

Issued: January 3, 2012

## FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

## CHECK SHEET

Title Page and 1 to # inclusive are effective as of the date shown. Original and revised pages as named below contain all changes from the original tariff that are in effect on the date shown.

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

BHMC - Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity  
BP - Billing Percentage  
BSA - Basic Serving Arrangement  
BSE - Basic Service Element  
CAC - Carrier Access Code  
CCS - Centum Call-Seconds  
CCSA - Common Control Switching Arrangement(s)  
CDL - Customer Designated Location  
CDM - Call Days in Month  
CDP - Customer Designated Premises (N)  
CFA - Connecting Facility Assignment  
CIC - Carrier Identification Code  
CIP - Carrier Identification Parameter  
CLO - Control Link Oscillator  
CMF - Chargeable Minimum Factor  
CN - Charge Number (N)  
CNM - Customer Network Management Optional Feature  
COMPS - Central Office Maintenance Planning System  
Cont'd - Continued  
CSM - Customer Service Management Optional Feature  
CST - Cooperative Scheduled Testing  
CSU - Circuit Switching Unit  
C-TISC - Conversion Time-In-Service Credit  
DA - Digital Data Access  
DAM - Distance in Airline Miles  
dB - Decibel  
dBm - Decibels below one milliwatt  
dBmO - Transmission Level Referred to the Zero Transmission Level Point  
dBmCO - Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted O  
dBv - Decibels Referred to One Volt  
dc - direct current  
DDS - Digital Data Service  
DTMF - Dual Tone Multifrequency  
DX - Duplex  
DWDM - Dense Wave Division Multiplexing

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# FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

OCF – Optical Channel Facility	
OC-n - Optical Carrier Rate	
OHF – Optical Hubbing Facility	
OHS - Optical Hubbing Service	
OPS - Off-Premises Station	
PBX - Private Branch Exchange	
PCM - Pulse Code Modulation	
PON - Purchase Order Number	
POT - Point of Termination	
PSTN – Public Switched Telephone Network	(N)
RMC - Recurring Monthly Charge	
rms - root-mean-square	
SAL - Special Access Line	
SCFA - Secondary Connecting Facility Assignment	
SED - Service Establishment Date	
SF - Single Frequency	
SONET - Synchronous Optical Network	
SPNP – Service Provider Number Portability	
SRL - Singing Return Loss	
STR - Switched Transport Rate	
STS1 – Synchronous Transport Signal 1	
STS1-nV – Synchronous Transport Signal 1 with Virtual Concatenation	
TDCF - Total Day Conversion Factor	
TDM – Time Division Multiplexing	(N)
TISC - Time-In-Service Credit	
TLP - Transmission Level Point	
TV - Television	
TVP - Term Volume Plan	
UL - Under Utilization Liability	
VG - Voice Grade	
V&H - Vertical & Horizontal	
VoIP – Voice over Internet Protocol	(N)
WA - Wideband Analog	
WATS - Wide Area Telecommunications Service	

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FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Agent

The term "Agent" as used in Section 6 of this tariff, is defined as that person or entity that the Telephone Company acknowledges as controlling decisions pertaining to Pay telephone Service or, that person or entity duly authorized to act in that capacity by the physical owner of the premises.

Aggregator

The term "Aggregator" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust or corporation 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.

Alternate Billing Service

The term "Alternate Billing Service (ABS)" denotes the ability of the end user to bill calls to an account not necessarily associated with the originating line, including calling card, collect and third number billing.

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

The term "Answer/Disconnect Supervision" denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the CDL for terminating calls to the Telephone Company end office as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Attempt

The term "Attempt" denotes a call in the originating direction from an end user to the CDL which is completed (answered) or not completed (not answered) and a call in the terminating direction from the CDL to a customer which is completed (Answered) or not completed (not answered).

Attenuation Distortion

The term "Attenuation Distortion" denotes the difference in loss at specified Frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz.

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)

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## FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

### 2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

#### 2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

##### CCS

The term "CCS" denotes a hundred call-seconds which is a standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of a group of lines or trunks.

##### Call

The term "Call" denotes a communication including an off-hook signal and routing information initiated at the originating location and completed to a terminating location.

##### Calling Party Number (CPN)

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

(N)  
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(N)

##### Call Branding

Call Branding is the act of providing customer identification, audibly and distinctly, to the caller at the beginning of a Preferred Directory Assistance call.

##### Cellular Mobile Carrier (CMC)

The term "Cellular Mobile Carrier (CMC)" denotes a Common Carrier authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide cellular mobile radio telecommunications services.

##### Central Office

The term "Central Office" denotes a telephone company local switching system where telephone company local service subscriber station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

##### Central Office Loop Around Test Line

The term "Central Office Loop Around Test Line" denotes equipment in the Telephone Company's end office which provides a means for making two-way transmission tests for Switched Access services. These transmission tests are normally for the measurement of level and noise tests. This arrangement has two terminations, each reached by means of a separate seven digit number.

