

BEFORE THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION)
OF ALLIED WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS) CASE NO. ALL-T-10-01
CORPORATION DBA ALLTEL WIRELESS)
FOR DESIGNATION AS AN ELIGIBLE) ORDER NO. 32209
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER)

On December 16, 2010, Allied Wireless Communications Corporation dba Alltel Wireless (“Allied” or “Company”) filed an Application, pursuant to Section 214(e)(2) of the Telecommunications Act of 1934 (“the Act”), for designation as an eligible telecommunications carrier (“ETC”) in the State of Idaho. *Application* at 1.

On January 26, 2011, the Commission issued a Notice of Application and Modified Procedure and established a 21-day comment period regarding Allied’s Application. *See* Order No. 32167. Thereafter, Commission Staff was the only party to submit written comments within the established comment period.

THE APPLICATION

Allied is a commercial mobile radio services (“CMRS”) carrier licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) to provide service in various locations in Idaho. *Id.* at 2. Allied is a wholly owned subsidiary of Atlantic Tele-Network, Inc. (“ATNI”) a publicly-traded corporation headquartered in Beverly, Massachusetts. *Id.* ATNI, and ultimately Allied, recently acquired certain wireless assets, licenses and accompanying authorizations in six states, including Idaho, from subsidiaries of Verizon Wireless. *Id.* Allied states that it is authorized to use “the Alltel brand name in the acquired areas (including Idaho) and intends to continue using the Alltel name going forward.” *Id.* at 3.

Inasmuch as it will lead to improved coverage, service quality and reliability of service, Allied believes that designating the Company as an ETC in Idaho would be in the public interest. *Id.* at 19. Allied seeks ETC designation in “certain rural telephone company study areas and non-rural telephone company wire centers in the state of Idaho.” *Id.* at 18, Exhibit 4.

The Application contains information related to Allied’s voice grade access service, local usage plan, functionally equivalent dual tone multi-frequency signaling, single party service, emergency services, operator services, interexchange (long-distance) services, directory assistance and toll limitation for qualifying low-income consumers. *Id.* at 5-9. Allied has also

committed to complying with the additional criteria mandated by the Idaho ETC Requirements Order. *Id.* at 9-16. Allied will provide its services through the utilization of its “existing cellular network infrastructure . . .” and “as necessary, through the resale of another carrier’s service or through roaming arrangements.” *Id.* at 16. The Company pledges to advertise the availability of its services throughout its ETC service area using general media sources – as well as other expanded media sources as necessary. *Id.* at 17.

Allied asserts that its Application presents “no possibility for cream-skimming. . . .” *Id.* at 28. Allied is “not targeting particular areas based on the possibility of receiving uneconomic levels of support.” *Id.* Rather, the Company “is only seeking ETC designation in this Application in areas that cover the entirety of the incumbent LEC service area.” *Id.*

Finally, Allied “commits to use available federal USF support for its intended purposes – the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which support is intended.” *Id.* at 29.

STAFF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

In the Application, Allied states it will offer the federally-designated universal services which are supported by the federal USF program. These universal services include: (1) voice grade access to the public switched telephone network; (2) a certain amount of local usage; (3) dual tone multi-frequency signaling; (4) single-party service; (5) access to emergency services; (6) operator services; (7) long-distance services; (8) directory assistance; and (9) long distance limitation (i.e., toll blocking) for qualifying low-income customers. *Id.* at 5-8.

Allied will comply with all applicable Idaho service quality standards and consumer protection rules, and will abide by the Consumer Protection Standards established by the Cellular Telephone Industry Association (CTIA) consumer code. *Id.* at 15.

Allied stated that granting the Company ETC designation would be in the public interest. Specifically, Allied asserts that use of high-cost support will provide consumers with “improved coverage, service quality, and reliability” and “will lead to significant health and safety benefits.” *Id.* at 22-23. Allied also maintains that there is no possibility for cream skimming, and it “is only seeking ETC designation in areas that cover the entirety of the incumbent LEC service area.” *Id.* at 28.

