

Qwest Corporation  
125 S. Dakota Ave., 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Sioux Falls, SD 57194



March 11, 2005

Ms. Pam Bonrud, Executive Director  
Public Utilities Commission  
State Capitol Building  
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Dear Pam:

Qwest Corporation has attached for filing with the Commission the following pages from the Access Services Tariff:

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The purpose of filing is to introduce clarifying language for Common Channel Signaling Access Capability (CCSAC). This language was developed and agreed to in discussions with AT&T. These changes have no customer cost or rate impact but all affected customers are being sent an individual letter notifying them of the filing.

We would appreciate acknowledgement of receipt of this filing. A duplicate copy of this letter is attached for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Colleen E. Sevold  
Manager-Policy & Law

Attachment

Receipt Acknowledged \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_, Executive Director  
Public Utilities Commission  
State of South Dakota

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SECTION 2  
Page 25  
Release 5  
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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER  
2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS  
B. Jurisdictional Requirements (Cont'd)

5. LIDB

When a customer orders LIDB Service, the customer shall state in its order the projected PIU factor in a whole number (i.e., a number of 0 - 100). The Company will designate the number obtained by subtracting the projected interstate percentage furnished by the customer from 100 as the projected intrastate percentage of use. The projected PIU factor is used by the Company to apportion the LIDB Access Query and LIDB Validation Query percentage of use between interstate and intrastate until a subsequent order is received. LIDB jurisdiction may be changed by service order without charge as described in 6.7.1, following. A jurisdictional report as described in C., following will not be required.

6. CCSAC

When a customer initially orders CCSAC Service in a LATA, the customer shall state in its order a PIU factor in a whole number (i.e., a number of 0 - 100). The customer shall also state in its order a POM factor in a whole number (i.e., a number of 0 - 100). Other messages are defined as ISUP Call Set-up requests associated with local, Extended Area Service (EAS) and intraMTA, the Local Exchange Company portion of jointly provided Switched Access and Company originated toll calling.

Upon request from the customer, the Company will provide to the customer, within 30 days, the Company originated CCSAC ISUP Call Set-Up requests associated with local, EAS, IntraMTA (for CMRS providers only), the Local Exchange Company portion of jointly provided switched access and Company originated toll for the calendar month specified in 2.3.10.C.2.a, for traffic on Local Interconnect Service and Wireless Type 2 trunks. Qwest will provide data based on actual records, defined as either call detail records, call message counts (including incomplete attempts) or signaling message records, as agreed upon by the Company and the customer.

If the customer has signaling associated with calls that do not utilize the Company's switched access network, or Wireless Type 2 traffic, this data should also be included in the calculation of the CCSAC PIU and POM to the extent that such data is available. To the extent this data is not available, the customer may declare the CCSAC PIU and POM based on the data that does exist, and assume that the traffic for which data does not exist exhibits the same CCSAC PIU and POM proportions as that for which data does exist.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER  
2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

B. Jurisdictional Requirements  
6. CCSAC (Cont'd)

The total of the PIU and POM shall not exceed 100. If the total of PIU and POM exceeds 100, then the PIU takes priority and the balance (100 - PIU) will be defaulted to POM. The Company will designate the number obtained by subtracting the projected PIU and POM factors furnished by the customer from 100 as the projected intrastate percentage of use. The projected PIU factor is used by the Company to apportion the message, monthly and nonrecurring charges associated with the CCS Link, STP Port, CCSAC Entrance Facility and Direct Link Transport between interstate and intrastate.

The projected PIU and POM are used to apportion the ISUP Call Set-up requests as interstate, intrastate and other for charging purposes. ISUP Call Set-up requests reported as POM will not be charged, provided that if the customer charges the Company for ISUP Call Set-up requests for Company originated traffic, the Company may charge the customer for ISUP Call Set-up requests associated with customer originated traffic in the same categories of traffic billed by the customer (i.e., local, EAS, intraMTA, Local Exchange Company portion of jointly provided switched access or Company originated toll traffic).

If a customer does not provide a PIU factor, the Company will apply a default PIU factor of fifty percent (50%). If a customer does not provide a POM factor, the Company will apply a default POM factor of zero percent (0%) except in those instances where the Company fails to provide the requested data described above with respect to the initial submission of the POM in a LATA, in which case the Company will apply a default CCSAC POM equal to the number obtained by subtracting the declared CCSAC PIU from 100.

The PIU and POM factors will be used by the Company until a revised PIU or POM factor is reported as set forth in C., following. A LATA-level PIU and POM factor shall be provided for CCSAC Service provided within a LATA for the revised reports.

