

ACCESS SERVICE

RATES, RULES AND CHARGES

Title Page and Pages 1 to 22-45, inclusive of this tariff are effective as of the date shown. Original and revised pages as named below and Supplement No. 4 contains all changes from the original tariff that are in effect on the date hereof.

CHECK SHEET

<u>Page</u>	<u>Number of Revision Except as Indicated</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Number of Revision Except as Indicated</u>
Title	Original	25	1st
1	79th*	26	Original
1.1	9th*	27	Original
1.2	40th*	28	1st*
1.2.1	Original	29	1st*
1.3	2nd	30	1st
1.4	10th	31	Original
1.5	34th	1-1	Original
1.5.1	3rd	1-2	Original
1.6	8th	2-1	1st
1.7	4th	2-2	1st*
1.7.1	1st	2-3	Original
1.8	10th	2-4	1st*
1.9	19th	2-5	1st*
1.10	2nd*	2-5.1	Original*
2	Original	2-6	Original
3	Original	2-7	Original
4	1st*	2-8	Original
5	Original	2-9	Original
6	1st*	2-10	Original
7	1st*	2-11	Original
8	Original	2-12	Original
9	Original	2-13	Original
10	3rd	2-14	2nd
11	Original	2-15	2nd
12	Original	2-15.1	1st
13	Original	2-16	Original
14	Original	2-17	1st
15	Original	2-18	Original
16	Original	2-19	Original
17	1st	2-20	Original
18	Original	2-21	Original
19	Original	2-22	Original
20	Original	2-23	Original
21	Original	2-24	Original
22	2nd	2-25	Original
22.1	Original	2-26	Original
22.2	Original	2-27	Original
23	Original	2-28	Original
24	Original	2-29	Original
		2-30	Original

* New or Revised

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ACCESS SERVICE

RATES, RULES AND CHARGES

CHECK SHEET (Cont'd)

<u>Page</u>	Number of Revision Except as <u>Indicated</u>	<u>Page</u>	Number of Revision Except as <u>Indicated</u>
2-31	Original	2-69	Original
2-32	Original	2-70	Original
2-33	Original	2-71	1st*
2-34	Original	2-72	Original
2-35	2nd	2-73	Original
2-35.1	1st	2-74	1st
2-35.2	1st	2-75	Original
2-35.3	1st	2-76	Original
2-35.4	1st	2-77	4th
2-35.5	1st	2-78	Original
2-36	2nd	2-79	Original
2-37	Original	2-80	Original
2-38	Original	2-81	Original
2-39	Original	2-82	Original
2-40	Original	2-83	Original
2-41	Original	2-84	Original
2-42	Original	2-85	Original
2-43	Original	2-86	1st*
2-44	Original	2-86.1	Original*
2-45	Original	2-87	1st
2-46	Original	2-88	Original
2-47	Original	2-89	1st*
2-48	Original	2-90	1st*
2-49	1st	2-91	Original
2-50	Original	2-92	Original
2-51	Original	2-93	Original
2-52	Original	2-94	Original
2-53	Original	2-95	1st
2-54	Original	2-96	Original
2-55	Original	2-97	Original
2-56	Original	2-98	5th
2-57	Original	2-99	2nd
2-58	Original	3-1	Original
2-59	Original	3-2	Original
2-60	Original	3-3	Original
2-61	Original	3-4	Original
2-62	Original	3-5	Original
2-63	Original	3-6	Original
2-64	Original	3-7	Original
2-65	Original	3-8	Original
2-66	Original	3-9	Original
2-67	Original	3-10	Original
2-68	Original	3-11	Original
		3-12	Original

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President, Industry Markets
Nevada Bell Telephone Company
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ACCESS SERVICE

RATES, RULES AND CHARGES

CHECK SHEET (Cont'd)

<u>Page</u>	<u>Number of Revision Except as Indicated</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Number of Revision Except as Indicated</u>
3-13	Original	5-10	Original
3-14	Original	5-11	1st*
3-15	Original	5-12	1st*
3-16	Original	5-13	3rd
3-17	Original	5-14	3rd
3-18	Original	5-15	6th
3-19	Original	5-16	3rd
3-20	Original	5-17	6th
3-21	1st	5-17.1	4th
3-22	Original	5-17.2	4th
3-23	Original	5-18	3rd
3-24	Original	5-19	3rd
3-25	Original	5-19.1	2nd
3-26	Original	5-19.2	2nd
3-27	Original	5-19.3	2nd
3-28	Original	5-19.4	2nd
3-29	Original	5-19.5	2nd
3-30	Original	5-19.6	2nd
4-1	1st	5-19.7	2nd
4-2	Original	5-20	6th
4-3	Original	5-21	Original
4-4	1st	5-22	Original
4-5	Original	5-23	Original
4-6	Original	5-24	Original
4-7	1st	5-25	Original
4-8	1st	5-26	Original
4-8.1	1st	5-27	Original
4-9	13th	5-28	Original
4-10	6th	6-1	Original
4-11	15th	6-2	Original
5-1	3rd	6-3	1st
5-2	1st	6-4	Original
5-3	7th	6-5	Original
5-3.1	6th	6-6	Original
5-3.2	3rd	6-7	Original
5-3.3	3rd	6-8	Original
5-3.4	4th	6-9	Original
5-4	1st	6-10	Original
5-5	1st	6-11	Original
5-6	1st*	6-12	Original
5-7	Original	6-13	Original
5-8	Original	6-14	Original
5-9	Original	6-15	Original
		6-16	Original

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Issued: November 24, 2004

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President, Industry Markets
Nevada Bell Telephone Company
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ACCESS SERVICE

RATES, RULES AND CHARGES

CHECK SHEET (Cont'd)

