Service Fund’s Low Income Program*, 2008 WL 5205212 (2008).

⁸ See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier*, Docket No. 08-00119, *Application for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier* (July 11, 2008).

Thereafter, the Authority conducted a review of Nexus' qualifications in accordance with the information provided by Nexus in its ETC application. On October 27, 2008, finding the statutory requirements satisfied, the TRA granted Nexus' ETC application and, based thereon, issued an Order designating Nexus as an ETC in the Tennessee service area footprint of AT&T Tennessee.⁹ As designated by a state commission, like the TRA, Nexus' ETC designation enables it to receive federal low-income universal service support funding in accordance with, and subject to, the authority of the state commission to grant such designation under both state and federal law.¹⁰

Subsequently, on March 23, 2009, Nexus filed a petition requesting that the TRA amend its ETC Order to describe Nexus' services in Tennessee as "wireline and wireless."¹¹ Nexus' request for modification of the ETC Order revealed for the first time that Nexus serves its customers using both wireline and wireless technologies. On June 7, 2009, the TRA declined to amend the language of the ETC Order as Nexus requested and instead amended its ETC Order to definitively state that Nexus had ETC designation for "wireline local exchange services."¹²

On November 25, 2009, Steven Fenker, President of Nexus, filed a letter in Docket No. 08-00119 indicating that, based on the TRA's orders, Nexus applied for and was assigned two Study Area Codes enabling it to receive federal universal service low-income funding for the

⁹ See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier*, Docket No. 08-00119, *Order Designating Nexus Communications, Inc. as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier* ("ETC Order") (October 27, 2008).

¹⁰ 47 U.S.C.A. §§ 254(e) and §214(e)(2) and (6).

¹¹ See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier*, Docket No. 08-00119, *Petition of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Clarification of Final Order* ("Petition for Clarification") (March 23, 2009).

¹² See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier*, Docket No. 08-00119, *Order Granting Petition for Clarification and Issuance of Amended Order*, p. 2, and attached thereto, *Amended Order Designating Nexus Communications, Inc. as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier* ("Amended ETC Order"), p. 3 ¶3 (June 7, 2009).

provision of Lifeline service using both wireline and wireless technologies.¹³ In his letter, Mr. Fenker asserted that such action was consistent with Nexus' interpretation of Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") Rule 54.201(h), which directs state commissions to designate ETC status to qualified carriers regardless of the technology used to provide service. Moreover, Nexus contended that FCC rule § 54.201(h) broadly authorizes a state-designated ETC to provide service to, and receive federal universal service support funding for, low-income customers using any technology the carrier wishes to offer.¹⁴ In addition, Mr. Fenker stated that Nexus, as a "certified carrier," is subject to TRA enforcement of Lifeline and Link Up regulations as to both wireline and wireless service. Yet, Nexus also stated that it "voluntarily submits" to the TRA's jurisdiction and would comply with TRA rulings enforcing state and federal Lifeline and Link Up regulations "irrespective of the technology Nexus uses to provide service."¹⁵

THE PETITION

Subsequent to its notification from USAC that certain universal service support payments made to Nexus for wireless ETC service were not authorized,¹⁶ Nexus filed on April 28, 2010, a *Petition* urging the Authority to declare that the TRA has jurisdiction under federal and state law to designate Nexus as a wireless ETC, and further, to declare *nunc pro tunc* that Nexus' ETC designation includes authority to provide a wireless low-income offering, *i.e.*, Lifeline and/or Link Up service, in Tennessee.¹⁷ In its *Petition*, Nexus acknowledges that neither the initial ETC

¹³ See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier*, Docket No. 08-00119, Letter from Steven Fenker, President, Nexus Communications, Inc. (November 25, 2009).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ As referenced in the *Petition*, p. 4 ¶ 13, a letter dated April 16, 2010, from USAC indicated that because Nexus did not appear to be authorized or designated by the TRA to provide wireless ETC service, disbursement of subsidies to Nexus for wireless low-income program subscribers would be discontinued and further, USAC might seek reimbursement from Nexus of monies previously paid to it for such unauthorized services.

¹⁷ *Petition for Declaratory Ruling and Nunc Pro Tunc Designation of Nexus Communications as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier to Offer Wireless Service in Tennessee ("Petition")* (April 28, 2010).

