

Qwest Corporation
Price Schedule No. 2
Wyoming

PRIVATE LINE
TRANSPORT SERVICES
Issued: 9-13-07

SECTION 2
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Release 1
Effective: 9-20-07

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (CONT'D)

2.4.5 CREDIT ALLOWANCE FOR SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS

A. General

A service is interrupted when it becomes unusable to the customer because of a failure of facilities used to furnish service under this Price Schedule. An interruption period starts when an inoperative service is found by the Company or reported to the Company and ends when the service is operative.

B. When a Credit Allowance Applies

1. In case of an interruption to any service, allowance for the period of interruption, if not due to the negligence of the customer, shall be as follows:
 - a. For Telephone Answering Service, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 24 hours. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 24 hours or more at the rate of 1/30 of (a) any applicable monthly rates, (b) the assumed minutes of use charge, or (c) the minimum monthly usage charge for each period of 24 hours or fraction thereof that the interruption continues. However, in no case is a credit allowance applicable when the actual usage charge exceeds the minimum monthly usage charge in any one monthly billing period.
2. The credit allowance(s) for an interruption or for a series of interruptions shall not exceed the monthly rate for the service interrupted in any one monthly billing period. For the purpose of determining the allowance every month is considered to have 30 days.

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2.4.5 CREDIT ALLOWANCE FOR SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS (CONT'D)

C. When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply

No credit allowance will be made for:

1. Interruptions caused by the negligence of the customer.
2. Interruptions of a service due to the failure of equipment or systems provided by the customer or others.
3. Interruptions of a service during any period in which the Company is not afforded access to the premises where the service is terminated.
4. Interruptions of a service when the customer has released that service to the Company for maintenance purposes, to make rearrangements, or for the implementation of an order for a change in the service during the time that was negotiated with the customer prior to the release of that service.
5. Interruptions of a service which continue because of the failure of the customer to authorize replacement of any element of Special Construction, as set forth in 4.1.6 of the Private Line Transport Services Catalog. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the customer receives the Company's written notification of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt by the Company of the customer's written authorization for such replacement.

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2.4.5 CREDIT ALLOWANCE FOR SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS

C. When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply (Cont'd)

6. Periods when the customer elects not to release the service for testing and/or repair and continues to use it on an impaired basis.
7. An interruption or a group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, for amounts less than one dollar.
8. Periods of interruption for Maintenance of Service, set forth in 4.1.9 of the Private Line Transport Services Catalog.

D. Use of an Alternative Service Provided by the Company

Should the customer elect to use an alternative service provided by the Company during the period that a service is interrupted, the customer must pay the appropriate rates and charges for the alternative service used.

E. Temporary Surrender of a Service

In certain instances, the customer may be requested by the Company to surrender a service for purposes other than maintenance, testing or activity relating to a service order. If the customer consents, a credit allowance will be granted. The credit allowance will be 1/1440 of the monthly rate for each period of 30 minutes or fraction thereof that the service is surrendered. In no case will the credit allowance exceed the monthly rate for the service surrendered in any one monthly billing period.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (CONT'D)

2.4.6 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF PRIVATE LINE TRANSPORT WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED

The Company, if requested by the Customer, will handle ordering, rating, and billing of that portion of Private Line Transport Service that it provides. When service is jointly provided by the Company and another local exchange company the following will apply:

- A. Each local exchange company will provide the portion of the mileage element in its operating territory and will bill its rates and charges.
- B. The rate for the mileage element for services provided by the Company as set forth in A., preceding, is determined as follows:
 1. The appropriate mileage is determined by computing the airline mileage between each premises serving wire center using the V&H methods as set forth in the National Exchange Carrier Association Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.
 2. The billing percentages will be agreed upon by the local exchange telephone companies involved and are listed in the National Exchange Carrier Association Tariff F.C.C. No. 4 or other billing percentage document agreed to by the companies involved.
 3. Using the rates for the airline mileage determined in B.1., preceding, multiply the rates by the Company's billing percentage to obtain the mileage element rates.

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2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.6 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF PRIVATE LINE TRANSPORT WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED (CONT'D)

- C. When Private Line Transport service is provided jointly between the Company and another local exchange company, the appropriate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges are applied as follows:
 - 1. The appropriate Private Line mileage rates and nonrecurring charges are applied as specified in B.3., preceding.
 - 2. All other appropriate Private Line Transport recurring rate elements (e.g., Network Access Channel and Channel Performance) and their associated nonrecurring charges apply at 100 percent.
- D. When Private Line Transport service is provided jointly and the Company is the intermediate non-terminating carrier, only the recurring mileage rate applies. The rate is determined by multiplying the appropriate mileage rate by the billing percentage.
- E. When Private Line Transport service is provided jointly between the Company and another local exchange company, or when the Company is the intermediate non-terminating carrier, the appropriate nonrecurring charges apply as set forth in Section 6 of this Price Schedule.