<u>Page</u>	<u>Number of Revision Except as Indicated</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Number of Revision Except as Indicated</u>
23-8	Original	23-53	Original
23-9	Original	23-54	Original
23-10	Original	23-55	Original
23-11	Original	23-56	Original
23-12	Original	23-57	Original
23-13	Original	24-1	Original*
23-14	Original	24-2	Original*
23-15	Original	24-3	Original*
23-16	Original	24-4	Original*
23-17	Original	24-5	Original*
23-18	Original	24-6	Original*
23-19	Original	24-7	Original*
23-20	Original	24-8	Original*
23-21	Original	24-9	Original*
23-22	Original	24-10	Original*
23-23	Original	24-11	Original*
23-24	Original	24-12	Original*
23-25	Original	24-13	Original*
23-26	Original	24-14	Original*
23-27	Original	24-15	Original*
23-28	Original	24-16	Original*
23-29	Original	24-17	Original*
23-30	Original	24-18	Original*
23-31	Original	24-19	Original*
23-32	Original		
23-33	Original		
23-34	Original		
23-35	Original		
23-36	Original		
23-37	Original		
23-38	Original		
23-39	Original		
23-40	Original		
23-41	Original		
23-42	Original		
23-43	Original		
23-44	Original		
23-45	Original		
23-46	Original		
23-47	Original		
23-48	Original		
23-49	Original		
23-50	Original		
23-51	Original		
23-52	Original		

*New or Revised

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President, Industry Markets
Nevada Bell Telephone Company
One SBC Plaza, Dallas, Texas 75202

ACCESS SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>	
2. <u>GENERAL REGULATIONS</u> (Cont'd)		
2.5 <u>Connections</u>	2-70	
2.5.1 General	2-70	
2.5.2 Standard Access Service Connections	2-70	
2.5.3 Expanded Interconnection Service	2-70	
2.6 <u>Definitions</u>	2-71	
Access Code	2-71	
Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)	2-71	(N)
Access Customer Terminal Location (ACTL) Access Minutes	2-71	(N)
Access Tandem	2-71	
Access Tandem Network	2-71	
Affiliate	2-72	
Agent	2-72	
Answer/Disconnect Supervision	2-72	
Attenuation Distortion	2-73	
Balance (100 Type) Test Line	2-73	
Bit	2-73	
Business Day	2-73	
Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity	2-74	
Call	2-74	
Carrier Identification Code	2-74	
CCS	2-74	
Central Office	2-75	
Central Office Prefix	2-75	
Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing	2-75	

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>	
2. <u>GENERAL REGULATIONS</u> (Cont'd)		
2.6 <u>Definitions</u> (Cont'd)		
Hub	2-84	
IC	2-84	
ICB	2-84	
Impedance Balance	2-85	
Impulse Noise	2-85	
Individual Case Basis	2-85	
In-Line Filter	2-85	
Inserted Connection Loss	2-85	
Interconnection Chamber	2-86	
Interconnection Charge	2-86	
Interconnector	2-86	
Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier	2-86	
Intermodulation Distortion	2-86	
Internet Protocol (IP) Dedicated Access Connection	2-86	(N)
Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Dedicated Location	2-86	
Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS)	2-86	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic	2-86	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic	2-86	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic	2-86	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User	2-86	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User Site	2-86	
Internet Protocol (IP) Gateway	2-86	
Internet Protocol (IP) Network	2-86	(N)
Interstate Communications	2-87	
Intrastate Communications	2-87	
Line Side Connection	2-87	(M)
Local Access and Transport Area	2-87	
Local Calling Area	2-87	
Local Tandem Switch	2-87	(M)

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on
Original Page 7.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>	
2. <u>GENERAL REGULATIONS</u> (Cont'd)		
2.6 <u>Definitions</u> (Cont'd)		
Local Calling Area	2-87	
Loop Around Test Line	2-88	
Loss Deviation	2-88	
Maritime Radio Common Carriers (MRCCs)	2-88	
Major Fraction Thereof	2-88	
Message	2-88	
Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line	2-88	
Modification of Final Judgement (MFJ)	2-89	
Network Control Signaling	2-89	
Net Management Controls	2-89	
900 Call Blocking	2-89	
Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic	2-89	(N)
Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User	2-89	
Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic	2-89	
Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic	2-89	(N)
Non-Primary Residential EUCL	2-89	
Nonsynchronous Test Line	2-90	
North American Numbering Plan	2-90	
Off-hook	2-90	
Off Net End User	2-90	(N)
On-hook	2-90	
Open Circuit Test Line	2-90	
Originating Direction	2-90	
Overlap Outpulsing	2-91	
OZZ	2-91	
Pay Telephone	2-91	
Peaked Services	2-91	
Phase Jitter	2-91	
Point of Termination	2-91	
Premises	2-92	
Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier Charge	2-92	
Primary Exchange Carrier	2-92	
Primary Residential EUCL	2-92	
Prime Service Vendor	2-92	
Query	2-92	
Radio Common Carriers (RCCs)	2-92	
Registered Equipment	2-93	
Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems	2-93	
Return Loss	2-93	

Certain material previously appeared on this page now appearing on 1st Revised Page 6.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

REFERENCE TO TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

TR-NPL-000334 Issued: January, 1986	Available: June, 1986
TR-NPL-000335 Issued: June, 1986	Available: June, 1986
TR-NPL-000336 Issued: October, 1987	Available: December, 1987
TR-NPL-000337 Issued: July, 1987	Available: July, 1987
TR-NPL-000338 Issued: December, 1986	Available: December, 1986
TR-NPL-000341 Issued: March, 1989	Available: March, 1989
TA-TSY-000342 Issued: March, 1990	Available: March, 1990
TR-TSV-000905 Issued: July 1989	Available: July 1, 1989
TR-NWT-000938 Issued: August, 1990	Available: August, 1990
TR TSV-000962 Issued: September, 1990	Available: September, 1990
TR EOP-000063, Issue No.3 Issued: September 1991	Available: September, 1991
GR-3334-CORE Issued: November, 1994	Available: November, 1994
GR-2936, Issue No. 2 Issued: December, 1996	Available: December, 1996
GR-253-CORE Issued: December, 1995	Available: December, 1995
GR-317-CORE, Issue 7 Issued: December, 2003	Available: December, 2003
GR-394-FORE, Issue 7 Issued: December, 2003	Available: December, 2003
TP-76200 MP Issued: December, 1998	Available: December, 1998
TP-76300 MP Issued: September, 1999	Available: September, 1999

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(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

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ACCESS SERVICE

REFERENCE TO TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd)

The following Technical Publications are referenced in this tariff and may be obtained from the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., Director - Tariff Administration, 100 S. Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ 07981 and the Federal Communications' Commercial Contractor.

