

1 Z-Tel proposed plans are built upon such flawed principles, it is impossible for Qwest to
2 modify the plans without completely rewriting them.

3 Furthermore, the Joint CLEC and Z-Tel proposed plans are conceptual outlines of
4 reformulated performance measurements, theoretical equations for deriving payment
5 amounts, and illustrative payment tables. Specific proposals for the zone benchmarks
6 and for the Tier-1 and Tier-2 payment amounts are missing.² It is simply unrealistic to
7 expect Qwest to give substance where the Joint CLECs and Z-Tel have provided no
8 specifics.

9 In light of these impediments, it is more practical and productive for workshop
10 discussions and negotiations to work from Qwest's proposed PAP.

11 SBC Proposal

12 Qwest is unable to comment on the SBC proposal given its failure to inform
13 Qwest of the changes Ms. Boyd announced at the conclusion of the October 18, 2000,
14 workshop. Ms. Boyd stated that SBC would be changing its proposed plan to incorporate
15 points that were discussed over the two-day workshop. To Qwest's knowledge, SBC has
16 made no filing that discloses the plan changes to which Ms. Boyd was referring.³ Absent
17 SBC's proposed changes, it is pointless for Qwest to comment on SBC's proposal.

18 It should be noted that any departure by SBC from a Plan that is identical to that
19 which is operating in Texas raises questions as to why SBC has not also adopted such
20 provisions for its ILEC operations. In its October 9, 2000, Comments, Qwest pointed out
21 that SBC's proposed Arizona plan failed to include payment caps, despite the fact that

² At the August 17, 2000 workshop, the Joint CLECs stated that they were unwilling to devote resources to developing the payment tables.

1 such caps exist in SBC's Texas plan and contrary to Mr. Randy Dysart's comments in the
2 August workshop that such caps were appropriate. The foundation for departure by SBC
3 from its Texas Plan, as Ms. Boyd indicated would be forthcoming, would be
4 questionable.

5 **II. QWEST'S MODIFCATIONS TO ITS PROPOSED PAP**

6 Attached as Exhibit 1 is a redlined version of the Qwest proposed PAP with
7 Qwest's changes.⁴ Qwest's revisions are in response to concerns raised by CLECs during
8 the Arizona workshops.⁵ The principle addition in Section 10 addresses CLEC concerns
9 over the existence of small monthly volumes and the CLECs' desire for minimum
10 payments in situations where markets are developing. Other revisions made to the Qwest
11 PAP represent certain changes that were made in the Texas plan as a result of SBC's first
12 six-month review.

13 **Section 2.0**

14 The change in the last paragraph of this section reflects the revision to section 4.0
15 to eliminate the application of statistical methods to Qwest's benchmark performance
16 measurements.

17 **Section 3.0**

18 Qwest's position on the particular performance measurements that should be
19 included in the PAP has not changed. Qwest understands from the discussion at the
20 October 17, 2000 workshop that WorldCom has withdrawn its proposal to include the

³ Considerable discussion took place during the October workshop about the failure of SBC and Z-Tel to serve the workshop participants via e-mail of all filings made with the Commission.

⁴ Exhibit 2 is the Qwest PAP without the changes redlined in Exhibit 1.

⁵ Qwest has also made a few non-substantive modifications, such as correcting typographical errors.

1 MR-4 performance measurements in the PAP. Qwest also understands that WorldCom
2 agrees to withdraw its proposal to include parity-by-design performance measurements
3 (DB-2, DA-1, DA-2, and OS-1), conditioned upon the OSS test confirming that parity by
4 design exists. WorldCom added OP-6B to its proposed list.⁶ Therefore, Qwest believes
5 the remaining differences in the positions of the parties are the following:

- 6 1. The inclusion of diagnostic performance measurements (PO-2, PO-4, PO-6, PO-10,
7 PO-15, OP-5b, and OP-13B)
- 8 2. The inclusion of OP-6, and
- 9 3. The inclusion of MR-6

10 Since August, Qwest has taken the position that diagnostic performance
11 measurements should not be included in the PAP because they do not have a standard
12 against which a measurement can be made. The CLECs have yet to explain how and
13 why diagnostic performance measurements should be included.⁷

14 With respect to OP-6 and MR-6, Qwest continues to take the position that these
15 two performance measurements overlap with other measurements that have already been
16 included in the PAP. Overlap occurs in the sense that a single CLEC data point is
17 counted in more than one performance measurement. If that single data point were to be

⁶ It is unclear if WorldCom was speaking on behalf of the Joint CLECs when the above changes were made.

⁷ PO-10 is a draft proposal for consideration in the OSS test as a temporary measurement and which Qwest believes will be determined to be unnecessary after being audited. PO-15 is no longer on the list of Arizona performance measurements. OP-13B measures coordinated cut started before CLEC approval. All cuts measured in OP-13B are counted as misses in OP-13A. Even if OP-13B was not a diagnostic performance measurement, it is completely duplicated by OP-13A.

1 a service miss, Qwest would be unfairly required to make multiple Tier-1 and Tier-2
2 payments for the same service miss.⁸

3 **Section 4.0**

4 This section has been modified to reflect the fact that statistical methods will not
5 be applied to benchmark performance measurements.⁹ In addition, the last sentence of
6 the section was revised based upon input from the CLECs.

7 No changes have been made with respect to permutation testing. As discussed at
8 the October 18, 2000 workshop, Z-Tel acknowledges that it is unknown whether
9 increasing the 1,000 to 10,000 will produce a better statistical result.

10 **Section 6.0**

11 Qwest includes a new section 6.3 which is a provision that suspends the
12 application of K values to certain OP and MR performance sub-measurements when
13 Qwest's performance has not met parity or benchmark standards for two consecutive
14 months. This modification was made in SBC's Texas plan as a result of the recent 6-
15 month review.

16 While Qwest disputes the CLECs' claim that the payment amounts in the Qwest
17 PAP are insufficient, the suspension of the application of K-values increases the
18 likelihood of Qwest making payments to the CLECs for the specified performance sub-
19 measurements.

⁸ The unfairness is magnified by the fact that the OP and MR performance measurements have "medium" and "high" Tier-1 designations and always have "high" Tier-2 designations. Overlap by 2 performance measurements, therefore, has the effect of doubling already high per occurrence payment amounts (\$300 to \$1,600 per occurrence for the "high" category).

⁹ Minor editing to remove references to benchmark performance measurements was also made in Section 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, and 9.0.

1 No modifications have been made to the Tier-1 and Tier-2 payment tables. Qwest
2 believes the payment amounts are reasonable. In its October 9, 2000 comments filed
3 with the Commission, Qwest noted that the annual profit of single-line business local
4 service is approximately \$95. Even if one were to accept the CLEC's claim that the
5 payment amount should relate to the profit protected, only the first month "low" and
6 "medium" per occurrence payment (\$25 and \$75) and the second month "low" payment
7 (\$50) in the Qwest payment table are less than \$95. Most of the payment amounts in the
8 Qwest payment table far exceed the annual profit of serving a business customer.¹⁰ For
9 this reason, CLECs have no basis to claim that the Qwest payments tables are
10 unreasonable.

11 Furthermore, the CLECs provided no evidence that they are actually harmed by a
12 single act of discrimination at the level being measured by the performance sub-
13 measurements. For example, no evidence exists that a 1 day longer installation interval
14 in an OP-4 sub-measurement enables Qwest to protect the annual profit of a single Qwest
15 customer.¹¹ The fact of the matter is that Mr. Ford, representing both Z-Tel and the Joint
16 CLECs, concedes no evidence exists that would support the CLEC's formulae for
17 deriving the payment amount.¹²

¹⁰ Not to be overlooked is the fact that the annual profit related to residence single line service is negative, in which case all the payment amounts on the Qwest payment table exceed the profits the CLECs allege are protected by an act of discrimination.

¹¹ As discussed in Qwest's October 9 comments, Joint CLECs theorize that a single act of discrimination enables Qwest to protect the annual profit for the next 1 to 10 years and, in an indirect manner, the profit of another 6.86 customers. They, however, present no evidence to validate its theory. Qwest also points out that Qwest customers will not have direct knowledge of a difference in the level of service for any given month. Without such knowledge, it is impossible that customer decisions as to whether to switch service providers would be affected, a fact directly contradicting the CLECs' theory.

¹² See Z-Tel September 25, 2000, Attachment 1, p. 16. Z-Tel states that the expected benefits of discriminatory treatment against CLECs are "neither case nor time specific." In other words, there is absolutely no way to trace a single act of alleged discrimination at the performance sub-measurement level

1 **Section 7**

2 Qwest adds the clarification made in the Texas 6-month review that Tier-2
3 performance measurements must have 10 observations per month to determine
4 compliance. If observations are less than 10 in a month, the performance measurement is
5 excluded from Tier-2 payment calculations.

6 **Sections 8 and 9**

7 Qwest makes changes which clarify the method of calculation of Tier-1 and Tier-
8 2 payments.

9 **New Section 10**

10 Qwest proposes a new section to address low CLEC volumes in developing
11 markets where CLEC market entry occurs through new Qwest services. When the
12 aggregate monthly volume for a qualifying performance measurement for CLECs
13 participating in the PAP is between 10 and 100 and Qwest misses the standard for the
14 qualifying sub-measurement, Qwest will make a Tier-1 payment to the participating
15 CLECs. The Qwest payment will be calculated on CLEC aggregate volume for the
16 measurement and apportioned to the affected CLECs based upon their relative share of
17 the service misses. The payment calculation will be subject to a \$5,000 minimum. The
18 performance sub-measurements will not be subject to the K-value exclusions, but will be
19 included in the count to determine K-values in Section 4.0.

20 This new element in the Qwest PAP addresses concerns raised by the CLEC over
21 the effect of a per-occurrence payment structure on developing markets for new services

to the protected profit of any Qwest customer, despite the fact that the CLECs' theory relies upon just such a linkage.

1 and assures a substantial payment by Qwest in the event performance results do not meet
2 the applicable standard.

3 **Section 12 (formerly Section 11)**

4 Qwest makes no revision to this section. At the October 17, 2000, the operation
5 of the monthly cap was discussed, specifically whether unused dollars from previously
6 months continually roll forward into succeeding months. Qwest interprets the Texas
7 language to mean that the monthly cap is the annual cap divided by 12 and that any used
8 portion of the prior month's cap rolls forward only to the next month, but not beyond.

9 The Qwest PAP includes the following language, which is similar to language in
10 the Texas plan:

11 At the end of the year, if the aggregate of all payments for which the cap
12 applies equals or exceeds the annual cap, but Qwest has paid less than that
13 amount due to the monthly cap, Qwest shall be required to pay an amount
14 equal to the annual cap
15

16 This language ensures that the monthly caps will not have the effect of superceding the
17 annual cap. Therefore, there is no need to have unused monthly cap dollars roll forward
18 cumulative throughout the calendar year.

19 **PAP Attachment 1**

20 Qwest removes PO-1 and BI-2 from the list of Tier-1 performance measurements.
21 Data for both measurements are collected on an aggregate CLEC basis, therefore,
22 therefore individual CLEC misses cannot be determined. Both measurements continue to
23 be Tier-2 measurements.

