1 2	BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION	
	In the Matter of the Investigation Into U S WEST Communications, Inc.'s Compliance with Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 O Docket No. UT-003022 QWEST'S COMPLIANCE FILING O DOCKET NO. UT-003022 O DOCKET NO. UT-003022 O DOCKET NO. UT-003022	
3 4 5 6	COMPLIANCE FILING MODIFYING QWEST'S SGAT TO ADOPT COLLOCATION PROVISIONING INTERVALS SET BY THE FCC	
7	Qwest Corporation ("Qwest") hereby requests that the Washington Utilities and	
8	Transportation Commission ("Commission") allow Section 8.4 of Qwest's Statement of	
9	Generally Available Terms ("SGAT") to be modified through operation of law by the physical	
10	collocation provisioning intervals set by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC").1	
11	According to the FCC, the Commission should allow these new intervals to take effect 60 days	
12	after this filing pursuant to Section 252(f)(3)(B) of the Act. ² Qwest makes this filing such that	
13	the SGAT modifications will become effective on January 21, 2001, the deadline set forth in the	
14	FCC's Amended Order. ³ Qwest will also make modifications to its SGAT to reflect the new	
15	Washington Collocation Rules (WAC 480-120-560) recently adopted by the Commission as	
16	soon as those rules become effective. ⁴	
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18	I. INTRODUCTION	

¹ See Deployment of Wireline Services Offering Advanced Telecommunications Capability and Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Order on Reconsideration and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 98-147 and Fifth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 96-98, FCC 00-297 (rel. Aug. 10, 2000)("Order on Reconsideration" or "Order"), as amended by Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 00-2528 (rel. Nov. 7, 2000) ("Amended Order").

² Standards within the SGAT that comport with the FCC Order "take effect when the state commission permits the amendments to take effect through operation of law." Amended Order at ¶7.

³ Amended Order at ¶21

⁴ WAC 480-120-560, adopted by the Commission in its Open Meeting on October 25, 2000. Docket UT-990582.

A. Qwest's Original Collocation Provisioning Intervals Were Set Forth in its SGAT and the ROC PIDs.

On March 22, 2000, Qwest, then known as U S WEST, filed an Application before the Commission to initiate a proceeding pursuant to § 271(c) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "Act"). On March 22, 2000, Qwest also filed an SGAT with this Commission, which constitutes Qwest's standard interconnection contract offer, that contains terms and conditions for each aspect of Sections 251 and 271 of the Act, including provisions concerning collocation. See generally SGAT § 8. The original SGAT contained detailed terms and conditions for collocation, including intervals for physical and virtual collocation. Provisioning collocation takes three distinct steps: (1) determining whether the collocation is feasible in the premises requested; (2) if feasible, creation of a quote setting forth the costs attendant to the requested collocation; and (3) once CLEC has paid 50 percent of the quoted amount, for Qwest to complete actual installation of the collocation. In the past, Owest completed all of these tasks in 155 calendar days. Specifically, for physical collocation, the SGAT provided that Qwest had 10 days to complete the feasibility, 25 days to complete quote preparation, and 90 days to complete the installation (CLEC had 30 days to make the requisite down payment). See SGAT § 8.4. The intervals formed the basis for the performance indicators (PIDs) negotiated through the ROC. These ROC PIDs were generally based on the same intervals for Qwest to complete collocation feasibility studies, collocation quotes, and collocation installations. See Exhibit 1.

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B. The FCC Issued Two Recent Orders Affecting Qwest's Provisioning Intervals for Physical Collocation.

On August 10, 2000 the FCC issued an *Order on Reconsideration (Order)* establishing a national 90 day default physical collocation provisioning interval. This *Order* required Qwest, under ordinary circumstances, to complete all aspects of collocation in 90 days instead of the

aforementioned 155 days. The August 10 *Order* also required Qwest and other incumbent LECs to amend their SGATs to reflect the new national standard.

The FCC's August 10, 2000 *Order*, however, did not mandate a 90 day provisioning interval in all circumstances. The *Order* states, ". . . except to the extent a state sets its own collocation provisioning standard or an incumbent LEC and requesting carrier have an interconnection agreement that sets an alternative standard, an incumbent LEC must complete physical collocation provisioning within 90 calendar days after receiving an acceptable collocation application." The *Order* also states that "[a]n incumbent LEC also may require a competitive LEC to forecast its physical collocation demands."

On November 7, 2000, in response to waiver requests filed by Qwest, Verizon, and SBC, the FCC released an *Amended Order*, which clarified its earlier decision, and specifically established interim standards that apply during the pendancy of the FCC's ongoing reconsideration of its August 10 *Order*. The FCC's interim standards for Qwest include forecasts as a precondition for 90 day intervals, longer intervals (120 days) for unforecasted collocation applications not requiring major infrastructure modifications, and even longer intervals (150 days) for unforecasted collocation applications that require Qwest to perform major infrastructure modifications such as adding DC Power, Standby Power Generators, and/or HVAC to the requested premises.⁷ These intervals were specifically authorized by the FCC in its *Amended Order*.⁸

[.]

