

TRS Surcharge LB661 changes

FAQ Sheet

1. Why was the statutory language changed from a per access line basis to a per telephone number or functional equivalent basis?

Answer: The language of the statute was changed to telephone number or functional equivalent to make the surcharge applicable to VOIP providers, which do not provide service over a traditional access line, and any other future technological developments that may not employ a traditional access line.

2. Will traditional CLECs and ILECs notice a difference in the calculated amount of the surcharge?

Answer: For the most part, no. Most of the time access line and telephone number should correspond and the actual amount of the TRS surcharge should not be affected by the statute changes under LB661.

3. If I have, for example, a T-1 with 24 channels and 100 DIDs on that system, how do I calculate the TRS surcharge?

Answer: If only 12 of the 24 T-1 channels are utilized as a voice circuit then only those 12 channels should be assessed the TRS charge not the 24 channel capacity of the T-1. Every DID line that is assigned a telephone number and can make or receive calls directly, should be assessed the TRS surcharge.

4. What if we use extension numbers to direct calls from a few incoming and outgoing lines? Should the extension numbers be assessed the TRS surcharge?

Answer: No. Mere extensions that all utilize the same few incoming and outgoing lines, do not need to be assessed the TRS surcharge. Only the outgoing lines need to be assessed the surcharge.

4. If I am a paging service, do I need to collect and remit the TRS surcharge?

Answer: Yes. If the pager service could receive a call through the relay system from a deaf or hard of hearing user, then the TRS surcharge must be assessed on those telephone numbers.