Order nor the Amended ETC Order mentioned or specifically granted authority to Nexus to provide wireless ETC services.¹⁸ Despite this admission, Nexus reiterates its earlier contentions that based on the TRA's orders designating Nexus as an ETC and Nexus' interpretation of FCC Rules, specifically 47 C.F.R. § 54.201(h), it is justified in applying for and obtaining two Study Area Codes to provide federally-subsidized service to low-income customers using wireline¹⁹ and wireless technologies.²⁰

In its *Petition*, Nexus further asserts that the Authority is empowered to authorize Nexus to provide federally subsidized low-income wireless service not only under federal law, but also under state law.²¹ At paragraph 17, Nexus proffers its interpretation of Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F) concerning the limits of regulation upon providers of "domestic public cellular radio telephone service," commonly known as commercial mobile radio service ("CMRS") or wireless telephone service, and the statute's classification of providers of such services as "nonutilities." According to Nexus, Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F) does not preclude but, instead, preserves, the exercise of TRA jurisdiction over the wireless service of a certificated carrier that is subject to regulation under Chapter 5 of Title 65.²²

Nexus asserts that Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F) distinguishes between a CMRS provider that exclusively offers wireless service in competition with another CMRS provider and a CMRS provider that is classified as a public utility due to also furnishing services regulated by

¹⁸ *Petition*, pp. 2-3, ¶¶ 2 and 7 (April 28, 2010).

¹⁹ *Petition*, p. 3, ¶¶ 8-9 and footnote 2 (April 28, 2010) ("Nexus applied for a wireline code on July 24, 2009, and received it two days later on July 31, 2009."); see also, *Affidavit of Steven Fenker* attached to *Petition*, ¶ 16 (April 28, 2010) ("On July 29, 2009 Nexus submitted to USAC a Study Area Code ("SAC Code") request form for technology type 'wireline.' USAC after only a two day review of the Original Order issued Nexus a separate 'wireline' SAC Code on July 31, 2009.").

²⁰ *Petition*, p. 3 (April 28, 2010) ("Two months later, on August 21, 2009, USAC issued Nexus a wireless code for Tennessee."); see also, *Affidavit of Steven Fenker* attached to *Petition*, ¶ 15 (April 28, 2010) ("USAC after a two month review of the application and an analysis of both Orders, finally issued Nexus a separate "wireless" SAC Code on August 21, 2009.").

²¹ *Petition*, p. 5, ¶¶ 16-17.

²² *Petition*, pp. 5-6, ¶ 17(a-g).

the TRA. Further, Nexus contends that because it is subject to TRA jurisdiction for its wireline/landline services, it is likewise subject to TRA regulation as a CMRS provider for its wireless service, at least insofar as concerns designation of ETC.²³

On May 11, 2010, Nexus filed an *Amendment to Petition* supplementing its interpretation of the statutory provision at issue and inserting an additional argument in support of its assertion that the TRA's jurisdiction currently includes wireless telephone service. In its *Amendment to Petition*, Nexus asserts that the language of Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F) acts to deregulate only certain entities that provide wireless service, and not the service itself.²⁴ To illustrate its point, Nexus offers its comparative analysis of the language of the subject statute with language found in Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-5-203 (2006), which prohibits the exercise of TRA jurisdiction over broadband services. Based on its comparison of the statutes, Nexus contends that the regulatory exemption found in Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F) is not for uniform application. Rather, Nexus surmises that had the legislature intended to exempt wireless service from the TRA's jurisdiction, it could have done so using the language of the later-enacted broadband statute.²⁵ In other words, because Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F)²⁶ does not utilize language identical to the 2006 broadband statute, this somehow evidences an intent to provide, and not to remove, TRA jurisdiction for particular entities only, *i.e.*, that providers of wireless service that also offer a service that the TRA has jurisdiction to regulate, should be subject to TRA regulation for services that it provides that the TRA would not otherwise have jurisdiction.

Finally, Nexus contends that because it purports to supply landline telephone service and does not exclusively provide wireless telephone services and, thus, "is not one of those entities"

²³ *Petition*, p. 6, ¶ 17(d-f).

²⁴ *Amendment to Petition* (May 11, 2010).

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F) was enacted prior to 1995, while the Tennessee Public Service Commission ("TPSC") was still in existence. In 1995, the 99th General Assembly abolished the TPSC and thereafter created the TRA in its stead to effectively govern and regulate public utilities in the state of Tennessee.

to which, under its interpretation of the statute, the regulatory exemption applies.²⁷ That is, because the TRA has jurisdiction over Nexus' landline service, it follows that the TRA also has jurisdiction and authority over Nexus' wireless service - but only to the extent necessary to designate it eligible to receive federal subsidies for wireless service to qualified low-income consumers. In short, Nexus claims that as a certificated competing local exchange carrier ("CLEC"), and therefore a public utility subject to TRA jurisdiction, it is and remains a public utility, if not for all of its services, then at least for the limited purpose of receiving wireless ETC designation.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In this docket, Nexus asks the TRA to declare that it has jurisdiction under federal and state law to designate Nexus as a wireless ETC provider, and further, to declare *nunc pro tunc* that the ETC designation for wireline services granted to Nexus by the TRA on October 27, 2008, included authority to provide wireless Lifeline and Link Up services in Tennessee, thereby, making Nexus eligible as of that date to receive federal universal support funding for provision of wireless services.

