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July 27, 2006

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Ms. Beth O'Donnell
Executive Director
Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd.
Frankfort, KY 40601

RECEIVED
JUL 27 2006
PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Re: Petition of West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc. for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Interconnection Agreement with American Cellular Corporation f/k/a ACC Kentucky License LLC; Case No. 2006-00220

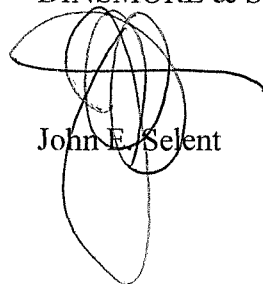
Dear Ms. O'Donnell:

I have enclosed for filing in the above-styled case the original and eleven (11) copies each of the six (6) motions of West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc. ("West Kentucky") to approve the Interconnection Agreements filed in the context of West Kentucky's arbitration petitions against (1) Cingular, (2) Verizon Wireless, (3) T-Mobile, (4) ACC, (5) AllTel and (6) Sprint. Please file stamp the enclosed copies of each motion and return them our delivery person.

Thank you, and if you have any questions, please contact me at (502) 540-2300.

Very truly yours,

DINSMORE & SHOHL LLP



John E. Selent

JES/lb

Ms. Beth O'Donnell
July 27, 2006
Page 2 of 2

Enclosures

cc: Trevor Bonnstetter (w/encl.)
Kerry Watson (w/encl.)
Steven E. Watkins (w/encl.)
Edward T. Depp, Esq. (w/oencl.)
Holly C. Wallace, Esq. (w/o encl.)

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**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

RECEIVED

JUL 27 2006

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Petition of West Kentucky Rural Telephone)
Cooperative Corporation, Inc. for Arbitration of)
Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed)
Interconnection Agreement with)
American Cellular Corporation F/K/A)
ACC Kentucky License LLC, Pursuant)
To The Communications Act of 1934, as)
Amended by the Telecommunications)
Act of 1996)

Case No. 2006-00220

**MOTION OF WEST KENTUCKY RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.
TO APPROVE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT**

West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc. ("West Kentucky"), by counsel, pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Act"), KRS Chapter 278.040, and 807 KAR 5:001, moves the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (the "Commission") to approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted to the Commission in this arbitration proceeding against Sprint Spectrum, L.P., and SprintCom, Inc. d/b/a Sprint PSC (collectively "Sprint"). In support of its motion, West Kentucky states as follows.

INTRODUCTION

This arbitration proceeding arises from the impending termination of an agreement ("the CMRS Agreement") between CMRS providers, rural independent local exchange carriers ("Rural ILECs"), and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), effective May 1, 2004, and terminating on December 31, 2006. The CMRS Agreement required the signatory CMRS providers to commence interconnection negotiations with the Rural ILECs if they wished for their Rural-ILEC-destined traffic to continue to be delivered to the Rural ILECs after that date. Sprint is a CMRS provider, and West Kentucky a Rural ILEC, under the Agreement.

Pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement, interconnection negotiations between West Kentucky and Sprint were deemed to commence on January 1, 2006, regardless of whether an actual request for negotiation was received by that date.¹ Throughout the “negotiation” process, Sprint has failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Despite West Kentucky's repeated attempts to correspond, negotiate, and exchange draft interconnection agreements, Sprint has failed to respond in any meaningful way. Because of Sprint’s failure to respond meaningfully to West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate, West Kentucky filed an arbitration petition against Sprint on June 7, 2006. West Kentucky attached its proposed interconnection agreement to that petition.

Because Sprint failed to negotiate in good faith as required by 47 U.S.C. 251(c) and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Commission should approve the proposed interconnection agreement West Kentucky has submitted to the Commission in this proceeding.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate with Sprint began on February 10, 2006, when West Kentucky sent a letter to Sprint advising it of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate an interconnection agreement pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement of May 2004. West Kentucky enclosed with that letter a copy of the template interconnection agreement from which negotiations would proceed.²

Sprint made no effort to propose changes to the template agreement it had received from West Kentucky. Therefore, on March 15, 2006, West Kentucky sent another letter advising Sprint of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate and enclosing another template interconnection agreement, this

¹ Thus, the statutory window for arbitration in this matter opened on May 16, 2006 and closed on June 10, 2006.

² See February 10, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Shelley Jones, attached as Exhibit 2 to West Kentucky's Petition for Arbitration (the "Petition").

time with the proposed traffic exchange splits, proposed reciprocal compensation rates, and proposed point of interconnection.³ On March 24, 2006, Sprint finally responded by requesting an electronic copy of the proposed interconnection agreement so that Sprint could redline its proposed revisions.⁴ West Kentucky provided the requested electronic copy by electronic-mail on March 27, 2006.⁵

Having received no redlines from Sprint, West Kentucky sent yet another letter on May 18, 2006 inquiring regarding the status of Sprint's review of the proposed interconnection agreement that was electronically-mailed to Sprint on March 27, 2006.⁶ On May 24, 2006, nearly five months after the negotiation window had begun, four months after West Kentucky sent Sprint a template interconnection agreement, and more than one week into the arbitration window, Sprint proposed very significant changes to West Kentucky's template agreement.⁷

Due to the very significant last minute changes proposed by Sprint, coupled with the impending close of the arbitration window, Sprint's actions intentionally foreclosed the possibility of productive, good faith negotiations. Accordingly, West Kentucky filed its arbitration petition against Sprint on June 7, 2006.

ARGUMENT

The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted with its arbitration petition against Sprint because Sprint failed to comply with its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. Sprint's failure to negotiate in good faith means that any agreement proposed by Sprint, by definition, would not comply with Section 251 of the Act. As such, the

³ See March 15, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Shelley Jones, attached as Exhibit 3 to the Petition.

⁴ See March 24, 2006 e-mail from Shelley Jones to John E. Selent, attached as Exhibit 4 to the Petition.

⁵ See March 27, 2006 e-mail from Edward T. Depp to Shelley Jones, attached as Exhibit 5 to the Petition.

⁶ See May 18, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Shelley Jones, attached as Exhibit 6 to the Petition.

⁷ See May 24, 2006 email from Shelley Jones to John E. Selent, attached as Exhibit 7 to the Petition; *see also* Sprint redlined agreement, attached as Exhibit 8 to the Petition.

Commission should reject any agreement proposed by Sprint and should approve West Kentucky's agreement in full.

I. Statutory and regulatory law requires Sprint to negotiate in good faith.

A requesting telecommunications carrier such as Sprint has a duty to negotiate with West Kentucky in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) ("The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions of such agreements.") Section 252 (b)(5) of the Act defines certain conduct that constitutes a failure to negotiate in good faith:

The refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations, to cooperate with the State commission in carrying out its function as an arbitrator, or to continue to negotiate in good faith in the presence, or with the assistance, of the State commission shall be considered a failure to negotiate in good faith.

Regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") define certain additional conduct that violates the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(c) If proven to the Commission, an appropriate state commission, or a court of competent jurisdiction, the following actions or practices, among others, violate the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(6) Intentionally obstructing or delaying negotiations or resolutions of disputes;

(7) Refusing throughout the negotiation process to designate a representative with authority to make binding representations, if such refusal significantly delays resolution of issues; and

(8) Refusing to provide information necessary to reach agreement. . . .

47 CFR 51.301. These controlling provisions set forth at least four situations in which a carrier violates its duty to negotiate in good faith: (1) the complete refusal to negotiate, (2) the intentional

delay of negotiations, (3) causing delay by refusing to designate a representative to negotiate, and (4) refusing to provide necessary information.

Critically, this Commission has authority to conclude that Sprint failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. *See In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, First Report and Order, FCC 96-325 at ¶ 143 (“First Report and Order”) (“state commissions have authority, under section 252(b)(5), to consider allegations that a party has failed to negotiate in good faith.”) In fact, it is precisely this power of review by state commissions that ensures the effectiveness of the good faith requirement of the Act.

[P]arties seeking to avoid a legitimate accusation of breach of the duty of good faith in negotiation will work to provide their negotiating adversary all relevant information -- given that section 252(b)(4)(B) authorizes the state commission to require the parties "to provide such information as may be necessary for the State commission to reach a decision on the unresolved issues." That provision also states that, if either party "fails unreasonably to respond on a timely basis to any reasonable request from the State commission, then the State commission may proceed on the basis of the best information available to it from whatever source derived." The likelihood that an arbitrator will review the positions taken by the parties during negotiations also should discourage parties from refusing unreasonably to provide relevant information to each other or to delay negotiations.

