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March 15, 2013

VIA ELECTRONIC AND OVERNIGHT MAIL

Chairman, Tennessee Regulatory Authority
c/o Sharla Dillon, Dockets and Records Manager
Tennessee Regulatory Authority
460 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Re: Petition for Approval of a ICC Bill and Keep Amendment to the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement between Bell South Carolinas PCS, L.P. and United Telephone Southeast, LLC. – Docket No. 13-00041

Dear Ms. Dillon:

Enclosed are an original and four (4) copies of a Petition for Approval of a ICC Bill and Keep Amendment to the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement ("Amendment"). United Telephone Southeast LLC d/b/a CenturyLink also has electronically filed the enclosed petition. This letter is the required follow-up to that filing. CenturyLink is not aware of any provision in this amendment that may be inconsistent with any previous Authority decisions in proceedings to which CenturyLink was a party.

Also enclosed is a check in the amount of \$50.00 for the filing fees for the company. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sue Benedek", written over a horizontal line.

Sue Benedek

ZEB/jrh

enclosures

cc: Pamela Wescott
William Brown (on behalf of New Cingular Wireless)

BEFORE THE TENNESSEE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

In Re:)	
)	
Petition for Approval of a ICC-Bill-and-Keep)	
Amendment to the Commercial Mobile Radio)	Docket No.
Services Interconnection Agreement between)	
Bell South Carolina PCS, L.P. and)	
United Telephone Southeast LLC. d/b/a)	
CenturyLink)	
)	

**PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF AN ICC BILL-AND-KEEP AMENDMENT TO THE
COMMERCIAL MOBILE RADIO SERVICES INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT
BY UNITED TELEPHONE SOUTHEAST, INC. D/B/A CENTURYLINK**

United Telephone Southeast LLC d/b/a CenturyLink ("CenturyLink") respectfully petitions the Tennessee Regulatory Authority ("Authority") for approval of an ICC Bill and Keep Amendment to the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement (the "Amendment") negotiated between CenturyLink and Bell South Carolinas, PCS, L.P. d/b/a New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC and its affiliates d/b/a AT&T Mobility ("New Cingular") under Sections 251 and 252 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "Act"). In support of its petition, CenturyLink states the following:

1. CenturyLink and New Cingular have successfully negotiated the Amendment which provides an amendment to the June 12, 1998 CMRS Interconnection Agreement in light of the FCC's *ICC/USF Order*¹. A copy of the Amendment is attached to this petition and incorporated in this document and attached as Attachment A. A copy of the Disaster Recovery

¹ See, *In re Connect America Fund, et al.*, WC Docket No. 10-90 *et.al* (FCC, Rel. November 18, 2011), Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, *slip op.*, FCC 11-61, 26 FCC Rcd 17663 (2011), and subsequent Reconsideration and Clarification Rulings.

Plan applicable to this Agreement is appended hereto at Attachment B. Both Attachment A and Attachment B are incorporated herein by reference.

2. Under 47 U.S.C. § 252(e) CenturyLink submits the Amendment to the Authority for its review and approval.

3. 47 U.S.C. § 252(e) provides that the Authority may either approve or reject the Agreement negotiated between the parties within 90 days of its submission for approval. The Act further provides that the Authority may only reject a negotiated amendment if it finds the amendment or any portion of the agreement discriminates against a telecommunications carrier that is not a party to the agreement, or that the implementation of the agreement or any portion of the agreement is inconsistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity.

4. CenturyLink affirms that the amendment meets the standards for approval.

5. Further, as required by 47 U.S.C. § 252(i) and 47 C.F.R. § 51.809, CenturyLink will make the terms and conditions of the entire Amendment available to any other requesting carrier.

WHEREFORE, CenturyLink respectfully requests that the Tennessee Regulatory Authority approve the Amendment negotiated by the parties.

Respectfully submitted this 15th of March, 2013



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ICC Bill and Keep Amendment

to the

**Commercial Mobile Radio Services
Interconnection Agreement**

between

BELLSOUTH CAROLINAS PCS, L. P.