##### Central Office Prefix

The term "Central Office Prefix" denotes the first three digits (NXX) of the telephone number assigned to a telephone company subscriber's local service.

##### Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

The term "Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing" denotes a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring the 1000 Hz loss, C-message weighted noise, C-notched noise, loss slope, and the provision of a balance termination.

##### Channelize

The term "Channelize" denotes the process of multiplexing demultiplexing circuits using analog or digital techniques.

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## FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Charge Number

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

(N)  
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(N)Circuit

The term "Circuit" denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination.

Circuit Code

The term "Circuit Code" denotes the service class routing of an SS7 call that indicates the interexchange carrier trunk group to which the traffic will be routed (e.g., 0+, 0-, 500, 900, etc.).

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, coin line or other facility provided under the Telephone Company General and/or Local Tariffs, terminated on a Central Office switch. A Common Line - Residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the Telephone Company General and/or Local Tariffs. A Common Line - Business is a line or trunk provided under the business regulations of the Telephone Company General and/or Local Tariffs. A coin line is a line provided under the public and/or semi-public service regulations of the Telephone Company General and/or Local Tariffs.

Communications System

The term "Communications System" denotes circuits and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company or Telephone Company stations.

Concatenated

The term "Concatenated" denotes the linking together of various data structures, e.g., two bandwidths joined to form a single bandwidth.

Confirmed ASR

The term "Confirmed ASR" denotes a customer's ASR for a) Switched Access FIA which the Telephone Company has processed with the Engineering Department to confirm for the customer and the Telephone Company the availability of facilities and/or equipment, and b) Special Access FIA for which the Telephone Company confirms to the customer that the established due date can be met. The date the ASR is confirmed, the standard service date interval commences.

Confirming Design Layout Report Date

The term "Confirming Design Layout Report (CDLR) Date" identifies the date that the Telephone Company is scheduled to receive confirmation that the Design Layout Report provided by the Telephone Company for a confirmed ASR is acceptable.

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FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Connecting Facility Assignment

The term "Connecting Facility Assignment" denotes the identification of a channel or circuit to be used from a high capacity facility.

Conventional Signaling

The term "Conventional Signaling" denotes 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 which 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 outpulsed digits is initiated. No overlap outpulsing, ten-digit ANI, ANI information digits, or acknowledgement wink are included in this signaling sequence.

Customer

The term "Customer" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or any 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 and terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

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(C)

Customer Designated Location

The term "Customer Designated Location" (CDL) denotes a location specified by the customer for the purpose of terminating FIA services. The Telephone Company must have access to the location to perform installation, testing, and maintenance functions. The customer may or may not have access to the location. CDLs include locations such as customer premises, end user premises, customer repeater stations, customer microwave towers, a Telephone Company's first point of switching, some other point where Telephone Company testing can occur, etc. A CDL may be designated by the customer for Switched Access, Special Access, or both in combination. Telephone Company Switched and Special Access Services may be interconnected to such customer equipment using Cross Connect arrangements as described in Section 4.5.3 and Section 5.1.1(D), respectively.

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FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Initial Address Message (IAM)

The term "Initial Address Message (IAM)" denotes an SS7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up with the busying of an outgoing trunk which carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Installed Cost

The term "Installed Cost" denotes the total cost (estimated or actual) by the Telephone Company to provide facilities for the offered services.

Interconnection

The term "Interconnection" denotes the termination of a customer's basic transmission facilities, including optical terminating equipment and multiplexers at or near Telephone Company wire center or access tandem. Interconnection is provided as physical or virtual.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denote 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 LATAs.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a circuit. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dBs) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

Internet Protocol Signaling

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

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Interstate Communications

The term "Interstate Communications" denotes both interstate and foreign communications.

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## FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Multicarrier Access Area

The term "Multicarrier Access Area" denotes an EAS for FGA and BSA-A or an area for FGB and BSA-B where FIA Services are provided by more than one telephone company in which a customer obtains access to an entire EAS or FGB or BSA-B area by obtaining a FGA or BSA-A, or FGB or BSA-B access tandem arrangement that connects its switch with the First Point of Switching of the Primary Exchange Carrier.

Multi-Frequency Signaling

The term "Multi-Frequency 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)National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services

The term "National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services" denotes telecommunications services which are used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national or international), which causes or could cause injury or harm to the population, damage to or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the NSEP posture of the United States.

Net Salvage

The term "Net Salvage" denotes the estimated scrap, sale, or trade-in value, less the estimated cost of removal. Cost of removal includes the costs of demolishing, tearing down, removing, or otherwise disposing of the material and any other applicable costs. Because the cost of removal may exceed salvage, facilities may have negative net salvage.

Network Address

The term "Network Address" denotes the alphanumeric character string used to specify the destination of each switched connection made within the network.

Network Channel Interface Code

The "Network Channel Interface" code (NCI) is an ordering code that provides an indication of the generic channel type. The NCI code provides the technical characteristics of the interface and describes the physical and electrical characteristics of the special access interface to the customer designated locations. A complete description and listing of these interface codes is specified in Section 6103 of the GTE Technical Interface Reference Manual.