Id. at ¶ 149 (emphasis added). As the FCC has explained, the power of review by state commissions gives the good faith requirement its teeth. Thus, this Commission has the power to decide that Sprint failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Exercising that power will further the purposes of the Act.

II. Sprint failed to negotiate in good faith by failing to propose revisions to West Kentucky's template interconnection agreement.

Sprint failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. West Kentucky contacted Sprint at the beginning of the negotiation window and, over the course of months, sent Sprint multiple

letters and copies of a proposed interconnection agreement. Sprint, however, never responded meaningfully to these negotiation overtures. In fact, at no time from the beginning of the negotiation window through the beginning of the arbitration window did Sprint make any effort to provide a complete redlined agreement setting forth its proposed changes to West Kentucky's template agreement. Instead, Sprint waited until well after the arbitration window had opened to propose its numerous and significant changes. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.)

Sprint's delay deprived West Kentucky of many valuable months in which the parties could have been negotiating any unresolved issues as envisioned and required by 47 U.S.C. 251-52. Instead, well into the arbitration window and faced with an overwhelming amount of proposed changes, West Kentucky had no choice but to initiate arbitration. The failure by Sprint to respond meaningfully until well into the arbitration window constitutes a “refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations,” an automatic violation of the duty of good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(b)(5). Further, the extremely delayed and burdensome manner of the response can only be interpreted as an intentional delay and a failure to provide necessary information, each of which constitutes a violation of the duty of good faith as defined by the FCC in 47 CFR 51.301.

III. The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky.

Because of the failure of Sprint to negotiate in good faith, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. In arbitrating interconnection agreements under Section 252(b) of the Act, a state commission must primarily ensure that its resolution of the arbitration comports with the requirements of Section 251 and regulations promulgated thereunder, including, of course, the duty to negotiate in good faith. *See* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1). A state commission may reject an agreement that does not meet those statutory and regulatory requirements, including the duty to negotiate in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B).

In making its determination, the state commission has broad discretion to reject an agreement that does not comport with the duties imposed in Section 251. *Bell Atlantic-Delaware, Inc. v. McMahon*, 80 F.Supp.2d 218, 224 (D. Del. 2000) (“The Act provides a disincentive to state commission mediation by allowing the commission to reject agreements that do not “meet the requirements of section 251” of the Act. This grants a state commission broader discretion to reject agreements (in whole or in part) that do not comport with the duties imposed in 251.”)

Here, Sprint violated its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.) For that reason, any agreement proposed by Sprint would not, by definition, comport with the duties imposed by Section 251. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) (“The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith . . .”) Therefore, in order to ensure that any interconnection agreement between West Kentucky and Sprint complies with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1)), and pursuant to its power to reject an agreement that does not comply with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B)), the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by Sprint.

Given any last-minute revisions proposed by Sprint cannot, by definition, comply with the Act, the Commission should approve West Kentucky’s proposed agreement in full. The Commission has previously demonstrated that it will approve one party's proposed interconnection agreement in full where the other party to arbitration has engaged in stalling and delay. *See In the Matter of: Petition of Brandenburg Telecom, LLC for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with Verizon South Inc. Pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Case No. 2001-224 (hereafter, "*Brandenburg Telecom*").

In *Brandenburg Telecom*, Brandenburg Telecom LLC ("Brandenburg") requested interconnection with Verizon. After the Commission ordered the parties to submit an executed

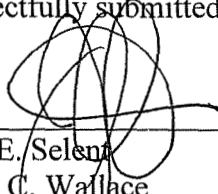
agreement complying with the Commission's post-hearing order, Verizon refused to execute the compliant agreement. Brandenburg moved the Commission for an order approving Brandenburg's proposed interconnection agreement in full, arguing that Verizon's delay justified such a remedy. Verizon responded and the issue was fully briefed. Thereafter, the Commission ordered that unless the parties submitted an executed agreement within one week, Brandenburg's proposed agreement "shall become immediately effective and enforceable with or without the signature of Verizon." See January 8, 2002 Order, *Brandenburg Telecom*. Thus, the Commission demonstrated its power to approve one party's interconnection agreement in full with or without agreement of the other party.

The Commission should exercise that power here because of Sprint's failure to negotiate in good faith as required by Section 251 of the Act.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. As demonstrated above, Sprint has thoroughly failed to negotiate in good faith. Accordingly, the Commission should reject any last-minute revisions proposed by Sprint and approve in full the agreement tendered by West Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,



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COUNSEL TO WEST KENTUCKY RURAL

**TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served by Federal Express and electronic mail on this 27th day of July, 2006, to the following individual(s):

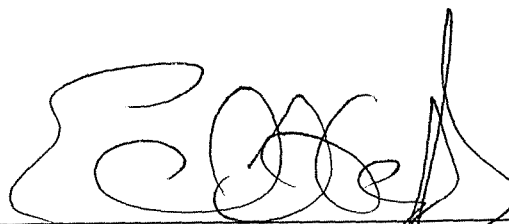
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**COUNSEL TO WEST KENTUCKY
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CORPORATION, INC.**

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

In the Matter of:

Petition of West Kentucky Rural Telephone)
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American Cellular Corporation F/K/A)
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**MOTION OF WEST KENTUCKY RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.
TO APPROVE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT**

West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc. ("West Kentucky"), by counsel, pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Act"), KRS Chapter 278.040, and 807 KAR 5:001, moves the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (the "Commission") to approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted to the Commission in this arbitration proceeding against American Cellular Corporation f/k/a ACC Kentucky License LLC ("ACC"). In support of its motion, West Kentucky states as follows.

INTRODUCTION

This arbitration proceeding arises from the impending termination of an agreement ("the CMRS Agreement") between CMRS providers, rural independent local exchange carriers ("Rural ILECs"), and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), effective May 1, 2004, and terminating on December 31, 2006. The CMRS Agreement required the signatory CMRS providers to commence interconnection negotiations with the Rural ILECs if they wished for their Rural-ILEC-destined traffic to continue to be delivered to the Rural ILECs after that date. ACC is a CMRS provider, and West Kentucky a Rural ILEC, under the Agreement.

Pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement, interconnection negotiations between West Kentucky and ACC were deemed to commence on January 1, 2006, regardless of whether an actual request for negotiation was received by that date.¹ Throughout the “negotiation” process, ACC has failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Despite West Kentucky's repeated attempts to correspond, negotiate, and exchange draft interconnection agreements, ACC has failed to respond in any meaningful way. Because of ACC’s failure to respond meaningfully to West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate, West Kentucky filed an arbitration petition against ACC on May 30, 2006. West Kentucky attached its proposed interconnection agreement to that petition.

Because ACC failed to negotiate in good faith as required by 47 U.S.C. 251(c) and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Commission should approve the proposed interconnection agreement West Kentucky has submitted to the Commission in this proceeding.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate with ACC began on January 26, 2006, when West Kentucky sent a letter to ACC advising it of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate an interconnection agreement pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement of May 2004. West Kentucky enclosed with that letter a copy of the template interconnection agreement from which negotiations would proceed.²

ACC made no effort to propose changes to the template agreement it had received from West Kentucky. Therefore, on March 15, 2006, West Kentucky sent another letter advising ACC of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate and enclosing another template interconnection agreement, this time

¹ Thus, the statutory window for arbitration in this matter opened on May 16, 2006 and closed on June 10, 2006.

² See January 26, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Leon M. Bloomfield, attached as Exhibit 2 to West Kentucky's Petition for Arbitration (the "Petition").

with the proposed traffic exchange splits, proposed reciprocal compensation rates, and proposed point of interconnection.³ Following that letter, ACC requested an electronic copy of the template interconnection agreement, and, as requested, on March 22, 2006 West Kentucky sent ACC an electronic copy of the template interconnection agreement by electronic mail.⁴

Despite taking no interim steps to negotiate the template agreement, ACC (by electronic mail dated May 17, 2006) expressed interest in extending the arbitration window to address the template interconnection agreement. By electronic mail dated May 22, 2006, West Kentucky declined to attempt to extend the arbitration window.⁵

Shortly after West Kentucky filed its arbitration petition against ACC, counsel for ACC provided West Kentucky with substantial redlines to the template agreement.

