

# Qwest Corporation

ACCESS SERVICE TARIFF  
UTAH

SECTION 1  
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## 1. APPLICATION AND REFERENCE

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1. APPLICATION AND REFERENCE

1.6 EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

MTSO	-	Mobile Telephone Switching Office	
MTS/WATS	-	Message Telecommunications Service and/or Wide Area Telecommunications Service	
MUX	-	Multiplexing	
N.	-	North	
NANP	-	North American Numbering Plan	
NDM	-	Network Data Mover	
NPA	-	Numbering Plan Area	
NRC	-	Nonrecurring Charge	
NST	-	Nonscheduled Testing	
NTS	-	Non-Traffic Sensitive	
NXX	-	Three-Digit Central Office Code	
ONAL	-	Off Network Access Line	
OSS	-	Operator Services Signaling	
OTPL	-	Zero Transmission Level Point	
PAL	-	Public Access Line	
PBX	-	Private Branch Exchange	
PCM	-	Pulse Code Modulation	
PDR	-	Percent Direct Routed	
PIC	-	Primary Interexchange Carrier	
PIU	-	Percent Interstate Use	
PLTS	-	Private Line Transport Service	
p.m.	-	Post meridiem	
POM	-	Percent Other Messages	
POT	-	Point of Termination	
POTS	-	Plain Old Telephone Service	
PSP	-	Payphone Service Provider	
PSTN	-	Public Switched Telephone Network	(N)
PTD	-	Plant Test Date	
PVU	-	Percent VoIP Usage	(N)
RESP ORG	-	Responsible Organization	
rms	-	Root-mean-square	
RSM	-	Remote Switching Modules	
RSS	-	Remote Switching Systems or Regional Subscription System	
S.	-	South	
SCD	-	Selective Carrier Denial	
SCP	-	Service Control Point	
SF	-	Single Frequency	
SMS/800	-	Service Management System/800	
SP	-	Signal Point	

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## 1. APPLICATION AND REFERENCE

### 1.6 EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

SPOI	- Signaling Point of Interface
SRL	- Singing Return Loss
SSN	- Switched Service Network
SSP	- Service Switching Point
SS7	- Signaling System 7
STP	- Signal Transfer Point
SWC	- Serving Wire Center
TCAP	- Transaction Capabilities Application Part
TIM	- Tariff Information Management
TSP	- Telecommunications Service Priority
TSPS	- Traffic Service Position System
TST	- Tandem-Switched Transport
TT	- Tandem Transmission
USOC	- Uniform Service Order Code
V	- Vertical
VG	- Voice Grade
V & H	- Vertical & Horizontal
VoIP	- Voice over Internet Protocol
W.	- West
WAC	- Wide Area Calling
WATS	- Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)
WPM	- Words-per-minute
WSO	- WATS Serving Office

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**2. GENERAL REGULATIONS**

**2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER**

**2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)**

**G. Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic**

VoIP-PSTN Traffic is defined as traffic exchanged between a Company end user and the customer in Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) format that originates and/or terminates in Internet Protocol (IP) format. This section governs the identification of VoIP-PSTN Traffic that is required to be compensated at interstate access rates unless the parties have agreed otherwise by the F.C.C. in its Report and Order in WC Dockets Nos. 10-90, etc., F.C.C. Release No. 11-161 (November 18, 2011) (F.C.C. Order). Specifically, this section establishes the method of separating VoIP-PSTN Traffic from the customer's traditional intrastate access traffic, so that VoIP-PSTN Traffic can be billed in accordance with the F.C.C. Order.

VoIP-PSTN Traffic identified in accordance with this tariff section will be billed at rates equal to the Company's applicable tariffed interstate switched access rates as set forth in Qwest Corporation's F.C.C. No. 1 Tariff.

**1. Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP- Usage Factors**

- a. The Company will determine the number of VoIP-PSTN Traffic minutes of use (MOU) to which interstate rates will be applied under B, preceding, by applying an originating Percent VoIP Usage (PVU) factor to the total intrastate access MOU originated by a Company end user and delivered to the customer and by applying a terminating PVU factor to the total intrastate access MOU terminated by a customer to the Company's end user.
- b. The customer will calculate and furnish to the Company an originating PVU factor representing the whole number percentage of the customer's total originating intrastate access MOU that the customer exchanges with the Company in the LATA that is received from the Company and that is terminated in IP format and that would be billed by the Company as intrastate access MOU.
- c. The customer will calculate and furnish to the Company a terminating PVU factor representing the whole number percentage of the customer's total terminating intrastate access MOU that the customer exchanges with the Company in the LATA that is sent to Company and which originated in IP format and that would be billed by the Company as intrastate access MOU.
- d. The customer shall not modify their reported PIU factor to account for VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

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## 2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

### 2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

#### 2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

##### G. Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic

##### 1. Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP- Usage Factors (Cont'd)

- e. Both the customer provided originating PVU and the terminating PVU shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g. as reported on F.C.C. Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail or other relevant and verifiable information which will be provided to the Company upon request.
- f. The customer shall retain the call detail, work papers, and information used to develop the PVU factors for a minimum of one year.
- g. If the Customer does not furnish the Company with a PVU factor, the Company will utilize a PVU equal to zero.