⁵ Order on Reconsideration at \P 29.

⁶ Order on Reconsideration at ¶ 39.

⁷ Amended Order at ¶¶13-20.

⁸ Specifically, the FCC accepted the intervals set forth in "Attachment B" to Qwest's Petition for Waiver subject to only one limitation. *See Amended Order* at ¶¶9 & 19. Qwest's Waiver sought collocation intervals for unforecasted collocation up to 240 days for major reconfiguration of a premises. *Id.* at ¶18. The FCC stated that it would permit up to 60 additional days for unforecasted collocation "unless the state commission specifically authorizes longer intervals." *Id.* at ¶19. Attachment B to Qwest's Petition for Waiver is attached to this pleading as *Exhibit 2* for ease of reference.

Through this filing, Qwest specifically accepts these intervals as appropriate interim modifications to Section 8.4 of its SGAT. The Commission should allow these intervals to take effect in 60 days through operation of law pursuant to Section 252(f)(3). All parties to this docket may then assess the propriety of these and other collocation intervals during the course of the Section 271 workshops. Although Qwest accepts the FCC's intervals as an interim measure, it hereby places the Commission and all parties on notice that during the 271 workshops it will seek longer intervals in limited circumstances where it is physically or practically impossible to complete the collocation within the intervals set by the FCC. Although the Commission considered general circumstances when it adopted its Collocation Rules, the specific circumstances raised in this filing were not considered. The FCC recognized that "specific circumstances" may arise that justify "a significantly longer provisioning interval." Unless and until the Commission adopts intervals to govern these circumstances, however, Qwest will file a request with the Commission seeking an extended interval for the specific collocation application.

C. Although Qwest Does Not Seek Different Intervals Here, In the 271 Workshops Qwest Will Seek Longer Intervals For Circumstances that are Practically or Physically Impossible to Complete Within the FCC's Intervals.

The *Amended Order* left it to the state commissions to determine whether longer intervals are appropriate under certain circumstances.¹¹ For example, as stated in Qwest's Petition for Waiver to the FCC, when "major infrastructure modifications" are required, and the CLEC did not forecast the collocation, additional time is necessary to complete the collocation. "Major

 $^{^9}$ Order at ¶29.

When no specific intervals exist for the unique circumstance, this is exactly whet the FCC envisioned. *Id.* However, again, the FCC did encourage the Commission to set appropriate physical collocation intervals.

¹¹ Amended Order at ¶19.

infrastructure modifications" include the addition of (a) DC Power Plants; (b) AC Standby

Generators; (c) HVAC; and (d) Space Conditioning.

During the 271 workshops, Qwest will also seek an extension of the 90 day interval in two circumstances where it is physically impossible to complete the collocation within 90 days. Specifically: (1) where the CLEC's collocation application requires Qwest or the CLEC to construct a new premises to accommodate adjacent collocation; and (2) where the CLEC seeks remote collocation and Qwest must obtain new rights of way to complete the collocation. The rationale supporting these extremely limited exceptions that Qwest will ultimately seek are briefly set forth below.

II. ALTHOUGH NOT SEEKING IT AT THIS TIME, DURING THE 271 WORKSHOPS, QWEST WILL SEEK ADDITIONAL TIME TO PROVISION COLLOCATION UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

A. Provisioning Collocation Can Take More than 90 Days.

There is no real dispute that it takes longer than the FCC's presumptive 90 day collocation interval to complete certain aspects of the collocation provisioning process. Indeed, in discussions during Section 271 workshops, several different CLECs have acknowledged that it takes longer than 90 days to perform certain functions. For example, several parties acknowledge that it takes approximately 6 months or 180 days to add power plant to a central office when the current power supply is inadequate. Similarly, AT&T has acknowledged that it

¹² Colorado Workshop 2, September 20, 2000, Tr. pg. 95; Colorado Workshop 2, September 21, 2000, Tr. at pgs 11 and 14; Six State Collaborative Workshop, Salt Lake City, Utah, Workshop 1, October 5, 2000, Tr. generally at pgs 171-178.

takes more than 90 days to construct a new facility, if necessary to support an adjacent collocation request.¹³

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1. Collocations That Require "Major Structure Modifications" Take Longer Than 150 Days.