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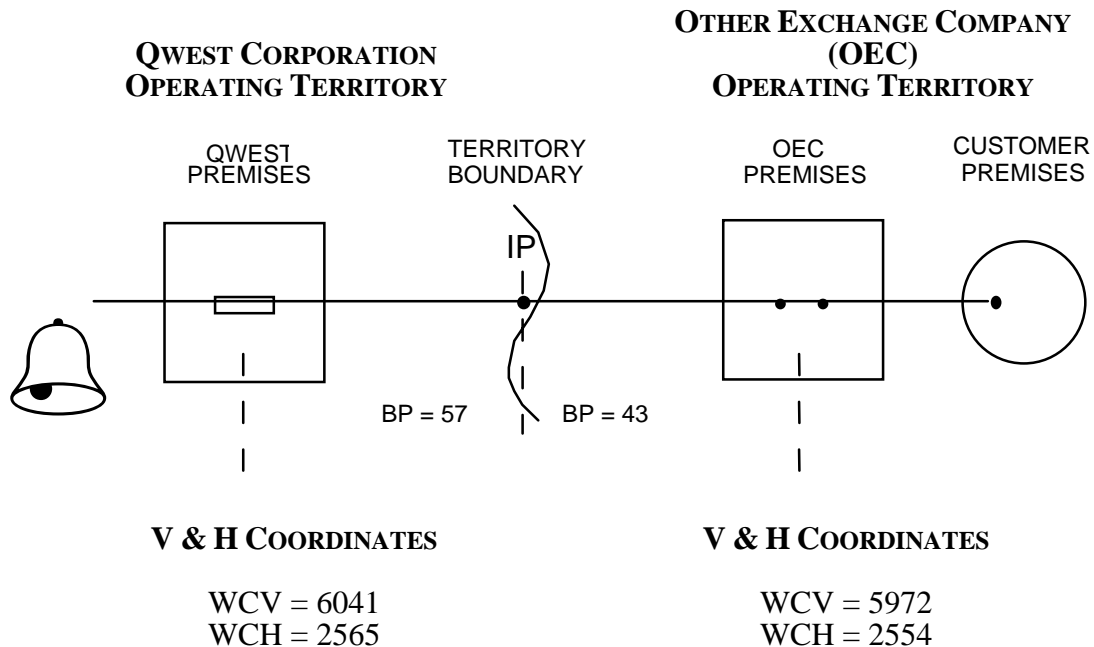
2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.6 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF PRIVATE LINE TRANSPORT WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED (CONT'D)

F. Example - Private Line Transport

The following diagram depicts a Private Line Transport Service between a Company Serving Wire Center and a customer premises served by another exchange company.

- a. Private Line Transport is ordered to a serving wire center which is in the operating territory of the Company.
- b. Premises of ordering customer is in operating territory of another exchange company.



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2.4.6 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF PRIVATE LINE TRANSPORT WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED

F. Example - Private Line Transport (Cont'd)

2. Airline Mileages (Using National Exchange Carrier Association Tariff F.C.C. No. 4)

- Qwest Corporation premises to OEC premises = 22.1, rounded = 23

3. Transport Mileage[1]

- Assume Qwest Corporation rates for Transport Mileage Band of over 8 to 25 miles are \$20.00 fixed and \$4.00 per mile.
- Assume Qwest Corporation Billing Percentage (BP) is 57.
- Calculation of Transport Rates[2]

Qwest Corporation TRANSPORT MILEAGE RATE =

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 23 \times \$4.00 \times 57\% & = & \$52.44 \\ \text{plus } \$20.00 \times 57\% & = & \underline{\$11.40} \\ & & \$63.84 \end{array}$$

4. The rates and charges for the Transport Mileage provided by another exchange company, will be billed by the other exchange company, in accordance with its appropriate tariff.

[1] Rates used in this example are used for demonstration purposes only.

[2] The same calculation is performed to determine the appropriate Transport Mileage nonrecurring charge.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (CONT'D)

2.4.7 TERMINATION LIABILITY/WAIVER POLICY

All Private Line Transport Services provided via service agreements, are subject to the Termination Liability/Waiver Policy, unless otherwise specified.