AND

UNITED TELEPHONE - SOUTHEAST, INC

This Amendment ("Amendment") is entered into by United Telephone - Southeast, LLC. d/b/a CenturyLink and New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC, and its Commercial Mobile Radio Service affiliates, d/b/a AT&T Mobility, as successor in interest to BellSouth Carolinas PCS, L. P., and amends the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement between BellSouth Carolinas PCS, L. P. and United Telephone - Southeast, Inc.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, BellSouth Carolinas PCS, L. P. and United Telephone - Southeast, Inc. entered into a Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement for service in the State of Tennessee; and

WHEREAS, United Telephone - Southeast, LLC. ("CenturyLink") is the successor in interest to the United Telephone - Southeast, Inc., Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement; and

WHEREAS, New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC, and its Commercial Mobile Radio Service affiliates, d/b/a AT&T Mobility ("CMRS"), are the successors in interest to BellSouth Carolinas PCS, L. P.; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission in Docket No. 01-92, *In the Matter of Developing an Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime*, issued an order that changed the current state of applicable law with respect to, among other things, requirements surrounding the exchange of traffic between CMRS providers and LECs effective December 29, 2011 ("FCC Order" or "Order"); and

WHEREAS, CMRS has requested to amend the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement based on the FCC Order; and

WHEREAS, the Parties agree to amend the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement based on the FCC Order with the terms and conditions contained herein.

AGREEMENT

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual terms, covenants and conditions contained in this Amendment and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

Amendment Terms

The Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement is hereby amended by adding terms, conditions, and rates as set forth in this Amendment and Attachment 1, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

By signature on this Amendment, CMRS has elected to modify existing contract terms in order to implement the applicable provisions of the above mentioned FCC Order.

Effective Date

On December 14, 2011, CMRS requested to negotiate changes to its Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement due to changes in law affecting reciprocal compensation. The Parties agree to implement the provisions of this Amendment effective July 1, 2012.

Further Amendments

Except as modified herein, the provisions of the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. Except as provided in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement, this Amendment may not be further amended or altered, and no waiver of any provision thereof shall be effective, except by written instrument executed by an authorized representative of both Parties.

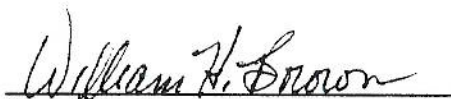
Entire Agreement

Other than the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement and its Amendments, CenturyLink and CMRS have no agreement or understanding, written or oral, relating to the terms and conditions for interconnection.

The Parties intending to be legally bound have executed this Amendment as of the dates set forth below, which may be in multiple counterparts, each of which is deemed an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC,
and its
Commercial Mobile Radio Service affiliates,
d/b/a AT&T Mobility

CenturyLink


Signature

William H. Brown
Name Printed/Typed

Sr. Contract Manager
Title

11/13/12
Date


Signature

L. T. Christensen
Name Printed/Typed

Director - Wholesale Contracts
Title

11/13/12
Date

Attachment 1

Notwithstanding anything set forth in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement to the contrary, the following terms and provisions shall govern the exchange of Non-Access Telecommunications Traffic, as defined in the Order, between the Parties.

1. General

- 1.1. Bill and Keep shall mean the originating Party has no obligation to pay terminating charges to the terminating Party.
- 1.2. Non-Access Telecommunications Traffic shall have the meaning set forth in 47 CFR §51.701(b) that is originated or terminated as wireless traffic by CMRS' end user.
- 1.3. All other terms not otherwise defined in this Amendment are as defined in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement.