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One of the reasons that Qwest is so adamant about the use of collocation forecasts is because, in some instances, Qwest must complete major structural changes in order to provision the requested collocation. For example, Owest may have to add (a) DC Power Plants, (b) AC Standby Generators, (c) heating, ventilation or air conditioning (HVAC) when Qwest is converting administrative space into additional space for equipment, or (d) when Owest must remove its own obsolete and unused equipment from the premises. These tasks take longer than 150 days to complete. For example, parties have already acknowledged that it takes 180 days to install additional power plant in a central office.¹⁴

There are also Circumstances Where it Would be Impossible to 2. Complete the Collocation in 90 Days.

As stated above, Qwest anticipates seeking two additional exceptions to the 90 day interval. These two limited exceptions are (1) where the CLEC's collocation application requires Qwest or the CLEC to construct new space to accommodate adjacent collocation; and (2) where the CLEC seeks remote collocation and Qwest must obtain new rights of way to complete the collocation.¹⁵ In both cases, it is physically impossible to complete the work within 90 days.

¹³ Six State Collaborative Workshop, Salt Lake City, Utah, Workshop 1, October 5, 2000, Tr. pgs. 171-172: Mr. Steese: Let me make sure I understand this Mr. Wilson. To the extent that we have no structure available and a new building needs to be constructed to put the adjacent facility in, you're saying that needs to happen within 90 days? Mr. Wilson: I don't believe I'm saying that constructing the building has to be in that time . . .

¹⁴ See supra, note 12

¹⁵ Adjacent collocation is required when space is "legitimately exhausted" in an existing structure, which simply put, means construction or procurement of an existing structure is usually required. In the Matters of Deployment of Wireline Services Offering Advanced Telecommunications Capability, First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 98-147, FCC 99-48 (rel. March 31, 1999).].

The first exception is undisputed. For adjacent collocation arrangements, there are instances where either Qwest or the CLEC must construct a new physical premises to house the collocation. AT&T acknowledges that it will take longer than 90 days to complete this work. As a result, Qwest will seek an ICB interval for these extremely unique circumstances. These circumstances are so rare that since passage of the Act, Qwest has never received a request for adjacent collocation, let alone an adjacent collocation request that required construction of a new premises.

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The second exception is equally compelling. The FCC makes its *Order* applicable to physical collocations in any "Premises", which it defines as "all structures that house incumbent LEC facilities " 47 C.F.R. § 51.5. Qwest's SGAT contains detailed sections on "Remote Collocation", which constitutes collocating in a premises other than a central office. These structures can be Controlled Environmental Vaults (CEVs), Remote Terminals (RTs), Fiber Distribution Interfaces (FDIs) and the like. Qwest has hundreds of thousands of such outside plant structures throughout its region. Collocation in these remote premises can present unique issues, specifically involving rights of way. To the extent that Qwest or the CLEC must go to a municipal body to obtain such rights of way, the amount of time that it takes to obtain such rights of way should not count against the 90 day provisioning interval. This is appropriate in light of the fact that Qwest will not be able to complete the collocation until such rights of way are obtained. In this situation, Qwest will not seek additional time to complete the collocation, it will simply assert that the time it takes to obtain the rights of way should not count against the 90 day interval. If Qwest or CLEC can obtain the rights of way in one day, the interval should be 90 days plus one day, or 91 days. If, however, the municipal body refuses to extend the requested rights of way, this decision should not count as a provisioning miss by Qwest.

¹⁶ It is undisputed that constructing a separate adjacent facility will generally take longer than 90 days. *See supra*, note 13.

1 Similarly, if it takes the municipal body 6 months to extend the rights of way, that time should

2 not be counted against Qwest. This too is a rare occurrence. Just like adjacent collocation,

Qwest has yet to receive a request for remote collocation, let alone a remote collocation request

where additional rights of way are required.

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6 <u>CONCLUSION</u>

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Qwest recognizes and appreciates the FCC's efforts to expedite physical collocation through the adoption of national provisioning intervals. Qwest is committed to provisioning

collocation to requesting carriers as expediently as possible and, as a result, adopts the FCC's

interim collocation intervals verbatim. Nonetheless, Qwest wants to place the Commission on

notice that there are circumstances when more than 90 days is required to provision collocation.

As a result, in the 271 workshops, Qwest will address these additional circumstances. However,

until the Commission adopts different intervals, Qwest will seek individual waivers from the 90

day interval if, and when the circumstances arise that warrant the extended interval.

Thus, Qwest respectfully requests that the Commission issue an Order allowing section 8.4 of the SGAT to be amended consistent with the intervals set for in the FCC's *Amended Order*

60 days hence (January 21, 2001) pursuant to Section 252(f)(3) of the Act.

DATED this 22nd day of November, 2000.

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2	Respectfully submitted,
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5	By:
6	Charles W. Steese
7	Lisa A. Anderl (WSBA 13236)
8	1801 California Street
9	Suite 4900
10	Denver, CO 80202
11	(303) 672-2709
12	
13	Attorneys for Qwest Corporation
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