ARGUMENT

The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted with its arbitration petition against ACC because ACC failed to comply with its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. ACC's failure to negotiate in good faith means that any revisions proposed by ACC, by definition, would not comply with Section 251 of the Act. As such, the Commission should reject any revisions proposed by ACC and should approve West Kentucky's agreement in full.

³ See March 15, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Leon M. Bloomfield, attached as Exhibit 3 to the Petition.

⁴ See March 22, 2006 email from Edward T. Depp to Leon M. Bloomfield, attached as Exhibit 4 to the Petition.

⁵ See electronic mail correspondence of May 17, 2006 and May 22, 2006 between John E. Selent and Leon M. Bloomfield, attached as Exhibit 5 to the Petition.

I. Statutory and regulatory law requires ACC to negotiate in good faith.

A requesting telecommunications carrier such as ACC has a duty to negotiate with West Kentucky in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) ("The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions of such agreements.") Section 252 (b)(5) of the Act defines certain conduct that constitutes a failure to negotiate in good faith:

The refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations, to cooperate with the State commission in carrying out its function as an arbitrator, or to continue to negotiate in good faith in the presence, or with the assistance, of the State commission shall be considered a failure to negotiate in good faith.

Regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") define certain additional conduct that violates the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(c) If proven to the Commission, an appropriate state commission, or a court of competent jurisdiction, the following actions or practices, among others, violate the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(6) Intentionally obstructing or delaying negotiations or resolutions of disputes;

(7) Refusing throughout the negotiation process to designate a representative with authority to make binding representations, if such refusal significantly delays resolution of issues; and

(8) Refusing to provide information necessary to reach agreement. . . .

47 CFR 51.301. These controlling provisions set forth at least four situations in which a carrier violates its duty to negotiate in good faith: (1) the complete refusal to negotiate, (2) the intentional delay of negotiations, (3) causing delay by refusing to designate a representative to negotiate, and (4) refusing to provide necessary information.

Critically, this Commission has authority to conclude that ACC failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. See *In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, First Report and Order, FCC 96-325 at ¶ 143 (“First Report and Order”) (“state commissions have authority, under section 252(b)(5), to consider allegations that a party has failed to negotiate in good faith.”) In fact, it is precisely this power of review by state commissions that ensures the effectiveness of the good faith requirement of the Act.

[P]arties seeking to avoid a legitimate accusation of breach of the duty of good faith in negotiation will work to provide their negotiating adversary all relevant information -- given that section 252(b)(4)(B) authorizes the state commission to require the parties "to provide such information as may be necessary for the State commission to reach a decision on the unresolved issues." That provision also states that, if either party "fails unreasonably to respond on a timely basis to any reasonable request from the State commission, then the State commission may proceed on the basis of the best information available to it from whatever source derived." The likelihood that an arbitrator will review the positions taken by the parties during negotiations also should discourage parties from refusing unreasonably to provide relevant information to each other or to delay negotiations.

Id. at ¶ 149 (emphasis added). As the FCC has explained, the power of review by state commissions gives the good faith requirement its teeth. Thus, this Commission has the power to decide that ACC failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Exercising that power will further the purposes of the Act.

II. ACC failed to negotiate in good faith by failing to timely propose revisions to West Kentucky's template interconnection agreement.

ACC failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. West Kentucky contacted ACC at the beginning of the negotiation window and, over the course of months, sent ACC multiple letters and copies of a proposed interconnection agreement. ACC, however, never responded meaningfully to these negotiation overtures. In fact, at no time from the beginning of the negotiation window

through the filing of the arbitration petition did ACC make any effort to propose definitive changes to West Kentucky's template agreement. Instead, ACC only proposed its numerous and significant revisions after it realized that Logan was filing an arbitration petition against it. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.)

ACC's delay deprived West Kentucky of many valuable months in which the parties could have been negotiating any unresolved issues as envisioned and required by 47 U.S.C. 251-52. Thus, in light of the absence of a meaningful response to West Kentucky's multiple communications (and rather than let the interconnection request lapse), West Kentucky was forced to initiate this arbitration proceeding. ACC's (in)actions constitute a "refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations," an automatic violation of the duty of good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(b)(5). Further, the extremely delayed and burdensome manner of ACC's response can only be interpreted as an intentional delay and a failure to provide necessary information, each of which also constitutes a violation of the duty of good faith as defined by the FCC in 47 CFR 51.301.

III. The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky.

Because of ACC's failure to negotiate in good faith, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. In arbitrating interconnection agreements under Section 252(b) of the Act, a state commission must primarily ensure that its resolution of the arbitration comports with the requirements of Section 251 and regulations promulgated thereunder, including, of course, the duty to negotiate in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1). A state commission may reject an agreement that does not meet those statutory and regulatory requirements, including the duty to negotiate in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B). In making its determination, the state commission has broad discretion to reject an agreement that does not comport with the duties imposed in Section 251. *Bell Atlantic-Delaware, Inc. v. McMahon*,

80 F.Supp.2d 218, 224 (D. Del. 2000) (“The Act provides a disincentive to state commission mediation by allowing the commission to reject agreements that do not “meet the requirements of section 251” of the Act. This grants a state commission broader discretion to reject agreements (in whole or in part) that do not comport with the duties imposed in 251.”)

Here, ACC violated its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.) For that reason, any agreement proposed by ACC would not, by definition, comport with the duties imposed by Section 251. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) (“The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith . . .”) Therefore, in order to ensure that any interconnection agreement between West Kentucky and ACC complies with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1)), and pursuant to its power to reject an agreement that does not comply with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B)), the Commission should reject any last-minute revisions proposed by ACC.

Given any last-minute revisions proposed by ACC cannot, by definition, comply with the Act, the Commission should approve West Kentucky’s proposed agreement in full. The Commission has previously demonstrated that it will approve one party's proposed interconnection agreement in full where the other party to arbitration has engaged in stalling and delay. *See In the Matter of: Petition of Brandenburg Telecom, LLC for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with Verizon South Inc. Pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Case No. 2001-224 (hereafter, "*Brandenburg Telecom*").

In *Brandenburg Telecom*, Brandenburg Telecom LLC ("Brandenburg") requested interconnection with Verizon. After the Commission ordered the parties to submit an executed agreement complying with the Commission's post-hearing order, Verizon refused to execute the compliant agreement. Brandenburg moved the Commission for an order approving Brandenburg’s

proposed interconnection agreement in full, arguing that Verizon's delay justified such a remedy. Verizon responded and the issue was fully briefed. Thereafter, the Commission ordered that unless the parties submitted an executed agreement within one week, Brandenburg's proposed agreement "shall become immediately effective and enforceable with or without the signature of Verizon." See January 8, 2002 Order, *Brandenburg Telecom*. Thus, the Commission demonstrated its power to approve one party's interconnection agreement in full with or without agreement of the other party.

The Commission should exercise that power here because ACC has failed to negotiate in good faith, as required by the Section 251 of the Act.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. As demonstrated above, ACC has thoroughly failed to negotiate in good faith. Accordingly, the Commission should reject any last-minute revisions proposed by ACC, and it should approve in full the agreement tendered by West Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,



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**COUNSEL TO WEST KENTUCKY RURAL
TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served by Federal Express and electronic mail on this 27th day of July, 2006, to the following individual(s):

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**COUNSEL TO WEST KENTUCKY
RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.**

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

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American Cellular Corporation F/K/A) Case No. 2006-00220
ACC Kentucky License LLC, Pursuant)
To The Communications Act of 1934, as)
Amended by the Telecommunications)
Act of 1996)

**MOTION OF WEST KENTUCKY RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.
TO APPROVE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT**

West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc. ("West Kentucky"), by counsel, pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Act"), KRS Chapter 278.040, and 807 KAR 5:001, moves the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (the "Commission") to approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted to the Commission in this arbitration proceeding against T-Mobile USA, Inc. ("T-Mobile"). In support of its motion, West Kentucky states as follows.

INTRODUCTION

This arbitration proceeding arises from the impending termination of an agreement ("the CMRS Agreement") between CMRS providers, rural independent local exchange carriers ("Rural ILECs"), and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), effective May 1, 2004, and terminating on December 31, 2006. The CMRS Agreement required the signatory CMRS providers to commence interconnection negotiations with the Rural ILECs if they wished for their Rural-ILEC-destined traffic to continue to be delivered to the Rural ILECs after that date. T-Mobile is a CMRS provider, and West Kentucky a Rural ILEC, under the Agreement.

Pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement, interconnection negotiations between West Kentucky and T-Mobile were deemed to commence on January 1, 2006, regardless of whether an actual request for negotiation was received by that date.¹ Throughout the “negotiation” process, T-Mobile has failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Despite West Kentucky's repeated attempts to correspond, negotiate, and exchange draft interconnection agreements, T-Mobile has failed to respond in any meaningful way. Because of T-Mobile’s failure to respond meaningfully to West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate, West Kentucky filed an arbitration petition against T-Mobile on June 5, 2006. West Kentucky attached its proposed interconnection agreement to that petition.

Because T-Mobile failed to negotiate in good faith as required by 47 U.S.C. 251(c) and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Commission should approve the proposed interconnection agreement West Kentucky has submitted to the Commission in this proceeding.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate with T-Mobile began on February 3, 2006, when West Kentucky sent a letter to T-Mobile advising it of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate an interconnection agreement pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement of May 2004. West Kentucky enclosed with that letter a copy of the template interconnection agreement from which negotiations would proceed.²

T-Mobile made no effort to propose changes to the template agreement it had received from West Kentucky. Therefore, on March 15, 2006, West Kentucky sent another letter advising T-

¹ Thus, the statutory window for arbitration in this matter opened on May 16, 2006 and closed on June 10, 2006.

² See February 3, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Dan Menser, attached as Exhibit 2 to West Kentucky's Petition for Arbitration (the "Petition").

Mobile of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate and enclosing another template interconnection agreement, this time with the proposed traffic exchange splits, proposed reciprocal compensation rates, and proposed point of interconnection.³

T-Mobile still did not propose changes to West Kentucky's template interconnection agreement. Rather, ignoring West Kentucky's template agreement, T-Mobile sent its own template agreement to West Kentucky by electronic mail dated April 20, 2006, and asked West Kentucky to adopt that agreement.⁴ By electronic mail dated May 8, 2006, T-Mobile inquired about West Kentucky's review of T-Mobile's template agreement and sought an extension of the arbitration window.⁵

On May 18, 2006, West Kentucky declined to attempt to extend the arbitration window, and informed T-Mobile that negotiations should proceed from West Kentucky's template agreement, not T-Mobile's, because it is customary to negotiate based on the ILEC's agreement.⁶

On May 22 and May 23, 2006, nearly five months after the negotiation window had begun, four months after West Kentucky sent T-Mobile a template interconnection agreement, and one week into the arbitration window, T-Mobile agreed to propose changes to West Kentucky's template agreement and essentially superimposed its previously-rejected template agreement over the West Kentucky template.⁷ Due to the sheer volume and scope of last minute changes proposed by T-Mobile, coupled with the impending close of the arbitration window, T-Mobile's actions

³ See March 15, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Greg Tedesco, attached as Exhibit 3 to the Petition.

⁴ See April 20, 2006 email from Dan Williams to John E. Selent, attached as Exhibit 4 to the Petition.

⁵ See May 8, 2006 email from Dan Williams to John E. Selent, attached as Exhibit 5 to the Petition.

⁶ See May 18, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Dan Williams, attached as Exhibit 6 to the Petition.

⁷ See May 22 and May 23, 2006 emails from Dan Williams to John E. Selent, attached as Exhibit 7 to the Petition; *see also* T-Mobile redlined agreement, attached as Exhibit 8 to the Petition.

intentionally foreclosed the possibility of productive, good faith negotiations. Accordingly, West Kentucky filed its arbitration petition against T-Mobile on June 5, 2006.

ARGUMENT

The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted with its arbitration petition against T-Mobile because T-Mobile failed to comply with its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. T-Mobile's failure to negotiate in good faith means that any agreement proposed by T-Mobile, by definition, would not comply with Section 251 of the Act. As such, the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by T-Mobile and should approve West Kentucky's agreement in full.

I. Statutory and regulatory law requires T-Mobile to negotiate in good faith.

A requesting telecommunications carrier such as T-Mobile has a duty to negotiate with West Kentucky in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) ("The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions of such agreements.") Section 252 (b)(5) of the Act defines certain conduct that constitutes a failure to negotiate in good faith:

The refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations, to cooperate with the State commission in carrying out its function as an arbitrator, or to continue to negotiate in good faith in the presence, or with the assistance, of the State commission shall be considered a failure to negotiate in good faith.

Regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") define certain additional conduct that violates the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(c) If proven to the Commission, an appropriate state commission, or a court of competent jurisdiction, the following actions or practices, among others, violate the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(6) Intentionally obstructing or delaying negotiations or resolutions of disputes;

(7) Refusing throughout the negotiation process to designate a representative with authority to make binding representations, if such refusal significantly delays resolution of issues; and

(8) Refusing to provide information necessary to reach agreement. . . .

47 CFR 51.301. These controlling provisions set forth at least four situations in which a carrier violates its duty to negotiate in good faith: (1) the complete refusal to negotiate, (2) the intentional delay of negotiations, (3) causing delay by refusing to designate a representative to negotiate, and (4) refusing to provide necessary information.

Critically, this Commission has authority to conclude that T-Mobile failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. *See In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, First Report and Order, FCC 96-325 at ¶ 143 (“First Report and Order”) (“state commissions have authority, under section 252(b)(5), to consider allegations that a party has failed to negotiate in good faith.”) In fact, it is precisely this power of review by state commissions that ensures the effectiveness of the good faith requirement of the Act.

[P]arties seeking to avoid a legitimate accusation of breach of the duty of good faith in negotiation will work to provide their negotiating adversary all relevant information -- given that section 252(b)(4)(B) authorizes the state commission to require the parties "to provide such information as may be necessary for the State commission to reach a decision on the unresolved issues." That provision also states that, if either party "fails unreasonably to respond on a timely basis to any reasonable request from the State commission, then the State commission may proceed on the basis of the best information available to it from whatever source derived." The likelihood that an arbitrator will review the positions taken by the parties during negotiations also should discourage parties from refusing unreasonably to provide relevant information to each other or to delay negotiations.

Id. at ¶ 149 (emphasis added). As the FCC has explained, the power of review by state commissions gives the good faith requirement its teeth. Thus, this Commission has the power to decide that T-

Mobile failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Exercising that power will further the purposes of the Act.

II. T-Mobile failed to negotiate in good faith by failing to propose revisions to West Kentucky's template interconnection agreement.

T-Mobile failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. West Kentucky contacted T-Mobile at the beginning of the negotiation window and, over the course of months, sent T-Mobile multiple letters and copies of a proposed interconnection agreement. T-Mobile, however, never responded meaningfully to these negotiation overtures. In fact, at no time from the beginning of the negotiation window through the beginning of the arbitration window did T-Mobile make any effort to propose definitive changes to West Kentucky's template agreement. Instead, T-Mobile waited until well after the arbitration window had opened to propose its numerous and significant changes. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.)

T-Mobile's delay deprived West Kentucky of many valuable months in which the parties could have been negotiating any unresolved issues as envisioned and required by 47 U.S.C. 251-52. Instead, well into the arbitration window and faced with an overwhelming amount of proposed changes, West Kentucky had no choice but to initiate arbitration. The failure by T-Mobile to respond meaningfully until well into the arbitration window constitutes a "refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations," an automatic violation of the duty of good faith. *See* 47 U.S.C. 252(b)(5). Further, the extremely delayed and burdensome manner of the response can only be interpreted as an intentional delay and a failure to provide necessary information, each of which constitutes a violation of the duty of good faith as defined by the FCC in 47 CFR 51.301.

III. The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky.

Because of the failure of T-Mobile to negotiate in good faith, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. In arbitrating interconnection agreements under Section 252(b) of the Act, a state commission must primarily ensure that its resolution of the arbitration comports with the requirements of Section 251 and regulations promulgated thereunder, including, of course, the duty to negotiate in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1). A state commission may reject an agreement that does not meet those statutory and regulatory requirements, including the duty to negotiate in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B). In making its determination, the state commission has broad discretion to reject an agreement that does not comport with the duties imposed in Section 251. *Bell Atlantic-Delaware, Inc. v. McMahon*, 80 F.Supp.2d 218, 224 (D. Del. 2000) (“The Act provides a disincentive to state commission mediation by allowing the commission to reject agreements that do not “meet the requirements of section 251” of the Act. This grants a state commission broader discretion to reject agreements (in whole or in part) that do not comport with the duties imposed in 251.”)