Node

The term "Node" denotes a SONET ring service element that designates either a customer designated location or a Telephone Company wire center location on the SONET ring. It also denotes the location/address of where a channelized service originates or terminates on a ring.

Non-Overlap Outpulsing

The term "Non-Overlap Outpulsing" is the feature of the exchange access signaling system which provides initiation of pulsing to the customer's premises after the calling subscriber has completed dialing an originating call.

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## FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

### 2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

#### 2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

##### Temporary Facilities

The term "Temporary Facilities" denotes facilities used to provide FIA to a customer for less than the minimum service period or less than one month, whichever is longer, or to provide FIA while permanent facilities are being constructed.

##### Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access for the completion of calls from a CDL to an end user.

##### 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 format. "Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic" originates and/or terminates in Internet Protocol format when it originates from and/or terminates to an End User Customer of a service that requires Internet Protocol-compatible Customer Premises Equipment.

(N)  
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##### Transmuxing

The term "Transmuxing" denotes the function of a DSR DS3 Transmux port which performs a DS3 to DS1 conversion at a DSR node. The DS3 to DS1 conversions allows a single DSR DS3 Transmux port to be associated with up to twenty-eight (28) VT1.5 mapped DSR DS1 ports. Transmuxing within the DSR network retains DS1 visibility allowing for full, proactive maintenance capability of DS1 signals.

##### Trunk

The term "Trunk" denotes a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in an end-to-end connection.

##### Trunk Group

The term "Trunk Group" denotes a grouping 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 term "Trunk Side Connection" denotes the connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of an end office switch.

##### U.S. Domestic Offshore Points

The term "U.S. Domestic Offshore Points" denotes any U.S. location that is not part of the conterminous United States.

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4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.1 General (Cont'd)

Shared use between Switched Access and Special Access over high capacity facilities is described in 5.6.7.

Switched Access may be ordered by the customer for mixed intrastate and interstate communications as in 4.3.2 and 4.3.3.

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 4.6, following, on all jurisdictionally interstate voice traffic identified as Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

(N)

(N)

(M)

(M)

(M) Material that previously appeared on this page now appears on page 4-7.1.

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## FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)4.2 Description of Switched Access

(M)

Switched Access is provided in conjunction with either of two types of access services, bundled Feature Groups or unbundled Basic Serving Arrangements (BSAs). BSAs, described in 4.2.2, are provided in two basic categories differentiated by their technical characteristics and how they connect, line side or trunk side connection, to the Telephone Company's first point of switching. The trunk side BSA is further differentiated into three alternatives based upon how the end user accesses the trunk side BSA, with or without an access code. Feature Group A (FGA) and Basic Serving Arrangement A (BSA-A) are defined as line side connections to the Telephone Company's network. Feature Group B (FGB), Feature Group D (FGD), Basic Serving Arrangement Alternative B (BSA-B) and Basic Serving Arrangement Alternative D (BSA-D) are defined as trunk side connections to the Telephone Company's network. The use of a line side or trunk side switched access connection is dependent upon the switched access arrangement ordered by the customer. Feature Groups and BSAs are arranged for either originating, terminating, or two-way calling, based on the end office switching capacity ordered. Originating calling permits the delivery of calls from Telephone Company exchange service locations to the customer's premises. Terminating calling permits the delivery of calls from the customer's premises to Telephone Company exchange service locations. Two-Way calling permits the delivery of calls in both directions, but not simultaneously.

Switched Access will be provided as both Feature Groups and BSAs to Telephone Company end offices either directly routed or routed via an access tandem, except as set forth following:

- Feature Group and BSA trunk side equivalents (FGB and BSA-B and FGD and BSA-D) may not be provided for the same Carrier Identification Code (CIC) and/or Billing Account Number (BAN) at Telephone Company end offices which subtend the same tandem. When a Telephone Company end office subtends multiple tandems, Feature Group and BSA trunk side equivalents may not be provided for the same CIC and/or BAN at any Telephone Company end office which subtends either tandem.
- Feature Group and BSA line side equivalents (FGA and BSA-A) may not be mixed in the same multiline hunt group.

4.2.1 Descriptions of Feature Groups

The Telephone Company, under the ordering provisions in Section 3, at rates and charges as specified in 4.6, will provide Switched Access Feature Groups as follows:

(A) Feature Group A

Feature Group A (FGA), which is available to all customers, provides line-side access to Telephone Company end office switches with an end user access code of NXX-XXXX for the customer's use in originating and terminating communications. FGA is available as Message Telecommunications Service-type or Wide Area Telecommunications Service-type (MTS/WATS-type) access or as Foreign Central Office/Off Network Access Line (FCO/ONAL) open end access, for customer provided interstate communications capability or connection to an interexchange interstate service.

(M)

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FACILITIES FOR INTERSTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

4.3.4 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 End 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 Signaling

When the customer uses Multi-Frequency 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 Signaling

When the Customer uses Internet Protocol 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.

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