PUB AS No. 1
Issued: March, 1984

(M)

(M)

The following Ordering and Forum standards are referenced in this tariff and may be obtained from Bell Communications Research, Customer Services, 60 New England Ave., Piscataway, NJ 08854-4196:

Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB)
Issued: November, 1987

Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD)
Issued: November, 1987

Current issues of the following tariffs may be obtained from the Federal Communications Commission's commercial contractor: National Exchange Carrier Association Inc. Tariff F.C.C. Nos. 4 and 5.

The following technical publication is reference in this tariff and may be obtained from Pacific Bell, Information Exchange, 2600 Camino Ramon, Room 1S450, San Ramon, CA 94583.

PUB L-780085-PB
Issued: April, 1991

PUB L-780077-PB/NB
Issued: June, 1990

PUB L-780080-PB/NB
Issued: November, 1992

Available: November, 1992

PUBL-780079-PB
Issued: October 1993

Available: October, 1993

The following technical publication is referenced in this tariff and may be obtained from A T & T Development Manager, 295 North Maple Avenue, Room 6348G2, Basking Ridge, NJ 07920.

Technical Reference
TR 41454
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ACCESS SERVICE

Page No.2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.4	<u>Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances</u>	2-35	
2.4.1	Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits	2-35	
2.4.2	Minimum Periods	2-42	
2.4.3	Cancellation of an Order for Service	2-43	
2.4.4	Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions	2-44	
2.4.5		2-50	
2.4.6	Reestablishment of Service Following Fire, Flood or Other Occurrence	2-51	
2.4.7	Title or Ownership Rights	2-51	
2.4.8	Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company	2-52	
2.5	<u>Connections</u>	2-70	
2.5.1	General	2-70	
2.5.2	Standard Access Service Connections	2-70	
2.5.3	Expanded Interconnection Service	2-70	
2.6	<u>Definitions</u>	2-71	
	Access Code	2-71	
	Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)	2-71	(N)
	Access Customer Terminal Location (ACTL)	2-71	(N)
	Access Minutes	2-71	
	Access Tandem	2-71	
	Access Tandem Network	2-71	
	Affiliate	2-72	
	Agent	2-72	
	Aggregator	2-72	
	Answer/Disconnect Supervision	2-72	
	Attenuation Distortion	2-73	
	Balance (100 Type) Test Line	2-73	
	Bit	2-73	
	Business Day	2-73	
	Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)	2-73	
	Call	2-74	
	Carrier Identification Code	2-74	
	CCS	2-74	
	Central Office	2-75	
	Central Office Prefix	2-75	
	Centralized Automatic Reporting On Trunks Testing	2-75	
	Channel(s)	2-75	
	Channel Service Unit	2-75	
	Clear Channel Capability	2-75	
	Channelize	2-76	

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

Page No.2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

IC	2-84	
ICB	2-84	
Impedance Balance	2-85	
Impulse Noise	2-85	
Individual Case Basis	2-85	
In-Line Filter	2-85	
Inserted Connection Loss	2-85	
Interconnection Chamber	2-86	
Interconnection Charge	2-86	
Interconnector	2-86	
Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier	2-86	
Intermodulation Distortion	2-86	
Internet Protocol (IP) Dedicated Access Connection	2-86	(N)
Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service		
(IP-VIS)Dedicated Location	2-86	
Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service		
(IP-VIS)	2-86	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic	2-86.1	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic	2-86.1	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic	2-86.1	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User	2-86.1	
IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User Site	2-86.1	
Internet Protocol (IP) Gateway	2-86.1	
Internet Protocol (IP) Network	2-86.1	(N)
Interstate Communications	2-87	
Intrastate Communications	2-87	
Line-Side Connection	2-87	
Local Access and Transport Area	2-87	
Local Calling Area	2-87	
Local Tandem Switch	2-87	
Loop Around Test Line	2-88	
Loss Deviation	2-88	
Maritime Radio Common Carriers (MRCCs)	2-88	
Major Fraction Thereof	2-88	
Message	2-88	
Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line	2-88	
Modification of Final Judgement (MFJ)	2-89	
Network Control Signaling	2-89	
Network Management Controls	2-89	
900 Call Blocking	2-89	
Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic	2-89	(N)
Non IP Enabled Voice Information service (IP-VIS) User	2-89	(N)

Certain material previously appeared on this page now appears on 1st Revised Page 2-5.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

Page No.2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic	2-89	(N)
Non_IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic	2-90	(N)
Non-Primary Residential EUCL	2-90	(C)
Nonsynchronous Test Line	2-90	(M)
North American Numbering Plan	2-90	
Off-hook	2-90	
Off Net End User	2-90	(M)
On-hook	2-90	(N)
Open Circuit Test Line	2-90	(M)
Originating Direction	2-90	
Overlap Outpulsing	2-91	
OZZ	2-91	
Pay Telephone	2-91	
Peaked Services	2-91	
Phase Jitter	2-91	
Point of Termination	2-91	
Premises	2-92	(M)
Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier Charge	2-92	
Primary Exchange Carrier	2-92	
Primary Residential EUCL	2-92	
Prime Service Vendor	2-92	
Query	2-92	
Radio Common Carriers (RCCs)	2-92	
Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems	2-93	
Return Loss	2-93	
Registered Equipment	2-93	
Secondary Channel	2-93	
Secondary Exchange Carrier	2-93	
Service Control Point	2-94	
Service Management System	2-94	
Service Switching Point	2-94	
Serving Wire Center	2-94	
Seven Digit Manual Test Line	2-94	
Short Circuit Test Line	2-94	
Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio	2-95	
Singing Return Loss	2-95	
Special Order	2-95	
Signaling Point of Interface	2-95	
Signaling System Seven	2-95	
Signaling Transfer Point	2-95	

Certain material previously appeared on this page now appears on Original Page 2-5.1.

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on Original Page 2-4.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

Page No.2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Subcontractor	2-96	(M)
Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem	2-96	
Switching Point Code	2-96	
Switching System	2-96	
Synchronous Test Line	2-96	
Tandem Switched Transport	2-96	
Termination Charge	2-96	
Terminating Direction	2-97	
Toll Free Access Service	2-97	
Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder	2-97	
Transmission Path	2-97	
Trunk	2-97	
Trunk Circuit Identification Code	2-97	
Trunk Group	2-97	
Trunk-Side Connection	2-98	
Two-Wire to Four-Wire Connection	2-98	
Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)	2-98	
V and H Coordinates Method	2-98	
WATS Serving Office	2-98	
Wire Center	2-98	(M)

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on Original Page 2-5.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

The term "Access Code" denotes a uniform seven digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual Customer. The seven digit code has the form 950-0XXX, 950-1XXX or 101XXXX.

Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)

Denotes a three alpha character code that identifies the customer to which the Access Service bill is rendered.

Access Customer Terminal Location (ACTL)

Denotes the eleven (11) character Common Language Location Identifier (CCLI) code identifying the customer's Point of Presence (POP/InterLATA facility terminal location).

Access Minutes

The term "Access Minutes" denotes that usage of exchange facilities in interstate or foreign service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an interstate or foreign call, usage is measured from the time the originating end user's call is delivered by the Telephone Company to and acknowledged as received by the customer's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an interstate or foreign call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the end user in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating ends of an interstate or foreign call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and customer terminal premises.

Access Tandem Network

The term "Access Tandem Network" denotes the network of trunk groups for originating and/or terminating Switched Access traffic between a single access tandem and the Telephone Company subtending end offices.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

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

The term "Interconnection Chamber" denotes a location in the Telephone Company serving wire center served by an Interconnector's fiber optic cable or microwave facilities as specified in Section 18 following.

Interconnection Charge

The term "Interconnection Charge" denotes the charge applies to all access customers that interconnect with the Telephone Company's switched access service.

Interconnector

The term "Interconnector" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust corporation or other entity who provides fiber optic and associated facilities or microwave facilities for connection of its equipment, collocated in Telephone Company serving wire center(s), to certain Nevada Bell Switched or Special Access Services.

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.

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) Dedicated Access Connection

Denotes a dedicated high speed connection such as; High Speed (384 Kbps or higher download speed) Cable Modem, DSL Line, Dedicated T1 to the internet, Dedicated DS3 to the internet or other dedicated IP private line.

Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service IP-VIS
Dedicated Location

Denotes a unique space owned or controlled by an IP-VIS provider, its agent or designee where the IP-VIS provider has located its media gateway used for IP-VIS or where the IP-VIS provider has located transmission facilities used for IP-VIS.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS)

Denotes Internet Protocol (IP) voice information services and applications provided over an IP network and their associated capabilities and functionalities that enable an IP-VIS user to send or receive a communication based on Internet Protocol. IP-VIS Service is service between a provider of Internet Protocol (IP) enabled voice information services and the IP-VIS user only.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic

Denotes IP-VIS Traffic originating from IP-VIS Users terminating traffic to non-Telephone Company End User subtending Telephone Company Access Tandems via the TIPToP one way port interface.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic

Denotes IP-VIS Traffic originating from IP-VIS Users and terminating to Telephone Company users via the TIPToP one way port interface.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic

Denotes any traffic that originates from or terminates to an IP-VIS User at an IP-VIS User Site. Also the traffic must travel on an Internet Protocol Network, and provide an accurate and dialable CPN as part of the call record, that when dialed, will reach that specific IP-VIS User, on their Internet Protocol Network at their IP-VIS User Site.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User

Denotes a person utilizing a phone set dedicated for all IP use for all voice traffic on the Internet Protocol Network at the IP-VIS User Site, and has an accurate and dialable CPN that when dialed, will reach the IP-VIS User on their Internet Protocol Network at their IP-VIS User Site.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User Site

Denotes the specific temporary or permanent premises where a specific communication is initiated or received by the IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User, using Internet Protocol.

Internet Protocol (IP) Gateway

Denotes a device that converts communications from Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) to Internet Protocol (IP).

Internet Protocol (IP) Network

Denotes a network that carries traffic in Internet Protocol on an IP Dedicated Access Connection between the IP-VIS User Site and the IP Gateway and does not change the protocol to any other protocol between the IP-VIS User Site and the IP Gateway.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

(N)

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Modification of Final Judgement (MFJ)

The term "Modification of Final Judgement" (MFJ) denotes the consent decree approved by the U.S. District Court in United States versus Western Electric 552 F. Supp. 171 (To D.C. 1982).

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.

Network Management Controls

The term "Network Management Controls" denotes the type of controls that the Telephone Company may need to implement when a substantial number of 900 calls are expected during a short period of time. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to implement these controls.

900 Call Blocking

The term "900 Call Blocking" denotes the Telephone Company's central office call blocking service that allows the Telephone Company's residential and business subscribers to block access to all directly-dialed, the Telephone Company's operator assisted, and the Telephone Company's operator entered billing to Nevada 900 programs within Nevada and to all Interexchange Carrier 900 calls originating within the Telephone Company's service area.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic

Denotes any traffic not specifically defined as or not identifiable as IP-VIS traffic or any traffic that does not travel on an IP Dedicated Access Connection or any traffic that is not in Internet Protocol, for any portion of the communication between the IP-VIS User and the IP Gateway device, or any traffic from a Non IP-VIS User, or any traffic from a user site that is not an IP-VIS Site, or any traffic classified by this tariff as Non IP-VIS traffic.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User

Any user(s) not meeting the definition of an IP-VIS User.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic

Denotes Non IP-VIS Traffic between a user (IP-VIS or non IP-VIS user) or customer (TIPTOP or non TIPTOP customer) and non-Telephone Company (Off Net) End Users via a TIPTOP interface.

Certain material previously appearing on this page now appears on 1st Revised Page 2-90.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

(N)

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic

Denotes Non IP-VIS Traffic between a user (IP-VIS or non IP-VIS user) or customer (IP or non IP customer) and Telephone Company users via a TIPToP port interface.

(N)

(N)

Non-Primary Residential EUCL

The term "Non-Primary Residential EUCL" denotes each additional local exchange line provided to a specific end user at the same premises as the primary residential line.

(M)

(M)

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 ten-digit code consisting of two parts: a three-digit area (Numbering Plan Area) code and a seven-digit telephone number which in turn is made up of a three-digit Central Office code 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.

Off Net End User

Denotes a non-Telephone Company end user that subtends a Telephone Company Access Tandem.

(N)

(N)

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.

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 premises.

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on Original Page 2-89.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

5. Ordering Options for Switched and Special Access Service (Cont'd)5.2 Access Order

An Access Order is used by the Telephone Company to provide a customer Access Service as follows:

- Switched Access Services as set forth in 6. following,
- Special Access Services as set forth in 7. following, (D)
- Other Services as set forth in 5.1.2 preceding, and (T)
- TIPTop Services as set forth in 24, following (N)

If a PIU is required, the customer must provide its PIU when placing an order for Access Services in accordance with Section 2.3.14 of this tariff.