Here, T-Mobile violated its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.) For that reason, any agreement proposed by T-Mobile would not, by definition, comport with the duties imposed by Section 251. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) (“The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith . . .”) Therefore, in order to ensure that any interconnection agreement between West Kentucky and T-Mobile complies with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1)), and pursuant to its power to reject an agreement that does not comply with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B)), the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by T-Mobile.

Given any last-minute revisions proposed by T-Mobile cannot, by definition, comply with the Act, the Commission should approve West Kentucky's proposed agreement in full. The Commission has previously demonstrated that it will approve one party's proposed interconnection agreement in full where the other party to arbitration has engaged in stalling and delay. *See In the Matter of: Petition of Brandenburg Telecom, LLC for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with Verizon South Inc. Pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Case No. 2001-224* (hereafter, "*Brandenburg Telecom*").

In *Brandenburg Telecom*, Brandenburg Telecom LLC ("Brandenburg") requested interconnection with Verizon. After the Commission ordered the parties to submit an executed agreement complying with the Commission's post-hearing order, Verizon refused to execute the compliant agreement. Brandenburg moved the Commission for an order approving Brandenburg's proposed interconnection agreement in full, arguing that Verizon's delay justified such a remedy. Verizon responded and the issue was fully briefed. Thereafter, the Commission ordered that unless the parties submitted an executed agreement within one week, Brandenburg's proposed agreement "shall become immediately effective and enforceable with or without the signature of Verizon." *See* January 8, 2002 Order, *Brandenburg Telecom*. Thus, the Commission demonstrated its power to approve one party's interconnection agreement in full with or without agreement of the other party.

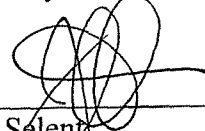
The Commission should exercise that power here because of T-Mobile's failure to negotiate in good faith as required by Section 251 of the Act.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. As demonstrated above, T-Mobile has thoroughly

failed to negotiate in good faith. Accordingly, the Commission should reject any last-minute revisions proposed by T-Mobile and approve in full the agreement tendered by West Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served by Federal Express and electronic mail on this 27th day of July, 2006, to the following individual(s):


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CORPORATION, INC.**

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

RECEIVED
JUL 27 2006
PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Petition of West Kentucky Rural Telephone)	
Cooperative Corporation, Inc. for Arbitration of)	
Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed)	
Interconnection Agreement with)	
American Cellular Corporation F/K/A)	Case No. 2006-00220
ACC Kentucky License LLC, Pursuant)	
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**MOTION OF WEST KENTUCKY RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.
TO APPROVE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT**

West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc. ("West Kentucky"), by counsel, pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Act"), KRS Chapter 278.040, and 807 KAR 5:001, moves the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (the "Commission") to approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted to the Commission in this arbitration proceeding against New Cingular Wireless PSC, LLC and Cincinnati SMSA Limited Partnership (collectively, "Cingular"). In support of its motion, West Kentucky states as follows.

INTRODUCTION

This arbitration proceeding arises from the impending termination of an agreement ("the CMRS Agreement") between CMRS providers, rural independent local exchange carriers ("Rural ILECs"), and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), effective May 1, 2004, and terminating on December 31, 2006. The CMRS Agreement required the signatory CMRS providers to commence interconnection negotiations with the Rural ILECs if they wished for their Rural-

ILEC-destined traffic to continue to be delivered to the Rural ILECs after that date. Cingular is a CMRS provider, and West Kentucky a Rural ILEC, under the Agreement.

Pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement, interconnection negotiations between West Kentucky and Cingular were deemed to commence on January 1, 2006, regardless of whether an actual request for negotiation was received by that date.¹ Throughout the “negotiation” process, Cingular has failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Despite West Kentucky's repeated attempts to correspond, negotiate, and exchange draft interconnection agreements, Cingular has failed to respond in any meaningful way. Because of Cingular’s failure to respond meaningfully to West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate, West Kentucky filed an arbitration petition against Cingular on June 6, 2006. West Kentucky attached its proposed interconnection agreement to that petition.

Because Cingular failed to negotiate in good faith as required by 47 U.S.C. 251(c) and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Commission should approve the proposed interconnection agreement West Kentucky has submitted to the Commission in this proceeding.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate with Cingular began on February 3, 2006, when West Kentucky sent a letter to Cingular advising it of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate an interconnection agreement pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement of May 2004. West Kentucky enclosed with that letter a copy of the template interconnection agreement from which negotiations would proceed.²

¹ Thus, the statutory window for arbitration in this matter opened on May 16, 2006 and closed on June 10, 2006.

² See February 3, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Joseph Pardue, attached as Exhibit 2 to West Kentucky's Petition for Arbitration (the "Petition").

Cingular made no effort to propose changes to the template agreement it had received from West Kentucky. Therefore, on March 15, 2006, West Kentucky sent another letter advising Cingular of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate and enclosing another template interconnection agreement, this time with the proposed traffic exchange splits, proposed reciprocal compensation rates, and proposed point of interconnection.³

On May 17, 2006, after the arbitration window had already opened, Cingular requested an electronic copy of West Kentucky's template interconnection agreement. West Kentucky provided the requested electronic copy by electronic-mail on May 19, 2006.⁴

On May 25, 2006, nearly five months after the negotiation window had begun, nearly four months after West Kentucky sent Cingular a template interconnection agreement, and more than one week into the arbitration window, Cingular proposed very significant changes to West Kentucky's template agreement.⁵ Accordingly, West Kentucky filed its arbitration petition against Cingular on June 6, 2006.

ARGUMENT

The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted with its arbitration petition against Cingular because Cingular failed to comply with its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. Cingular's failure to negotiate in good faith means that any agreement proposed by Cingular, by definition, would not comply with Section 251 of the Act. As such, the

³ See March 15, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Michael van Eckhardt, attached as Exhibit 3 to the Petition.

⁴ See electronic mail correspondence of May 17, 2006, and May 19, 2006 between John E. Selent and Michael van Eckhardt, attached as Exhibit 4 to the Petition.

⁵ See May 25, 2006 email from Bill Brown to John E. Selent, attached as Exhibit 5 to the Petition; *see also* Cingular redlined agreement, attached as Exhibit 6 to the Petition.

Commission should reject any agreement proposed by Cingular and should approve West Kentucky's agreement in full.

I. Statutory and regulatory law requires Cingular to negotiate in good faith.

A requesting telecommunications carrier such as Cingular has a duty to negotiate with West Kentucky in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) ("The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions of such agreements.") Section 252 (b)(5) of the Act defines certain conduct that constitutes a failure to negotiate in good faith:

The refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations, to cooperate with the State commission in carrying out its function as an arbitrator, or to continue to negotiate in good faith in the presence, or with the assistance, of the State commission shall be considered a failure to negotiate in good faith.

Regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") define certain additional conduct that violates the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(c) If proven to the Commission, an appropriate state commission, or a court of competent jurisdiction, the following actions or practices, among others, violate the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(6) Intentionally obstructing or delaying negotiations or resolutions of disputes;

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delay of negotiations, (3) causing delay by refusing to designate a representative to negotiate, and (4) refusing to provide necessary information.

Critically, this Commission has authority to conclude that Cingular failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. See *In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, First Report and Order, FCC 96-325 at ¶ 143 (“First Report and Order”) (“state commissions have authority, under section 252(b)(5), to consider allegations that a party has failed to negotiate in good faith.”) In fact, it is precisely this power of review by state commissions that ensures the effectiveness of the good faith requirement of the Act.

[P]arties seeking to avoid a legitimate accusation of breach of the duty of good faith in negotiation will work to provide their negotiating adversary all relevant information -- given that section 252(b)(4)(B) authorizes the state commission to require the parties "to provide such information as may be necessary for the State commission to reach a decision on the unresolved issues." That provision also states that, if either party "fails unreasonably to respond on a timely basis to any reasonable request from the State commission, then the State commission may proceed on the basis of the best information available to it from whatever source derived." The likelihood that an arbitrator will review the positions taken by the parties during negotiations also should discourage parties from refusing unreasonably to provide relevant information to each other or to delay negotiations.