2. Intercarrier Compensation.

- 2.1 Bill and Keep shall apply to the exchange of Non-Access Telecommunications Traffic, solely when such traffic terminates to the end users of one of the Parties. This compensation arrangement shall supersede any previous usage-based terminating charges for End Office Call Termination, Tandem Switched Transport, Tandem Transmission charges and/or FCC – ISP Rate Caps listed in Exhibit A of the ICA, including but not limited to:
 - 2.1.1. End Office Switching, Tandem Switching and/or Common Transport charges; or
 - 2.1.2. Any "FCC Opt-In Compensation" or equivalent charges assessed in accordance with the interim rates previously prescribed pursuant to the *Order on Remand and Report and Order*, FCC 01-131, CC Dockets No. 96-98 and 99-68, adopted April 18, 2001 and subsequent orders of the FCC.
- 2.2. Notwithstanding anything in this Amendment or in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement to the contrary, Bill and Keep shall not apply to the right of CenturyLink to be compensated for Transit Traffic that transits a CenturyLink Tandem. Such Transit Traffic shall be at the same rates that existed prior to this Amendment, and any adjustment to reciprocal compensation rate element(s) that are assessed by a Party for terminating Non-Access Telecommunications Traffic pursuant to the Order shall not apply for purposes of calculating the rate(s) to be charged by CenturyLink for providing a Transit Service.
3. CMRS agrees that it will only route traffic from its own wireless End User Customers (including wireless traffic of end user customers of CMRS's wireless roaming partners) to CenturyLink for termination to CenturyLink end user customers or as Transit Traffic destined for a third party. In the event CMRS routes any traffic from third parties to CenturyLink in violation of this paragraph, CenturyLink shall be entitled to seek injunctive relief and to recover damages, including without limitation, compensation for such traffic at the rate that is then applicable to intrastate or interstate access traffic, as appropriate.
4. The Parties understand and agree that, based on existing traffic patterns, no additional points of interconnection are required, but the Parties will work together in good faith to add additional points of interconnection if traffic patterns between the Parties change significantly from those existing as of the date of this Amendment.

5. Tandem Management.

- 5.1 When Transit Traffic originated by a third party is routed through a CenturyLink Tandem to CMRS, and the third party is not legally obligated to compensate CenturyLink for the Transit Service provided in transporting the traffic to CMRS as a result of paragraph 999 of the FCC Order, then CMRS, upon notice from CenturyLink (which notice will be given within a reasonable time after CenturyLink receives notice from any such third party) will either:
 - 5.1.1 Establish direct interconnection with such third party; or
 - 5.1.2 Pay the Transit charges for such traffic.
 - 5.2 Transit Service is provided by CenturyLink, as a local and Access Tandem Switch provider to the CMRS to enable the completion of calls originated by or terminated to end users of another Telecommunications Carrier which is connected to CenturyLink's Switches.
 - 5.3 Except as may be contemplated by Section 5.1 above, the originating company is responsible for payment of appropriate rates to the transit company and to the terminating company. The Parties agree that it is the originating Party's sole responsibility to enter into traffic exchange agreements with third party Telecommunications Carriers prior to delivering traffic to be transited to third party Telecommunications Carriers. In the event one Party originates traffic that transits the second Party's network to reach a third party Telecommunications Carrier with whom the originating Party does not have a traffic exchange agreement, then the originating Party will indemnify, defend and hold harmless the second Party against any and all charges levied by such third party Telecommunications Carrier, to the extent that the originating company is obligated to pay such charges to the terminating company, including any termination charges related to such traffic and any attorneys fees and expenses.
6. Reservation of Rights. Effective July 1, 2012, reciprocal compensation will be bill and keep, but notwithstanding anything in this Amendment or in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services Interconnection Agreement to the contrary, and notwithstanding the execution of this Amendment by the Parties, such bill and keep arrangement shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of any future stay, revision, reconsideration, change or modification of the Order by the FCC or a court of competent jurisdiction.
 7. While the Parties expressly agree to the terms and provisions of this Amendment, the Parties disagree regarding certain interconnection obligations and each Party reserves its legal rights regarding interconnection obligations, and neither Party waives any such rights in future negotiations or arbitrations.

