

ACCESS SERVICE

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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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Balance (100 Type) Test Line

The term "Balance (100 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides for balance and noise testing.

Bit

The term "Bit" denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8: 00 or 9: 00 a.m. to 5: 00 or 6: 00 p.m., respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty (40) hour work week. However, Business Day hours for the Telephone Company may vary based on company policy, union contract and location. To determine such hours for an individual company, or company location, that company should be contacted at the address shown under the Issuing Carrier's name listed on Title Pages 2 through 68 preceding.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)" denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/ or Directory Assistance 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 Feature Group and/ or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer specified BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group and/ or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

Call

The term "Call" denotes a customer attempt for which complete address information (e. g., 0-, 911, or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

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.

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 Access 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.

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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 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.

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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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Communications System

The term "Communications System" denotes 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.

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Customer Node

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Installation and Repair Technician

The term "Installation and Repair Technician" denotes a Telephone Company employee who performs installation and/ or repair work, including testing and trouble isolation, outside of the Telephone Company Central Office and generally at the customer designated premises.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes 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.

Intermediate Hub

The term "Intermediate Hub" denotes a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for customers served by that wire center and wire centers that subtend the hub, as specified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F. C. C. No. 4.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dB) 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 (IP) Signaling

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

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.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 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.

Network Control Signaling

The term "Network Control Signaling" denotes 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" denotes 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" denotes 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" denotes the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

The term "Open Circuit Test Line" denotes 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.

Optical Carrier Channel

The term "Optical Carrier Channel" denotes 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" denotes the line rate being transmitted on an optical carrier channel. A SONET transmission rate is equivalent to AN@ times the OC1 line rate of 51.84 Mbps.

Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated

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

Optical Line Termination

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

Originating Direction

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Payphone Service Provider

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

Permanent Virtual Connection (PVC)

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

Phase Jitter

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

Point of Termination

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

Release Message

The term "Release Message" denotes 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.

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Return Loss

The term "Return Loss" denotes a measure of the similarity between the two impedances at the junction of two transmission paths. The higher the return loss, the higher the similarity.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Synchronous Test Line

The term "Synchronous Test Line" denotes 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 denotes 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" denotes transport from the tandem to the end office that is switched at a tandem.

Terminating Direction

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

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Terminus Hub

The term "Terminus Hub" denotes 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" denotes the number of data bits successfully transferred in one direction per unit of time.

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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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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.

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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 Service6.1 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 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. Rates and charges for Switched Access Service are set forth in 17.2 following. The application of rates for Switched Access Service is described in 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 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 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.

Switched Access Service purchased from the provisions of this tariff may be commingled with unbundled network elements or unbundled network element combinations purchased pursuant to the Commission's Part 51 Interconnection Rules and in compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's Report and Order and Order on Remand and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 01-338, 96-98 and 98-147, adopted February 20, 2003 and released August 21, 2003 (FCC 03-36).

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6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.1 General (Cont'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 and Synchronous Optical Channel Services. 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 15.1.2 following.

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6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.3 Obligations of the Customer

In addition to the obligations of the customer set forth in Section 2. preceding, the customer has certain specific obligations pertaining to the use of Switched Access Service. These obligations are as follows:

6.3.1 Report Requirements

Customers are responsible for providing the following reports to the Telephone Company, when applicable.

(A) Jurisdictional Reports

When a customer orders Switched Access Service for both interstate and intrastate use, the customer is responsible for providing reports as set forth in 2.3.11 preceding. Charges will be apportioned in accordance with those reports. The method to be used for determining the interstate charges is set forth in 2.3.12 preceding.

(B) Code Screening Reports

When a customer orders service class routing, trunk access limitation or call gapping arrangements, it must report the number of trunks and/ or the appropriate codes to be instituted in each end office or access tandem switch, for each of the arrangements ordered.

6.3.2 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 based on previously arranged intervals and format.

6.3.3 Supervisory Signaling

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

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6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)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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