Allied believes that its designation as an ETC will “impose no burden on the federal Universal Service Fund and only a negligible burden if the CETC cap is lifted.” *Id.* at 24.

Rural Wire Centers

The Allied Application includes 20 rural wire centers in Idaho currently served by 5 incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs). These rural wire centers are: Cambridge, Council, Cuprum, Lowman, and Indian Valley served by Cambridge Telephone Company; Leadore, North Fork, and Salmon served by CenturyTel of Idaho, Inc.; Challis, Clayton, Elk Bend, and May served by Custer Telephone Cooperative, Inc.; Fruitland and Nu Acres served by Farmers Mutual Telephone Co.; and Lakeview, Midvale, Stanley, Warm Lake, Warren, and Yellow Pine served by Midvale Telephone Exchange, Inc. *Id.*, Exhibit 4.

The Act treats rural and non-rural service areas differently for the purposes of ETC designation. When a carrier meets the statutory ETC requirements and requests designation in a rural area served by an ILEC, the Act gives the State Commission more discretion than in the non-rural areas. The Act states that the State Commission may grant ETC designation to the additional carrier provided that ETC designation of the additional carrier is in the public interest. 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(2).

Under the Act and Commission Order No. 29841, greater emphasis is placed on scrutinizing the public interest issues for ETC applications in rural service areas. Rural wire centers often have widely disparate population densities, and therefore, highly disparate cost characteristics. Staff believes the public interest analysis plays a more important role when reviewing an ETC designation in rural service areas.

Public Interest Analysis

Staff recounted some of the Commission's prior statements regarding the public interest inquiry. According to Staff, Section 214 of the Act compels the Commission to determine that an ETC designation is consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity. 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(2). In accordance with the Act, and the ETC requirements of the FCC rules, the Commission has stated:

In adopting the FCC's proposed public interest analysis, this Commission adopts an analytical framework for making a public interest determination. This framework necessarily involves the consideration of certain enumerated factors, such as the benefits to consumer choice, the unique advantages and disadvantages of the applicant's service offering, and, where applicable, consideration of cream skimming. However, the Commission may consider other relevant public interest determinations in its public interest determination.

Order No. 29841 at 15-16. This Commission has consistently applied the public interest analysis in previous decisions. The Commission denied the ETC applications of the following wireless carriers: IAT Communications, Inc. dba NTCH-Idaho, Inc. and NPCR, Inc. dba Nextel Partners (Case No. GNR-T-03-08). Additionally, the Commission partially denied the applications of Inland Cellular Telephone Company (Case No. INC-T-06-02) and CTC Telecom, Inc. (Case No. CTL-T-09-01) because the applicants failed to meet their burden of demonstrating that their applications for ETC designation in rural areas would be in the public interest. *See* Order Nos. 29541, 30212 and 30867. These applications failed the public interest test due to either partial service area coverage or by placing too much emphasis on competition and relying on approved state and federal applications in very different service areas rather than explaining how the particular applicant's ETC designation would benefit all customers in its ETC service area.

Applicants have the burden of proof to demonstrate that the public interest is served by designating them as an ETC in these rural areas. Order No. 29541 at 6 (citing Virginia Cellular, LLC Petition/or Designation as an ETC, 19 F.C.C.R. 1563 (2004)). The Allied Application makes five primary public interest arguments.

1. Improved Coverage, Service Quality and Reliability. Allied states that with USF high-cost support, it will operate, maintain, and expand its communications infrastructure in Idaho to "improve signal coverage, enhance wireless call quality, and provide more advanced services to Idaho consumers." Application at 22. The Company also intends to bring third generation (3G) wireless services to the area. *Id.* Citing the *Virginia Cellular Order*, 19 FCCR Rcd at 1576 (para.29), Allied states that the expansion of its network "will assist consumers in rural areas who often must drive significant distances to places of employment, stores, schools, and other critical community locations." *Id.*

Staff believes that the implicit benefits of the Company's two-year network improvement plan will provide consumers with additional services not currently available.

