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Ms. Jocelyn Boyd
Chief Clerk/Administrator
Public Service Commission of South Carolina
101 Executive Center Dr., Suite 100
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Ms. Boyd:

AT&T South Carolina respectfully submits the following tariff pages for filing with the Public Service Commission of South Carolina:

Access Services Tariff

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Section E2.3	Third Revised Page 8.3
	Original Page 8.3.1
	Original Page 8.3.2
	Original Page 8.3.3
Section E2.6	Fourteenth Revised Page 34
	Seventh Revised Page 40

This filing adds language to AT&T South Carolina's intrastate tariff to implement the transitional Intercarrier Compensation framework for "VoIP-PSTN traffic" that the FCC adopted in its Intercarrier Compensation Order. *See, e.g.,* Report and Order for Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, *In the matter of Connect America Fund*, WC Docket Nos. 10-90 etc., FCC Release No. 11-161, 2011 WL 5844975 at ¶¶933-74 (Rel. November 18, 2011).

Yours very truly,

Executive Director

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E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.3 Obligations of the IC (Cont'd)

E2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Requirements¹ (Cont'd)

E. Contested Audits (Cont'd)

3. Prior to the arbitration hearing, each party shall notify the arbitrator of the PIU percentage which that party believes to be correct. The arbitrator, in deciding, may adopt the PIU percentage of either party or may adopt a PIU percentage different from those proposed by the parties. If the arbitrator adopts a PIU percentage proposed by one of the parties, the other party (whose PIU percentage was not adopted) shall pay all costs of the arbitration. If the arbitrator adopts a PIU percentage higher than either of the PIU percentages proposed by the parties, then the party proposing the lower PIU percentage shall pay all costs of the arbitration. If the arbitrator adopts a PIU percentage lower than either of the PIU percentages proposed by the parties, then the party proposing the higher PIU percentage shall pay all costs of the arbitration. If the arbitrator adopts a PIU percentage which falls between the two percentages adopted by the parties, then the parties shall each pay one-half of the arbitration costs.
4. Absent written notification, within the time frame noted preceding, the IC must comply with the provisions set forth in D. preceding. If the IC fails to comply with these provisions, the Company may refuse additional applications for service and/or refuse to complete any and all pending orders for service or may discontinue the provision of the services to the IC as specified in E2.1.8 preceding.

E2.3.15 Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Access Service

- A. When mixed interstate and intrastate Access Service is provided, all charges (i.e., nonrecurring, monthly and/or usage) including optional feature and Basic Service Element (BSE) charges, will be prorated between interstate and intrastate. The percentage as set forth in E2.3.14.A. preceding will serve as the basis for prorating the charges. The percentage of Access Service to be charged as intrastate is applied in the following manner:
 1. For monthly and nonrecurring chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate use times the quantity of chargeable elements times the stated tariff rate per element.
 2. For usage sensitive (i.e., access minutes and calls) chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate use times the actual use (i.e., measured or Company assumed average use) times the stated tariff rate.

The intrastate percentage will change as revised jurisdictional reports are submitted as set forth in E2.3.14 preceding.

E2.3.16 Sectionalization - Trouble Reporting

The IC will be responsible for reporting troubles, sectionalized to Company facilities and/or equipment. When troubles cannot be clearly sectionalized to the Company facilities and/or equipment, the Company will test cooperatively or independently to assist in trouble sectionalization.

Responsibility for payment of additional charges will apply as set forth in E13.3.1.

E2.3.17 Reserved for Future Use

Note 1: Except where indicated herein, references to *BellSouth SWA FGs* will also include the applicable *BellSouth SWA* Basic Serving Arrangement as detailed in the matrix in E6.1.3.A. (e.g., the term *BellSouth SWA* FGA represents both *BellSouth SWA* FGA and *BellSouth SWA* LSBSA).

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Material previously appearing on this page now appears on the Original Page 8.3.1.