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**2. GENERAL REGULATIONS**

**2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER**  
**2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS**  
C. Jurisdictional Reports (Cont'd)

2. Percent Other Message (POM) Factor

The customer-provided POM factor will apply to CCSAC ISUP Call Set-up requests only, and will be used until the customer reports a different projected POM factor based on the following guidelines:

- a. The customer may update the POM factor via jurisdictional report on a quarterly basis. The customer shall report the POM factor for each LATA. The customer shall forward to the Company a revised report, to be received no later than fourteen (14) days after the first of January, April, July and October. The revised report shall show the POM factor for the most current data available. This data shall consist of at least three (3) and no more than twelve (12) consecutive months of data, ending no more than seventy-five (75) days earlier than the date the report is due (e.g., for the report due January 15th, the last month of data should be no earlier than October 31). The updated POM factor shall be based on actual records, defined as either call detail records, call message counts (including incomplete attempts) or signaling message records. The POM factor may be based on a statistically valid sample. The POM factor reported in January, April, July and October will be effective on the bill date of each such month and will serve as the basis for subsequent monthly billing pending the receipt of a revised POM report. If the customer requests the Company to provide data, per the terms of 2.3.10.B.6, preceding, the data provided by the Company will comply with the terms of this Section.
- b. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the jurisdictional report. However, usage will be billed utilizing the POM percentage that was in effect at the time the usage was generated.
- c. The customer shall maintain and retain the work papers that show how the POM was determined and a summary derived from the actual records for a minimum twelve (12) month period which statistically substantiates each POM provided to the Company. This summary at a minimum shall include month, year and state. If the customer requests the Company to provide data, per the terms of 2.3.10.B.6, preceding, the Company will comply with the terms of this Section with respect to the data it provides.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER  
2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

C. Jurisdictional Reports  
2. Percent Other Message (POM) Factor (Cont'd)

- d. The Company may request the data used to develop the POM, or a statistically valid sample of such data, on a prospective basis, not to exceed a consecutive three-month period. The data will be used to statistically substantiate the POM provided to the Company and the process by which it is developed. Such data shall consist of call or message information of sufficient detail to substantiate the jurisdictional factors provided by the customer. If the Company has provided data, as requested by the customer per the terms of 2.3.20.B.6, preceding, this data will not be part of the request and is not the responsibility of the customer. In addition, the customer may request more detailed data used to develop the summary data provided by the Company or a statistically valid sample of such data, on a prospective basis, not to exceed a consecutive three month period. In response to this request the Company will provide data by trunk group.
- e. Except as provided in 2.3.10.B.6 where the Company fails to provide requested data, if a quarterly report has never been received from the customer, and the customer failed to report a POM in the order for service, the Company will designate a zero percent (0%) POM beginning with the next billing period. This POM will be applied until a quarterly POM report is submitted.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Integrated Service Digital Network User Part (ISUP)

The term "Integrated Service Digital Network User Part" denotes protocol that provides the mechanism for establishing the connections from the originating exchange to the destination exchange, without using the bearer circuit itself.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The term "Interexchange Carrier" or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio between two or more exchanges.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dBs) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

IntraMTA

The term "IntraMTA" refers to traffic that originates and terminates within a Major Trading Area (MTA) and only applies to wireless providers. MTAs are centered on a major city and generally cover an area the size of a state.

Intrastate Communications

The term "Intrastate Communications" denotes any communications within a state subject to oversight by a state regulatory commission as provided by the laws of the state involved.

Kilosegment

The term "Kilosegment" denotes one thousand segments.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes an instrument provided by a Payphone Service Provider that is available to the general public for public convenience and necessity. Pay telephones utilize Basic and Smart Public Access Line Service provided under the Exchange and Network Services Tariff.

Payphone Service Provider (PSP)

The term "Payphone Service Provider" denotes an entity that controls and incurs the costs of placement and maintenance of pay telephones.

Percent Interstate Use (PIU)

The term "Percent Interstate Use" (PIU) refers to traffic that originates in one state and terminates in a different state.

Periodic Inspection

The term "Periodic Inspection", which applies only to Expanded Interconnection-Collocation Service as set forth in Section 21, following, denotes inspections conducted at irregular intervals of all or portions of the interconnector's transmission equipment and leased physical space, to determine that occupancies are authorized and are installed and maintained in conformance with the requirements in Section 21, following.

Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)

The term "Permanent Virtual Circuit" denotes a logical channel between two points on the network that is established by service order and available on a permanent basis. No call establishment, call termination, or network address is associated with a permanent virtual circuit.

Phase Jitter

The term "Phase Jitter" denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

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20. COMMON CHANNEL SIGNALING NETWORK (CCSN)

20.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A. Common Channel Signaling Access Capability (CCSAC) (Cont'd)

2. Foreign Database Queries

This service provides the customer the ability to query foreign databases (databases not maintained by the Company) by sending signaling information via TCAP messages between the Company's STP, the customer's designated premises and the foreign database. CCSAC Service as set forth in this section is required to provide this capability.

