

ACCESS SERVICE

CHECK SHEET

Original Title Pages 1 to 3 and Pages 1 to 677 inclusive of this tariff 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 hereof.

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- C — to signify changed regulation.
- D — to signify discontinued rate or regulation.
- I — to signify increase to a rate or charge.
- M — to signify matter relocated without change.
- N — to signify new rate or regulation.
- R — to signify reduction to a rate or charge.
- S — to signify matter reissued without change.
- T — to signify a change in text but no change in rate or regulation.
- Z — to signify a correction.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ACR — Alternate Carrier Routing
- ADA — Abbreviated Dialing Arrangement
- ADM — Add/Drop Multiplexing
- ADSL — Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
- AIN — Advanced Intelligent Network
- AML — Actual Measured Loss
- ANI — Automatic Number Identification
- AP — Program Audio
- AT&T — AT&T Corp.
- BHMC — Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity
- CCS — Common Channel Signaling
- CDP — Customer Designated Premises
- CI — Channel Interface
- CIR — Committed Information Rate
- CN — Charge Number
- CNP — Charge Number Parameter
- CO — Central Office
- Cont'd — Continued
- CPE — Customer Provided Equipment
- CPN — Calling Party Number
- CSP — Carrier Selection Parameter
- DA — Directory Assistance
- dB — decibel
- dBrnC — Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting
- dBrnCO — Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted O
- dc — direct current
- DDD — Direct Distance Dialing
- DSL — Digital Subscriber Line
- EAS — Extended Area Service
- EDD — Envelope Delay Distortion

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ACCESS SERVICEEXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

EML	—	Expected Measured Loss
EPL	—	Echo Path Loss
ERL	—	Echo Return Loss
ESS	—	Electronic Switching System
ESSX	—	Electronic Switching System Exchange
f	—	frequency
F.C.C.	—	Federal Communications Commission
FRAS	—	Frame Relay Access Service
GETS	—	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service
HC	—	High Capacity
HPC	—	High Probability of Completion
Hz	—	Hertz
IC	—	Interexchange Carrier
ICB	—	Individual Case Basis
ICL	—	Inserted Connection Loss
ISDN BRI	—	Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface
ISDN PRI	—	Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Interface
kbps	—	kilobits per second
kHz	—	kilohertz
LAN	—	Local Area Network
LATA	—	Local Access and Transport Area
LNP	—	Local Number Portability
LRN	—	Location Routing Number
ma	—	milliamperes
Mbps	—	Megabits per second
mcs	—	Microsecond
MHz	—	Megahertz
MRC	—	Monthly Recurring Charge
MT	—	Metallic
MTS	—	Message Telecommunications Service(s)
NPA	—	Numbering Plan Area
NRC	—	Nonrecurring Charge
NXX	—	Three-Digit Central Office Prefix
OC	—	Optical Carrier
OLT	—	Optical Line Termination
PBX	—	Private Branch Exchange
PIC	—	Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier
POT	—	Point of Termination
PSTN	—	Public Switched Telephone Network
PVC	—	Permanent Virtual Connection
SAC	—	Service Access Code
SDSL	—	Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line
SNAL	—	Signaling Network Access Line
SONET	—	Synchronous Optical Network

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ACCESS SERVICEEXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

SP	— Signaling Point
SPOI	— Signaling Point of Interface
SRL	— Singing Return Loss
SSP	— Service Switching Point
SS7	— Signaling System 7
STP	— Signal Transfer Point
STS	— Synchronous Transport Signal
SWC	— Serving Wire Center
TDM	— Time Division Multiplexing
TG	— Telegraph Grade
TLP	— Transmission Level Point
TV	— Television
VG	— Voice Grade
V & H	— Vertical & Horizontal
WATS	— Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)
WSC	— Wireless Switching Center
WSO	— WATS Serving Office

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REFERENCE TO TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

The following technical publication is referenced in this tariff and may be obtained from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), 445 Hoes Lane, PO Box 1331, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331 (www.ieee.org).

IEEE Std. 802.3 — 2000, Part 3, Clauses 14, 21 and 29 — Information Technology — Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems — Local and Metropolitan Area Networks – Specific Requirements

The following technical publications are referenced in this tariff and may be obtained from the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS), 1200 G Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 (www.atis.org).

Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) Guidelines
Issued: January 2003

(T)

Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD) Guidelines
Issued: February 2002

(T)

The following technical publications are referenced in this tariff and may be obtained from the ATM Forum, Presidio of San Francisco, P.O. Box 29920, 572B Ruger Street, San Francisco, CA 94129-0920 (www.atmforum.com).