DISASTER RECOVERY

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. In the unlikely event of a disaster occurring that affects CenturyLink's long-term ability to deliver traffic to a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC), general procedures have been developed to hasten the recovery process. Since each location is different and could be affected by an assortment of potential problems, a detailed recovery plan is impractical. However, in the process of reviewing recovery activities for specific locations, some basic procedures emerge that appear to be common in most cases.
- 1.2. These general procedures should apply to any disaster that affects the delivery of traffic for an extended time period. Each CLEC will be given the same parity consideration during an outage and service will be restored as quickly as possible.
- 1.3. This document will cover the basic recovery procedures that would apply to every CLEC.

2. IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

- 2.1. During the early stages of problem detection, the NOC will be able to tell which CLECs are affected by the catastrophe. Further analysis and/or first hand observation will determine if the disaster has affected CLEC equipment only; CenturyLink equipment only or a combination. The equipment that is affected will largely determine the initial restoration activity.
- 2.2. Once the nature of the disaster is determined and after verifying the cause of the problem, the NOC will initiate reroutes and/or transfers that are jointly agreed upon by the affected CLECs' Network Management Center and the CenturyLink NOC. The type and percentage of controls used will depend upon available network capacity. Controls necessary to stabilize the situation will be invoked and the NOC will attempt to re-establish as much traffic as possible.
- 2.3. The service centers will also be impacted by a disaster situation, and separate measures for their recovery are included as well.

3. SITE CONTROL

- 3.1. In the total loss of building use scenario, what likely exists will be a smoking pile of rubble. This rubble will contain many components, which could be dangerous. It could also contain any personnel on the premises at the time of the disaster. For these reasons, the local fire marshal with the assistance of the police will control the site until the building is no longer a threat to surrounding properties and the companies have secured the site from the general public.
- 3.2. During this time, the majority owner of the building should be arranging for a demolition contractor to mobilize to the site with the primary objective of reaching the cable entrance facility for a damage assessment. The results of this assessment would then dictate immediate plans for restoration, both short term and permanent.
- 3.3. In a less catastrophic event, i.e., the building is still standing and the cable entrance facility is usable, the situation is more complex. Local authorities will initially control the site until the threat to adjacent property has diminished. Once the site is returned to the control of the companies, the following events should occur.
- 3.4. An initial assessment of the main building infrastructure systems (mechanical, electrical, fire and life safety, elevators, and others) will establish building needs. Once these needs

are determined, the majority owner should lead the building restoration efforts. There may be situations where the site will not be totally restored within the confines of the building. The companies must individually determine their needs and jointly assess the cost of permanent restoration to determine the overall plan of action.

- 3.5. Multiple restoration trailers from each company will result in the need for designated space and installation order. This layout and control is required to maximize the amount of restoration equipment that can be placed at the site, and the priority of placements.
- 3.6. Care must be taken in this planning to insure other restoration efforts have logistical access to the building. Major components of telephone and building equipment will need to be removed and replaced. A priority for this equipment must also be jointly established to facilitate overall site restoration. (Example: If the AC switchgear has sustained damage, this would be of the highest priority in order to regain power, lighting, and HVAC throughout the building.)
- 3.7. If the site will not accommodate the required restoration equipment, the companies would then need to quickly arrange with local authorities for street closures, rights of way and other possible options available.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- 4.1. In the worse case scenario, many environmental concerns must be addressed. Along with the police and fire marshal, the state environmental protection department will be on site to monitor the situation.
- 4.2. Items to be concerned with in a large central office building could include:
 - 4.2.1. Emergency engine fuel supply. Damage to standby equipment and the fuel handling equipment could have created "spill" conditions that have to be handled within state and federal regulations.
 - 4.2.2. Asbestos containing materials that may be spread throughout the wreckage. Asbestos could be in many components of building, electrical, mechanical, outside plant distribution, and telephone systems.
 - 4.2.3. Lead and acid. These materials could be present in potentially large quantities depending upon the extent of damage to the power room.
 - 4.2.4. Mercury and other regulated compounds resident in telephone equipment.
 - 4.2.5. Other compounds produced by the fire or heat.
- 4.3. Once a total loss event occurs at a large site, local authorities will control immediate clean up (water placed on the wreckage by the fire department) and site access.
- 4.4. At some point, the companies will become involved with local authorities in the overall planning associated with site clean up and restoration. Depending on the clean up approach taken, delays in the restoration of several hours to several days may occur.
- 4.5. In a less severe disaster, items above are more defined and can be addressed individually depending on the damage.
- 4.6. In each case, the majority owner should coordinate building and environmental restoration as well as maintain proper planning and site control.