2. High-cost Support Will Lead to Significant Health and Safety Benefits. The Company states that ETC designation will provide "additional consumer choice and a potential solution to health and safety risks associated with the rural nature of these areas." *Id.* at 23. Allied maintains that the mobility of wireless service when compared to wireline service will offer "important health and safety benefits so that people in need are not required to travel long

distances to find a telephone in an emergency or other important health and safety situation(s).” *Id.* at 24.

Staff does not advocate one technology over another, but instead recognizes that each has unique advantages and disadvantages depending upon the geography, demographics, and technological needs of the community. Staff, however, agrees that mobility of wireless service will provide health and safety benefits for consumers.

3. Impact on the Federal USF. Allied believes that grant of this Application will impose no burden on the federal USF and only a negligible burden if the CETC cap is lifted. *Id.* at 24. Citing the Universal Service Administrative Company’s (USAC) most recent quarterly filing projections to the FCC, the Company states that even if it were to capture every incumbent LEC subscriber, it would not cause undue strain on the USF high-cost fund. *Id.* at 26. Allied argues that “the Commission should follow the FCC’s guidance and find that the analysis of any individual ETC designation’s effect on the federal USF is inconclusive and, therefore, need not be undertaken.” *Id.*

This topic is examined in greater detail in the High-Cost Federal Funding discussion.

4. Benefits of Competition. Allied asserts that designation as an ETC “will promote competition and facilitate the provision of high-quality communications service to those living and working within the proposed service area.” *Id.* at 27. The Company stated that “(r)esidents in many rural areas have long trailed urban areas in receiving competitive local exchange service(s) and advanced telecommunications services, and in some rural areas no meaningful choice of local exchange carrier exists.” *Id.* Allied remarked that “it is also evident that deployment of high-quality wireless telecommunications infrastructure is essential to economic development in rural areas.” *Id.*

Staff notes that there are other wireless providers in the service area that Allied proposes to serve and, therefore, Staff does not believe the benefits of competition to be a compelling argument to satisfy the public interest requirement.

5. Likelihood of Cream Skimming. Allied states that there is no possibility for cream skimming, because it is not targeting particular areas based on the possibility of receiving “uneconomic levels of support.” Rather, the Company states it is only seeking ETC designation “in areas that cover the entirety of the incumbent LEC service area.” *Id.* at 28.

Staff notes that Allied is not seeking ETC designation in partial wire centers and is proposing to serve some of the more sparsely populated and more costly study areas in Idaho. This is supported by a wire center population density chart. *Id.*, Confidential Exhibit 3. Staff agrees that an application for ETC designation that includes an entire service area avoids the appearance of cream skimming.

Other Public Interest Considerations

When applying the public interest test in an application for ETC designation, Staff believes there are other considerations that have not been mentioned, but merit discussion.

1. Contributions to Idaho Programs. Recently, the Commission has adopted a policy of granting applications for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) subject to certain conditions. Some of these conditions include the mandatory contribution to the Idaho Universal Service Fund (USF), Idaho Telephone Relay Service (TRS), and Idaho Telephone Service Assistance Program (ITSAP), and any future reporting deemed appropriate for competitive communications providers.

Staff believes that if this requirement is appropriate for a CPCN then it must also be appropriate for an ETC designation that is subject to greater scrutiny than a CPCN. Staff believes that these conditions, pursuant to Idaho Code, also apply to an ETC designated company.

2. FCC Requirement of Access to Emergency Service. Access to emergency service is one of the federal requirements for designation as an ETC. 47 U.S.C. § 54.10(a). The FCC requirement also applies to enhanced 911 access, which includes the capability of providing automatic number identification (ANI) and automatic location information (ALI). Allied avers that its customers will be able to reach an emergency dispatch, or public safety answering point (PSAP), by dialing 9-1-1. Application at 6-7. Staff believes a public interest test must include the Company's commitment to adhere to *all* requirements of the E911 Idaho Emergency Communications Commission as outlined in *Idaho Code* §§ 31-4801 through -4819.