To preserve and advance universal telecommunications service, the United States Congress has made federal funding, or subsidies, available to telecommunications carriers that meet certain minimum requirements.²⁸ The Authority agrees with Nexus insofar as that, under federal law, state commissions, such as the TRA, hold relatively broad power to designate as ETCs telecommunications carriers that meet those requirements, thereby enabling such carriers to receive federal universal service subsidies.²⁹ In addition, under 47 C.F.R. § 54.201(h), a state commission that determines that a carrier has satisfied the prerequisites for ETC designation is

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ 47 U.S.C.A. § 254(e).

²⁹ 47 U.S.C.A. § 214(e)(2).

not restricted from granting, nor permitted to deny, ETC designation due to such carrier's chosen method of distributing service.³⁰ The TRA further recognizes that when a carrier seeking ETC designation is not subject to the jurisdiction of a state commission, whether due to the nature or geographical location of its service, federal law directs that the FCC perform the designation.³¹

Notwithstanding the potential authority that the TRA may have under federal law, ultimately, the TRA is a legislatively created body of the state and empowered only to exercise the jurisdiction, power, and authority delegated to it by the Tennessee General Assembly.³² In *BellSouth Advertising & Publishing Corp. v. TRA*, the Supreme Court of Tennessee stated, "In defining the authority of the TRA, this Court has held that '[a]ny authority exercised by the TRA must be the result of an express grant of authority by statute or arise by necessary implication from the expressed statutory grant of power.'"³³ The General Assembly has charged the TRA with "general supervisory and regulatory power, jurisdiction and control over all *public utilities*" within Tennessee.³⁴

While "public utility" is defined broadly within Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101, the General Assembly has expressly excluded "nonutilities" from the TRA's jurisdiction.³⁵ "Nonutilities" has been defined to include any entity "offering domestic public cellular radio telephone service" (*i.e.*, CMRS and wireless service providers):³⁶

(6) . . . "Public utility" as defined in this section shall not be construed to include the following *nonutilities*:

(F) Any individual, partnership, copartnership, association, corporation or joint stock company offering *domestic public cellular radio telephone service* authorized by the federal communications commission . . .³⁷

³⁰ 47 C.F.R. § 54.201(h).

³¹ 47 U.S.C.A. § 214(e)(6).

³² *BellSouth Advertising & Publishing Corp. v. Tennessee Regulatory Auth.*, 79 S.W.3d 506, 512 (Tenn. 2002); *Tennessee Pub. Serv. Comm'n v. Southern Ry. Co.*, 554 S.W.2d 612, 613 (Tenn. 1977).

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-104 (*emphasis added*).

³⁵ Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6).

³⁶ Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F).

³⁷ Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F) (*emphasis added*).

In addition, the statute provides a regulatory exception to the complete removal of regulatory authority over such providers so long as competition is restricted to one CMRS provider in the same cellular geographical area. Even then, the TRA has limited jurisdiction to review only the customer rates of such providers:

. . . until at least two (2) entities, each independent of the other, are authorized by the federal communications commission to offer domestic public cellular radio telephone service in the same cellular geographic area within the state, the *customer rates **only** of a company offering domestic public cellular radio telephone service shall be subject to review by the Tennessee Regulatory Authority* pursuant to §§ 65-5-101 – 65-5-104. . .³⁸

The TRA's delegated authority over wireless service providers is limited to rates, conditioned on and extending only until the FCC has authorized two wireless providers to offer service in the same cellular geographical area of the state. Expressly set out within the statutory provision itself is the triggering event that rescinds the TRA's limited grant of jurisdiction over wireless providers:

. . . *Upon existence in a cellular geographical area of the conditions set forth in the preceding sentence, domestic public cellular radio telephone service in such area [where the FCC has authorized two providers], for all purposes, shall automatically cease to be treated as a public utility. . . . The [TRA's] authority . . . is expressly limited [to the absence of two authorized providers] and the authority shall have no authority over resellers of domestic public cellular radio telephone service. . . . This subdivision (6)(F) does not affect, modify or lessen the regulatory authority's authority over public utilities that are subject to regulation pursuant to chapter 5 of this title.*³⁹

The TRA has long recognized the plain language of Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F) limits, and removes, the TRA's authority over wireless service providers. Thus, the TRA has consistently acknowledged its lack of state-delegated authority over CMRS providers in both the