5. EMERGENCY RESTORATION PLAN FOR CSO ORGANIZATION

- 5.1. Introduction. This plan provides a basic organizational structure and defines areas of

responsibility for a wide range of disasters. It is intended to allow and encourage maximum organizational flexibility in responding to all potential disasters. The organization outlined here includes only those people who normally would support the Service Center operations.

5.2. General Information.

- 5.2.1. As soon as it is determined that an emergency situation exists, the Service Center Manager will hold a meeting with the Local Assessment Team and make plans for placing the Disaster Recovery Plan into effect.
- 5.2.2. The assessment team's areas of responsibilities will be determined and assigned by the Service Center Manager.
- 5.2.3. As soon as practical, the Service Center Manager will use all means available for alerting the personnel who will be needed to make the assessment, keeping in mind that the assessment should be completed as soon as possible after an emergency occurrence.
- 5.2.4. After personnel report, the Service Center Manager, or his designated representative, will provide the necessary information to begin the damage assessments.
- 5.2.5. It is most important that the Service Center Manager ensure that the assessment team is properly instructed and keeps in mind CenturyLink's safety practices and abides by them while securing center assessment information.

6. **EMERGENCY RESTORATION**

- 6.1. In the event an emergency situation develops, or is in the process of developing, the Service Center Manager will hold a meeting with the Local Assessment team to place the Disaster Recovery Plan into operation.
- 6.2. Local Service Center Assessment Team
 - ♦ Service Center Manager
 - ♦ Manager-Buildings/Grounds
 - ♦ Security Manager
 - ♦ Information Services Manager
 - ♦ Manager Safety /Risk/Loss
 - ♦ Public Relations Manager
- 6.3. Agenda for Meeting. The Local Assessment Team should review the following subjects and take action as necessary to expedite the restoration of service.
 - ♦ Departments affected
 - ♦ AC power failures
 - ♦ LAN Connectivity
 - ♦ Communication System Assessment
 - ♦ Working Conditions (weather, delays, etc.)

- ♦ Work force requirements (forces on the job, in transit, etc.)
- ♦ Extra Forces needed
- ♦ Contractors needed
- ♦ Restoration schedules – temporary/permanent
- ♦ Equipment requirements
- ♦ General review of responsibilities
- ♦ Secure from Decision Support work order number

7. EMERGENCY RESTORATION PRIORITY

7.1. The priority for restoration will be established at the time of the emergency or disaster, as conditions dictate. The following are considerations for restoration in order of priority:

- ♦ Assignment
- ♦ Remote Entry
- ♦ CLEC

8. WORK DISTRIBUTION RECOMMENDATION

Scottsbluff, Nebraska - All work can be routed to Jefferson City, Missouri.

Jefferson City, Missouri - All work can be routed to Carlisle.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania - All work can be routed to Jefferson City, Missouri

Fayetteville, North Carolina -

Remote Entry for Companies "O" & "C" to Winter Garden.

Remote Entry for Company "S" to Carlisle.