A. Minimum Billing Level

When services are provided under a fixed-period service agreement, a Minimum Billing Level will be established for use in calculating discontinuance charges. The Minimum Billing Level is 100% of the total monthly rates for the service provided under the customer's service agreement, unless otherwise specified. Partial discontinuance of service will not decrease the Minimum Billing Level.

B. Minimum Service Period

When services are provided under a service agreement, a Minimum Service Period may be established. This would be the period of time that the 100% factor of the Termination Liability Charge would apply.

C. Complete Disconnect

If the customer chooses to completely discontinue contracted service, at any time during the term of the agreement, a termination charge will apply, unless the customer satisfies the conditions specified in the Waiver Policy. The termination charge is 100% of the rates for the Minimum Service Period, if applicable, plus the Minimum Billing Level multiplied by the termination liability percentage specified in the service agreement, for the remaining term of the agreement.

- For example, if the customer discontinues service after 17 months of a 3-year (36 month) agreement, the termination charge will be the Minimum Billing Level for the service multiplied by the termination liability percentage, multiplied by 19 months.
- If the customer discontinues service after 6 months of a 3-year (36 month) agreement, with a 1-year (12 months) Minimum Service Period, the Termination Charge will be 100% of the Minimum Billing Level for the remaining 6 months of the Minimum Service Period, plus the Minimum Billing Level multiplied by the termination liability percentage, multiplied by 24 months.

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2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.7 TERMINATION LIABILITY/WAIVER POLICY (CONT'D)

D. Partial Disconnect

If the customer discontinues a portion of their contracted service, and that causes the customer's monthly billing level to fall below the Minimum Billing Level of the agreement, a termination charge will apply to the portion of the service agreement that is below the Minimum Billing Level.

E. Waiver Policy

A termination charge will be waived when the customer discontinues their contracted service(s), provided all of the following conditions are met:

- The customer signs a new service agreement for any other Company provided service(s);
- Both the existing and the new service(s) are provided solely by the Company;
- The order to discontinue the existing service(s) and the order to establish the new service(s) are received by the Company at the same time;
- The new service(s) installation must be completed within thirty calendar days of the disconnection of the old service(s), unless the installation delay is caused by the Company;
- The total value of the new service agreement(s), excluding any special construction charges and any other nonrecurring charges, is equal to or greater than 115% of the remaining value of the existing agreement(s);
- A new minimum service period goes into effect when the new service agreement term begins;
- The customer agrees to pay any previously billed, but unpaid recurring, and any outstanding nonrecurring charges. These charges cannot be included as part of the new service agreement;
- All applicable nonrecurring charges will be assessed for the new contracted service(s).

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.5 CONNECTIONS

2.5.1 GENERAL

Equipment and Systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) may be connected with Private Line Transport furnished by the Company where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in the code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Chapter 1, Federal Communications Commission, Part 68, Connection of Terminal Equipment to the Telephone Network and 2.1, preceding.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Attenuation Distortion

Denotes the differences in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

Audio Transmission

Denotes speech or music transmission by means of an Audio channel.

Authorized User

Denotes a person, firm, or corporation who is authorized by the customer to be connected to the service of the customer. An authorized user must be specifically named in the application for service and a termination of the service must be located at the authorized user's premises.

Automatic Ringdown

Denotes a two-point or multipoint channel with Company provided signaling at a serving wire center. Either end of the channel can originate a seizure which will cause a 20 Hz ringing signal to be applied to the remote ends until answered. The customer must identify primary and remote stations.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Base Rate Area

Denotes that portion of the exchange area surrounding and including the serving wire center within which urban classes of local service are offered at rates that do not vary with the distance from the serving wire center or exchange rate center.

Baud

Denotes a unit of signaling speed. It is the reciprocal of the time duration in seconds of the shortest signal element (binary 1 or 0) within a code signal. The rates specified are the number of signal elements per second.

Bit

Denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

Bridging

Denotes the process of connecting three or more customer locations.

Business Day

Denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty (40) hour work week.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Carrier or Common Carrier

See "Interexchange Carrier".

Central Office (CO)

Denotes a local switching unit providing local telephone service to customers within an exchange or wire center serving area. More than one Central Office may be located in the same wire center.

Central Office Prefix

Denotes the first three digits (NXX) of the seven digit telephone number assigned to a customer's Telephone Exchange Service when dialed on a local basis.