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.*

broad sense⁴⁰ and specifically as to ETC designation.⁴¹ As set forth extensively above, Nexus sought a ruling on the issue of wireless ETC designation previously when it filed its *Petition for Clarification* with the Authority in Docket No. 08-00119.⁴² Consistent with its previous rulings on matters involving wireless service, the Authority finds that it does not have jurisdiction over wireless providers based on the express definition of “nonutilities” found in Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101(6)(F), and therefore, specifically does not have subject matter jurisdiction over the precise issue upon which the Company seeks a declaratory ruling.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-223⁴³ provides that a state agency, upon petition for a declaratory order, must either convene a contested case hearing and issue a declaratory order or refuse to issue a declaratory order within sixty days of receipt of the petition. In the case of *Hughley v. State*, the Tennessee Supreme Court found that the lack of a contested case hearing on the

⁴⁰ See *In re: Sprint Communications Company, L.P.*, Docket No. 96-01411, *Final Order of Arbitration Awards* (March 26, 1997), PUR Slip Copy, 1997 WL 233027 *5 (during an Arbitration Conference held on March 26, 1997, the Authority acknowledged its lack of jurisdictional authority to regulate cellular wireless providers when, in ruling on a dispute between Sprint and BellSouth concerning the placement of combined traffic types (local, toll, and wireless) on the same trunk groups, and despite ultimately voting two to one on the specific issue, the Authority panel members all agreed that the Authority lacked jurisdiction over wireless.)

⁴¹ See *In re: Application of Advantage Cellular Systems, Inc. to be Designated as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier*, Docket No. 02-01245, *Order* (April 11, 2003) (dismissing the application of Advantage Cellular Systems, Inc. for designation as an ETC because, as Advantage Cellular was a CMRS provider, the TRA lacked subject matter jurisdiction because the definition of public utilities under Tenn. Code Ann. § 65-4-101 specifically excludes CMRS providers. In addition the panel noted that under 47 U.S.C.A. § 214(e)(6), the FCC is authorized to perform ETC designations for carriers that are not subject to TRA jurisdiction and that its *Order* serves as an affirmative statement that it lacks jurisdiction to perform the ETC designation as to CMRS carriers.)

⁴² See *In re: Application of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Designation as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier*, Docket No. 08-00119, *Petition of Nexus Communications, Inc. for Clarification of Final Order* (March 23, 2009).

⁴³ Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-223(a) provides:

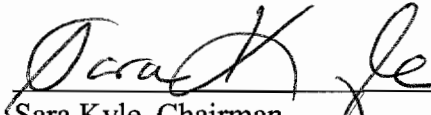
- (a) Any affected person may petition an agency for a declaratory order as to the validity or applicability of a statute, rule, or order within the primary jurisdiction of the agency. The agency shall:
 - (1) Convene a contested case hearing pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and issue a declaratory order, which shall be subject to review in the chancery court of Davidson County, unless otherwise specifically provided by statute, in the manner provided for the review of decisions in contested cases; or
 - (2) Refuse to issue a declaratory order, in which event the person petitioning the agency for a declaratory order may apply for a declaratory judgment as provided in § 4-5-225.

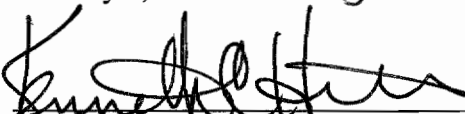
Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-223(c) states, “[i]f an agency has not set a petition for declaratory order for a contested case hearing within sixty (60) days after receipt of the petition, the agency shall be deemed to have denied the petition and to have refused to issue a declaratory order.”

petition constitutes refusal to issue a declaratory order under Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-223(a)(2), even when the agency provides a decision with reasons that may go to the merits of the petition.⁴⁴ Accordingly, for the above stated reasons, the panel voted unanimously to refuse to issue a declaratory order pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-223(a)(2).

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

In accordance with Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-223(a)(2), the Tennessee Regulatory Authority refuses to issue a declaratory order on the *Petition for Declaratory Ruling and Nunc Pro Tunc Designation of Nexus Communications as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier to Offer Wireless Service in Tennessee* filed by Nexus Communications, Inc.


Sara Kyle, Chairman


Kenneth C. Hill, Director


Mary W. Freeman, Director

⁴⁴ *Hughley v. State*, 208 S.W.3d 388 (Tenn. 2006) (holding that a letter of denial from the Department of Correction, issued without a hearing in response to a petition for declaratory order, is not equivalent to a “final order” in a contested case proceeding even when such response is issued after research and analysis of petitioner’s grounds for seeking same and purports to deny petitioner’s claims on the merits, and accordingly, the sixty-day statute of limitations established in Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-322(b)(1) is not applicable.).