3. Line Information Data Base (LIDB) Service

LIDB Service provides the customer the ability to query, in the form of signaling information, the Company's LIDB via the Company's CCSN. LIDB provides customers the ability to validate all alternate billing services in an effort to prevent toll fraud occurrences. LIDB customers must order CCSAC as set forth in this section.

20.2 SERVICE DESCRIPTION

20.2.1 COMMON CHANNEL SIGNALING ACCESS CAPABILITY (CCSAC)

CCSAC transmission specifications, diversity requirements and testing parameters are set forth in Technical Reference GR-905-CORE, GR-954-CORE and 77342. Diversity will be provided as mutually agreed upon by the Company and the customer based upon availability from the customer's STP, SP or SSP location to the Company's STP. If applicable, Special Construction terms, conditions and charges will apply. CCSAC interconnection is available only in suitably equipped Company STP locations.

CCSAC network interface specifications between the Company's STP location and the customer's STP location supporting Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) signaling are described in Technical Reference GR-905-CORE.

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**20. COMMON CHANNEL SIGNALING NETWORK (CCSN)**

**20.2 SERVICE DESCRIPTION**

**20.2.1 COMMON CHANNEL SIGNALING ACCESS CAPABILITY (CCSAC) (Cont'd)**

**A. CCS Link**

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CCSAC is provided by a CCS Link. The CCS Link provides digital bidirectional transmission and operates at a DS0-A level (i.e., 56 kbps of CCS7 signaling data and 8 kbps of control/supervisory data). Each DS0-A channel (link) occupies a single DS0 (i.e., 64 kbps) channel of a 24 channel DS1 digital transmission system. The DS0-A channel (link) is multiplexed into a DS1 format for hand off at the customer's SPOI. One STP Port is required for each 56 kbps signaling link utilized for CCSAC at the Company STP. The STP Port is the POT to the signal switching capability of the STP and is dedicated to the customer. The CCS Link is transported via an Entrance Facility and a Direct Link Transport (DLT) facility as described in A. and B., following, and is utilized exclusively for connecting the customer's CCS network and the Company's CCSN for the transmission of network control signaling data only.

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**B. Entrance Facility**

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The Entrance Facility provides the connection from the customer's SPOI to the serving wire center (SWC) of the customer's SPOI on a dedicated DS1 facility ordered as set forth in this section and is utilized exclusively for the transmission of network control signaling data only. The customer may utilize an existing DS1 Entrance Facility previously ordered from this section for additional CCS Links or order a new DS1 Entrance Facility from this section. The customer may also choose to utilize a portion (i.e., DS1) of an existing DS3 facility under the regulations of Shared Use. The DS3 facility can only be ordered from Section 6, preceding, or Section 7, of the Interstate Access Service Tariff, F.C.C. No. 1. When the customer chooses to use a portion of an existing DS3 facility, the customer must allocate, at the minimum, one dedicated DS1 for the provision of the signaling links. Rate applications for Shared Use are set forth in 2.7, preceding.

**C. Direct Link Transport (DLT)**

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The DLT provides for the transmission facilities between the SWC of the customer's SPOI and the Company's STP. The customer has the option of ordering a DS1 DLT facility from this section, utilized exclusively for the transmission of network control signaling data only, or a single DS0-A channel (i.e., 64 kbps) of a 24 channel DS1 facility. The customer may utilize an existing DS1 DLT facility previously ordered from this section for additional CCS Links or order a new DS1 DLT or a DS0 DLT facility.

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**20. COMMON CHANNEL SIGNALING NETWORK (CCSN)**

**20.2 SERVICE DESCRIPTION**

**20.2.1 COMMON CHANNEL SIGNALING ACCESS CAPABILITY (CCSAC)**

**C. Direct Link Transport (DLT) (Cont'd)**

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Company hubbing arrangements can be utilized for CCSAC. If the customer has an existing DS3 facility between the SWC of the customer's premises and a Company Hub, ordered and provisioned as set forth in Section 6, preceding, or Section 7, of the Interstate Access Service Tariff, F.C.C. No. 1, the customer may utilize a portion (i.e., DS1) of the existing DS3 facility for the CCS Link(s) under the provisions of the Shared Use regulations as set forth in 2.7, preceding. In addition, the customer must order the DS1 or DS0 DLT from the Company Hub to the Company STP.

When the customer orders a DS1 DLT facility from the SWC of the customer's SPOI or a Company Hub to a Company STP, it is dedicated to, and controlled by, the customer. The customer must order a DS1 to DS0 multiplexer at the Company STP for termination into the STP Port. Multiplexing rates are set forth in 20.8, following.

When the customer orders a DS0 DLT channel, the Company will provide the multiplexing equipment at a location determined by the Company as part of its overall network design at no additional charge. When the customer chooses to order multiplexing equipment at a specific location, the customer is assessed multiplexing rates as set forth in 20.8, following. The facility used to transport the DS0 channel(s) is controlled by the Company and may contain other network control signaling channels as determined by the Company.