Assignment for Company "C" to Las Vegas

Assignment for Company "S" to Ft. Myers

Assignment for Company "O" to Jefferson City

CLEC to Ft. Myers

Las Vegas, Nevada

Remote Entry to Winter Garden and Carlisle

Assignment to Fayetteville, Ft. Myers, and Jefferson City

CLEC to Fayetteville

Winter Garden, Florida

Remote entry to Jefferson City, Carlisle, and Fayetteville

Ft. Myers, Florida

Assignment to Las Vegas, Jefferson City, Carlisle, and Fayetteville

CLEC to Las Vegas and Fayetteville

Note: The techs will call directly to the 800 number of the receiving center. This will also help with work distribution.

9. **EMERGENCY RESTORATION PLAN FOR NETWORK ORGANIZATION CENTER**

9.1. The Disaster Recovery Management Team is comprised of internal and external personnel responsible for maintaining and executing the plan. The Plan addresses both short and long term disaster but is flexible enough to resolve less severe disruptions. The nature of the disruption typically indicates the specific resources needed for recovery. Therefore, the resources utilized by the Recovery Team are directly related to the extent of the damage caused by the event.

9.2. The primary responsibilities of the Disaster Recovery Management Team are to:

9.2.1. Accomplish rapid and efficient recovery of the network and application systems at the primary and alternate site locations.

9.2.2. Manage recovery and non-recovery activities to protect vital NOC functions until normal operations are resumed.

9.2.3. Conduct streamlined reporting of recovery progress from the recovery team level upward to Executive Management and downward to affected personnel.

9.3. The Disaster Recovery Management Team consists of:

9.3.1. NOC Director

The NOC Director manages the recovery and restoration effort, reporting recovery and progress and problems to Executive Management. All individual groups within the NOC function under this supervision throughout the recovery and restoration. Managers of the groups report recovery status directly to the NOC Director.

In a non-disaster mode the Director assumes the role in ensuring that the Plan is properly documented, maintained and tested in order to ensure that a state of readiness always exists sufficient to respond to any level of disaster. Functional management groups operating under this direction are:

- ♦ Technical Assistance
- ♦ Special Services
- ♦ Scheduling and Administration
- ♦ Surveillance
- ♦ Corporate Communications (Public Relations)

9.3.2. Manager of Special Services

9.3.3. Manager of Technical Assistance

9.3.4. Manager of Surveillance

9.3.5. Manager of Scheduling & Administration

9.4. All leadership positions on the Recovery Team are required to have an alternate person to assume their position in the case they are not available at the time of the disaster and

subsequent recovery.

10. RECOVERY PROCEDURES

- 10.1. The nature and severity of any disaster will influence the recovery procedures. One crucial factor in determining how CenturyLink will proceed with restoration is whether or not CenturyLink's equipment is incapacitated. Regardless of whose equipment is out of service, CenturyLink will move as quickly as possible to aid with service recovery; however, the approach that will be taken may differ depending upon the location of the problem.

10.2. CLEC OUTAGE

For a problem limited to one CLEC (or a building with multiple CLECs). CenturyLink has several options available for restoring service quickly. For those CLECs that have agreements with other CLECs, CenturyLink can immediately start directing traffic to a provisional CLEC for completion. This alternative is dependent upon CenturyLink having concurrence from the affected CLECs.

Whether or not the affected CLECs have requested a traffic transfer to another CLEC will not impact CenturyLink's resolve to re-establish traffic to the original destination as quickly as possible.

10.3. CENTURYLINK OUTAGE

Because CenturyLink's equipment has varying degrees of impact on the service provided to the CLECs, restoring service from damaged CenturyLink equipment is different. The outage will probably impact a number of Carriers simultaneously.

A disaster involving any of CenturyLink's equipment locations could impact the CLECs, some more than others. A disaster at a Central Office (CO) would only impact the delivery of traffic to and from that Center (SWC). Traffic from the entire area to those Carriers served from that switch would also be impacted. If the switch functions as an Access tandem or there is a tandem in the building, traffic from every CO to every CLEC could be interrupted. A disaster that destroys a facility hub could disrupt various traffic flows, even though the switching equipment may be unaffected.