24

1 DATED THIS 14th day of November, 2000.

2 Respectfully submitted,

3 **Qwest Corporation**

4 By:  _____

5 Andrew D. Crain
6 Charles W. Steese
7 Lynn Anton Stang
8 1801 California Street, Suite 3800
9 Denver, CO 80202
10 (303) 672-2926
11

12
13 FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.
14 Timothy Berg
15 Theresa Dwyer
16 3003 North Central Ave., Suite 2600
17 Phoenix, AZ 85012
18 (602) 916-5421

19 PHX/DPOOLE/1125734.1/67817.150

20

**ORIGINAL and 10 copies of the foregoing filed
this 14th day of November 2000 with:**

Docket Control
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
1200 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

**COPY of the foregoing hand-delivered
this 14th day of November 2000, to:**

Lyn Farmer
Maureen A. Scott
Legal Division
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
1200 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Deborah Scott, Director
Utilities Division
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
1200 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Jerry Rudibaugh, Chief Hearing Officer
Hearing Division
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
1200 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

**COPY of the foregoing mailed
or e-mailed
this 14th day of November 2000, to:**

Steven H. Kukta
Darren S. Weingard
Sprint Communications Company, LP
1850 Gateway Drive, 7th floor
San Mateo, CA 94404-2567

Thomas Campbell
Lewis & Roca
40 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85004

...

Joan S. Burke
Osborn Maledon, P.A.
2929 N. Central Ave., 21st Floor
PO Box 36379
Phoenix, AZ 85067-6379

Thomas F. Dixon
Karen L. Clausen
MCI Telecommunications Corp.
707 17th Street # 3900
Denver, CO 80202

Scott S. Wakefield
Residential Utility Consumer Office
2828 North Central Ave., Suite 1200
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Michael M. Grant
Gallagher & Kennedy
2600 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85004-3020

Michael Patten
Brown & Bain
2901 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Bradley Carroll, Esq.
Cox Arizona Telcom, LLC
1550 West Deer Valley Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85027

Daniel Waggoner
Davis, Wright & Tremaine
2600 Century Square
1501 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1688

Richard S. Wolters
Maria Arias-Chapleau
AT&T Law Department
1875 Lawrence Street # 1575
Denver, CO 80202

David Kaufman
e.spire Communications, Inc.

343 W. Manhattan Street
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Alaine Miller
NEXTLINK Communications, Inc.
500 108th Ave. NE, Suite 2200
Bellevue, WA 98004

Diane Bacon, Legislative Director
Communications Workers of America
5818 N. 7th St., Suite 206
Phoenix, Arizona 85014-5811

Nigel Bates
Electric Lightwave, Inc.
4400 NE 77th Ave.
Vancouver, WA 98662

Philip A. Doherty
545 South Prospect Street, Suite 22
Burlington, VT 05401

W. Hagood Bellinger
5312 Trowbridge Drive
Dunwoody, GA 30338

Joyce Hundley
U.S. Dept. of Justice
Antitrust Division
1401 H Street, NW, # 8000
Washington, DC 20530

Andrew O. Isar
Telecommunications Resellers Association
4312 92nd Ave., NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

Raymond S. Heyman
Randall H. Warner
Two Arizona Center
400 North 5th Street, Suite 1000
Phoenix, AZ 85004-3906

...
Craig Marks
Citizens Utilities Company

2901 North Central Avenue, Suite 1660
Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Douglas Hsiao
Rhythms Links, Inc.
6933 Revere Parkway
Englewood, CO 80112

Mark Dioguardi
Tiffany and Bosco, PA
500 Dial Tower
1850 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Thomas L. Mumaw
Snell & Wilmer
One Arizona Center
Phoenix, AZ 85004-0001

Richard Rindler
Morton J. Posner
Swider & Berlin
3000 K Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20007

Charles Kallenbach
American Communications Services, Inc.
131 National Business Parkway
Annapolis Junction, Maryland

Patricia Van Midde
Assistant Vice President
AT&T
111 West Monroe
Suite 1201
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Gena Doyscher
Global Crossing Services, Inc.
1221 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, MN 55403-2420

Karen L. Clauson
Eschelon Telecom, Inc.
730 Second Avenue South, Suite 1200
Minneapolis, MN 55402

Mark N. Rogers
Excell Agent Services, LLC
2175 W. 14th Street
Tempe, AZ 85281

Janet Livengood
Regional Vice President
Z-Tel Communications, Inc.
601 S. Harbor Island Blvd.
Tampa, FL 33602

Jonathan E. Curtis
Michael B. Hazzard
Kelly Drye & Warren, LLP
1200 19th Street, NW, Fifth Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Lindall Nipps
Allegiance Telecom, Inc.
845 Camino Sur
Palm Springs, CA 92262

Andrea P. Harris
Sr. Manager, Reg.
Allegiance Telecom, Inc.
PO Box 2610
Dublin, CA 94568

Gary L. Lane, Esq.
6902 East 1st Street, Suite 201
Scottsdale, AZ 85251

J. David Tate
Senior Counsel
SBC Telecom, Inc.
5800 Northeast Parkway, Suite 125
San Antonio, Texas 78249



THE QWEST ARIZONA PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE PLAN

1.0 Introduction

In conjunction with its applications to State Commissions for approval under Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "Act") to offer in-region long distance service, Qwest Corporation ("Qwest") proposes the following Performance Assurance Plan ("PAP"). Qwest is committed to continued compliance with its Section 271 obligations. As proof of that commitment, Qwest is prepared to voluntarily enter into this post-271 approval monitoring and enforcement mechanism, as outlined below, as a demonstration of its commitment to continue to satisfy Section 271 of the Act.

The Qwest PAP mirrors the performance assurance plan approved by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") for Southwest Bell Telephone Company-Texas.¹ Qwest believes that controversy can be avoided and the resources of the State Commissions and the Company can be best utilized by avoiding a drawn out process of creating a performance assurance plan from scratch. Therefore, Qwest has taken the extraordinary step of duplicating key elements of the approved Texas plan.

The FCC has recognized that performance assurance plans may vary widely from state to state, but that the key elements of any plan should fall within a "zone of reasonableness" such that the plans provide incentives sufficient to foster on-going satisfaction of 271 requirements.² Rather than "reinvent" key elements, the Qwest PAP adopts the Texas enforcement plan structure, including its statistical tables and payment schedules. Furthermore, the Qwest PAP puts at risk 36% of the Company's "net revenues" derived from local exchange services.

2.0 Plan Structure

The Qwest PAP is a two-tiered, self-executing remedy plan. The plan is developed to provide individual CLECs with Tier-1 payments if Qwest does not provide parity between the service it provides to the CLEC and that which it provides to its retail customers, or if Qwest fails to meet applicable benchmarks. In addition, the PAP provides Qwest with additional incentives to satisfy parity and benchmark standards by requiring Qwest to make Tier-2 payments--payments to State Funds established by the State Commissions--if Qwest fails to meet parity

¹ *In the Matter of the Application by SBC Communications, Inc.*, CC Docket No. 00-65, Memorandum Opinion and Order, June 30, 2000.

² *Id.*, para. 423.

and benchmark standards on an aggregate CLEC basis. Tier-2 payments are over and above the Tier-1 payments made to individual CLECs.³

In the Qwest PAP, performance measurements are given different weightings to reflect relative importance by the designations of High, Medium, and Low. Payment is generally on a per occurrence basis, i.e., a set dollar payment times the number of non-conforming service events. For the performance measurements which do not lend themselves to per occurrence payment, payment is on a per measurement basis, i.e., a set dollar payment. The level of payment also depends upon the number of consecutive months of non-conforming performance, i.e., an escalating payment the longer the duration of non-conforming performance.

The parity standard is met when the service Qwest provides to CLECs is equivalent to that which it provides to its retail customers. Statistically, parity exists when performance results for the CLEC and for the Qwest retail analogue result in a Z-value that is no greater than the Critical Z-values listed in the Critical Z-Statistical Table in section 5.0.⁴ The Qwest PAP relies upon statistical scoring to determine whether any difference between CLEC and Qwest performance results is significant, that is, not attributable to simple random variation.

For performance measurements that have no Qwest retail analogue, agreed upon benchmarks are used. ~~Because variation may occur around the benchmark, a statistical test is used to determine whether the variation is within a statistical range.~~ Benchmarks are evaluated using a "stare and compare" method. For example, if the benchmark is 95% or better, Qwest performance results must be at least 95% to meet the benchmark. When sample sizes are less than 100, percentage benchmark values will be adjusted to round the allowable number of misses to the next higher integer. For example, in the event of a 95% benchmark, the number of misses is 5% times the sample size, rounded up to the nearest integer.

3.0 Performance Measurements

The Qwest PAP incorporates performance measurements that will ensure Qwest's service performance to competitors can be measured and monitored so that any degradation of the agreed upon level of service is detected and corrected. CLECs operating in Qwest's region offer services through several modes, including resale, interconnection, and the purchase of unbundled network elements. The performance measurements incorporated into the Qwest PAP are broad based enough to cover all the modes of entry.

³ It is anticipated that each state fund will be established concurrently with the FCC's approval of the respective State's 271 application.

⁴ The standard Z-test is based on normal statistical theory. If the sample size is large enough, the sample mean will follow a known normal distribution that is dependent on the variance of the data and on the sample size. A sample size of 30 is generally considered sufficient, although the required minimum sample size is dependent on the statistical skewness of the data being sampled. The assumption of a normal distribution is what allows the Z-test. When the sample size becomes too small, the distribution of the sample mean is no longer normal and the Z-test may not be reliable. In that event, other methods, as described below, may be appropriate.

Performance measurements have been developed in the 271 collaborative workshops. Each of the measurements have been given a precise definition, called a Performance Indicator Definition (“PID”), that includes specification of the unit of measure, the data to be utilized in the measurement, and the standard. The standard may be a parity comparison of CLEC service performance with the Qwest retail analogue. When no retail analogue exists, the standard is a benchmark. The PIDs have been agreed to among Qwest, the CLECs, and participating State Commission staff members.

The performance measurements incorporated into the Qwest PAP are shown in Attachment 1. Similar to the approved Texas plan, the measurements are designated as Tier-1, Tier-2, or both Tier-1 and Tier-2. The measurements are also given a High, Medium, or Low designation, reflective of relative importance. Of the 51 measurements that the parties have agreed to in the ROC PID workshops, Qwest incorporates 31 of the measurements into the PAP.⁵

4.0 Statistical Measurement

Qwest proposes the use of a statistical test, namely the modified “Z-test,” for evaluating the difference between two means (i.e., Qwest and CLEC service or repair intervals) or two percentages (e.g., Qwest and CLEC proportions), to determine whether a parity condition exists between the results for Qwest and the CLEC(s). The modified Z-tests are applicable if the number of data points are greater than 30 for a given measurement. For testing measurements for which the number of data points are 30 or less, Qwest may use a permutation test to determine the statistical significance of the difference between Qwest and CLEC(s).

Qwest will be in conformance when the monthly performance results for parity and benchmark measurements (whether in the form of means, percents, or proportions and at the equivalent level of disaggregation) are such that the calculated Z test statistics are not greater than the Critical Z-values. Critical Z-values are listed in Table 1, section 5.0. Qwest will be in conformance with benchmark measurements when the monthly performance result equals or exceeds the benchmark if a higher value means better performance, and when the monthly performance result equals or is less than the benchmark if a lower value means better performance.

The following is the formula for determining parity using the Z test:

$$z = \text{DIFF} / \sigma_{\text{DIFF}}$$

⁵ Of the 20 PIDs not included in Qwest’s PAP, 14 are diagnostic or parity by design. As such, it is not appropriate to include them in a performance assurance plan. The remaining 6 measurements are not included because they were not requested by the CLECs in the Arizona 271 performance assurance workshops that are underway or are duplicative of other measurements that are included.