(A) The following applies when placing an order for all Switched Access Services:

(1) When ordering EF the customer shall specify:

- (a) Whether DS0, DS1 or DS3.
- (b) The multiplexing required for DS3 to DS1 or DS1 to DS0.
- (c) Customer designated premises, hub, type of service, Interface and technical specifications.

(2) When ordering DTT the customer shall specify:

- (a) Whether DS0, DS1 or DS3.
- (b) The multiplexing required for DS3 to DS1 or DS1 to DS0.
- (c) Customer designated premises, hub, switch location (i.e., Access Tandem or End Office), type of service, Interface and technical specifications.
- (d) The channel facility assignment when Direct trunked transport is interconnected with an existing Entrance Facility.
- (e) The number of trunks.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

5. Ordering Options for Switched and Special Access Service (Cont'd)

(N)

5.2 Access Order (Cont'd)

Where the Special Access Service is exempt from the Special Access Surcharge, as set forth in 7.3 following the customer shall furnish with the order the certification as set forth in 7.3.3 following.

(C) The following applies when placing an order for TIPToP Service:

The TIPToP Customer shall specify the number of one-way and two-way port interfaces and the access tandem where the service is desired. The minimum initial order quantity must match the quantity as defined in section 24.1(B)(1)(h). Subsequent orders for port interfaces must use existing facilities when spare capacity is available on those facilities.

When choke trunks are required to a separate choke tandem, the quantity of port interfaces required will be determined by the TIPToP Customer using the table in section 24.1(B)(1)(e).

When ordering the TIPToP one-way and two-way port interfaces the TIPToP customer shall provide a minimum of one Local Routing Number (LRN) per LATA. LRNs associated with other services cannot be used for the TIPToP service.

The TIPToP Customer must provide an Access Carrier Name Abbreviation (ACNA).

The TIPToP Customer must provide the Access Customer Terminal Location (ACTL) and the Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) for every IP Gateway and every Customer's IP-VIS Dedicated location used in conjunction with TIPToP service in each LATA where service is ordered.

The TIPToP Customer must identify all NPA-NXXs for which they are the code owner at the time of order. Subsequent acquisitions of NPA-NXXs must be reported to the Telephone Company within thirty (30) days of acquisition.

(N)

Certain material previously appeared on this page now appears on 1st Revised Page 5-12.

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ACCESS SERVICE

5. Ordering Options for Switched and Special Access Service (Cont'd)5.2 Access Order (Cont'd)5.2.1 Access Order Service Date

(A) The Telephone Company will provide the Access Service in accordance with the customer's requested service date, subject to the following conditions:

(M)

- (1) The Telephone Company shall make available to all customers, upon request, a schedule of applicable service intervals for Switched and Special Access Services. The schedule shall specify the applicable service interval for services and the quantities of services that can be provided by a requested service date. Any associated material will be provided upon request and within a reasonable period of time.

(M)

The Telephone Company will not accept orders for service dates which exceed the applicable service date by more than six months.

All part-time Video and Program Audio services are subject to a service inquiry. A service inquiry is a request to the Telephone Company to determine if facilities exist to provide the service ordered and to determine the service date on which service can be provided to the customer.

Access Services will be installed during Telephone Company business days. If a customer requests that installation be done outside of scheduled work hours, and the Telephone Company agrees to this request, the customer will be subject to applicable Additional Labor Charges as set forth in 13.2.6(A) following.

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on Original Page 5-11.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

	<u>Page No.</u>	(N)
24. <u>True IP to PSTN (TIPToP) Service</u>	24-2	
24.1 <u>General Description</u>	24-2	
24.2 <u>Rate Regulations</u>	24-16	
(1) One-Way Port Interface	24-16	
(2) Two-Way Port Interface	24-17	
(3) TIPToP IP-VIS Usage	24-17	
(4) TIPToP Non IP-VIS Usage	24-18	
(5) Nonrecurring Charges	24-18	
(6) Default LNP Query Charge	24-18	
(7) Service Establishment Fee	24-18	
(8) Service Management Charge	24-18	
24.3 <u>Rates and Charges</u>	24-19	
(1) One-Way Port Interface	24-19	
(2) Two-Way Port Interface	24-19	
(3) TIPToP IP-VIS Usage	24-19	
(4) TIPToP Non IP-VIS Usage	24-19	
(5) Nonrecurring Charges	24-18	
(6) Service Establishment Fee	24-20	
(7) Service Management Charge	24-20	

(N)

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One SBC Plaza, Dallas, Texas 75202

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service

(N)

24.1 Service Description(A) Basic Service Description

TIPToP service offers the providers of Internet Protocol (IP) enabled voice information services that use the TIPToP service (TIPToP Customers) the capability to connect traffic from IP enabled voice information service user (IP-VIS User) to Telephone Company End Users, or Off Net End Users using Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) based voice services via end offices or tandems subtended by the Telephone Company Access Tandems.

TIPToP service also allows TIPToP Customers to connect traffic from Telephone Company End Users or Off Net End Users to IP-VIS Users. The Telephone Company's existing network architecture is utilized to connect this traffic to TIPToP port interfaces.

TIPToP service provides a Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) port interface, including one-way or two-way port interfaces to originate and terminate traffic between TIPToP Customers and Telephone Company End Users and Off Net End Users.

TIPToP one-way port interfaces terminates traffic that originates from the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS User to Telephone Company End Users which is considered IP-VIS On Net traffic. Traffic that originates from the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS User and terminates to Off Net End Users as defined in Section 2.6, is considered IP-VIS Off Net traffic.

TIPToP two-way port interfaces terminates traffic that originates from Telephone Company End Users or Off Net End Users to TIPToP Customers. When traffic is originated from or terminated to the TIPToP Customer, the TIPToP Customer is responsible for completion of the traffic and connections between the demarcation point of the TIPToP service and the IP-VIS User. In addition, 8XX and toll traffic that is presubscribed to Interexchange Carriers (1+ PIC'd) originating from IP-VIS Users is routed via the two-way port interfaces to the Telephone Company Access Tandem for completion to the appropriate carrier.