E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.3 Obligations of the IC (Cont'd)

E2.3.18 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic

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A. Scope

This Section applies to VoIP-PSTN Traffic exchanged between the Company and the customer in time division multiplexing ("TDM") format that originates and/or terminates in Internet protocol ("IP") format. VoIP-PSTN traffic originates and/or terminates in IP format if it originates from and/or terminates to an end-user customer of a service that requires Internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment.⁽¹⁾

1. This Section governs the identification of originating and terminating intrastate toll VoIP-PSTN traffic and facilities to which interstate switched access rates apply (unless the parties have agreed otherwise) in accordance with the transitional Inter-carrier Compensation framework for VoIP-PSTN traffic adopted by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order, FCC Release No. 11-161 (Nov. 18, 2011) ("FCC Order"). Specifically, this Section establishes the method that will be used to identify the percentage of the customer's intrastate access traffic that will be treated as intrastate toll VoIP-PSTN traffic (referred to in this tariff as "Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic").
2. This Section applies to originating and terminating intrastate switched access minutes of use ("MOU") and facility rate elements of all Access customers.
3. The customer shall not modify its reported PIU factor to account for the VoIP-PSTN Traffic for MOU and facility rate elements.

B. Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic and facility rate elements identified in accordance with this tariff section will be billed at rates equal to the Company's applicable tariffed interstate switched access rates as specified in Southwestern Bell Company Tariff F.C.C. No. 73.

C. Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factors

The Company will determine the number of Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic MOU and facility rate elements to which interstate rates will be applied under subsection (B), above, by applying the Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factor to the intrastate access MOU exchanged and facilities between the Company and the customer. The PVU factors will be derived and applied as follows:

1. The customer will calculate and furnish to the Company a factor (the "PVUC"), delineated by Carrier Identification Code ("CIC") or Operating Company Numbers ("OCNs"), representing the percentage (whole number) of the total intrastate access MOU that the customer exchanges with the Company end users in the state which (a) is sent to the Company that originated in IP format at the end user, or (b) is received from the Company and terminated in IP format at the end user. This PVUC shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g., as reported on FCC Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail, or other relevant and verifiable information satisfactory to the Company.
2. The Company will calculate and periodically update a factor (the "PVUT") representing the percentage (whole number) of the total intrastate access MOU that the Company exchanges with the customer's end users in the state which (a) is sent to the customer that originated in IP format at the end user, or (b) is received from the customer and terminated in IP format at the end user. This PVUT shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g., as reported on FCC Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail, or other relevant and verifiable information.

⁽¹⁾ Although the Company has taken the position that this tariff, by its own terms, already applies to VoIP-PSTN traffic, as defined herein, the Company has included this Section in the tariff out of an abundance of caution to prevent any claim that it does not so apply, and to implement the decision by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order in WC Docket Nos. 10-90, etc., FCC Release No. 11-161 (Nov. 18, 2011) ("FCC Order") that VoIP-PSTN access traffic should be exchanged at interstate access rates (unless the parties have agreed otherwise). By its terms, the FCC Order is prospective only, and does not address preexisting law with regard to the applicability of inter-carrier compensation or the enhanced service providers ("ESP") exemption to VoIP-PSTN Traffic. Including this section in the tariff in no way alters or otherwise affects the applicability of this tariff to VoIP-PSTN Traffic before the effective date of the FCC Order.

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E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.3 Obligations of the IC (Cont'd)

E2.3.18 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(N)

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

3. The Company will develop a customer Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factors combining the customer's PVUC factor with the Company's PVUT factor.

- a. The PVU calculation below is applied when the Company does not bill based on actual call detail records for the intrastate Company's IP traffic at interstate rates.

$PVU = PVUC + [PVUT \times (1 - PVUC)]$ applied to the Company's end user's total intrastate MOU and facility rate elements

Example: The customer reported that their PVUC as 40%. The Company's PVUT is 10%. This results in the following:

$$PVU = 40\% \text{ plus } (10\% \text{ times } (1 - 40\%)) = 46\%$$

This means that 46% of the Intrastate MOU exchanged between the customer and the Company's end users will be rated at Interstate rates.