Where:

$$DIFF = M_{Qwest} - M_{CLEC}$$

M_{QWEST} = Qwest average or proportion

M_{CLEC} = CLEC average or proportion

$$\sigma_{DIFF} = \text{SQRT} [\sigma^2_{Qwest} (1/n_{CLEC} + 1/n_{Qwest})]$$

σ^2_{Qwest} = Calculated variance for Qwest

n_{Qwest} = number of observations or samples used in Qwest measurement

n_{CLEC} = number of observations or samples used in CLEC measurement

The following is the formula for determining conformance when the performance measurement is a benchmark:

$$z = (DIFF) / 1$$

Where:

$$DIFF = R_{CLEC} - B$$

R_{CLEC} is the CLEC result

B is the benchmark

The Z tests will be applied to reported parity measurements that contain more than 30 data points.

In calculating the difference between Qwest and CLEC performance, the above formulae apply when a larger Qwest value indicates a better level of performance. In cases where a smaller Qwest value indicates a higher level of performance, the order is reversed, i.e., $M_{CLEC} - M_{QWEST} - M_{CLEC}$.

For parity measurements where the performance delivered to CLEC(s) is compared to Qwest performance and for which the number of data points is 30 or less, Qwest will apply a permutation test to test for statistical significance. Permutation analysis will be applied to calculate the z statistic using the following logic:

Calculate the z statistic for the actual arrangement of the data

Pool and mix the CLEC and Qwest data sets

Perform the following 1000 times:

Randomly subdivide the pooled data sets into two pools, one the same size as the original CLEC data set (n_{CLEC}) and one reflecting the remaining data

points, and one reflecting the remaining data points, (which is equal to the size of the original Qwest data set or n_{QWEST}).

Compute and store the Z-test score (Z_S) for this sample.

Count the number of times the Z statistic for a permutation of the data is greater than the actual Z statistic

Compute the fraction of permutations for which the statistic for the rearranged data is greater than the statistic for the actual samples

If the fraction is greater than α , ~~one minus the~~ significance level of the test, the hypothesis of no difference is not rejected, and the test is passed.

5.0 Critical Z-value and K value

The Critical Z-value and K value table seeks to account for statistical error arising from the natural variation in the performance results. Together, the Critical Z-value and K value result in an adjustment for these statistical errors. The following table will be used to determine the Critical Z-value and the K value that is referred to in section 6.0. In each instance, they are based on the total number of performance measurements that are applicable to a CLEC in a particular month.

TABLE 1: CRITICAL Z-VALUE AND K VALUE

Total Number of CLEC Performance Measurements	K Values	Critical Z-Value
1	0	1.65
2	0	1.96
3	0	2.12
4	0	2.23
5	0	2.32
6	0	2.39
7	0	2.44
8	1	1.69
9	1	1.74
10-19	1	1.79
20-29	2	1.73
30-39	3	1.68
40-49	3	1.81
50-59	4	1.75
60-69	5	1.7
70-79	6	1.68
80-89	6	1.74
90-99	7	1.71
100-109	8	1.68
110-119	9	1.7
120-139	10	1.72
140-159	12	1.68
160-179	13	1.69

180-199	14	1.7
200-249	17	1.7
250-299	20	1.7
300-399	26	1.7
400-499	32	1.7
500-599	38	1.72
600-699	44	1.72
700-799	49	1.73
800-899	55	1.75
900-999	60	1.77
1000 and above	Calculated for Type-1 Error Probability of 5%	Calculated for Type-1 Error Probability of 5%

6.0 Tier-1 Payments to CLECs

Tier-1 payments to CLECs relate solely to the performance measurements designated as Tier-1 on Attachment 1. For purposes of calculating the amount of payments, the Tier-1 performance measurements are categorized as High, Medium, and Low. The amount of payments for non-conforming service varies depending upon the High, Medium, and Low designations and upon the duration of the non-conforming condition, as described below. “Non-conforming” service is defined in section 4.0.

6.1 Determination of Non-conforming Measurements: The number of performance measurements that are determined to be “non-conforming” and, therefore, eligible for Tier-1 payments, are limited according to the K value and Critical Z-value shown in Table 1, section 5.0. The Critical Z-values becomes the statistical standard that determines for each CLEC performance measurement whether Qwest has met parity or the benchmark. The K value determines the number of measurements that are excluded from the payment calculation described in section 8.0. The K value and Critical Z-value are determined from Table 1 by totaling the number of performance measurements applicable to a CLEC during a month where the sample size is 10 or greater. For instance, if the total number of measurements that capture the service provided by Qwest to a CLEC in a particular month was 100, the K value would be 8 and the Critical Z-value would be 1.68.

6.2 Determination of the Amount of Payment: Tier-1 payments to CLECs, except as provided for in section 10.0, are calculated and paid monthly based on the number of performance measurements exceeding the Critical Z-value and the K value. Payments will be made on either a per occurrence or per measurement basis, depending upon the performance measurement, using the dollar amounts specified in Table 2 below. The dollar amounts vary depending upon whether the performance measurement is designated High, Medium, or Low and escalate depending upon the number of consecutive months for which Qwest has not met the standard for the particular measurement.

For those performance measurements listed on Attachment 2 as “Performance Measurements Subject to Per Occurrence Payments With a Cap,” payment to a CLECs in a single month shall not exceed the amount listed in Table 2 below for the “Per Measurement” category. For

those performance measurements listed on Attachment 2 as “Performance Measurements Subject to Per Measure Payments,” payment to a CLEC will be the amount set forth in Table 2 below under the section labeled “per measure.”

6.3 The performance measurements listed below will not be excluded from the CLEC payment calculation in the application of k-values as provided in section 8.0, if Qwest performance results have been non-conforming in the previous two consecutive months. K-values will again apply when Qwest achieves two consecutive months of conformance performance results.

- PO-5 (FOCs on time), unbundled loops
- OP-3 (Installation Commitments Met), analog unbundled loops, LIS trunks
- OP-4 (Installation Interval), ADSL qualified loops
- OP-5 (New Service Installation Quality), UNE-P (POTS), analog unbundled loops
- MR-7 (Repair Repeat Report Rate), analog unbundled loops
- MR-8 (Trouble Rate), analog unbundled loops
- NI-1 (Trunk Blocking), LIS trunks
- CP-2A-1 (Installation Commitments Met), virtual, physical caged, shared collocation

TABLE 2: TIER-1 PAYMENTS TO CLECs

Per occurrence						
Measurement Group	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6 and each following month
High	\$150	\$250	\$500	\$600	\$700	\$800
Medium	\$ 75	\$150	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$600
Low	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$100	\$200	\$300	\$400

Per Measure/Cap						
Measurement Group	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6 and each following month
High	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000
Medium	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 60,000
Low	\$ 5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 30,000

7.0 Tier-2 Payments to State Funds

Payments to State Funds established by the State Regulatory Commissions under Tier-2 of the Qwest PAP provide additional incentive to correct ~~ongoing~~ on-going non-conformance. The payments are limited to the performance measurements designated as Tier-2 on Attachment 1 and which have at least 10 data points each month for the period payments are being calculated. Similar to the Tier-1 structure, Tier-2 measurements are categorized as High,

Medium, and Low and the amount of payments for non-conformance varies according to this categorization.

7.1 Determination of Non-conforming Measurements: The determination of non-conformance will be based upon the aggregate of all CLEC data for each Tier-2 performance measurements. "Non-conforming" service is defined in section 4.0. The number of performance measurements determined to be "non-conforming" and, therefore, eligible for Tier-2 payments, is limited according to the Critical Z-value shown in Table 1, section 5.0. The Critical Z-value is determined from Table 1 by totaling the number of performance measurements applicable to any CLEC during a month where the sample size is 10 or greater. The Critical Z-value becomes the statistical standard that determines for each performance measurement whether Qwest has met parity-or-the-benchmark.

7.2 Determination of the Amount of Payment: Tier-2 payments are calculated and paid monthly based on the number of performance measurements exceeding the Critical Z-value for three consecutive months. - Payment will be made on either a per occurrence or per measurement basis, whichever is applicable to the performance measurement, using the dollar amounts specified in Table 3 below. The dollar amounts vary depending upon whether the performance measurement is designated High, Medium, or Low.

For those Tier-2 measurements listed on Attachment 2 as "Performance Measurements Subject to Per Occurrence Payments With a Cap," payment to a State Fund in a single month shall not exceed the amount listed in Table 3 for the "Per Measurement" category.

For those Tier-2 measurements listed in Attachment 2 as "Performance Measurements Subject to Per Measurement Payment," payment to a State Fund will be the amount set forth in Table 3 under the section labeled "per measure".

7.3 Use of the Funds: Qwest payments to the State Funds shall be used to reimburse customers' share of fees to extend telephone service within Qwest's service territory, to extend Qwest telephone service into adjacent, unassigned service territory, and for any other purposes that relates to the Qwest service territory that may be determined by the State Commission.

TABLE 3: TIER-2 PAYMENTS TO STATE FUNDS

Per occurrence

Measurement Group	
High	\$500
Medium	\$300
Low	\$200

Per Measurement/Cap

Measurement Group	
High	\$75,000
Medium	\$30,000

Low	\$20,000
-----	----------

8.0 Step by Step Calculation of Tier-1 Payments to CLECs

The following describes step-by-step the calculation of Tier-1 payments. The calculation will be performed monthly for each CLEC.

8.1 Application of the K Value Exclusions:

For each CLEC, determine the total number of Tier-1 performance measurements⁶ that measure the service provided by Qwest for the month in question. From Table 1 in section 5.0, determine for each CLEC the K value and Critical Z-value to be used below.

For each CLEC, identify the Tier-1 performance measurements with a minimum sample size of 10 that Qwest's service performance is "non-conforming" for the month in question, using the Critical Z-value.

For the performance measurements that are identified as non-conforming, group the measurements according to the High, Medium, and Low categories shown on Attachment 1.

Within each High, Medium, and Low group, sort the performance measurements in ascending order based on the number of data points or transactions used to develop the performance measurement result (e.g., service orders, collocation requests, installations, trouble reports).

Exclude the first "K" measurements designated as Low, starting with the performance measurement that has the fewest number of underlying data points. If the number of performance measurements in the Low category is less than "K," repeat the process next with the Medium category and then the High category until a total of "K" performance measurements have been excluded. If all Low, Medium and High measurements are excluded by this process, then those measurements with sample sizes less than 10 may be excluded until "K" measurements are reached. (For example, if the K value is 6 and there are 7 Low measurements, 1 Medium, and 1 High, the 6 Low measurements with the smallest sample sizes are excluded from the calculation of payments to the CLEC.) The remaining "non-conforming" performance measurements, if any, are used to calculate Tier-1 payments to each CLEC.

The following qualifications apply to the general rule of excluding performance measurements as described above. A performance measurement, for which the payment is on a per measure basis, will not be excluded unless the amount of that measure's payment is less than the payment that would result for each remaining measure. A performance

⁶ For the purpose of determining the K value and Critical Z-values, each disaggregated category of a performance measurement with a minimum sample size of 10 counts as "one" measure. For instance, a performance measurement that is disaggregated into 10 products, each further disaggregated into two geographic areas would count as "20" measurements.

~~measure~~performance measurement, whose payment is on a per occurrence basis subject to a cap, will be excluded whenever the cap is reached and the payments for the remaining measurements are greater than the amount of the cap.

8.2 Performance Measurements for which Payment is Per Occurrence:

The following describes the calculation of Tier-1 payments to CLECs in which payment is based upon a per occurrence dollar amount.

8.2.1 Performance Measurements that are Averages or Means:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the average or the mean that would yield the Critical Z-value. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value~~calculate the value that would yield the critical Z-value by adding or subtracting the critical Z-value to the benchmark as appropriate.~~)

Step 2: Calculate the percentage differences between the actual averages and the calculated averages. The calculation is % diff = (CLEC result – Calculated Value)/Calculated Value. The percent difference will be capped at a maximum of 100%.⁷

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points by the percentage calculated in the previous step and the per occurrence dollar amounts taken from the Tier-1 Payment Table to determine the payment to the CLEC for each non-conforming performance measurement.