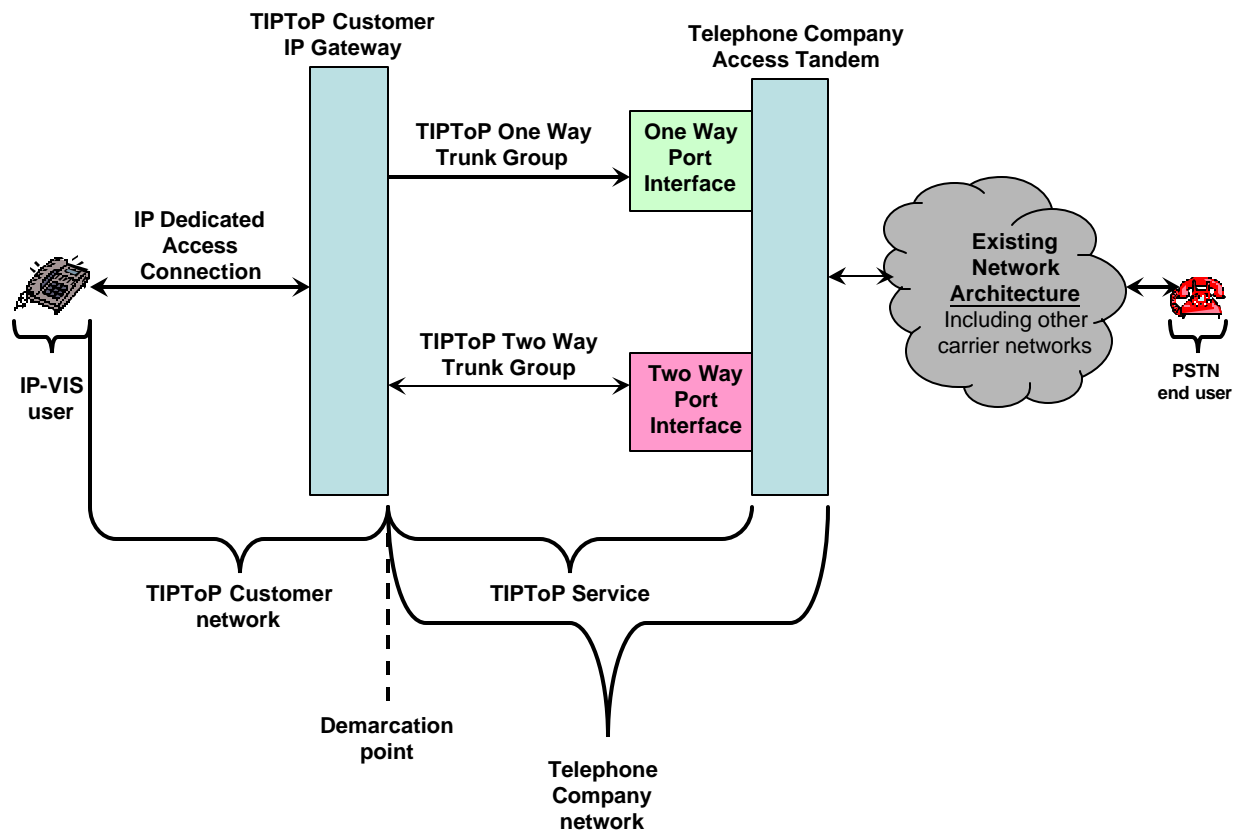
(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(A) Basic Service Description (Cont'd)

A diagram of the service connectivity is provided below.



(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning(a) Originating IP-VIS Traffic to the PSTN

For originating IP-VIS traffic to the PSTN, TIPToP service is provisioned as a Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) port interface for TIPToP Customers to connect to the Telephone Company switched network, specifically for traffic that originates from IP-VIS Users and that generates IP-VIS traffic on the TIPToP Customer's network. TIPToP service begins at the TIPToP Customer's IP gateway once the IP-VIS traffic is converted to TDM format by the TIPToP Customer. Originating IP-VIS traffic travels on one-way or two-way port interfaces, as defined in this section. Traffic originating from an IP-VIS User is defined as IP-VIS traffic only when it meets both of the following requirements:

- 1) Traffic must be originated by an IP-VIS User at the IP-VIS User site.
- 2) Traffic must be transported from that IP-VIS User's Site to the TIPToP Customer using a IP Dedicated Access Connection, and such traffic must remain in IP format from the IP-VIS User Site to the TIPToP Customer's IP Gateway.

(b) Originating PSTN Traffic to the IP-VIS User.

For PSTN traffic that originates from a PSTN user to the IP-VIS User, TIPToP service is provisioned as a Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) port interface. The port interface enables TIPToP Customers to connect to the Telephone Company switched network only for IP-VIS traffic that terminates to IP-VIS Users on the TIPToP Customer's network. Traffic originating from the PSTN and terminating as IP-VIS traffic travels only on two-way port interfaces as defined in Section 24.1(B)(1)(f). Traffic terminating to IP-VIS Users is defined as IP-VIS traffic only when it meets both of the following requirements:

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning(b) Originating PSTN Traffic to the IP-VIS User(Cont'd).

1) Traffic must originate at a Telephone Company End User or Off Net End User and must travel through the TIPToP TDM Port Interface to the TIPToP Customer's IP Gateway. At the IP Gateway, the traffic must be converted to Internet Protocol and remain in Internet Protocol until it reaches the IP-VIS User Site.

2) Traffic delivered to the TIPToP Customer's IP Gateway must be routed from the IP Gateway to the IP-VIS User site of the IP-VIS User using an IP Network

(c) Non IP-VIS Traffic

Non IP-VIS traffic is not permitted on TIPToP port interfaces. TIPToP Customers must remove any Non IP-VIS traffic from TIPToP connections per the terms described in Section 24.1(C) following.

Non IP-VIS traffic that occurs on TIPToP port interfaces is billed a Non IP-VIS Minute of Use rate as described in Section 24.3 Rates and Charges.

(d) Utilization of Telephone Numbers

The Telephone Company routes calls to the TIPToP Customer following routing instructions contained in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) system. These routing instructions are based on valid telephone numbers, as defined in the North American Numbering Plan. Telephone numbers are required to be unique for each IP-VIS User and be dialable numbers that reach the IP-VIS User when dialed.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)(e) One-Way Port Interface

- (1) TIPToP service provides one-way port interfaces to the Telephone Company Access Tandem, or end office where applicable, that terminate IP-VIS traffic originated by IP-VIS Users on the TIPToP Customer's Network to the Telephone Company's End Users or Off Net End Users, with the exception of 8XX traffic or toll traffic that is presubscribed to Interexchange Carriers (1+ PIC'd), as described in 24.1 (B)(1)(f)(1).