- b. The PVU calculation below is applied when the Company bills are based on the actual call detail records for the intrastate Company's IP traffic at interstate rates.

The formula for usage will be as follows:

$PVU = PVUC \times (1 - PVUT)$ applied to the Company's TDM end user's total intrastate MOU.

$PVU = PVUC + [PVUT \times (1 - PVUC)]$ applied to the facility rate elements.

Example: The Company has identified that there was 10,500 intrastate MOU that were identified exchanged between the customer and the Company's IP end users. The customer reported that their PVUC as 40%. The Company's PVUT is 10%. This results in the following:

$$PVU = 40\% \text{ times } (1 - 10\%) = 36\%$$

This means that 36% of the Intrastate MOU exchanged between the customer and the Company's TDM end users will be rated at interstate rates and the intrastate 10,500 MOU will also be rated at interstate rates.

For the facility rate elements, the formula that is applied to the intrastate dedicated facilities is as follows:

$$PVU = 40\% \text{ plus } (10\% \text{ times } (1 - 40\%)) = 46\%$$

Therefore, 46% of the intrastate facilities will be rated at interstate rates.

4. The Company will apply the customer's PVUC to all traffic exchanged between the customer and third party providers (eg Independent Company and local exchange carrier) subtending the Company's access tandem.

The customer may elect to provide a different factor ("PVUC3") that represents the VoIP-PSTN traffic that is exchanged between the customer and third party providers.

5. If the customer does not furnish the Company with a PVUC pursuant to the preceding paragraph (C) (1), the Company will utilize a customer PVUC of 0%.

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E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.3 Obligations of the IC (Cont'd)

E2.3.18 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(D) Initial PVU Factor

If the PVU factors are not available and/or cannot be implemented in the Company's billing systems by January 1, 2012, when the factors are available and can be implemented in the Company billing systems, the Company will adjust the customer's bills to reflect the PVU factors as of January 2012 usage and facilities. In calculating the initial PVU factors, the Company will employ the customer-specified PVUC retroactively to January 2012 usage and facilities, provided that the customer provides the factor to the Company no later than April 15, 2012. Otherwise, it will set the initial PVU factors as specified in Subsection (C)(5), above.

(E) PVU Factor Updates

The customer may update the PVUC factor quarterly using the method set forth in Subsection (C)(1) and (4), above. 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, a revised PVUC factor based on data for the prior three months, ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively. The Company will use the revised PVUC to calculate a revised PVU. The revised PVU factor will only apply prospectively and serve as the basis for billing until superseded by a new PVU.

(F) PVU Factor Verification

Not more than twice in any year, the Company may ask the customer to verify the PVUC factor furnished to the Company. The customer shall comply, and shall reasonably provide the records and other information used to determine their PVUC, as specified in section (C)(1), and (4), above. The customer shall retain and maintain (for verification purposes) the records and other information used to determine the PVUC, for at least 12 months after the PVUC is filed (or longer if any other section of the Company's tariffs or applicable law requires a longer period). The verification process shall be conducted consistent with the provisions in Section 2.3.10(B)(D)(E) of BellSouth Telecommunications LLC Tariff F.C.C. No. 1.

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E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

CALL

The term "Call" denotes an IC attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 911 or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office or in the case of BellSouth SWA 8XX Toll Free Dialing Ten Digit Screening service when the address code is provided to the office performing the translation or screening function.

CARRIER OR COMMON CARRIER

See "Interexchange Carrier"

CARRIER IDENTIFICATION CODE (CIC)

Denotes a numeric code that is assigned by Bellcore to long distance carriers for the provisioning of Feature Group B and/or D trunk side Access Service. The numeric code uniquely identifies the carrier.

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CCS

The term "CCS" denotes a hundred call seconds which is a standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of a group of servers (e.g., trunks).

CCS7 SIGNALING CONNECTION

The CCS7 Signaling Connection provides a 56 kbps facility dedicated to a single customer, which originates at the customer's signaling point of interconnection in a LATA and terminates at a Company Signaling Transfer Point (STP) selected by the Company. This facility, connecting the customer to a BellSouth STP, is ordered to a Company FSPOI within the same LATA as the customer's signaling point of interconnection.