8.2.2 Performance Measurements that are Percentages:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the percentage that would yield the Critical Z-value. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value~~calculate the value that would yield the critical Z-value by adding or subtracting the critical Z-value to the benchmark as appropriate.~~)

Step 2: Calculate the difference between the actual percentages for the CLEC and the calculated percentages.

Step 3: For each ~~performance measure~~performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points by the difference in percentage calculated in the previous step and the per occurrence dollar amount taken from the Tier-1 Payment Table to determine the payment to the CLEC for each non-conforming performance measurement.

8.2.3 Performance Measurements that are Ratios or Proportions:

⁷ In all calculations of percent differences in sections 8.0 and 9.0, the calculated percent differences is capped at 100%.

Step 1: For each performance measurements, calculate the ratio that would yield the Critical Z-value. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value~~calculate the value that would yield the critical Z-value by adding or subtracting the critical Z-value to the benchmark as appropriate.~~)

Step 2: Calculate the percentage absolute difference between the actual rates for the CLEC and the calculated rates.

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points by the percentage difference calculated in the previous step and the per occurrence dollar amount taken from the Tier-1 Payment Table to determine the payment to the CLEC for each non-conforming performance measurement.

8.3 Performance Measurements for which Payment is Per Measure:

For each performance measurement that Qwest fails to meet the standard, the payment to the CLEC is the dollar amount shown on the “per measure” portion of the Tier-1 Payment Table.

9.0 Step by Step Calculation of Tier-2 Payments

The following describes step by step the calculation of Tier-2 payments. The calculation will be performed monthly using the aggregate CLEC performance results. All Tier-2 payments will be made to a designated state fund.

Determine the total number of Tier-2 performance measurements⁸ that measure the service provided by Qwest to all CLECs for the month in question. From Table 1 in section 5.0, determine the Critical Z value to be used below.

Identify the Tier-2 performance measurement for which Qwest’s service performance is non-conforming for the month in question, using the Critical Z-values.

For each performance measurements that is identified as non-conforming, determine if the non-conformance has continued for three consecutive months and if there are at least 10 data points each month. If it has, a Tier-2 payment will be calculated as described below and will continue in each succeeding month until Qwest’s performance meets the applicable standard. For example, Tier-2 payments will continue on a “rolling three month” basis, one payment for the average number of occurrences for months 1-3, one payment for the average number of

⁸ For the purpose of determining the Critical Z-value, each disaggregated category of a performance measurement with a minimum sample size of 10 counts as “one” measure. For instance, a performance measurement that is disaggregated into 10 products, each further disaggregated into two geographic areas would count as “20” measurements.

occurrences for months 2-4, one payment for the average number of occurrences for months 3-5, and so forth, until satisfactory performance is established.

9.1 Performance Measurements for which Payment is Per Occurrence:

The following describes the calculation of Tier-2 payments to the State Fund in which payment is based upon a per occurrence dollar amount.

9.1.1 Performance Measurements that are Averages or Means:

Step 1: Calculate the monthly average or the mean for each performance measurement that would yield the Critical Z-value for each the third consecutive month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value~~calculate the value that would yield the Critical Z-value by adding or subtracting the Critical Z-value to the benchmark as appropriate.~~)

Step 2: Calculate the percentage difference between the actual averages and the calculated averages for each the third consecutive month. The calculation for parity measurements is % diff = (actual average – calculated average)/calculated average. The percent difference will be capped at a maximum of 100%.

Step 3: For each ~~performance measure~~performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points each month by the percentage calculated in the previous step. Calculate the average for three months (rounded to the nearest integer) and multiply the result by the per occurrence dollar amounts taken from the Tier-2 Payment Table to determine the payment to the State Fund for each non-conforming performance measurement.

9.1.2 Performance Measurements that are Percentages:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the monthly percentage that would yield the Critical Z-value for each the third consecutive month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value~~calculate the value that would yield the critical Z-value by adding or subtracting the Critical Z-value to the benchmark as appropriate.~~)

Step 2: Calculate the difference between the actual percentages and the calculated percentages for each of the three non-conforming months. The calculation for parity measurement is diff = CLEC result – calculated percentage. This formula is applicable where a high value is indicative of poor performance. The formula is reversed where high performance is indicative of good performance.

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points for each month by the difference in percentage calculated in the previous step. Calculate the average for three months (rounded to the nearest integer) and multiply the result by the per occurrence dollar amounts taken from the Tier-2 Payment Table to determine the payment to the State Fund for each non-conforming performance measurement.

9.1.3 Performance Measurements that are Ratios or Proportions:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the ratio that would yield the Critical Z-value for ~~each~~~~the third consecutive~~ month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value~~calculate the value that would yield the Critical Z-value by adding or subtracting the Critical Z-value to the benchmark as appropriate.~~)

Step 2: Calculate the ~~percentage~~ difference between the actual rates for the CLEC and the calculated rates for each month of the non-conforming three-month period. The calculation is $\text{diff} = (\text{CLEC rate} - \text{calculated rate})$. This formula is applicable where a high value is indicative of poor performance. The formula is reversed where high performance is indicative of good performance.

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points by the ~~difference~~percentage calculated in the previous step for each month. Calculate the average for three months (rounded to the nearest integer) and multiply the result by the per occurrence dollar amounts taken from the Tier-2 Payment Table to determine the payment to the State Fund for each non-conforming performance measurement.

9.2 Performance Measurements that Payment is Per Measure:

For each performance measurement that Qwest fails to meet the standard, the payment to the State Fund is the dollar amount shown on the “per measure” portion of the Tier-2 Payment Table.

10.0 Low Volume, Developing Markets

In the event aggregate monthly volumes of CLECs participating in the PAP are more than 10, but less than 100, Qwest will make Tier-1 payments to CLECs if during a month Qwest fails to meet the parity or benchmark standard for the qualifying performance sub-measurements listed below. The qualifying sub-measurements are the UNE-P (POTS), megabit resale, and ADSL qualified loop product disaggregation of OP-3, OP-4, OP-5, MR-3, MR-5, MR-7, and MR-8.

The determination of whether Qwest has met the parity or benchmark standards will be made using aggregate volumes of CLECs participating in the PAP. In the event Qwest does not meet the applicable performance standards, a total payment to affected CLECs will be determined in accordance with the high, medium, low designation for each performance measurement (see Attachment 1) and as described in section 8.0, except that CLEC aggregate volumes will be used. In the event the calculated total payment amount to CLECs is less than \$5,000, a minimum payment of \$5,000 shall be made. The resulting total payment amount to CLECs will be apportioned to the individual affected CLECs based upon each CLEC’s relative share of the number of total service misses.

At the 6-month reviews, Qwest will consider adding to the above list of performance sub-measurements new product disaggregation that represents new modes of CLEC entry into developing markets.

K-value exclusions will not be applied to the performance sub-measurements covered by this section. However, the sub-measurements covered by this section will be included in the determination of the k-values and critical Z-values.

If the aggregate monthly CLEC volume is greater than 100, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the qualifying performance sub-measurement.

110.0 Payment

Payments to CLECs or the State Fund shall be made one month following the due date of the performance measurement report for the month for which payment is being made.

Payment to CLECs will be made via bill credits. To the extent that a monthly payment owed to a CLEC under this PAP exceeds the amount owed to Qwest by the CLEC on a monthly bill, Qwest will issue a check or wire transfer to the CLEC in the amount of the overage. Payment to the State Fund will be made via check or wire transfer.

121.0 Cap on Tier-1 and Tier-2 Payments

There shall be a cap on the total payments by Qwest during a calendar year for each of the 14 states. The cap amounts by state are shown on Attachment 3. The cap represent 36% of the "net revenues" as defined in the FCC's order approving the Bell Atlantic-New York 271 application and affirmed in the FCC order approving the Southwest Bell Telephone-Texas 271 application.⁹ The cap applies to the aggregate of Tier-1 payments to CLECs, including payments made pursuant to any other alternative performance obligations pursuant to an interconnection agreement with a CLEC, Tier-2 payments to State Funds, and any other payments required by State Commissions pursuant to service quality rules, orders or other agreements that relate to the same or analogous service.

The individual state amounts shown on Attachment 3 were calculated based upon Qwest's 1999 ARMIS results, adjusted to reflect the full annual effect of general rate case orders of the respective state regulatory commissions.

A monthly cap will be determined by dividing the amount of the annual cap by twelve. The monthly cap shall be calculated by applying all payments or credits made by Qwest under this PAP as well as all payments made or credits applied for wholesale service performance

⁹ Federal Communications Commission, CC Docket No. 99-404, Memorandum Opinion and Order, December 22, 1999, Para. 436 and footnote 1332; Federal Communications Commission, CC Docket No. 00-65, Memorandum Opinion and Order, June 30, 2000, Para 424.

pursuant to interconnection agreements, state rules or orders. To the extent in any given month the monthly cap (i.e., the annual cap divided by 12) is not reached, the subsequent month's cap will be increased by an amount equal to the unpaid portion of the previous month's cap. At the end of the year, if the aggregate of all payments for which the cap applies equals or exceeds the annual cap, but Qwest has paid less than that amount due to the monthly cap, Qwest shall be required to pay an amount equal to the annual cap. In such an event, Tier-1 payments shall be paid first on a pro rata basis to CLECs, and any remainder within the annual cap, shall be paid as Tier-2 payments. In the event the total of Tier-1 and Tier-2 payments is less than the annual cap, Qwest shall be obligated to pay only the actual calculated amount of Tier-1 and Tier-2 payments.

In the event the annual cap is reached within a calendar year and Qwest continues to deliver non-conforming performance during the same year to any CLEC or to all CLECs, the Commission may recommend to the FCC that Qwest should cease offering in-region interLATA services to new customers.

132.0 Limitations

132.1 Qwest's PAP shall not become available in a State unless and until the FCC approves Qwest's 271 application for that State.

132.2 Qwest will not be liable for Tier-1 or Tier-2 payments to a specific CLEC in an FCC approved state until the Commission has approved an interconnection agreement between the CLEC and Qwest that adopts the provisions of this PAP.

132.3 Qwest shall not be obligated to make Tier-1 or Tier-2 payments for any measurement if and to the extent that non-conformance for that measurement was the result of any of the following: a Force Majeure event; an act or omission by a CLEC that is contrary to any of its obligations under its interconnection agreement with Qwest or under the Act or State law; an act or omission by a CLEC that is in bad faith¹⁰; or non-Qwest problems associated with third-party systems or equipment, which could not have been avoided by Qwest in the exercise of reasonable diligence, provided, however, that this third party exclusion will not be raised more than three times within a calendar year. Qwest will not be excused from Tier-1 or Tier-2 payments on any other grounds, except as described in paragraphs 13.6, 132.7, and 13.8. Qwest will have the burden to demonstrate that its non-conformance with the performance measure~~performance measurement~~ was excused on one of the grounds described in this PAP.

132.4 Any CLEC accepting this PAP agrees that Qwest's performance with respect to this remedy plan may not be used as an admission against Qwest's interest. Nor may it be used as

¹⁰ –Examples of bad faith conduct include, but are not limited to: unreasonably holding service orders and/or applications, “dumping” orders or applications in unreasonable large batches, “dumping” orders or applications at or near the close of a business day, on a Friday evening or prior to a holiday, and failing to provide timely forecasts to Qwest for services or facilities when such forecasts are required to reasonably provide services or facilities.

an admission by Qwest of liability in any legal, regulatory, or other proceeding, used as evidence that Qwest has discriminated in the provision of any facilities or services under Section 251 or 252 or has violated any state or federal law or regulation. Any Qwest conduct underlying the performance measurements and the performance data provided under the performance measurements are not made inadmissible by these terms.