Public Interest Summary

In evaluating the public interest portion of an ETC application, the Commission weighs whether the potential benefits of ETC designation outweigh the potential harms. One consideration is whether the applicant is committed to providing universal service throughout the rural areas or, if not, whether the potential for cream skimming exists. Staff believes the

Company avoids the appearance of cream skimming where the application includes all wire centers in a designated service area. Staff notes that the Allied Application includes a 2011 and 2012 network improvement plan (Application, Confidential Exhibit D), with wire center specific details.

In addition to the information contained in the Allied Application, Staff believes the Company is required to meet the public interest tests discussed in Other Public Interest Considerations even when they are not explicitly stated in the Application. In sum, Staff believes that Allied's Application contains sufficient information to support the Company's public interest position.

Network Improvement Plan

The two-year network improvement plan must describe with specificity proposed improvements or upgrades to the applicant's network on a wire center-by-wire center basis throughout its proposed designated service area. Order No. 29841 at 18.

As mentioned earlier, Allied presents detailed information outlining its network improvement plan for years 2011 and 2012. The plan includes details such as affected wire centers, expenditures, dates, and a narrative description of the planned improvements. Application, Confidential Exhibit 3.

Staff believes that Allied provides a reasonable improvement plan. Additionally, with grant of ETC designation, companies must annually submit a two-year Network Improvement Plan and Progress Report to maintain the ETC designation. This annual requirement will hold the Company accountable for making a reasonable effort to implement the network improvement plan. *See* Appendix Reporting Requirement, Order No. 29841.

Ability to Remain Functional in Emergencies

The Commission explains in Order No. 29841 that it "understands different carriers in different industries and geographic areas will have different technological challenges and opportunities to meet these functional requirements, especially in an emergency." Order No. 29841 at 10. To demonstrate the ability to remain functional during emergencies, the ETC applicant must show that it has a "reasonable amount of back-up power to ensure functionality without an external power source, is able to re-route traffic around damaged facilities, and is capable of managing different traffic spikes resulting from emergency situations." *Id.*

In the Application, Allied describes the components that make up its fault tolerant network. Application at 12-14. These components consist of generator backups that include backup batteries that provide at least four hours of backup power; portable generators that can be moved to individual cell sites, as needed; remote monitoring by the Company's 24/7 Network Operations Center; connectivity to the public switched voice network using a microwave backup for areas where landline facilities are unavailable; and redundant ring topology. *Id.*

Staff believes the fault-tolerant network, as described in this Application, provides adequate support to demonstrate the Company's ability to remain functional in an emergency.

Other ETC Designation Requirements

Additional requirements for ETC designation, not previously discussed, are detailed in the Appendix 1 of Order No. 29841 and discussed more fully below.

1. Common Carrier Status. Allied Wireless Telecom is a commercial mobile radio services (CMRS) carrier providing "mobile service" as defined in 47 U.S.C. § 153(27). Application at 2-3.

2. Provide the Universal Services. Allied Wireless offers the federally-designated services listed at 47 U.S.C. § 54.10(a). *Id.* at 5-8.

3. Advertising. Allied Wireless plans to advertise the availability of each of the supported services as detailed in the Application, throughout its licensed service area, by media of general distribution. *Id.* at 17.

4. The Commitment and Ability to Provide Supported Services. Allied Wireless is committed to answering all reasonable requests for service within its proposed ETC service area. *Id.* at 10.

5. A Commitment to Consumer Protection and Service. Allied Wireless will comply with all applicable Idaho service quality standards and consumer protection rules, and will also abide by the Consumer Protection Standards established by the Cellular Telephone Industry Association (CTIA) consumer code. *Id.* at 15.

6. Description of the Local Usage Plan. Allied submits its rate plan brochures in Exhibit 2.

7. Tribal Notification. Allied provided a copy of a notification letter to the Nez Perce Tribe advising the tribe of the Company's intent to seek designation as an ETC. *Id.*, Exhibit 5.

Staff's analysis revealed that Allied met the aforementioned ETC designation requirements.

High-Cost Federal Funding

The original goal of the federal Universal Service Fund, under the Telecommunications Act of 1934, was to provide at least one access line for basic telephone service to every household in the U.S., and at a reasonable, subsidized cost.