The NOC would be the first group to observe a problem involving CenturyLink's equipment. Shortly after a disaster, the NOC will begin applying controls and finding reroutes for the completion of as much traffic as possible. These reroutes may involve delivering traffic to alternate Carriers upon receiving approval from affected carriers and notification of the CLECs involved. In some cases, changes in translations will be required.

10.3.1. Loss of a Central Office. When CenturyLink loses a Central Office, the NOC will:

- ✦ Place specialists and emergency equipment on notice.
- ✦ Inventory the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost,
- ✦ Move containerized emergency equipment and facility equipment to the stricken area, if necessary.
- ✦ Begin reconnecting service for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agency customers of CLECs and CenturyLink in a nondiscriminatory manner in accordance with SNEP-TSP guidelines, and
- ✦ Begin restoring service to CLECs and other customers

10.3.2. Loss of a Central Office with Serving Wire Center Functions. The loss of a Central Office that also serves as a Serving Wire Center (SWC) will be restored as described in section 5.2.1.

10.3.3. Loss of a Central Office with Tandem Functions. When CenturyLink loses a Central Office building that serves as an Access Tandem and as a SWC, the NOC will:

- ✦ Place specialists and emergency equipment on notice;
- ✦ Inventory the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost.
- ✦ Move containerized emergency equipment and facility equipment to the stricken area, if necessary.
- ✦ Begin reconnecting service for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agency customers of CLECs and an CenturyLink in a nondiscriminatory manner in accordance with NSEP-TSP guidelines, and
- ✦ Redirect as much traffic as possible to the alternate access tandem (if available) for delivery to those CLECs utilizing a different location as a SWC.
- ✦ Begin aggregating traffic to a location near the damaged building. From this location, begin re-establishing trunk groups to the CLECs for the delivery of traffic normally found on the direct trunk groups. (This aggregation point may be the alternate access tandem location or another CO on a primary facility route.)
- ✦ Begin restoring service to CLECs and other customers.

10.3.4. Loss of a Facility Hub. In the event that CenturyLink loses a facility hub, the recovery process is much the same as above. The recovery effort will include:

- ✦ Placing specialists and emergency equipment on notice;
- ✦ Inventorying the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost;
- ✦ Moving containerized emergency equipment to the stricken area, if necessary;
- ✦ Reconnecting service for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agency customers of CLECs and CenturyLink in a nondiscriminatory manner in accordance with NSEP-TSP guidelines; and
- ✦ Restoring service to CLECs and other customers. If necessary, CenturyLink will aggregate the traffic at another location and build temporary facilities. This alternative would be viable for a location that is destroyed and building repairs are required.

10.4. COMBINED OUTAGE (CLEC AND CENTURYLINK EQUIPMENT)

In some instances, a disaster may impact CenturyLink's equipment as well as the CLECs'. This situation will be handled in much the same way as described in section 5.2.3. Since CenturyLink and the CLECs will be utilizing temporary equipment, close coordination will be required.

10.5. ALTERNATIVE BUILDING

In preparation for an extended outage, each Service Center Manager to identify with Land & Buildings an alternate company location that could be converted to a temporary service center. This space would not be occupied or furnished in advance but would be equipped with LAN and telephone connections. Alternate space will accommodate:

- ✦ Work stations
- ✦ Computers
- ✦ Telephones
- ✦ LAN Connections

11. T1 IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

- 11.1. During the restoration of service after a disaster, CenturyLink may be forced to aggregate traffic for delivery to a CLEC. During this process T1 traffic may be consolidated onto DS3s and may become unidentifiable to the Carrier. Because resources will be limited, CenturyLink may be forced to "package" this traffic entirely differently than normally received by the CLECs. Therefore, a method for identifying the T1 traffic on the DS3s and providing the information to the Carriers is required.

12. ACRONYMS

CO	Central Office (CenturyLink)
DS3	Facility that carries 28 T1s (672 circuits)
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
NOC	Network Operations Center
SWC	Serving Wire Center (CenturyLink switch)
T1	Facility that carries 24 circuits