(2) CHOKE Trunks

Choke trunks, designed to block excessive calling attempts toward High Volume Call In (HVCI)/Mass Calling NXXs are required as part of TIPToP service.

Within each serving area where the TIPToP Customer has IP-VIS Users, the choke trunks are required on TIPToP one-way port interfaces connected to the designated Public Response HVCI/Mass Calling Network Access Tandem. If the choke tandem is the same as the access tandem, choke trunks can be allocated as part of the LATA Wide TIPToP architecture. If the choke tandem is not the same as the access tandem, the TIPToP Customer must purchase additional TIPToP one-way port interfaces to the choke tandem and allocate these interfaces for the choke trunks. When one-way port interfaces must be purchased to the choke tandem, the required quantity must match the choke trunk quantity as listed below.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)(e) One-Way Port Interface (Cont'd)(2) CHOKE Trunks (Cont'd)

Choke trunks shall utilize Multi Frequency (MF) signaling. If the TIPToP Customer's switch or IP Gateway is technically incapable of producing MF signaling as documented by the switch or IP Gateway vendor, the choke trunks shall utilize SS7 signaling.

The HVCI/Mass Calling (Choke) Trunks must be purchased in the following increments:

Number of Access Lines Served	Number of Mass Calling Choke Trunk
0 – 10,000	2
10,001 – 20,000	3
20,001 – 30,000	4
30,001 – 40,000	5
40,001 – 50,000	6
50,001 – 60,000	7
60,001 – 75,000	8
75,000 +	9 maximum

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One SBC Plaza, Dallas, Texas 75202

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)(f) Two-Way Port Interface

- (1) TIPToP service also provides two-way port interfaces to the Telephone Company Access Tandem that are used by TIPToP Customers to receive calls for IP-VIS Users from Telephone Company and Off Net End Users. TIPToP Customers are not permitted to use two-way port interfaces for traffic that should travel on a one-way port interface, as described in this section.

In addition, two-way port interfaces provide the TIPToP Customer with the ability to send non-queried 8XX (toll free traffic) and 1+ PIC'd IP-VIS traffic originating from IP-VIS Users to the Telephone Company network for completion to IXC networks. 8XX and 1+PIC'd traffic using TIPToP services must originate from IP-VIS Users using IP Dedicated Access Connections as described herein to qualify as IP-VIS On Net traffic.

Traffic originating from the IP-VIS User that is not 8XX and 1+ PIC'd is not permitted on the two-way port interface, and the Telephone Company may block such traffic where technically feasible. Traffic not permitted on two-way port interfaces that the Telephone Company does not block, or is not able to block, will be billed as Non IP-VIS traffic.

When 8XX traffic dialed by the IP-VIS User is sent to the Telephone Company by the TIPToP Customer, the Telephone Company will query the 800 database and complete the call to the IXC or to a 10-digit routable number based on the response that it receives from the 800 database for calls originating from that specific Telephone Company Access Tandem processing the call.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

(g) TIPToP port interfaces are separate trunk groups from all other types of trunk groups within the Telephone Company Network and may only be used as part of the TIPToP service (one-way and two-way port interfaces).

(h) TIPToP services must be purchased as follows:

(1) TIPToP one-way port interfaces are required at every Telephone Company Access Tandem in the LATA in which the TIPToP Customer has:

- IP-VIS Users
- NPA-NXXs, or
- Telephone Numbers

In any other situation that the TIPToP Customer chooses to purchase one-way port interfaces in a LATA, the TIPToP Customer must purchase one-way port interfaces to every Telephone Company Access Tandem in that LATA.

(2) TIPToP two-way port interfaces are required to every Telephone Company Access Tandem serving the Exchange in which the TIPToP Customer has IP-VIS Users or an NPA-NXX(s) or telephone numbers.

Each TIPToP port interface (one-way or two-way) is equivalent to the bandwidth of one DS0. At a minimum, the TIPToP Customer must configure six (6) TIPToP one-way port interfaces or six (6) TIPToP two-way port interfaces for each DS1 at the Telephone Company Access Tandem or End Office. If additional DS1s or larger facilities are used for TIPToP service, the TIPToP Customer is required to purchase at a minimum six (6) port interfaces (one-way or two-way) to be allocated on each DS1 facility installed.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

(h) (Cont'd)

When the choke tandem is the same as the access tandem, choke trunks are available as part of the TIPToP architecture. In cases when the choke tandem is not the same as the access tandem, the TIPToP Customer must purchase and allocate port interfaces for use with choke trunks directly to the choke tandems as described in Section 24.1(B)(1)(e) preceding.

The TIPToP Customer will not receive any other component or sub component of TIPToP service in any access tandem, end office switch, or any other Telephone Company switch, or other PSTN switches subtending Telephone Company tandems, or in any LATA in which the customer does not have TIPToP port interfaces installed as described above.

- (i) Any conversion from other Telephone Company services to TIPToP service requires a new order for service and new installations for TIPToP services.
- (j) In LATAs where TIPToP service is purchased by the TIPToP Customer, the TIPToP Customer is required to utilize TIPToP service and connections for all traffic between all of its IP-VIS Users and Telephone Company End Users and Off Net End Users subtending the Telephone Company Access Tandems within the LATA.

The TIPToP Customer will be allowed six (6) months to migrate all IP-VIS traffic in a LATA to TIPToP port interfaces per the terms of this tariff. The six (6) months will be counted from the date the first TIPToP port interface is installed in the LATA. If additional TIPToP service elements are required to match the TIPToP architecture, these elements must be ordered within 90 days of the initial order date.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

- (k) If more than 50% of the traffic on any one-way port interface physically originates in one exchange and terminates in another exchange in the same state (as measured based on originating and terminating NPA/NXXs from the call detail) then a Non IP-VIS rate is applied to all traffic in the LATA for the bill period in which the percentage exceeded 50%.

This traffic will be classified as Non IP-VIS traffic and is billed under this section at the applicable Non IP-VIS On Net rate or Non IP-VIS Off Net rate and subject to the terms in 24.1 (C)(9) following.