132.5 By incorporating these liquidated damages terms into the PAP, Qwest and CLECs accepting this PAP agree that proof of damages from any non-conforming performance measurements would be difficult to ascertain and, therefore, liquidated damages are a reasonable approximation of any contractual damages that may result from a non-conforming ~~performance measure~~ performance measurement. Qwest and CLEC further agree that payments made pursuant to this PAP are not intended to be a penalty.

132.6 If a CLEC agreeing to this PAP receives payments or credits pursuant to a Commission rule, order or any other contract with Qwest for the same or analogous wholesale performance covered by this PAP, CLEC agrees to waive any claim to credits or payments under this PAP.

132.7 Qwest shall not be liable for any Tier-2 payments if Qwest has been assessed or made payments for the same or analogous performance pursuant to any Commission order or service quality rules.

132.8 Whenever a Qwest Tier-1 payment to an individual CLEC exceeds \$3 million in a month, or when all CLEC Tier-1 payments in any given month exceed the monthly cap (section 11.0), Qwest may commence a show cause proceeding. Upon timely commencement of the show cause proceeding, Qwest must pay the balance of payments owed in excess of the threshold amount into escrow, to be held by a third-party pending the outcome of the show cause proceeding. To invoke these escrow provisions, Qwest must file with the Commission, not later than the due date of the Tier-1 payments, an application to show cause why it should not be required to pay any amount in excess of the procedural threshold. Qwest will have the burden of proof to demonstrate why, under the circumstances, it would be unjust to require it to make the payments in excess of the applicable threshold amount. If Qwest reports non-conforming performance to a CLEC for three consecutive months on 20% or more of the measurements reported to the CLEC and has incurred no more than \$1 million in liability to the CLEC, the CLEC may commence a similar show cause proceeding. In any such proceeding the CLEC will have the burden of proof to demonstrate why, under the circumstances, justice requires Qwest to make payments in excess of the amount calculated pursuant to the terms of the PAP.

143.0 Reporting

Upon FCC 271 approval for a state, Qwest will provide CLECs which have approved interconnection agreements with Qwest a monthly report of Qwest's performance for the measurements identified in the PAP by the 25th day of the month following the month for which performance results are being reported. Qwest will collect, analyze, and report performance data for the measurements listed on Attachment 1 in accordance with the most

recent version of the Service Performance Indicator Definitions (PID). Upon a CLEC's request, data files of the CLEC's raw data, or any subset thereof, will be transmitted, without charge, to the CLEC in a mutually acceptable format, protocol, and transmission medium.

Qwest will also provide the Commission a monthly report of aggregate CLEC performance results pursuant to the PAP by the 25th day of the month following the month for which performance results are being reported. Individual CLEC reports will also be available to the Commission upon request. Upon the Commission's request, data files of the CLEC raw data, or any subject thereof, will be transmitted, without charge, to the Commission in a mutually acceptable format, protocol, and transmission form. By accepting this PAP, each CLEC consents to Qwest providing that CLEC's report and raw data to State Commissions upon the Commission's request.

154.0 Reviews

Every six (6) months, Qwest, CLECs, and the Commission shall review the performance measurements to determine whether measurements should be added, deleted, or modified; whether the applicable benchmark standards should be modified or replaced by parity standards; and whether to move a classification of a measure to High, Medium, or Low or Tier-1 to Tier-2. The criterion for reclassification of a measure shall be whether the actual volume of data points was less or greater than anticipated. Criteria for review of performance measurements, other than for possible reclassification, shall be whether there exists an omission or failure to capture intended performance, and whether there is duplication of another measurement. The first six-month period will begin upon the FCC's approval of Qwest's 271 application for that particular state. ~~Qwest~~ Any changes to existing performance measurements and this PAP shall be by mutual agreement of the parties.

Qwest will make the PAP available for CLEC interconnection agreements until such time as Qwest eliminates its Section 272 affiliate. At that time, the Commission and Qwest shall review the appropriateness of the PAP and whether its continuation is necessary. However, in the event Qwest ~~exists~~ exits the interLATA market, that ~~S~~state PAP shall be rescinded immediately.

165.0 Voluntary Performance Assurance Plan

This plan represents Qwest's voluntary offer to provide performance assurance. Nothing in this plan or in any conclusion of non-conformance of Qwest's service performance with the standards defined in this plan shall be construed to be, of itself, non-conformance with the Act.

Attachment 1: Tier-1 and Tier-2 Performance Measurements

Performance Measurement		Tier-1 Payments			Tier-2 Payments		
		Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
GATEWAY AVAILABILITY							
Availability of IMA – IMA-GUI	GA-1						X
Gateway Availability – IMA-EDI	GA-2						X
PRE-ORDER/ORDERS							
Pre-Order/Order Response Time	PO-1	X				X	
LSR Rejection Notice Interval	PO-3	X					
Firm Order Confirmations On Time	PO-5	X				X*	
Billing Completion Notification Timeliness	PO-7	X					
Jeopardy Notice Interval	PO-8	X					
ORDERING AND PROVISIONING							
Calls Answered within Twenty Seconds	OP-2						X
Installation Commitments Met	OP-3			X			X
Installation Intervals	OP-4			X			X
New Service Installation Only	OP-5			X			X
Number Portability Timeliness	OP-8		X			X	
Coordinated Cuts On Time – Unbundled Loops	OP-13a		X			X	
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR							
Calls Answered within 20 seconds-Interconnect	MR-2						X
Out of Service Cleared within 24 hours	MR-3		X				
All Troubles Cleared within 4 hours	MR-5		X				
Repair Repeat Report Rate	MR-7			X			X
Trouble Rate	MR-8			X			X
Repair Appointments Met	MR-9			X			X
BILLING							
Time to Provide Recorded Usage Records	BI-1	X					
Invoices Delivered within 10 Days	BI-2	X					X
Billing Accuracy-Adjustments for Errors	BI-3	X					
Billing Completeness	BI-4	X				X	
NETWORK PERFORMANCE							
Trunk Blocking	NI-1			X			X
NXX Code Activation	NP-1			X			X
COLLOCATION							
Installation Interval	CP-1	X					
Installation Commitments Met	CP-2			X			X
Feasibility Study Interval	CP-3	X					
Feasibility Study Commitments Met	CP-4	X					
Quote Interval	CP-5	X					
Quote Commitment Met	CP-6	X					

* Some PID Sub-Measurements are Tier1 only.

Attachment 2

Performance Measurements Subject to Per Occurrence Payments With a Cap

Pre-Order/Orders

- Pre-Order/Order Response Time – PO-1 (Tier-1/Tier-2)
- LSR Rejection Notice Interval – PO-3 (Tier-1)
- Firm Order Confirmation on Time – PO-5 (some sub-measurements do not have caps)
(Tier-1/Tier-2)
- Billing Completion Notification Timeliness – PO-7 (Tier-1)

Billing

- Invoices Delivered within 10 Days – BI-2 (Tier-1/Tier-2)
- Billing Accuracy – Adjustments for Errors – BI-3 (Tier-1)
- Billing Completeness – BI-4 (Tier-1/Tier-2)

Network Performance

- Trunk Blocking – NI-1 (Tier-1/Tier-2)

Performance Measurements Subject to Per Measure Payments

Gateway Availability

- Availability of IMA – IMA-GUI – GA-1 (Tier-2)
- Gateway Availability – IMA-EDI – GA-2 (Tier-2)

Ordering & Provisioning

- Calls Answered within Twenty Seconds – OP-2 (Tier-2)

Maintenance & Repair

- Calls Answered within Twenty Seconds – MR-2 (Tier-2)

Attachment 3

Annual Cap on Qwest Payments

State (\$ Millions)	1999 ARMIS Net Return	Adjustment for Commission Rate Orders	Annual Cap
Arizona*	260	(59)*	72
Colorado	288	(10)	100
Idaho	68		24
Iowa	85		31
Minnesota	246	(18)	82
Montana	44		16
Nebraska	84		30
New Mexico	89	(10)**	28
North Dakota	35		13
Oregon	132	(32)	36
South Dakota	42		15
Utah	128		46
Washington	225		81
Wyoming	34		12
Total Qwest			588

* The Arizona adjustment reflects Commission's represcription Decision No. 62507, Docket No. T-01051B-97-0689. Docket No. T-01051B-99-105 is the general rate case in which revenue recover of the increased depreciation expense is at issue. Upon final order in the rate case, the annual cap will be revised to reflect the offsetting revenues.

** The New Mexico adjustment reflects the New Mexico Commission's interim rate order in Docket No. 3007. Permanent rates will be set in Docket No. 3008 and will be reflected in this adjustment when rates are final.

THE QWEST ARIZONA PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE PLAN

1.0 Introduction

In conjunction with its applications to State Commissions for approval under Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "Act") to offer in-region long distance service, Qwest Corporation ("Qwest") proposes the following Performance Assurance Plan ("PAP"). Qwest is committed to continued compliance with its Section 271 obligations. As proof of that commitment, Qwest is prepared to voluntarily enter into this post-271 approval monitoring and enforcement mechanism, as outlined below, as a demonstration of its commitment to continue to satisfy Section 271 of the Act.

The Qwest PAP mirrors the performance assurance plan approved by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") for Southwest Bell Telephone Company-Texas.¹ Qwest believes that controversy can be avoided and the resources of the State Commissions and the Company can be best utilized by avoiding a drawn out process of creating a performance assurance plan from scratch. Therefore, Qwest has taken the extraordinary step of duplicating key elements of the approved Texas plan.

The FCC has recognized that performance assurance plans may vary widely from state to state, but that the key elements of any plan should fall within a "zone of reasonableness" such that the plans provide incentives sufficient to foster on-going satisfaction of 271 requirements.² Rather than "reinvent" key elements, the Qwest PAP adopts the Texas enforcement plan structure, including its statistical tables and payment schedules. Furthermore, the Qwest PAP puts at risk 36% of the Company's "net revenues" derived from local exchange services.

2.0 Plan Structure

The Qwest PAP is a two-tiered, self-executing remedy plan. The plan is developed to provide individual CLECs with Tier-1 payments if Qwest does not provide parity between the service it provides to the CLEC and that which it provides to its retail customers, or if Qwest fails to meet applicable benchmarks. In addition, the PAP provides Qwest with additional incentives to satisfy parity and benchmark standards by requiring Qwest to make Tier-2 payments--payments to State Funds established by the State Commissions--if Qwest fails to meet parity

¹ *In the Matter of the Application by SBC Communications, Inc.*, CC Docket No. 00-65, Memorandum Opinion and Order, June 30, 2000.

² *Id.*, para. 423.

and benchmark standards on an aggregate CLEC basis. Tier-2 payments are over and above the Tier-1 payments made to individual CLECs.³

In the Qwest PAP, performance measurements are given different weightings to reflect relative importance by the designations of High, Medium, and Low. Payment is generally on a per occurrence basis, i.e., a set dollar payment times the number of non-conforming service events. For the performance measurements which do not lend themselves to per occurrence payment, payment is on a per measurement basis, i.e., a set dollar payment. The level of payment also depends upon the number of consecutive months of non-conforming performance, i.e., an escalating payment the longer the duration of non-conforming performance.

The parity standard is met when the service Qwest provides to CLECs is equivalent to that which it provides to its retail customers. Statistically, parity exists when performance results for the CLEC and for the Qwest retail analogue result in a Z-value that is no greater than the Critical Z-values listed in the Critical Z-Statistical Table in section 5.0.⁴ The Qwest PAP relies upon statistical scoring to determine whether any difference between CLEC and Qwest performance results is significant, that is, not attributable to simple random variation.