##### 2. Initial Implementation of PVU Factors

- a. If the PVU factors cannot be implemented in the Company's billing systems by December 29, 2011, once the factors can be implemented the Company will adjust the customer's bills to reflect the PVU factors prospectively in the next bill period if the PVU factors are provided by the customer to the Company prior to April 15, 2012.
- b. The Company may choose to provide credits based on the reported PVU factors on a quarterly basis until such time as the billing system modifications can be implemented.

##### 3. PVU Factor Updates

The customer may update the PVU factors quarterly using the method set forth in 1.c, preceding. If the customer chooses to submit such updates, it shall forward to the Company, no later than 15 days after the first day of January, April, July and/or October of each year, revised PVU factors based on data for the prior three months, ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively. The revised PVU factors will serve as the basis for future billing and will be effective on the bill date of each such month and shall serve as the basis for subsequent monthly billing until superseded by new PVU factors. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the updated PVU factors.

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**2. GENERAL REGULATIONS**

**2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER**

**2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

**G. Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)**

**4. PVU Factor Verification**

- a. Not more than twice in any year, the Company may request from the customer an overview of the process used to determine the PVU factors, the call detail records, description of the method for determining how the end user originates and terminates calls in IP format, and other information used to determine the customer's PVU factors furnished to the Company in order to validate the PVU factors supplied. The customer shall comply, and shall reasonably supply the requested data and information within 15 days of the Company's request.
- b. The Company may dispute the Customer's PVU factor based upon:
  - A review of the requested data and information provided by the customer,
  - The Company's reasonable review of other market information, F.C.C. reports on VoIP lines, such as F.C.C. Form 477 or state level results based on the F.C.C. Local Competition Report or other relevant data.
  - A change in the reported PVU factor by more than five percentage points from the preceding quarter.
- c. If after review of the data and information, the customer and the Company establishes revised PVU factors, the Company will begin using those revised PVU factors with the next bill period.

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**2. GENERAL REGULATIONS**

**2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER**

**2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

G. Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic

4. PVU Factor Verification (Cont'd)

- d. If the dispute is unresolved, the Company may initiate an audit. The Company shall limit audits of the customer's PVU factor to no more than twice per year. The customer may request that the audit be conducted by an independent auditor. In such cases the associated auditing expenses will be paid by the customer.
- In the event that the customer fails to provide adequate records to enable the Company or an independent auditor to conduct an audit verifying the customer's PVU factors, the Company will bill the usage for all contested periods using the most recent undisputed PVU factors reported by the customer. These PVU factors will remain in effect until the audit can be completed.
  - During the audit, the most recent undisputed PVU factors from the previous reporting period will be used by the Company.
  - The Company will adjust the customer's PVU factors based on the results of the audit and implement the revised PVU in the next billing period or quarterly report date, whichever is first. The revised PVU factors will apply for the next two quarters before new factors can be submitted by the customer.
  - If the audit supports the customer's PVU factors, the usage for the contested periods will be adjusted to reflect the customer's audited PVU factors.

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## 2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

### 2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

#### Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

The term "Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio" denotes the ratio in dB of a test signal to the corresponding C-Notched Noise.

#### Signal Transfer Point Port (STP PORT)

The term "Signal Transfer Point Port" denotes the POT on the STP which provides CCSN access.

#### Signal Transfer Point (STP)

The term "Signal Transfer Point" denotes a switch which provides CCSN access and performs CCSN message routing and screening.

#### Signaling System 7 (SS7)

The term "Signaling System 7" denotes the signaling protocol in the CCSN.

#### Singing Return Loss (SRL)

The term "Singing Return Loss" denotes the frequency weighted measure of return loss at the edges of the voiceband (200 to 500 Hz and 2500 to 3200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

#### Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

The term "Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem" denotes an end office that has final trunk group routing through that tandem.

#### Switching System

The term "Switching System" denotes the hardware and/or software utilized by the Company for the establishment and maintenance of a given central office.

#### Synchronous Test Line

The term "Synchronous Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational tests of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

#### Tandem Routed Access

This term denotes Switched Access traffic routed to an access tandem trunkside Switched Access trunk.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Tandem-Switched Transport (TST)

The term "Tandem-Switched Transport" denotes the transport between an access tandem and end offices that subtend the access tandem that utilizes tandem switching functions. Tandem-Switched Transport consists of circuits used in common by multiple customers from the tandem to an end office.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer's premises to an end user's premises.

Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The term Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic denotes a customer's interexchange voice traffic exchanged with the Telephone Company in Time Division Multiplexing format over PSTN facilities, which originates and/or terminates in Internet Protocol (IP) format. Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic originates and /or terminates in IP format when it originates from and/or terminates to an end user customer of a service that requires IP-compatible customer premises equipment.

Traffic Type

The term "Traffic Type" denotes one of five Switched Access capacity types; i.e., Originating, Terminating, SWITCHNET 56 Service, CCC Originating and CCC Terminating. See 6.1.1, following, for application.

Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP)

The term "Transaction Capabilities Application Part" denotes the design of non-circuit related messages. TCAP protocol provides a means for reliable transfer of information from one application at a switch location to another application within another network entity.

Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

The term "Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

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