Id. at ¶ 149 (emphasis added). As the FCC has explained, the power of review by state commissions gives the good faith requirement its teeth. Thus, this Commission has the power to decide that Cingular failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Exercising that power will further the purposes of the Act.

II. Cingular failed to negotiate in good faith by failing to propose revisions to West Kentucky's template interconnection agreement.

Cingular failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. West Kentucky contacted Cingular at the beginning of the negotiation window and, over the course of months, sent Cingular

multiple letters and copies of a proposed interconnection agreement. Cingular, however, never responded meaningfully to these negotiation overtures. In fact, at no time from the beginning of the negotiation window through the beginning of the arbitration window did Cingular make any effort to propose definitive changes to West Kentucky's template agreement. Instead, Cingular waited until well after the arbitration window had opened to propose its numerous and significant changes. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.)

Cingular's delay deprived West Kentucky of many valuable months in which the parties could have been negotiating any unresolved issues as envisioned and required by 47 U.S.C. 251-52. Instead, well into the arbitration window and faced with an overwhelming amount of proposed changes, West Kentucky had no choice but to initiate arbitration. The failure by Cingular to respond meaningfully until well into the arbitration window constitutes a "refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations," an automatic violation of the duty of good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(b)(5). Further, the extremely delayed and burdensome manner of the response can only be interpreted as an intentional delay and a failure to provide necessary information, each of which constitutes a violation of the duty of good faith as defined by the FCC in 47 CFR 51.301.

III. The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky.

Because of the failure of Cingular to negotiate in good faith, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. In arbitrating interconnection agreements under Section 252(b) of the Act, a state commission must primarily ensure that its resolution of the arbitration comports with the requirements of Section 251 and regulations promulgated thereunder, including, of course, the duty to negotiate in good faith. *See* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1). A state commission may reject an agreement that does not meet those statutory and regulatory requirements, including the duty to negotiate in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B).

In making its determination, the state commission has broad discretion to reject an agreement that does not comport with the duties imposed in Section 251. *Bell Atlantic-Delaware, Inc. v. McMahon*, 80 F.Supp.2d 218, 224 (D. Del. 2000) (“The Act provides a disincentive to state commission mediation by allowing the commission to reject agreements that do not “meet the requirements of section 251” of the Act. This grants a state commission broader discretion to reject agreements (in whole or in part) that do not comport with the duties imposed in 251.”)

Here, Cingular violated its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.) For that reason, any agreement proposed by Cingular would not, by definition, comport with the duties imposed by Section 251. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) (“The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith . . .”) Therefore, in order to ensure that any interconnection agreement between West Kentucky and Cingular complies with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1)), and pursuant to its power to reject an agreement that does not comply with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B)), the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by Cingular.

Given any last-minute revisions proposed by Cingular cannot, by definition, comply with the Act, the Commission should approve West Kentucky's proposed agreement in full. The Commission has previously demonstrated that it will approve one party's proposed interconnection agreement in full where the other party to arbitration has engaged in stalling and delay. *See In the Matter of: Petition of Brandenburg Telecom, LLC for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with Verizon South Inc. Pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Case No. 2001-224 (hereafter, "*Brandenburg Telecom*").

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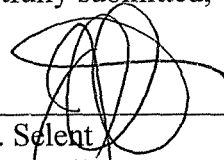
agreement complying with the Commission's post-hearing order, Verizon refused to execute the compliant agreement. Brandenburg moved the Commission for an order approving Brandenburg's proposed interconnection agreement in full, arguing that Verizon's delay justified such a remedy. Verizon responded and the issue was fully briefed. Thereafter, the Commission ordered that unless the parties submitted an executed agreement within one week, Brandenburg's proposed agreement "shall become immediately effective and enforceable with or without the signature of Verizon." See January 8, 2002 Order, *Brandenburg Telecom*. Thus, the Commission demonstrated its power to approve one party's interconnection agreement in full with or without agreement of the other party.

The Commission should exercise that power here because of Cingular's failure to negotiate in good faith as required by Section 251 of the Act.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. As demonstrated above, Cingular has thoroughly failed to negotiate in good faith. Accordingly, the Commission should reject any last-minute revisions proposed by Cingular and approve in full the agreement tendered by West Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,



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**TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served by Federal Express and electronic mail on this 27th day of July, 2006, to the following individual(s):

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CORPORATION, INC.**

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

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JUL 27 2006

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INTRODUCTION

This arbitration proceeding arises from the impending termination of an agreement ("the CMRS Agreement") between CMRS providers, rural independent local exchange carriers ("Rural ILECs"), and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), effective May 1, 2004, and terminating on December 31, 2006. The CMRS Agreement required the signatory CMRS providers to commence interconnection negotiations with the Rural ILECs if they wished for their Rural-

ILEC-destined traffic to continue to be delivered to the Rural ILECs after that date. Verizon is a CMRS provider, and West Kentucky a Rural ILEC, under the Agreement.

Pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement, interconnection negotiations between West Kentucky and Verizon were deemed to commence on January 1, 2006, regardless of whether an actual request for negotiation was received by that date.¹ Throughout the “negotiation” process, Verizon has failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Despite West Kentucky's repeated attempts to correspond, negotiate, and exchange draft interconnection agreements, Verizon has failed to respond in any meaningful way. Because of Verizon's failure to respond meaningfully to West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate, West Kentucky filed an arbitration petition against Verizon on May 30, 2006. West Kentucky attached its proposed interconnection agreement to that petition.

Because Verizon failed to negotiate in good faith as required by 47 U.S.C. 251(c) and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Commission should approve the proposed interconnection agreement West Kentucky has submitted to the Commission in this proceeding.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate with Verizon began on January 27, 2006, when West Kentucky sent a letter to Verizon advising it of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate an interconnection agreement pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement of May 2004. West Kentucky enclosed with that letter a copy of the template interconnection agreement from which negotiations would proceed.²

¹ Thus, the statutory window for arbitration in this matter opened on May 16, 2006 and closed on June 10, 2006.

² See January 27, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Marc Sterling, attached as Exhibit 2 to West Kentucky's Petition for Arbitration (the "Petition").

Verizon made no effort to propose changes to the template agreement it had received from West Kentucky. Therefore, on March 15, 2006, West Kentucky sent another letter advising Verizon of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate and enclosing another template interconnection agreement, this time with the proposed traffic exchange splits, proposed reciprocal compensation rates, and proposed point of interconnection.³ On April 18, 2006, by electronic mail, Verizon notified West Kentucky that Verizon was willing to negotiate an interconnection agreement but proposed no changes.⁴

Having received no further response and no specific proposals for revision, however, West Kentucky sent yet another letter to Verizon on May 18, 2006 inquiring regarding the status of Verizon's review of the proposed interconnection agreement.⁵

Having still received no proposed changes to its interconnection agreement, West Kentucky filed its arbitration petition against Verizon on May 30, 2006.

ARGUMENT

The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted with its arbitration petition against Verizon because Verizon failed to comply with its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. Verizon's failure to negotiate in good faith means that any agreement proposed by Verizon, by definition, would not comply with Section 251 of the Act. As such, the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by Verizon and should approve West Kentucky's agreement in full.

³ See March 15, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Marc Sterling, attached as Exhibit 3 to the Petition.

⁴ See April 18, 2006 email from Marc Sterling to John E. Selent, attached as Exhibit 4 to the Petition.

⁵ See May 18, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Marc Sterling, attached as Exhibit 5 to the Petition.

I. Statutory and regulatory law requires Verizon to negotiate in good faith.

A requesting telecommunications carrier such as Verizon has a duty to negotiate with West Kentucky in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) ("The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions of such agreements.") Section 252 (b)(5) of the Act defines certain conduct that constitutes a failure to negotiate in good faith:

The refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations, to cooperate with the State commission in carrying out its function as an arbitrator, or to continue to negotiate in good faith in the presence, or with the assistance, of the State commission shall be considered a failure to negotiate in good faith.

Regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") define certain additional conduct that violates the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(c) If proven to the Commission, an appropriate state commission, or a court of competent jurisdiction, the following actions or practices, among others, violate the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(6) Intentionally obstructing or delaying negotiations or resolutions of disputes;

(7) Refusing throughout the negotiation process to designate a representative with authority to make binding representations, if such refusal significantly delays resolution of issues; and

(8) Refusing to provide information necessary to reach agreement. . . .