For performance measurements that have no Qwest retail analogue, agreed upon benchmarks are used. Benchmarks are evaluated using a “stare and compare” method. For example, if the benchmark is 95% or better, Qwest performance results must be at least 95% to meet the benchmark. When sample sizes are less than 100, percentage benchmark values will be adjusted to round the allowable number of misses to the next higher integer. For example, in the event of a 95% benchmark, the number of misses is 5% times the sample size, rounded up to the nearest integer.

3.0 Performance Measurements

The Qwest PAP incorporates performance measurements that will ensure Qwest’s service performance to competitors can be measured and monitored so that any degradation of the agreed upon level of service is detected and corrected. CLECs operating in Qwest’s region offer services through several modes, including resale, interconnection, and the purchase of unbundled network elements. The performance measurements incorporated into the Qwest PAP are broad based enough to cover all the modes of entry.

³ It is anticipated that each state fund will be established concurrently with the FCC’s approval of the respective State’s 271 application.

⁴ The standard Z-test is based on normal statistical theory. If the sample size is large enough, the sample mean will follow a known normal distribution that is dependent on the variance of the data and on the sample size. A sample size of 30 is generally considered sufficient, although the required minimum sample size is dependent on the statistical skewness of the data being sampled. The assumption of a normal distribution is what allows the Z-test. When the sample size becomes too small, the distribution of the sample mean is no longer normal and the Z-test may not be reliable. In that event, other methods, as described below, may be appropriate.

Performance measurements have been developed in the 271 collaborative workshops. Each of the measurements have been given a precise definition, called a Performance Indicator Definition (“PID”), that includes specification of the unit of measure, the data to be utilized in the measurement, and the standard. The standard may be a parity comparison of CLEC service performance with the Qwest retail analogue. When no retail analogue exists, the standard is a benchmark. The PIDs have been agreed to among Qwest, the CLECs, and participating State Commission staff members.

The performance measurements incorporated into the Qwest PAP are shown in Attachment 1. Similar to the approved Texas plan, the measurements are designated as Tier-1, Tier-2, or both Tier-1 and Tier-2. The measurements are also given a High, Medium, or Low designation, reflective of relative importance. Of the 51 measurements that the parties have agreed to in the ROC PID workshops, Qwest incorporates 31 of the measurements into the PAP.⁵

4.0 Statistical Measurement

Qwest proposes the use of a statistical test, namely the modified “Z-test,” for evaluating the difference between two means (i.e., Qwest and CLEC service or repair intervals) or two percentages (e.g., Qwest and CLEC proportions), to determine whether a parity condition exists between the results for Qwest and the CLEC(s). The modified Z-tests are applicable if the number of data points are greater than 30 for a given measurement. For testing measurements for which the number of data points are 30 or less, Qwest may use a permutation test to determine the statistical significance of the difference between Qwest and CLEC(s).

Qwest will be in conformance when the monthly performance results for parity measurements (whether in the form of means, percents, or proportions and at the equivalent level of disaggregation) are such that the calculated Z test statistics are not greater than the Critical Z-values. Critical Z-values are listed in Table 1, section 5.0. Qwest will be in conformance with benchmark measurements when the monthly performance result equals or exceeds the benchmark if a higher value means better performance, and when the monthly performance result equals or is less than the benchmark if a lower value means better performance.

The following is the formula for determining parity using the Z test:

$$z = \text{DIFF} / \sigma_{\text{DIFF}}$$

Where:

$$\text{DIFF} = M_{\text{Qwest}} - M_{\text{CLEC}}$$

⁵ Of the 20 PIDs not included in Qwest’s PAP, 14 are diagnostic or parity by design. As such, it is not appropriate to include them in a performance assurance plan. The remaining 6 measurements are not included because they were not requested by the CLECs in the Arizona 271 performance assurance workshops that are underway or are duplicative of other measurements that are included.

$M_{QWEST} = Qwest \text{ average or proportion}$

$M_{CLEC} = CLEC \text{ average or proportion}$

$\sigma_{DIFF} = \text{SQRT} [\sigma^2_{Qwest} (1/n_{CLEC} + 1/n_{Qwest})]$

$\sigma^2_{Qwest} = \text{Calculated variance for Qwest}$

$n_{Qwest} = \text{number of observations or samples used in Qwest measurement}$

$n_{CLEC} = \text{number of observations or samples used in CLEC measurement}$

The Z tests will be applied to reported parity measurements that contain more than 30 data points.

In calculating the difference between Qwest and CLEC performance, the above formulae apply when a larger Qwest value indicates a better level of performance. In cases where a smaller Qwest value indicates a higher level of performance, the order is reversed, i.e., $M_{CLEC} - M_{QWEST}$.

For parity measurements where the performance delivered to CLEC(s) is compared to Qwest performance and for which the number of data points is 30 or less, Qwest will apply a permutation test to test for statistical significance. Permutation analysis will be applied to calculate the z statistic using the following logic:

Calculate the z statistic for the actual arrangement of the data

Pool and mix the CLEC and Qwest data sets

Perform the following 1000 times:

Randomly subdivide the pooled data sets into two pools, one the same size as the original CLEC data set (n_{CLEC}) and one reflecting the remaining data points, and one reflecting the remaining data points, (which is equal to the size of the original Qwest data set or n_{QWEST}).

Compute and store the Z-test score (Z_S) for this sample.

Count the number of times the Z statistic for a permutation of the data is greater than the actual Z statistic

Compute the fraction of permutations for which the statistic for the rearranged data is greater than the statistic for the actual samples

If the fraction is greater than α , the significance level of the test, the hypothesis of no difference is not rejected, and the test is passed.

5.0 Critical Z-value and K value

The Critical Z-value and K value table seeks to account for statistical error arising from the natural variation in the performance results. Together, the Critical Z-value and K value result in an adjustment for these statistical errors. The following table will be used to determine the Critical Z-value and the K value that is referred to in section 6.0. In each instance, they are based on the total number of performance measurements that are applicable to a CLEC in a particular month.

TABLE 1: CRITICAL Z-VALUE AND K VALUE

Total Number of CLEC Performance Measurements	K Values	Critical Z-Value
1	0	1.65
2	0	1.96
3	0	2.12
4	0	2.23
5	0	2.32
6	0	2.39
7	0	2.44
8	1	1.69
9	1	1.74
10-19	1	1.79
20-29	2	1.73
30-39	3	1.68
40-49	3	1.81
50-59	4	1.75
60-69	5	1.7
70-79	6	1.68
80-89	6	1.74
90-99	7	1.71
100-109	8	1.68
110-119	9	1.7
120-139	10	1.72
140-159	12	1.68
160-179	13	1.69
180-199	14	1.7
200-249	17	1.7
250-299	20	1.7
300-399	26	1.7
400-499	32	1.7
500-599	38	1.72
600-699	44	1.72
700-799	49	1.73
800-899	55	1.75
900-999	60	1.77
1000 and above	Calculated for Type-1 Error Probability of 5%	Calculated for Type-1 Error Probability of 5%

6.0 Tier-1 Payments to CLECs

Tier-1 payments to CLECs relate solely to the performance measurements designated as Tier-1 on Attachment 1. For purposes of calculating the amount of payments, the Tier-1 performance measurements are categorized as High, Medium, and Low. The amount of payments for non-conforming service varies depending upon the High, Medium, and Low designations and upon the duration of the non-conforming condition, as described below. "Non-conforming" service is defined in section 4.0.

6.1 Determination of Non-conforming Measurements: The number of performance measurements that are determined to be "non-conforming" and, therefore, eligible for Tier-1 payments, are limited according to the K value and Critical Z-value shown in Table 1, section 5.0. The Critical Z-values becomes the statistical standard that determines for each CLEC performance measurement whether Qwest has met parity. The K value determines the number of measurements that are excluded from the payment calculation described in section 8.0. The K value and Critical Z-value are determined from Table 1 by totaling the number of performance measurements applicable to a CLEC during a month where the sample size is 10 or greater. For instance, if the total number of measurements that capture the service provided by Qwest to a CLEC in a particular month was 100, the K value would be 8 and the Critical Z-value would be 1.68.

6.2 Determination of the Amount of Payment: Tier-1 payments to CLECs, except as provided for in section 10.0, are calculated and paid monthly based on the number of performance measurements exceeding the Critical Z-value and the K value. Payments will be made on either a per occurrence or per measurement basis, depending upon the performance measurement, using the dollar amounts specified in Table 2 below. The dollar amounts vary depending upon whether the performance measurement is designated High, Medium, or Low and escalate depending upon the number of consecutive months for which Qwest has not met the standard for the particular measurement.

For those performance measurements listed on Attachment 2 as "Performance Measurements Subject to Per Occurrence Payments With a Cap," payment to a CLEC in a single month shall not exceed the amount listed in Table 2 below for the "Per Measurement" category. For those performance measurements listed on Attachment 2 as "Performance Measurements Subject to Per Measure Payments," payment to a CLEC will be the amount set forth in Table 2 below under the section labeled "per measure."

6.3 The performance measurements listed below will not be excluded from the CLEC payment calculation in the application of k-values as provided in section 8.0, if Qwest performance results have been non-conforming in the previous two consecutive months. K-values will again apply when Qwest achieves two consecutive months of conformance performance results.

PO-5 (FOCs on time), unbundled loops

OP-3 (Installation Commitments Met), analog unbundled loops, LIS trunks

OP-4 (Installation Interval), ADSL qualified loops

OP-5 (New Service Installation Quality), UNE-P (POTS), analog unbundled loops

MR-7 (Repair Repeat Report Rate), analog unbundled loops

MR-8 (Trouble Rate), analog unbundled loops
 NI-1 (Trunk Blocking), LIS trunks
 CP-2A-1 (Installation Commitments Met), virtual, physical caged, shared collocation

TABLE 2: TIER-1 PAYMENTS TO CLECs

Per occurrence						
Measurement Group	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6 and each following month
High	\$150	\$250	\$500	\$600	\$700	\$800
Medium	\$ 75	\$150	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$600
Low	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$100	\$200	\$300	\$400

Per Measure/Cap						
Measurement Group	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6 and each following month
High	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000
Medium	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 60,000
Low	\$ 5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 30,000

7.0 Tier-2 Payments to State Funds

Payments to State Funds established by the State Regulatory Commissions under Tier-2 of the Qwest PAP provide additional incentive to correct on-going non-conformance. The payments are limited to the performance measurements designated as Tier-2 on Attachment 1 and which have at least 10 data points each month for the period payments are being calculated. Similar to the Tier-1 structure, Tier-2 measurements are categorized as High, Medium, and Low and the amount of payments for non-conformance varies according to this categorization.

7.1 Determination of Non-conforming Measurements: The determination of non-conformance will be based upon the aggregate of all CLEC data for each Tier-2 performance measurement. “Non-conforming” service is defined in section 4.0. The number of performance measurements determined to be “non-conforming” and, therefore, eligible for Tier-2 payments, is limited according to the Critical Z-value shown in Table 1, section 5.0. The Critical Z-value is determined from Table 1 by totaling the number of performance measurements applicable to any CLEC during a month where the sample size is 10 or greater. The Critical Z-value becomes the statistical standard that determines for each performance measurement whether Qwest has met parity.

7.2 Determination of the Amount of Payment: Tier-2 payments are calculated and paid monthly based on the number of performance measurements exceeding the Critical Z-value for three consecutive months. Payment will be made on either a per occurrence or per measurement basis, whichever is applicable to the performance measurement, using the dollar

amounts specified in Table 3 below. The dollar amounts vary depending upon whether the performance measurement is designated High, Medium, or Low.