Channel(s)

Denotes the individual segment(s) of a circuit.

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Channel Performance (CP)

Denotes establishing or enhancing the performance characteristics of a channel.

Circuit

Denotes facilities and/or equipment necessary to provide a specific service.

Class of Service

Denotes a subgrouping of customers typically for the purpose of rate distinctions.

Common Line (CL)

Denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the appropriate Price Schedule of the Company terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence or business is a line or trunk provided under the residence terms and conditions of the Exchange and Network Services Price Schedule.

Communication System

Denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Company.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Conditioning

Denotes an enhancement to the transmission performance of a Voice Grade circuit. Performance(s) affected are attenuation distortion, envelope delay, distortion and noise.

Contact Closure

Denotes the low resistance short provided by a pair of electrical contacts which indicate a change in signaling states on a circuit.

Continuous Property

Denotes the land, including any building or buildings thereon, occupied or used in the conduct of one establishment or business, throughout which there is a general access without the necessity of crossing land used publicly or privately by others.

Contract

Denotes the service agreement between a customer and the Company under which facilities for communication between specified locations, for designated periods, and for the use of the customer and the authorized users specifically named in the contract are furnished in accordance with the provision of this Price Schedule.

Control Leg

Denotes the specific leg of a multipoint circuit used by the customer to broadcast to all tributary legs and to control all tributary legs so that only one tributary is transmitting back towards the control leg at a time.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Customer(s)

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, governmental entity or any other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this Price Schedule, including both Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and/or End Users.

Demarcation Point

See "Point of Termination (POT)".

Design Layout Report (DLR)

Denotes a document which describes the circuit provided by the Company and matches the service ordered by the customer.

Duplex

Denotes service which provides for simultaneous transmission in both directions.

E&M Signaling Arrangements

Denotes a method of transmitting signaling between switching equipment.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Echo Control

Denotes the control of reflected electrical energy in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Return Loss (ERL)

Denotes the weighted average of the return loss of all frequencies between 560 and 1965 Hz.

Effective 2-Wire

Denotes a channel consisting of a single electrical path capable of voice grade transmission in both directions, but not simultaneously, and which is 2-Wire at the points of termination.

Effective 4-Wire

Denotes a channel comprised entirely of 4-Wire facilities. The channel may be terminated as 2-Wire or 4-Wire at the end-user. The termination at the Interexchange Carrier Point Of Termination (IC POT) must be 4-Wire. When terminated as 2-Wire it is not possible to ensure independent information transmission simultaneously in both directions.

End-Link or Mid-Link

Denotes one end of a two-point (end-link) or multipoint (mid-link) circuit that is transported interLATA.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

End Office Switch

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service Customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks.

End to End

Denotes a circuit that is transported from a customer's premises to other premises location(s) within the LATA.

End-User (EU)

Denotes any customer of telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier shall be deemed to be an "end-user" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes without making such service available to others, directly or indirectly.

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

Denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase-versus-frequency characteristic of a channel.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

Denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a four-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP). [ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive)]

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Exchange

Denotes a unit established for the administration of communication service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town, or village and its environs. It consists of one or more wire centers together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communication service within the area.

Exchange Area

Denotes the territory served by an exchange.

Exchange Carrier

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intraLATA intrastate communication by wire, radio, fiber optics or any suitable technology or a combination thereof, between two or more exchanges.

Field Identifier (FID)

Denotes two to four characters that are used on service orders to convey specific instructions. Field Identifiers may or may not have associated data. Selected Field Identifiers are used in Company billing systems to generate nonrecurring charges.

First Come, First Served

Denotes a procedure followed when the first order received will be the first order processed.

Frequency Shift

Denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Grandfathered

Denotes certain services offered in other sections of this Price Schedule that are provided to existing customers only and not provided to new customers or to existing customers who move from one premises to another.

Half Duplex

Denotes service which provides for transmission in both directions, but in only one direction at a time.

Host Office

Denotes an electronic switching system which provides call processing capabilities for one or more Remote Switching Modules or Remote Switching Systems.

Immediately Available Funds

Denotes a corporate or personal check drawn on a bank account and funds which are available for use by the receiving party on the same day on which they are received and include U.S. Federal Reserve bank wire transfers, U.S. Federal Reserve notes (paper cash), U.S. coins, U.S. Postal Money Orders and New York Certificates of Deposit.

Impulse Noise

Denotes any momentary occurrence of the noise on a channel over a specified level threshold. It is evaluated by counting the number of occurrences which exceed the specified threshold.