47 CFR 51.301. These controlling provisions set forth at least four situations in which a carrier violates its duty to negotiate in good faith: (1) the complete refusal to negotiate, (2) the intentional delay of negotiations, (3) causing delay by refusing to designate a representative to negotiate, and (4) refusing to provide necessary information.

Critically, this Commission has authority to conclude that Verizon failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. *See In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, First Report and Order, FCC 96-325 at ¶ 143 (“First Report and Order”) (“state commissions have authority, under section 252(b)(5), to consider allegations that a party has failed to negotiate in good faith.”) In fact, it is precisely this power of review by state commissions that ensures the effectiveness of the good faith requirement of the Act.

[P]arties seeking to avoid a legitimate accusation of breach of the duty of good faith in negotiation will work to provide their negotiating adversary all relevant information -- given that section 252(b)(4)(B) authorizes the state commission to require the parties "to provide such information as may be necessary for the State commission to reach a decision on the unresolved issues." That provision also states that, if either party "fails unreasonably to respond on a timely basis to any reasonable request from the State commission, then the State commission may proceed on the basis of the best information available to it from whatever source derived." The likelihood that an arbitrator will review the positions taken by the parties during negotiations also should discourage parties from refusing unreasonably to provide relevant information to each other or to delay negotiations.

Id. at ¶ 149 (emphasis added). As the FCC has explained, the power of review by state commissions gives the good faith requirement its teeth. Thus, this Commission has the power to decide that Verizon failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Exercising that power will further the purposes of the Act.

II. Verizon failed to negotiate in good faith by failing to propose revisions to West Kentucky's template interconnection agreement.

Verizon failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. West Kentucky contacted Verizon at the beginning of the negotiation window and, over the course of months, sent Verizon multiple letters and copies of a proposed interconnection agreement. Verizon, however, never responded meaningfully to these negotiation overtures. In fact, at no time from the beginning of the

negotiation window through the beginning of the arbitration window did Verizon make any effort to propose definitive changes to West Kentucky's template agreement.

Verizon's delay deprived West Kentucky of many valuable months in which the parties could have been negotiating any unresolved issues as envisioned and required by 47 U.S.C. 251-52. Thus, in light of the absence of a meaningful response to West Kentucky's multiple communications (and rather than let the interconnection request lapse), West Kentucky was forced to initiate this arbitration proceeding. Verizon's (in)actions constitute a "refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations," an automatic violation of the duty of good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(b)(5). Further, the failure to provide a meaningful response can only be interpreted as an intentional delay and a failure to provide necessary information, each of which constitutes a violation of the duty of good faith as defined by the FCC in 47 CFR 51.301.

III. The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky.

Because of the failure of Verizon to negotiate in good faith, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. In arbitrating interconnection agreements under Section 252(b) of the Act, a state commission must primarily ensure that its resolution of the arbitration comports with the requirements of Section 251 and regulations promulgated thereunder, including, of course, the duty to negotiate in good faith. *See* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1). A state commission may reject an agreement that does not meet those statutory and regulatory requirements, including the duty to negotiate in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B). In making its determination, the state commission has broad discretion to reject an agreement that does not comport with the duties imposed in Section 251. *Bell Atlantic-Delaware, Inc. v. McMahon*, 80 F.Supp.2d 218, 224 (D. Del. 2000) ("The Act provides a disincentive to state commission mediation by allowing the commission to reject agreements that do not "meet the requirements of

section 251” of the Act. This grants a state commission broader discretion to reject agreements (in whole or in part) that do not comport with the duties imposed in 251.”)

Here, Verizon violated its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.) For that reason, any agreement proposed by Verizon would not, by definition, comport with the duties imposed by Section 251. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) (“The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith . . .”) Therefore, in order to ensure that any interconnection agreement between West Kentucky and Verizon complies with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1)), and pursuant to its power to reject an agreement that does not comply with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B)), the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by Verizon.

Given any agreement that Verizon might propose cannot, by definition, comply with the Act, the Commission should approve West Kentucky's proposed agreement in full. The Commission has previously demonstrated that it will approve one party's proposed interconnection agreement in full where the other party to arbitration has engaged in stalling and delay. *See In the Matter of: Petition of Brandenburg Telecom, LLC for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with Verizon South Inc. Pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Case No. 2001-224 (hereafter, “*Brandenburg Telecom*”).

In *Brandenburg Telecom*, Brandenburg Telecom LLC (“Brandenburg”) requested interconnection with Verizon (hereafter referred to as “Verizon ILEC” so as to avoid confusion with Verizon in this proceeding). After the Commission ordered the parties to submit an executed agreement complying with the Commission's post-hearing order, Verizon ILEC refused to execute the compliant agreement. Brandenburg moved the Commission for an order approving Brandenburg’s proposed interconnection agreement in full, arguing that Verizon ILEC's delay

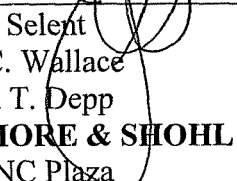
justified such a remedy. Verizon ILEC responded and the issue was fully briefed. Thereafter, the Commission ordered that unless the parties submitted an executed agreement within one week, Brandenburg's proposed agreement "shall become immediately effective and enforceable with or without the signature of Verizon." See January 8, 2002 Order, *Brandenburg Telecom*. Thus, the Commission demonstrated its power to approve one party's interconnection agreement in full with or without agreement of the other party.

The Commission should exercise that power here because of Verizon's failure to negotiate in good faith as required by Section 251 of the Act.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. As demonstrated above, Verizon has thoroughly failed to negotiate in good faith. Accordingly, the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by Verizon and approve in full the agreement tendered by West Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,



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CORPORATION, INC.**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served by Federal Express and electronic mail on this 27th day of July, 2006, to the following individual(s):

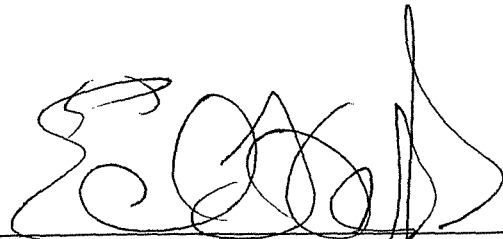
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**COUNSEL TO WEST KENTUCKY
RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.**

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

RECEIVED

JUL 27 2006

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Petition of West Kentucky Rural Telephone)
Cooperative Corporation, Inc. for Arbitration of)
Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed)
Interconnection Agreement with)
American Cellular Corporation F/K/A) Case No. 2006-00220
ACC Kentucky License LLC, Pursuant)
To The Communications Act of 1934, as)
Amended by the Telecommunications)
Act of 1996)

**MOTION OF WEST KENTUCKY RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
CORPORATION, INC.
TO APPROVE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT**

West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc. ("West Kentucky"), by counsel, pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Act"), KRS Chapter 278.040, and 807 KAR 5:001, moves the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (the "Commission") to approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted to the Commission in this arbitration proceeding against AllTel Communications, Inc. ("AllTel"). In support of its motion, West Kentucky states as follows.

INTRODUCTION

This arbitration proceeding arises from the impending termination of an agreement ("the CMRS Agreement") between CMRS providers, rural independent local exchange carriers ("Rural ILECs"), and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), effective May 1, 2004, and terminating on December 31, 2006. The CMRS Agreement required the signatory CMRS providers to commence interconnection negotiations with the Rural ILECs if they wished for their Rural-ILEC-destined traffic to continue to be delivered to the Rural ILECs after that date. AllTel is a CMRS provider, and West Kentucky a Rural ILEC, under the Agreement.

Pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement, interconnection negotiations between West Kentucky and AllTel were deemed to commence on January 1, 2006, regardless of whether an actual request for negotiation was received by that date.¹ Throughout the “negotiation” process, AllTel has failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Despite West Kentucky's repeated attempts to correspond, negotiate, and exchange draft interconnection agreements, AllTel has failed to respond in any meaningful way. Because of AllTel’s failure to respond meaningfully to West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate, West Kentucky filed an arbitration petition against AllTel on June 1, 2006. West Kentucky attached its proposed interconnection agreement to that petition.