For those Tier-2 measurements listed on Attachment 2 as “Performance Measurements Subject to Per Occurrence Payments With a Cap,” payment to a State Fund in a single month shall not exceed the amount listed in Table 3 for the “Per Measurement” category.

For those Tier-2 measurements listed in Attachment 2 as “Performance Measurements Subject to Per Measurement Payment,” payment to a State Fund will be the amount set forth in Table 3 under the section labeled “per measure”.

7.3 Use of the Funds: Qwest payments to the State Funds shall be used to reimburse customers’ share of fees to extend telephone service within Qwest’s service territory, to extend Qwest telephone service into adjacent, unassigned service territory, and for any other purposes that relates to the Qwest service territory that may be determined by the State Commission.

TABLE 3: TIER-2 PAYMENTS TO STATE FUNDS

Per occurrence

Measurement Group	
High	\$500
Medium	\$300
Low	\$200

Per Measurement/Cap

Measurement Group	
High	\$75,000
Medium	\$30,000
Low	\$20,000

8.0 Step by Step Calculation of Tier-1 Payments to CLECs

The following describes step-by-step the calculation of Tier-1 payments. The calculation will be performed monthly for each CLEC.

8.1 Application of the K Value Exclusions:

For each CLEC, determine the total number of Tier-1 performance measurements⁶ that measure the service provided by Qwest for the month in question. From Table 1 in section 5.0, determine for each CLEC the K value and Critical Z-value to be used below.

⁶ For the purpose of determining the K value and Critical Z-values, each disaggregated category of a performance measurement with a minimum sample size of 10 counts as “one” measure. For instance, a performance measurement that is disaggregated into 10 products, each further disaggregated into two geographic areas would count as “20” measurements.

For each CLEC, identify the Tier-1 performance measurements with a minimum sample size of 10 that Qwest's service performance is "non-conforming" for the month in question, using the Critical Z-value.

For the performance measurements that are identified as non-conforming, group the measurements according to the High, Medium, and Low categories shown on Attachment 1.

Within each High, Medium, and Low group, sort the performance measurements in ascending order based on the number of data points or transactions used to develop the performance measurement result (e.g., service orders, collocation requests, installations, trouble reports).

Exclude the first "K" measurements designated as Low, starting with the performance measurement that has the fewest number of underlying data points. If the number of performance measurements in the Low category is less than "K," repeat the process next with the Medium category and then the High category until a total of "K" performance measurements have been excluded. If all Low, Medium and High measurements are excluded by this process, then those measurements with sample sizes less than 10 may be excluded until "K" measurements are reached. (For example, if the K value is 6 and there are 7 Low measurements, 1 Medium, and 1 High, the 6 Low measurements with the smallest sample sizes are excluded from the calculation of payments to the CLEC.) The remaining "non-conforming" performance measurements, if any, are used to calculate Tier-1 payments to each CLEC.

The following qualifications apply to the general rule of excluding performance measurements as described above. A performance measurement, for which the payment is on a per measure basis, will not be excluded unless the amount of that measure's payment is less than the payment that would result for each remaining measure. A performance measurement, whose payment is on a per occurrence basis subject to a cap, will be excluded whenever the cap is reached and the payments for the remaining measurements are greater than the amount of the cap.

8.2 Performance Measurements for which Payment is Per Occurrence:

The following describes the calculation of Tier-1 payments to CLECs in which payment is based upon a per occurrence dollar amount.

8.2.1 Performance Measurements that are Averages or Means:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the average or the mean that would yield the Critical Z-value. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value.)

Step 2: Calculate the percentage differences between the actual averages and the calculated averages. The calculation is $\% \text{ diff} = (\text{CLEC result} - \text{Calculated Value}) / \text{Calculated Value}$. The percent difference will be capped at a maximum of 100%.⁷

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points by the percentage calculated in the previous step and the per occurrence dollar amounts taken from the Tier-1 Payment Table to determine the payment to the CLEC for each non-conforming performance measurement.

8.2.2 Performance Measurements that are Percentages:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the percentage that would yield the Critical Z-value. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value.)

Step 2: Calculate the difference between the actual percentages for the CLEC and the calculated percentages.

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points by the difference in percentage calculated in the previous step and the per occurrence dollar amount taken from the Tier-1 Payment Table to determine the payment to the CLEC for each non-conforming performance measurement.

8.2.3 Performance Measurements that are Ratios or Proportions:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the ratio that would yield the Critical Z-value. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value.)

Step 2: Calculate the absolute difference between the actual rate for the CLEC and the calculated rate.

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points by the difference calculated in the previous step and the per occurrence dollar amount taken from the Tier-1 Payment Table to determine the payment to the CLEC for each non-conforming performance measurement.

8.3 Performance Measurements for which Payment is Per Measure: For each performance measurement that Qwest fails to meet the standard, the payment to the CLEC is the dollar amount shown on the “per measure” portion of the Tier-1 Payment Table.

9.0 Step by Step Calculation of Tier-2 Payments

⁷ In all calculations of percent differences in sections 8.0 and 9.0, the calculated percent differences is capped at 100%.

The following describes step by step the calculation of Tier-2 payments. The calculation will be performed monthly using the aggregate CLEC performance results. All Tier-2 payments will be made to a designated state fund.

Determine the total number of Tier-2 performance measurements⁸ that measure the service provided by Qwest to all CLECs for the month in question. From Table 1 in section 5.0, determine the Critical Z value to be used below.

Identify the Tier-2 performance measurement for which Qwest's service performance is non-conforming for the month in question, using the Critical Z-values.

For each performance measurement that is identified as non-conforming, determine if the non-conformance has continued for three consecutive months and if there are at least 10 data points each month. If it has, a Tier-2 payment will be calculated as described below and will continue in each succeeding month until Qwest's performance meets the applicable standard. For example, Tier-2 payments will continue on a "rolling three month" basis, one payment for the average number of occurrences for months 1-3, one payment for the average number of occurrences for months 2-4, one payment for the average number of occurrences for months 3-5, and so forth, until satisfactory performance is established.

9.1 Performance Measurements for which Payment is Per Occurrence:

The following describes the calculation of Tier-2 payments to the State Fund in which payment is based upon a per occurrence dollar amount.

9.1.1 Performance Measurements that are Averages or Means:

Step 1: Calculate the monthly average or the mean for each performance measurement that would yield the Critical Z-value for each month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value.)

Step 2: Calculate the percentage difference between the actual averages and the calculated averages for each month. The calculation for parity measurements is $\% \text{ diff} = (\text{actual average} - \text{calculated average}) / \text{calculated average}$. The percent difference will be capped at a maximum of 100%.

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points each month by the percentage calculated in the previous step. Calculate the average for three months (rounded to the nearest integer) and multiply the result by the per occurrence dollar

⁸ For the purpose of determining the Critical Z-value, each disaggregated category of a performance measurement with a minimum sample size of 10 counts as "one" measure. For instance, a performance measurement that is disaggregated into 10 products, each further disaggregated into two geographic areas would count as "20" measurements.

amount taken from the Tier-2 Payment Table to determine the payment to the State Fund for each non-conforming performance measurement.

9.1.2 Performance Measurements that are Percentages:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the monthly percentage that would yield the Critical Z-value for each month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value.)

Step 2: Calculate the difference between the actual percentages and the calculated percentages for each of the three non-conforming months. The calculation for parity measurement is $\text{diff} = \text{CLEC result} - \text{calculated percentage}$. This formula is applicable where a high value is indicative of poor performance. The formula is reversed where high performance is indicative of good performance.

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points for each month by the difference in percentage calculated in the previous step. Calculate the average for three months (rounded to the nearest integer) and multiply the result by the per occurrence dollar amounts taken from the Tier-2 Payment Table to determine the payment to the State Fund for each non-conforming performance measurement.

9.1.3 Performance Measurements that are Ratios or Proportions:

Step 1: For each performance measurement, calculate the ratio that would yield the Critical Z-value for each month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, use the benchmark value.)

Step 2: Calculate the difference between the actual rate for the CLEC and the calculated rate for each month of the non-conforming three-month period. The calculation is $\text{diff} = (\text{CLEC rate} - \text{calculated rate})$. This formula is applicable where a high value is indicative of poor performance. The formula is reversed where high performance is indicative of good performance.

Step 3: For each performance measurement, multiply the total number of data points by the difference calculated in the previous step for each month. Calculate the average for three months (rounded to the nearest integer) and multiply the result by the per occurrence dollar amounts taken from the Tier-2 Payment Table to determine the payment to the State Fund for each non-conforming performance measurement.

9.2 Performance Measurements that Payment is Per Measure:

For each performance measurement that Qwest fails to meet the standard, the payment to the State Fund is the dollar amount shown on the “per measure” portion of the Tier-2 Payment Table.

10.0 Low Volume, Developing Markets

In the event aggregate monthly volumes of CLECs participating in the PAP are more than 10, but less than 100, Qwest will make Tier-1 payments to CLECs if during a month Qwest fails to meet the parity or benchmark standard for the qualifying performance sub-measurements listed below. The qualifying sub-measurements are the UNE-P (POTS), megabit resale, and ADSL qualified loop product disaggregation of OP-3, OP-4, OP-5, MR-3, MR-5, MR-7, and MR-8.

The determination of whether Qwest has met the parity or benchmark standards will be made using aggregate volumes of CLECs participating in the PAP. In the event Qwest does not meet the applicable performance standards, a total payment to affected CLECs will be determined in accordance with the high, medium, low designation for each performance measurement (see Attachment 1) and as described in section 8.0, except that CLEC aggregate volumes will be used. In the event the calculated total payment amount to CLECs is less than \$5,000, a minimum payment of \$5,000 shall be made. The resulting total payment amount to CLECs will be apportioned to the individual affected CLECs based upon each CLEC's relative share of the number of total service misses.

At the 6-month reviews, Qwest will consider adding to the above list of performance sub-measurements new product disaggregation that represents new modes of CLEC entry into developing markets.

K-value exclusions will not be applied to the performance sub-measurements covered by this section. However, the sub-measurements covered by this section will be included in the determination of the k-values and critical Z-values.

If the aggregate monthly CLEC volume is greater than 100, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the qualifying performance sub-measurement.

11.0 Payment

Payments to CLECs or the State Fund shall be made one month following the due date of the performance measurement report for the month for which payment is being made.

Payment to CLECs will be made via bill credits. To the extent that a monthly payment owed to a CLEC under this PAP exceeds the amount owed to Qwest by the CLEC on a monthly bill, Qwest will issue a check or wire transfer to the CLEC in the amount of the overage. Payment to the State Fund will be made via check or wire transfer.

12.0 Cap on Tier-1 and Tier-2 Payments

There shall be a cap on the total payments by Qwest during a calendar year for each of the 14 states. The cap amounts by state are shown on Attachment 3. The cap represent 36% of the "net revenues" as defined in the FCC's order approving the Bell Atlantic-New York 271 application and affirmed in the FCC order approving the Southwest Bell Telephone-Texas 271 application.⁹ The cap applies to the aggregate of Tier-1 payments to CLECs, including payments made pursuant to any other alternative performance obligations pursuant to an interconnection agreement with a CLEC, Tier-2 payments to State Funds, and any other payments required by State Commissions pursuant to service quality rules, orders or other agreements that relate to the same or analogous service.

The individual state amounts shown on Attachment 3 were calculated based upon Qwest's 1999 ARMIS results, adjusted to reflect the full annual effect of general rate case orders of the respective state regulatory commissions.

