

ACCESS SERVICE

Check Sheet

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TARIFF

C	to signify a changed regulation
D	to signify a discontinued rate or regulation
I	to signify an increased rate
M	to signify a relocation of material with no change
N	to signify new material or a new rate or regulation
R	to signify a reduced rate or charge
S	to signify reissued material without change
T	to signify a change in text only
Z	to signify a correction

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

ac	-Alternating current
ANI	-Automatic Number Identification
AT&T	-American Telephone and Telegraph Company
BD	-Business Day
BHMC	-Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity
BNA	-Bill Name and Address
BTN	-Billed Telephone Number
CCS	-Common Channel Signaling
CCSN	-Common Channel Signaling Network
CCSAC	-Common Channel Signaling Access Capability
CN	-Charge Number
CO	-Central Office
CNP	-Charge Number Parameter
Cont'd	-Continued
CPE	-Customer Premises Equipment
CPN	-Calling Party Number
CSP	-Carrier Selection Parameter
DA	-Directory Assistance
dB	-Decibel
dc	-Direct current
EPL	-Echo Path Loss
ESS	-Electronic Switching System
ESSX	-Electronic Switching System Exchange

(N)

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

f	-Frequency	
F.C.C.	-Federal Communications Commission	
FX	-Foreign Exchange	
Hz	-Hertz	
IC	-Interexchange Carrier	
ICB	-Individual Case Basis	
kbps	-Kilobits per second	
kHz	-Kilohertz	
LATA	-Local Access and Transport Area	
MMUC	-Minimum Monthly Usage Charge	
MRC	-Monthly Recurring Charge	
MTS	-Message Telecommunications	
N/A	-Not Applicable	
NPA	-Numbering Plan Area	
NRC	-Nonrecurring Charge	
NTS	-Non-Traffic Sensitive	
NXX	-Three-Digit Central Office Code	
PBX	-Private Branch Exchange	
PCM	-Pulse Code Modulation	
PI	-Priority Installation	
POT	-Point of Termination	
PR	-Priority Restoration	
PSTN	-Public Switched Telephone Network	(N)
SAC	-Service Access Code	
SNAL	-Signaling Network Access Link	
SP	-Signaling Point	
SPOI	-Signaling Point of Interface	
SRL	-Singing Return Loss	
SSN	-Switched Service Network	
SS7	-Signaling System 7	
SSP	-Service Switching Point	
STP	-Signaling Transfer Point	

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

TDM	-Time Division Multiplexing	(N)
TSP	-Telecommunications Service Priority	
TSPS	-Traffic Service Position System	
TV	-Television	
USOC	-Uniform Service Order Code	
VG	-Voice Grade	
V&H	-Vertical & Horizontal	
WATS	-Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)	

REFERENCE TO OTHER TARIFFS

Whenever reference is made in this tariff to other tariffs of the Telephone Company, the reference is to the tariffs in force as of the effective date of this tariff, and to amendments thereto and successive issues thereof.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Access Tandem

A Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a customer premises.

Aggregator

The term "Aggregator" denotes any entity that, in the ordinary course of its operations, makes telephones available to the public or to transient users of its premises, for interstate telephone calls using a provider of operator services.

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

The transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

The term "Automatic Number Identification" denotes the Multi-Frequency (MF) signaling parameter that identifies the billing number of the calling party.

(N)
|
(N)

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

An arrangement in an end office which provides for balance and noise testing.

Business Day

The times of day that a company is open for business. Business Day hours for the Telephone Company may be determined by contacting the business office.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. period for the Switched Access Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Switched Access Service ordered.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Call

A customer attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 911, or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

Calling Party Number (CPN)

(N)

The term "Calling Party Number" denotes the SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the subscriber line number or directory number of the calling party.

(N)

Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

CCS

A standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of a group of servers (e.g., trunks). Also known as "100 call seconds".

Central Office

A local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Charge Number (CN)

(N)

The term "Charge Number" denotes the SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the billing telephone number of the calling party.

(N)

Channels

A communications path between two or more points of termination.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Conventional Signaling

The inter-machine signaling system which has been traditionally used in North America for the purpose of transmitting the called number's address digits from the originating end office to the switching machine that will terminate the call. In this system, all of the dialed digits are received by the originating switching machine, a path is selected, and the sequence of supervisory signals and outputted digits is initialized. No overlap outputting, ten-digit ANI, ANI information digits, or acknowledgement wink are included in this signaling sequence.

Customer Premises

The premises of the customer to which Access Service is provided.

Customer(s)

Any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including but not limited to End Users, Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and other telecommunications carriers or providers originating or terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

(C)
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(C)

Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line

An arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

Detail Billing

The listing of each message and/or rate element for which charges to a customer are due on a bill prepared by the Telephone Company.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Individual Case Basis

A condition in which the regulations, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

Initial Address Message

The term "Initial Address Message" denotes an SS7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up, reserve an outgoing trunk and process the information about that trunk along with other data relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Interconnection Point

The V and H coordinate as determined in the NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. No. 4 of a point where facilities of the Telephone Company meet facilities of a connecting exchange telephone company.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

Any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

The term "Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling" denotes a packet data-oriented protocol used for communicating call signaling information.

(N)
|
(N)

Interstate Communications

A term which denotes both interstate and foreign communications.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

An arrangement in an end office which provides a 1,004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements towards the customer's premises from the Telephone Company end office.

Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling

The term "Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling" denotes an in-band signaling method in which call signaling information is transmitted between network switches using the same voiceband channel used for voice.