(N)

The ATM Forum Technical Committee, ATM User-Network Interface (UNI) Signaling Specification, Version 4.0, af-sig-0061.000, July, 1996.

The ATM Forum Technical Committee, BISDN Inter Carrier Interface (B-ICM) Specification, Version 2.0 (Integrated), af-bici-0013.003, December 1995.

The ATM Forum Technical Committee, Private Network – Network Interface Specification, Version 1.0 (PNNI 1.0) af-pnni-0055.000, March, 1996.

The following technical publications are referenced in this tariff and may be viewed online without charge on the Internet Engineering Task Force web site (www.ietf.org) using the “RFC Pages” link.

Request for Comments (RFC) 791, Internet Protocol, DARPA Internet Program Protocol, DARPA Internet Program Protocol Specification, September 1981.

Request for Comments (RFC) 1483, Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5, July 1993.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Add/Drop Multiplexing

The term "Add/Drop Multiplexing" denotes a multiplexing function offered in connection with SONET that allows lower level signals to be added or dropped from a high-speed optical carrier channel in a wire center. The connection to the add/drop multiplexer is via a channel to a Central Office Port at a specific digital speed (i.e., DS3, DS1, etc.).

Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)

The term "Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)" denotes a telecommunications network architecture that uses databases to facilitate call processing, call routing, and network management, allowing carriers to change the routing of both inbound and outbound calls from moment to moment.

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 term "Answer/Disconnect Supervision" denotes 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.

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)

The term "Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)" denotes an access technology that allows voice and high-speed data to be sent simultaneously over local exchange service copper facilities. ADSL supports data rates of up to 1.544 Mbps when receiving data (downstream rate) and up to 256 kbps when sending data (upstream rate).

Attenuation Distortion

The term "Attenuation Distortion" denotes the difference in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

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.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

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Carrier Identification Code (CIC)

The term "Carrier Identification Code (CIC)" denotes a numeric code assigned by the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) Administrator for the provisioning of Feature Group B or Feature Group D Switched Services. The numeric code is unique to each carrier and is used by the Telephone Company to route switched access traffic to the Customer Designated Premises.

Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier

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 servers (e.g., trunks).

Central Office

See End Office

Central Office Maintenance Technician

The term "Central Office Maintenance Technician" denotes a Telephone Company employee who performs installation and/or repair work, including testing and trouble isolation, within the Telephone Company Central Office.

Central Office Prefix

The term "Central Office Prefix" denotes the first three digits (NXX) of the seven-digit telephone number assigned to a customer's Telephone Exchange Service when dialed on a local basis.

Channel(s)

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Channel Service Unit

The term "Channel Service Unit" denotes equipment, which performs one or more of the following functions: termination of a digital facility, regeneration of digital signals, detection and/or correction of signal format error, and remote loop back.

Channelize

The term "Channelize" denotes the process of multiplexing-demultiplexing wider bandwidth or higher speed channels into narrower bandwidth or lower speed channels.

Charge Number (CN)

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

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Clear Channel Capability

The term "Clear Channel Capability" denotes the ability to transport twenty-four 64 Kbps over a DS1 Mbps High Capacity service via a B8ZS line code format.

C-Message Noise

The term "C-Message Noise" denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.

C-Notched Noise

The term "C-Notched Noise" denotes the C-message frequency weighted noise on a voice channel with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.

Committed Information Rate

The term "Committed Information Rate" denotes the transmission speed specified by the customer at which the Frame Relay Access Service network commits to transfer data between two ports.

Common Channel Signaling

The term "Common Channel Signaling" (CCS) denotes a high-speed packet switched communications network, which is separate (out of band) from the public packet switched and message networks. Its purpose is to carry addressed signaling messages for individual trunk circuits and/or database related services between Signaling Points in the CCS network.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Common Line

The term "Common Line" donates a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service tariffs of the Telephone Company, terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs. A common line-business is a line provided under the business regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs.

Communications System

The term "Communications System" donates channels and other facilities, which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company.

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes 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)

Customer Designated Premises

The term "Customer Designated Premises" donates the premises specified by the customer for the provision of service.

Customer Node

The term "Customer Node" donates Telephone Company provided equipment located at a customer designated premises that terminates a high speed optical channel.

Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line

The term "Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line" donates 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.

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ACCESS SERVICEGeneral Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

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

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(N)Interstate Communications

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

Intrastate Communications

The term "Intrastate Communications" denotes any communications within a state subject to oversight by a state regulatory commission as provided by the laws of the state involved.

Legal Holiday

The term "Legal Holiday" denotes days other than Saturday or Sunday for which the Telephone Company is normally closed. These include New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and a day when Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day or Columbus Day is legally observed and other locally observed holidays when the Telephone Company is closed.