A monthly cap will be determined by dividing the amount of the annual cap by twelve. The monthly cap shall be calculated by applying all payments or credits made by Qwest under this PAP as well as all payments made or credits applied for wholesale service performance pursuant to interconnection agreements, state rules or orders. To the extent in any given month the monthly cap (i.e., the annual cap divided by 12) is not reached, the subsequent month's cap will be increased by an amount equal to the unpaid portion of the previous month's cap. At the end of the year, if the aggregate of all payments for which the cap applies equals or exceeds the annual cap, but Qwest has paid less than that amount due to the monthly cap, Qwest shall be required to pay an amount equal to the annual cap. In such an event, Tier-1 payments shall be paid first on a pro rata basis to CLECs, and any remainder within the annual cap, shall be paid as Tier-2 payments. In the event the total of Tier-1 and Tier-2 payments is less than the annual cap, Qwest shall be obligated to pay only the actual calculated amount of Tier-1 and Tier-2 payments.

In the event the annual cap is reached within a calendar year and Qwest continues to deliver non-conforming performance during the same year to any CLEC or to all CLECs, the Commission may recommend to the FCC that Qwest should cease offering in-region interLATA services to new customers.

13.0 Limitations

13.1 Qwest's PAP shall not become available in a State unless and until the FCC approves Qwest's 271 application for that State.

⁹ Federal Communications Commission, CC Docket No. 99-404, Memorandum Opinion and Order, December 22, 1999, Para. 436 and footnote 1332; Federal Communications Commission, CC Docket No. 00-65, Memorandum Opinion and Order, June 30, 2000, Para 424.

13.2 Qwest will not be liable for Tier-1 or Tier-2 payments to a specific CLEC in an FCC approved state until the Commission has approved an interconnection agreement between the CLEC and Qwest that adopts the provisions of this PAP.

13.3 Qwest shall not be obligated to make Tier-1 or Tier-2 payments for any measurement if and to the extent that non-conformance for that measurement was the result of any of the following: a Force Majeure event; an act or omission by a CLEC that is contrary to any of its obligations under its interconnection agreement with Qwest or under the Act or State law; an act or omission by a CLEC that is in bad faith¹⁰; or non-Qwest problems associated with third-party systems or equipment, which could not have been avoided by Qwest in the exercise of reasonable diligence, provided, however, that this third party exclusion will not be raised more than three times within a calendar year. Qwest will not be excused from Tier-1 or Tier-2 payments on any other grounds, except as described in paragraphs 13.6, 13.7, and 13.8. Qwest will have the burden to demonstrate that its non-conformance with the performance measurement was excused on one of the grounds described in this PAP.

13.4 Any CLEC accepting this PAP agrees that Qwest's performance with respect to this remedy plan may not be used as an admission against Qwest's interest. Nor may it be used as an admission by Qwest of liability in any legal, regulatory, or other proceeding, used as evidence that Qwest has discriminated in the provision of any facilities or services under Section 251 or 252 or has violated any state or federal law or regulation. Any Qwest conduct underlying the performance measurements and the performance data provided under the performance measurements are not made inadmissible by these terms.

13.5 By incorporating these liquidated damages terms into the PAP, Qwest and CLECs accepting this PAP agree that proof of damages from any non-conforming performance measurement would be difficult to ascertain and, therefore, liquidated damages are a reasonable approximation of any contractual damages that may result from a non-conforming performance measurement. Qwest and CLEC further agree that payments made pursuant to this PAP are not intended to be a penalty.

13.6 If a CLEC agreeing to this PAP receives payments or credits pursuant to a Commission rule, order or any other contract with Qwest for the same or analogous wholesale performance covered by this PAP, CLEC agrees to waive any claim to credits or payments under this PAP.

13.7 Qwest shall not be liable for any Tier-2 payments if Qwest has been assessed or made payments for the same or analogous performance pursuant to any Commission order or service quality rules.

13.8 Whenever a Qwest Tier-1 payment to an individual CLEC exceeds \$3 million in a month, or when all CLEC Tier-1 payments in any given month exceed the monthly cap

¹⁰ Examples of bad faith conduct include, but are not limited to: unreasonably holding service orders and/or applications, "dumping" orders or applications in unreasonable large batches, "dumping" orders or applications at or near the close of a business day, on a Friday evening or prior to a holiday, and failing to provide timely forecasts to Qwest for services or facilities when such forecasts are required to reasonably provide services or facilities.

(section 11.0), Qwest may commence a show cause proceeding. Upon timely commencement of the show cause proceeding, Qwest must pay the balance of payments owed in excess of the threshold amount into escrow, to be held by a third-party pending the outcome of the show cause proceeding. To invoke these escrow provisions, Qwest must file with the Commission, not later than the due date of the Tier-1 payments, an application to show cause why it should not be required to pay any amount in excess of the procedural threshold. Qwest will have the burden of proof to demonstrate why, under the circumstances, it would be unjust to require it to make the payments in excess of the applicable threshold amount. If Qwest reports non-conforming performance to a CLEC for three consecutive months on 20% or more of the measurements reported to the CLEC and has incurred no more than \$1 million in liability to the CLEC, the CLEC may commence a similar show cause proceeding. In any such proceeding the CLEC will have the burden of proof to demonstrate why, under the circumstances, justice requires Qwest to make payments in excess of the amount calculated pursuant to the terms of the PAP.

14.0 Reporting

Upon FCC 271 approval for a state, Qwest will provide CLECs which have approved interconnection agreements with Qwest a monthly report of Qwest's performance for the measurements identified in the PAP by the 25th day of the month following the month for which performance results are being reported. Qwest will collect, analyze, and report performance data for the measurements listed on Attachment 1 in accordance with the most recent version of the Service Performance Indicator Definitions (PID). Upon a CLEC's request, data files of the CLEC's raw data, or any subset thereof, will be transmitted, without charge, to the CLEC in a mutually acceptable format, protocol, and transmission medium.

Qwest will also provide the Commission a monthly report of aggregate CLEC performance results pursuant to the PAP by the 25th day of the month following the month for which performance results are being reported. Individual CLEC reports will also be available to the Commission upon request. Upon the Commission's request, data files of the CLEC raw data, or any subject thereof, will be transmitted, without charge, to the Commission in a mutually acceptable format, protocol, and transmission form. By accepting this PAP, each CLEC consents to Qwest providing that CLEC's report and raw data to State Commissions upon the Commission's request.

15.0 Reviews

Every six (6) months, Qwest, CLECs, and the Commission shall review the performance measurements to determine whether measurements should be added, deleted, or modified; whether the applicable benchmark standards should be modified or replaced by parity standards; and whether to move a classification of a measure to High, Medium, or Low or Tier-1 to Tier-2. The criterion for reclassification of a measure shall be whether the actual volume of data points was less or greater than anticipated. Criteria for review of performance measurements, other than for possible reclassification, shall be whether there exists an

omission or failure to capture intended performance, and whether there is duplication of another measurement. The first six-month period will begin upon the FCC's approval of Qwest's 271 application for that particular state. Any changes to existing performance measurements and this PAP shall be by mutual agreement of the parties.

Qwest will make the PAP available for CLEC interconnection agreements until such time as Qwest eliminates its Section 272 affiliate. At that time, the Commission and Qwest shall review the appropriateness of the PAP and whether its continuation is necessary. However, in the event Qwest exits the interLATA market, that State PAP shall be rescinded immediately.

16.0 Voluntary Performance Assurance Plan

This plan represents Qwest's voluntary offer to provide performance assurance. Nothing in this plan or in any conclusion of non-conformance of Qwest's service performance with the standards defined in this plan shall be construed to be, of itself, non-conformance with the Act.

Attachment 1: Tier-1 and Tier-2 Performance Measurements

Performance Measurement		Tier-1 Payments			Tier-2 Payments		
		Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
GATEWAY AVAILABILITY							
Availability of IMA – IMA-GUI	GA-1						X
Gateway Availability – IMA-EDI	GA-2						X
PRE-ORDER/ORDERS							
Pre-Order/Order Response Time	PO-1					X	
LSR Rejection Notice Interval	PO-3	X					
Firm Order Confirmations On Time	PO-5	X				X*	
Billing Completion Notification Timeliness	PO-7	X					
Jeopardy Notice Interval	PO-8	X					
ORDERING AND PROVISIONING							
Calls Answered within Twenty Seconds	OP-2						X
Installation Commitments Met	OP-3			X			X
Installation Intervals	OP-4			X			X
New Service Installation Only	OP-5			X			X
Number Portability Timeliness	OP-8		X			X	
Coordinated Cuts On Time – Unbundled Loops	OP-13a		X			X	
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR							
Calls Answered within 20 seconds-Interconnect	MR-2						X
Out of Service Cleared within 24 hours	MR-3		X				
All Troubles Cleared within 4 hours	MR-5		X				
Repair Repeat Report Rate	MR-7			X			X
Trouble Rate	MR-8			X			X
Repair Appointments Met	MR-9			X			X
BILLING							
Time to Provide Recorded Usage Records	BI-1	X					
Invoices Delivered within 10 Days	BI-2						X
Billing Accuracy-Adjustments for Errors	BI-3	X					
Billing Completeness	BI-4	X				X	
NETWORK PERFORMANCE							
Trunk Blocking	NI-1			X			X
NXX Code Activation	NP-1			X			X
COLLOCATION							
Installation Interval	CP-1	X					
Installation Commitments Met	CP-2			X			X
Feasibility Study Interval	CP-3	X					
Feasibility Study Commitments Met	CP-4	X					
Quote Interval	CP-5	X					
Quote Commitment Met	CP-6	X					

* Some PID Sub-Measurements are Tier1 only.

Attachment 2

Performance Measurements Subject to Per Occurrence Payments With a Cap

Pre-Order/Orders

- Pre-Order/Order Response Time – PO-1 (Tier-1/Tier-2)
- LSR Rejection Notice Interval – PO-3 (Tier-1)
- Firm Order Confirmation on Time – PO-5 (some sub-measurements do not have caps)
(Tier-1/Tier-2)
- Billing Completion Notification Timeliness – PO-7 (Tier-1)

Billing

- Invoices Delivered within 10 Days – BI-2 (Tier-1/Tier-2)
- Billing Accuracy – Adjustments for Errors – BI-3 (Tier-1)
- Billing Completeness – BI-4 (Tier-1/Tier-2)

Network Performance

- Trunk Blocking – NI-1 (Tier-1/Tier-2)

Performance Measurements Subject to Per Measure Payments

Gateway Availability

- Availability of IMA – IMA-GUI – GA-1 (Tier-2)
- Gateway Availability – IMA-EDI – GA-2 (Tier-2)

Ordering & Provisioning

- Calls Answered within Twenty Seconds – OP-2 (Tier-2)

Maintenance & Repair

- Calls Answered within Twenty Seconds – MR-2 (Tier-2)

Attachment 3

Annual Cap on Qwest Payments

State (\$ Millions)	1999 ARMIS Net Return	Adjustment for Commission Rate Orders	Annual Cap
Arizona*	260	(59)*	72
Colorado	288	(10)	100
Idaho	68		24
Iowa	85		31
Minnesota	246	(18)	82
Montana	44		16
Nebraska	84		30
New Mexico	89	(10)**	28
North Dakota	35		13
Oregon	132	(32)	36
South Dakota	42		15
Utah	128		46
Washington	225		81
Wyoming	34		12
Total Qwest			588

* The Arizona adjustment reflects Commission's rescription Decision No. 62507, Docket No. T-01051B-97-0689. Docket No. T-01051B-99-105 is the general rate case in which revenue recover of the increased depreciation expense is at issue. Upon final order in the rate case, the annual cap will be revised to reflect the offsetting revenues.

** The New Mexico adjustment reflects the New Mexico Commission's interim rate order in Docket No. 3007. Permanent rates will be set in Docket No. 3008 and will be reflected in this adjustment when rates are final.

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