(N)
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(N)

Net Salvage

The estimated scrap, sale, or trade-in value, less the estimated cost of removal. Cost of removal includes the costs of demolishing, or otherwise disposing of the material and any other applicable costs. Since the cost of removal may exceed salvage value, net salvage may be negative.

Network Control Signaling

The transmission of signals used in the telecommunications system which perform functions such as supervision (control, status, and charge signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling and called number identifications, rate of flow, service selection error control and audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating re-order or busy conditions, alerting, coin denomination, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

Nonsynchronous Test Line

An arrangement in step-by-step end offices which provides operational tests which are not as complete as those provided by the synchronous test lines, but can be made more rapidly.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. **General Regulations** (Cont'd)

2.6 **Definitions** (Cont'd)

North American Numbering Plan

A three-digit area (Numbering Plan Area) code and a seven-digit telephone number made up of a three-digit Central Office code plus a four-digit station number.

Off-Hook

The active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

On-Hook

The idle condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

Open Circuit Test Line

An arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Originating Direction

The use of access service for the origination of calls from an End User Premises to a Customer's Premises. (C)

Overlap Outpulsing

The feature of the exchange access signaling system which permits initiation of pulsing to the customer's premises before the calling subscriber has completed dialing an originating call.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems

Small remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an ESS-type Host Office. The Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems cannot accommodate direct trunks. (C)

Registered Equipment

The customer's premises equipment that complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

Service Access Code

The term "Service Access Code" denotes a 3-digit code in the NPA format which is used as the first three digits of a 10-digit address and which is assigned for special network uses. Whereas NPA codes are normally used for identifying specific geographical areas, certain Service Access Codes have been allocated in the North American Numbering Plan to identify generic services or to provide access capability. Examples of Service Access Codes include the 800 and 900 codes.

Service Switching Point (SSP)

A Service Switching Point denotes an end office or tandem which, in addition to having SS7 and SP capabilities, is also equipped to query centralized data bases.

Serving Wire Center

The wire center from which the customer premises would normally obtain dial tone from the Telephone Company.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Terminating Direction

The use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a Customer's premises to an End User Premises.

(C)

Termination Liability

The amount which will be billed if services using specially constructed facilities are terminated prior to the expiration of the Termination Liability Period.

Toll Free Number Database

The term "Toll Free Number (TFN) Database" refers to the use of database technology to determine to which access customer an originating TFN call is to be delivered. An originating TFN call is a call made with the prefix 1+800, 1+888, 1+866, 1+855, 1+844, 1+833 or 1+822. These calls may also be referred to as 8XX calls. The TFN Database routes calls to an access customer based on the dialed ten-digit TFN number. Initially, the Toll Free Number Database will provide routing information for calls utilizing 800 and 888 toll free numbers. The Toll Free Number Database will be expanded, as required, to include routing for 877, 855, 844, 833 and 822 toll free numbers.

Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The term "Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic" denotes a customer's interexchange voice traffic exchanged with the Telephone Company in Time Division Multiplexing format over PSTN facilities, which originates and/or terminates in Internet Protocol (IP) format. "Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic" originates and/or terminates in IP format when it originates from and/or terminates to an end user customer of a service that requires IP-compatible customer premises equipment.

(N)

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line

(M)

An arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a recorder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

Transmission Path

An electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3,000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.

(M)

Trunk

A communications path connecting two switching systems in a network used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

Trunk Group

A set of trunks which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

Trunk Side Connection

The connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of a local exchange switching system. This type of connection is used when providing FGB or FGD Switched Access Service.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

The following provision applies to the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic pursuant to the Federal Communications Commission's Part 51 Interconnection Rules and in compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 01-92; GN Docket No. 09-51; WC Docket Nos. 03-109, 05-337, 07-135 and 10-90; and WT Docket No. 10-208, adopted October 27, 2011 and released November 18, 2011 (FCC 11-161). In the absence of an interconnection agreement between the Telephone Company and the customer specifying the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic, the Telephone Company will bill the customer the applicable switched access rates and charges specified in Section 12.2 following, on all jurisdictionally interstate voice traffic identified as Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

(N)

(N)

6.2 Rate Categories

There are three rate categories which apply to Switched Access Service:

- Local Transport
- End Office
- Chargeable Optional Features

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.6 Obligations of the Customer

In addition to the obligations of the customer set forth in Section 2.3, preceding, the customer has certain specific obligations pertaining to the use of Switched Access Service. These obligations are as follows:

6.6.1 Supervisory Signaling

The customer's facilities shall provide the necessary on-hook, off-hook, answer and disconnect supervision.

6.6.2 Trunk Group Measurement Reports

With the agreement of the customer, trunk group data in the form of usage in CCS, peg count and overflow for its end of all access trunk groups, where technologically feasible, will be made available to the Telephone Company. These data will be used to monitor trunk group utilization and service performance and will be provided based on previously arranged intervals and format.

6.6.3 Call Signaling

Depending on the signaling system used by the customer in its network, the customer's facilities shall transmit the following call signaling information to the Telephone Company on traffic the customer's and users originate which is handed off for termination on the Telephone Company's network.

(A) Signaling System 7 (SS7) Signaling

When the customer uses SS7 signaling, it will transmit the Calling Party Number (CPN) or, if different from the CPN, the Charge Number (CN) information in the SS7 signaling stream.

(B) Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling

When the customer uses MF signaling, it will transmit the number of the calling party or, if different from the number of the calling party, the Charge Number (CN) information in the MF Automatic Number Identification (ANI) field.

(C) Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

When the customer uses IP signaling, it will transmit the telephone number of the calling party or, if different from the telephone number, the billing number of the calling party.