Because AllTel failed to negotiate in good faith as required by 47 U.S.C. 251(c) and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Commission should approve the proposed interconnection agreement West Kentucky has submitted to the Commission in this proceeding.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

West Kentucky's attempts to negotiate with AllTel began on February 3, 2006, when West Kentucky sent a letter to AllTel advising it of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate an interconnection agreement pursuant to Section 3.01 of the CMRS Agreement of May 2004. West Kentucky enclosed with that letter a copy of the template interconnection agreement from which negotiations would proceed.²

AllTel made no effort to propose changes to the template agreement it had received from West Kentucky. Therefore, on March 15, 2006, West Kentucky sent another letter advising AllTel of West Kentucky's desire to negotiate and enclosing another template interconnection agreement,

¹ Thus, the statutory window for arbitration in this matter opened on May 16, 2006 and closed on June 10, 2006.

² See February 3, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Lynn Hughes, attached as Exhibit 2 to West Kentucky's Petition for Arbitration (the "Petition").

this time with the proposed traffic exchange splits, proposed reciprocal compensation rates, and proposed point of interconnection.³

Because Alltel proposed no specific changes to the template interconnection agreement, West Kentucky sent yet another letter to AllTel on May 18, 2006 regarding the status of AllTel's review of the proposed interconnection agreement.⁴

As of this date, AllTel still has not provided West Kentucky with any proposed changes to the interconnection agreement. Accordingly, West Kentucky filed its arbitration petition against AllTel on June 1, 2006.

ARGUMENT

The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement West Kentucky submitted with its arbitration petition against AllTel because AllTel failed to comply with its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. AllTel's failure to negotiate in good faith means that any agreement proposed by AllTel, by definition, would not comply with Section 251 of the Act. As such, the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by AllTel and should approve West Kentucky's agreement in full.

I. Statutory and regulatory law requires AllTel to negotiate in good faith.

A requesting telecommunications carrier such as AllTel has a duty to negotiate with West Kentucky in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) ("The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions of such agreements.") Section 252 (b)(5) of the Act defines certain conduct that constitutes a failure to negotiate in good faith:

The refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further
in the negotiations, to cooperate with the State commission in

³ See March 15, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Cynthia Austin, attached as Exhibit 3 to the Petition.

⁴ See May 18, 2006 letter from John E. Selent to Brittney Miller, attached as Exhibit 4 to the Petition.

carrying out its function as an arbitrator, or to continue to negotiate in good faith in the presence, or with the assistance, of the State commission shall be considered a failure to negotiate in good faith.

Regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") define certain additional conduct that violates the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(c) If proven to the Commission, an appropriate state commission, or a court of competent jurisdiction, the following actions or practices, among others, violate the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(6) Intentionally obstructing or delaying negotiations or resolutions of disputes;

(7) Refusing throughout the negotiation process to designate a representative with authority to make binding representations, if such refusal significantly delays resolution of issues; and

(8) Refusing to provide information necessary to reach agreement. . . .

47 CFR 51.301. These controlling provisions set forth at least four situations in which a carrier violates its duty to negotiate in good faith: (1) the complete refusal to negotiate, (2) the intentional delay of negotiations, (3) causing delay by refusing to designate a representative to negotiate, and (4) refusing to provide necessary information.

Critically, this Commission has authority to conclude that AllTel failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. *See In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, First Report and Order, FCC 96-325 at ¶ 143 ("First Report and Order") ("state commissions have authority, under section 252(b)(5), to consider allegations that a party has failed to negotiate in good faith.") In fact, it is precisely this power of review by state commissions that ensures the effectiveness of the good faith requirement of the Act.

[P]arties seeking to avoid a legitimate accusation of breach of the duty of good faith in negotiation will work to provide their negotiating adversary all relevant information -- given that section

252(b)(4)(B) authorizes the state commission to require the parties "to provide such information as may be necessary for the State commission to reach a decision on the unresolved issues." That provision also states that, if either party "fails unreasonably to respond on a timely basis to any reasonable request from the State commission, then the State commission may proceed on the basis of the best information available to it from whatever source derived." **The likelihood that an arbitrator will review the positions taken by the parties during negotiations also should discourage parties from refusing unreasonably to provide relevant information to each other or to delay negotiations.**

Id. at ¶ 149 (emphasis added). As the FCC has explained, the power of review by state commissions gives the good faith requirement its teeth. Thus, this Commission has the power to decide that AllTel failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. Exercising that power will further the purposes of the Act.

II. AllTel failed to negotiate in good faith by failing to propose revisions to West Kentucky's template interconnection agreement.

AllTel failed to negotiate in good faith with West Kentucky. West Kentucky contacted AllTel at the beginning of the negotiation window and, over the course of months, sent AllTel multiple letters and copies of a proposed interconnection agreement. AllTel, however, never responded meaningfully to these negotiation overtures. In fact, at no time from the beginning of the negotiation window through the beginning of the arbitration window did AllTel make any effort to propose definitive changes to West Kentucky's template agreement.

AllTel's delay deprived West Kentucky of many valuable months in which the parties could have been negotiating any unresolved issues as envisioned and required by 47 U.S.C. 251-52. Well into the arbitration window and faced with no meaningful response to its proposed interconnection agreement, West Kentucky had no choice but to initiate arbitration. The failure by AllTel to respond meaningfully constitutes a "refusal of any other party to the negotiation to participate further in the negotiations," an automatic violation of the duty of good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(b)(5). Further, the

failure to provide a meaningful response can only be interpreted as an intentional delay and a failure to provide necessary information, each of which constitutes a violation of the duty of good faith as defined by the FCC in 47 CFR 51.301.

III. The Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky.

Because of the failure of AllTel to negotiate in good faith, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. In arbitrating interconnection agreements under Section 252(b) of the Act, a state commission must primarily ensure that its resolution of the arbitration comports with the requirements of Section 251 and regulations promulgated thereunder, including, of course, the duty to negotiate in good faith. *See* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1). A state commission may reject an agreement that does not meet those statutory and regulatory requirements, including the duty to negotiate in good faith. 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B). In making its determination, the state commission has broad discretion to reject an agreement that does not comport with the duties imposed in Section 251. *Bell Atlantic-Delaware, Inc. v. McMahon*, 80 F.Supp.2d 218, 224 (D. Del. 2000) (“The Act provides a disincentive to state commission mediation by allowing the commission to reject agreements that do not “meet the requirements of section 251” of the Act. This grants a state commission broader discretion to reject agreements (in whole or in part) that do not comport with the duties imposed in 251.”)

Here, AllTel violated its statutory duty to negotiate in good faith. (*See supra*, pages 2-3.) For that reason, any agreement proposed by AllTel would not, by definition, comport with the duties imposed by Section 251. 47 U.S.C. 251(c)(1) (“The requesting telecommunications carrier also has the duty to negotiate in good faith . . .”) Therefore, in order to ensure that any interconnection agreement between West Kentucky and AllTel complies with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(1)),

and pursuant to its power to reject an agreement that does not comply with Section 251 (*see* 47 U.S.C. 252(e)(2)(B)), the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by AllTel.

Given any agreement that AllTel might propose cannot, by definition, comply with the Act, the Commission should approve West Kentucky's proposed agreement in full. The Commission has previously demonstrated that it will approve one party's proposed interconnection agreement in full where the other party to arbitration has engaged in stalling and delay. *See In the Matter of: Petition of Brandenburg Telecom, LLC for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with Verizon South Inc. Pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Case No. 2001-224 (hereafter, "*Brandenburg Telecom*").

In *Brandenburg Telecom*, Brandenburg Telecom LLC ("Brandenburg") requested interconnection with Verizon. After the Commission ordered the parties to submit an executed agreement complying with the Commission's post-hearing order, Verizon refused to execute the compliant agreement. Brandenburg moved the Commission for an order approving Brandenburg's proposed interconnection agreement in full, arguing that Verizon's delay justified such a remedy. Verizon responded and the issue was fully briefed. Thereafter, the Commission ordered that unless the parties submitted an executed agreement within one week, Brandenburg's proposed agreement "shall become immediately effective and enforceable with or without the signature of Verizon." *See* January 8, 2002 Order, *Brandenburg Telecom*. Thus, the Commission demonstrated its power to approve one party's interconnection agreement in full with or without agreement of the other party.

The Commission should exercise that power here because of AllTel's failure to negotiate in good faith as required by Section 251 of the Act.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should approve the interconnection agreement submitted by West Kentucky in this proceeding. As demonstrated above, AllTel has thoroughly failed to negotiate in good faith. Accordingly, the Commission should reject any agreement proposed by AllTel and approve in full the agreement tendered by West Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served by Federal Express and electronic mail on this 27th day of July, 2006, to the following individual(s):

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