Staff is aware of the high-cost federal funding issues for rural areas. Staff recognizes and is concerned about the growth of high-cost funds, particularly as it relates to competitive ETCs (CETC). The escalating high-cost fund is an ongoing concern that is being addressed at the federal level. On April 29, 2008, the FCC adopted the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service's recommendation to impose an interim emergency cap on the amount of high-cost support that CETCs may receive. *See* FCC 08-122. Specifically, effective May 1, 2008, total annual CETC support for each state will be capped at the level of support that CETCs in that state were eligible to receive during March 2008 on an annualized basis. All newly designated and existing CETCs in Idaho will share the high-cost USF support in the amount that was distributed to Idaho CETCs in March 2008. The only exception to this interim cap is if a CETC: (1) files cost data demonstrating that its costs meet the support threshold in the same manner as the ILEC; or (2) serves tribal lands or Alaska Native regions. The interim cap will remain in place until the FCC adopts comprehensive reform measures. *Id.*

According to Staff, the Commission is not in a position to alter public policy regarding the federal USF draw. The Commission must follow the rules and regulations even if troubled by the outcome. Staff does not believe it should recommend denial of an ETC application that reasonably meets all of the statutory requirements for an ETC designation. Denying an ETC application denies rural consumers the benefit of the Idaho Telephone Service Assistance Program (ITSAP), federal Lifeline and Linkup support, as well as other potential technological and safety benefits that may be offered by the CETC. Staff noted that, to the extent the areas are already served, these benefits are available to the consumers through the ILECs or other wireless carriers.

Staff concluded that Allied's Application met the minimum requirements for ETC designation and recommended that the Commission approve Allied's Application for designation as an ETC in Idaho.

COMMISSION FINDINGS AND DECISION

We find that Allied's Application fulfills the requirements for ETC designation set forth in 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(1) and Commission Order No. 29841. We recognize that the federal Telecommunications Act treats non-rural and rural service areas differently for the purposes of ETC designation. When a carrier meets the statutory requirements set out in § 214(e)(1) for a non-rural area served by an ILEC, the statute provides that the Commission shall designate more than one common carrier as an ETC. 47 U.S.C. § 214(e)(2).

We find that designating Allied as an ETC in the requested non-rural service areas is consistent with "the public interest, convenience, and necessity." *Id.* The Commission believes that granting ETC status to Allied "will benefit consumers by offering services of another competitor and may be beneficial to eligible recipients of Idaho's Telecommunications Service Assistance Program (ITSAP) or Lifeline service." Order No. 30360 at 8.

We find that the public interest will be served by designating Allied as an ETC for both the non-rural and rural wire centers currently served by ILECs. Furthermore, we find that Allied has adequately demonstrated that it: (1) is capable of providing the services described in its Application; (2) possesses a viable network improvement plan to provide service throughout its proposed service area; (3) has a local usage plan comparable to the ILECs already operating in the area; (4) will be able to comply with applicable service and quality standards; (5) is able to remain functional during emergencies; and (6) has issued the appropriate Tribal notifications. *See* Order No. 29841 at 21, Appendix 1. Therefore, we find that Allied has satisfied the requirements for designation as an ETC in the State of Idaho.

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Application of Allied Wireless Communications Corporation dba Alltel Wireless for designation as an eligible telecommunications carrier (ETC) in Idaho is approved.

THIS IS A FINAL ORDER. Any person interested in the Order may petition for reconsideration within twenty-one (21) days of the service date of this Order with regard to any matter decided in this Order. Within seven (7) days after any person has petitioned for reconsideration, any other person may cross-petition for reconsideration. *See Idaho Code* § 61-626.

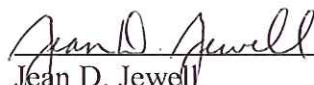
DONE by Order of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission at Boise, Idaho this 21st
day of March 2011.


JIM D. KEMPTON, PRESIDENT


MARSHA H. SMITH, COMMISSIONER


MACK A. REDFORD, COMMISSIONER

ATTEST:


Jean D. Jewell
Commission Secretary

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