Line Side Connection

The term "Line Side Connection" denotes a connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

The term "Local Access and Transport Area" denotes a geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses one or more designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

Local Area Network

The term "Local Area Network" denotes a network permitting the interconnection and intercommunication of a group of computers.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Local Number Portability (LNP)

The term "Local Number Portability (LNP)" donates the ability of an end user of local exchange telecommunications service to retain an existing telephone number without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one local exchange telecommunications carrier to another.

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Location Routing Number (LRN)

The term "Location Routing Number (LRN)" donates a unique NPA-NXX-XXXX that serves as a routing number associated with a central office switch that has subscribers that have transferred their telephone numbers from one local exchange telecommunications carrier to another.

Loss Deviation

The term "Loss Deviation" donates the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" donates any period of time in excess of 1/2 of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of thirty-six hours and fifteen minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two twenty-four hour periods for a total of forty-eight hours.

Message

The term "Message" donates a "call" as defined preceding.

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line" donates an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements toward 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.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)N-1 Carrier

The term "N-1 Carrier" donates the telecommunications carrier, prior to the terminating carrier, responsible for querying an LNP database to determine the routing of a call for a number portable NXX code.

(M)
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(M)Network Control Signaling

The term "Network Control Signaling" donates 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 denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

Nonsynchronous Test Line

The term "Nonsynchronous Test Line" donates 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.

North American Numbering Plan

The term "North American Numbering Plan" donates a three-digit area code (Numbering Plan Area - NPA) and a seven-digit telephone number made up of a three-digit Central Office prefix plus a four-digit station number.

Off-hook

The term "Off-hook" donates the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

On-hook

The term "On-hook" donates the idle condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

Open Circuit Test Line

The term "Open Circuit Test Line" donates 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.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Optical Carrier Channel

The term "Optical Carrier Channel" donates the high- speed optical communications path for transporting information utilizing a Synchronous Optical Channel platform. The channel is provided at transmission rates of 155.52 Mbps (OC3) and 622.08 Mbps (OC12).

Optical Carrier Rate (OC-N)

The term "Optical Carrier Rate" donates the line rate being transmitted on an optical carrier channel. A SONET transmission rate is equivalent to "N" times the OC1 line rate of 51.84 Mbps.

Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated

The term "Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated" donates the transmission of a combined signal formed by linking together multiple individual signals.

Optical Line Termination

The term "Optical Line Termination" donates the network interface on the customer designated premises equipment that provides for an optical handoff.

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" donates the use of access service for the origination of calls from an End User Premises to a Customer's Premises.

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Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" donates a coin or coinless instrument provided in a public or semipublic place where Payphone Service Provider customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by (1) inserting coins into the equipment, or (2) using a credit card, or (3) third party billing the call or (4) calling collect.

Payphone Service Provider

The term "Payphone Service Provider" donates an entity that provides pay telephone service, which is the provision of public, semi-public or inmate pay telephone service.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Permanent Virtual Connection (PVC)

The term "PVC" donates a software defined communications path between two port connections within the Frame Relay Access Service network.

Phase Jitter

The term "Phase Jitter" donates the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" donates the point of demarcation within a customer-designated premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

Premises

The term "Premises" donates a building or buildings on continuous property (except Railroad Right-of-Way, etc.) not separated by a public highway.

Registered Equipment

The term "Registered Equipment" donates 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.

Release Message

The term "Release Message" donates an SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate that a specific circuit is being released.

Remote Switching Modules/Systems

The term "Remote Switching Modules/Systems" denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an electronic Host Central Office. The Remote Switching Modules/Systems cannot accommodate direct trunks. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Synchronous Optical Network (SONET)

The term "SONET" donates a North American Standard for high-speed synchronous optical channels having minimum transmission rates of 51.84 Mbps. The standard SONET optical carrier rate of 51.84 Mbps is called OC1; the equivalent electrical signal rate is called STS-1. SONET standardizes higher transmission bit rates, "OCN", as exact multiples of OC1 (N X 51.84 Mbps). For example, OC3 equals 3 X 51.84 Mbps.

Synchronous Test Line

The term "Synchronous Test Line" donates an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational tests of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

Synchronous Transport Signal (STS)

The term "Synchronous Transport Signal" donates a 51.84 Mbps electrical signal used within the SONET optical carrier network. The signal consists of the information content and the overhead used by SONET. The overhead is used for controlling, framing and maintaining the STS signal so it can be directly connected to other SONET carrier channels. STS signals are in exact multiples of 51.84 Mbps. (STS-1 is 51.84 Mbps, STS-3 is 155.52 Mbps, etc.)