CCS7 SIGNALING TERMINATION

The CCS7 Signaling Termination provides a dedicated point of interface at a Company STP for a customer's CCS7 Signaling Connection.

CCS7 Access Arrangement Usage

CCS7 Access Arrangement Usage refers to messages traversing the Company's CCS7 Signaling network for call set-up (ISUP) and non-call set-up (TCAP) purposes.

CENTRAL OFFICE

The term "Central Office" denotes a local Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

CENTRAL OFFICE PREFIX

The term "Central Office Prefix" denotes the first three digits (NXX) of the seven digit telephone number assigned to an End User's Telephone Exchange Service when dialed on a local basis.

CENTRALIZED AUTOMATIC REPORTING ON TRUNKS TESTING

The term "Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing" denotes a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring operational and transmission parameters.

CENTREX TYPE SERVICES

Central office based non-transport arrangements which permit abbreviated internal calling, and inward and outward calling from station lines associated with ESSX-1 service, ESSX[®] service, Digital ESSX[®] service, MultiServ[®] service, MultiServ[®] PLUS service, and BellSouth[®] Centrex service.

CHANNEL(S)

The term "Channel(s)" denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination.

CHANNEL SERVICE UNIT

The term "Channel Service Unit" denotes equipment which performs one or more of the following functions: termination of a digital facility, regeneration of digital signals, detection and/or correction of signal format errors and remote loop back.

CHANNELIZATION EQUIPMENT

Equipment which derives individual channels of voice and/or data from a higher capacity to a lower capacity or bandwidth or vice versa.

CHANNELIZE

The term "Channelize" denotes the process of multiplexing-demultiplexing wider bandwidth or higher speed channels into narrower bandwidth or lower speed channels and vice-versa.

CLEAR CHANNEL CAPABILITY

The term "Clear Channel Capability" denotes the ability to transport twenty-four, 64 Kbps channels over a 1.544 Mbps High Capacity service via B8ZS line code format.

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E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

NORTH AMERICAN NUMBERING PLAN (NANP)

The term "North American Numbering Plan" denotes a 3-digit area or Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code and a 7-digit telephone number made up of a 3-digit Central Office (CO) code plus a 4-digit station number.

OFF-HOOK

The term "Off-hook" denotes the active condition of BellSouth SWA or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

ON-HOOK

The term "On-hook" denotes the idle condition of BellSouth SWA or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

OPEN CIRCUIT TEST LINE

The term "Open Circuit Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

OPERATING COMPANY NUMBER

denotes a four-character alphanumeric identifier used to determine the company of the NPA-NXX code-holders.

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OPERATOR SERVICES SYSTEM

The term "Operator Services System" (OSS) denotes the switching equipment, facilities, operator positions and software components utilized for the provision of BellSouth Operator Services.

OPERATOR SERVICES SYSTEM SERVING AREA

The term "Operator Services System Serving Area" (OSS serving area) denotes the geographic operational domain of an Operator Services System.

ORIGINATING DIRECTION

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the origination of calls from an end user premises to an IC terminal location.

OVERLAP OUTPUT PULSING

The term "Overlap Output Pulsing" denotes the feature of the Exchange Access Signaling System which permits initiation of pulsing to the IC's premises before the calling subscriber has completed dialing an originating call.

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PAY TELEPHONE LINE

The term "Payphone Telephone Line" denotes facilities provided by the Company which connect pay telephone stations to the Local Exchange Network.

PAYPHONE SERVICE PROVIDER

The term "Payphone Service Provider" denotes one who provides payphone service, which is the provision of public or semi-public pay telephones, the provision of inmate telephone service in correctional institutions and any ancillary services.

PHASE JITTER

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

POINT OF INTERFACE /POINT OF TERMINATION

The term "Point of Interface" or "Point of Termination", denotes the point of demarcation, within the IC terminal location, at which the Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

POINT OF PRESENCE

See IC Terminal Location