Tandem Switched Transport

The term "Tandem Switched Transport" donates transport from the tandem to the end office that is switched at a tandem.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" donates the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a Customer's premises to an End User Premises. (C)

Terminus Hub

The term "Terminus Hub" donates a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for Customers served directly by the same wire center.

Throughput

The term "Throughput" donates the number of data bits successfully transferred in one direction per unit of time.

ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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.

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Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

The term "Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/ Responder" denotes an arrangement in an end office, which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

Transmission Path

The term "Transmission Path" denotes 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 3000 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.

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

The term "Trunk Group" denotes 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 term "Trunk Side Connection" denotes the connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of a local exchange switching system.

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

The term "Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion" denotes an arrangement, which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity (e.g., a central office switch).

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6. Switched Access Service

6.1 General

Switched Access Service, which is available to customers for their use in furnishing their services to end users, provides a two-point communications path between a customer designated premises and an end user's premises. It provides for the use of common terminating, switching, and trunking facilities and for the use of common subscriber plant of the Telephone Company. Switched Access Service provides for the ability to originate calls from an end user's premises to a customer designated premises, and to terminate calls from a customer designated premises to an end user's premises in the LATA where it is provided. Specific references to material describing the elements of Switched Access Service are provided in Sections 6.1.3 and 6.5 through 6.9 following.

Rates and charges for Switched Access Service depend generally on the specific Feature Group ordered by the customer, e.g., for MTS or WATS services or MTS/WATS equivalent services, and whether it is provided in a Telephone Company end office that is equipped to provide equal or non-equal access. The application of rates for Switched Access Service is described in Section 6.4 following. Rates and charges for services other than Switched Access Service, e.g., a customer's interLATA toll message service, may also be applicable when Switched Access Service is used in conjunction with these other services. Descriptions of such applicability are provided in Sections 6.4.5, 6.4.9, 6.5.1(H), 6.5.3, 6.6.1(G), 6.6.2(D), 6.7.1(F) and 6.8.1(E) following. Finally, a credit is applied against line side Switched Access Service charges as described in Section 6.4.8 following.

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

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6. Switched Access Service (Conf'd)

6.1 General (Conf'd)

6.1.1 Description and Provision of Switched Access Service Arrangements

(A) Description

Switched Access Service is provided in four different Feature Group arrangements, which are service categories of standard and optional features. These are differentiated by their technical characteristics, e.g., line side vs. trunk side connection at the Telephone Company first point of switching. They are also differentiated by optional feature availability and the manner in which the end user accesses them in originating calling, e.g., with or without access codes of various lengths and digits.

Except as provided for in Sections 6.1.3 (A) (1) and 6.8.1 (M), following, the provision of each Feature Group requires Local Transport facilities, including an Entrance Facility, and the appropriate End Office functions. In addition, Special Access Service may, at the option of the customer, be connected with Feature Groups A, B, C, or D at Telephone Company designated WATS Serving Offices. In addition, IPG may, at the option of the customer, be connected with Feature Group D at Telephone Company designated IPG SWCs.

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There are three specific transmission specifications (i.e., Types A, B and C) that have been identified for the provision of Feature Groups. The technical specifications for the Entrance Facility and Direct Trunked Transport are the same as those set forth in Section 7 following for Voice Grade, High Capacity Service. The specifications provided are dependent on the Interface Group and the routing of the service, i.e., whether the service is routed directly to the end office or via an access tandem. The parameters for the transmission specifications are set forth in Section 15.1.2 following.

Feature Groups are arranged either for originating, terminating or two-way calling, based on the customer end office switching capacity ordered. Originating calling permits the delivery of calls from Telephone Exchange Service locations to the customer designated premises. Terminating calling permits the delivery of calls from the customer designated premises to Telephone Exchange Service locations. Two-way calling permits the delivery of calls in both directions, but not simultaneously. The Telephone Company will determine the type of calling to be provided unless the customer requests that a different type of directional calling is to be provided. In such cases, the Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine the directionality.

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ACCESS SERVICE6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.3 Obligations of the Customer6.3.3 Supervisory Signaling

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

6.3.4 Short Duration Mass Calling Requirements

When a customer offers service for which a substantial call volume is expected during a short period of time (e.g., 900 service media stimulated events), the customer must notify the Telephone Company at least 48 hours in advance of each peak period. Notification should include the nature, time, duration, and frequency of the event, an estimated call volume, and the telephone number(s) to be used.

On the basis of the information provided, the telephone Company may invoke network management controls, (e.g., call gapping and code blocking) to reduce the probability of excessive network congestion. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine the appropriate level of such control.

6.3.5 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 (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.

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