- (1) TIPToP service requires TIPToP Customers to send accurate Calling Party Number (CPN) to the Telephone Company with each call in order to qualify for TIPToP IP-VIS rates. Calls must provide an accurate CPN to qualify as IP-VIS traffic and to be rated at the applicable IP-VIS rates in this tariff. Accurate CPN is:

- CPN that is a dialable working telephone number, that when dialed, will reach the IP-VIS User to whom it is assigned, at that IP-VIS User's IP-VIS User Site and use the Internet Protocol Network at the IP-VIS User Site to reach the IP-VIS User.
- CPN that has not been altered.
- CPN that is not a charge party number.
- CPN that follows the North American Numbering Standard and can be identified in numbering databases and the LERG as an active number.
- CPN that is assigned to an active IP-VIS User.

Calls sent without an accurate CPN, or sent without a CPN, will be classified as Non IP-VIS traffic and will be rated at the applicable On Net or Off Net Non IP-VIS rates and subject to the terms in 24.1 (C)(9) following.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

(N)

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

- (m) The TIPToP Customer must prevent any external party, other than legally authorized agencies, from accessing private CPN that is sent to the TIPToP Customer. The TIPToP Customer must implement procedures to restrict internal access to private CPN, and that all records of private CPN are destroyed after a reasonable period of time. Any lawful request from law enforcement to obtain call trace logs must be honored by the TIPToP Customer.
- (n) Acceptance Tests are tests that are performed during the installation of TIPToP service. These tests are cooperative tests between the Telephone Company and the TIPToP Customer and they are performed before the first live traffic can be placed in the TIPToP service. There is no charge for Acceptance Testing.

(o) Traffic Volume

- (1) One-way Port Interface - when a TIPToP Customer's traffic increases to the bandwidth equivalent of 48 DS0s to any one end office, the TIPToP Customer is required to purchase direct one-way port interfaces for use with TIPToP service to that end office, as described in Section 24.3 rate and charges.
- (2) Two-way Port Interface - when a TIPToP Customer's traffic is equal to or greater than a bandwidth equivalent of 48 DS0s between an existing two-way port interface and an access tandem without direct two-way port interfaces from the TIPToP Customer, the customer must purchase two-way port interfaces to that access tandem.

(2) Limitations

- (a) TIPToP service does not include Alternate Billed Services (ABS). ABS includes, but is not limited to, Collect Calling, Third Party Billed Calls, Calling Card calls, Phone Card calls, or Credit Card calls billed to telephone numbers assigned to the IP-VIS User of the TIPToP Customer or the TIPToP Customer.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(2) Limitations (Cont'd)

(b) Specific to traffic sent to a TIPToP Customer over the TIPToP port interface, TIPToP service is not available where the Telephone Company is required to pay reciprocal compensation, access charges, meet point billing charges, transit charges, or any other fees.

(3) Emergency 911 Service

Emergency 911 Service is not available with TIPToP Service purchased under this tariff.

(C) Customer Obligations

- (1) The TIPToP Customer must obtain a unique Operating Company Number (OCN) for use in states where TIPToP service is requested. TIPToP Customers cannot use an OCN for TIPToP services if this same OCN is being used in conjunction with another service.
- (2) The TIPToP Customer must provide a minimum of one unique Local Routing Number (LRN) per LATA in which TIPToP service is requested. TIPToP Customers cannot use an LRN for TIPToP services if the number is being used in conjunction with another service.
- (3) TIPToP Customer must obtain their own phone numbers from industry sources that follow the North American Numbering Plan for use with TIPToP service.
- (4) The TIPToP Customer must have at least one IP-VIS Dedicated Location in each LATA in which they use TIPToP service.
- (5) The TIPToP Customer must route the 8XX and 1+ PIC'd calls to a tandem associated with the CPN of the originating number as designated by the LERG.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(C)Customer Obligations (Cont'd)

- (6) The TIPToP Customer must send the appropriate routing and call information to the Telephone Company as is described in Technical Publications GR-317-CORE and GR-394-CORE.
- (7) The TIPToP Customer must provide SS7 Point Codes for each connected IP gateway.
- (8) TIPToP Customers must use SS7 signaling to each Access Tandem in the LATA in which TIPToP service is desired. The TIPToP Customer must also adhere to the requirements and limitations that Telephone Company sets forth regarding SS7 signaling and call setup as defined in Section 6. The TIPToP Customer is responsible for all the misrouting or blocking of any and all traffic that results from messages, which do not comply with Section 6, sent over SS7 by the TIPToP Customer.
- (9) The TIPToP Customer must remove all Non IP-VIS traffic within 60 days of any notice, including but not limited to the TIPToP Customer's bill, from the Telephone Company.
- (10) The TIPToP Customer or TIPToP Customer's agent must set the Collect and Third Party Billing Acceptance indicator to deny collect, third party or any other Alternate Billed Services. In the event the TIPToP Customer's user is associated with an Alternately Bill Call, the TIPToP Customer is charged the Non IP-VIS off-net rate.
- (11) While Alternately Billed Services (ABS) calls are not provided by TIPToP should ABS calls occur and be processed by the Telephone Company Network for IP-VIS end users of the TIPToP Customer, or for the TIPToP Customer, the TIPToP Customer will pay all ABS charges from the Telephone Company for these services and will make appropriate changes within 60 days of the bill to prevent future ABS calls by the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS User from being processed.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.2 Rate Regulations(A) Rate Elements

The following provides a list of the various rate elements for TIPToP service.

One-way Port Interface
Two-way Port Interface
TIPToP IP-VIS USAGE
TIPToP Non IP-VIS USAGE
Non-recurring Charge
Default LNP Query Charge
Service Establishment Fee
Service Management Charge

- (1) ONE-WAY PORT INTERFACE - TIPToP one-way port interfaces provide a one-way trunk group to permit originating IP-VIS traffic(excluding 8XX and 1+ PIC'd) from TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS Users to Telephone Company and Off Net End Users subtending the Access Tandem in which the port interface is installed. The one-way port interface provides a one-way trunk group, Transport, SS7 Connectivity (including Transport, STP ports utilized for ISUP LNP, and CNAM messages), Customer Name database query capabilities and Choke trunk, to the tandem or end office switch in which the port interface is installed.

- (a) One-way port interfaces are billed a monthly recurring rate and provided on a distance sensitive basis in one of four mileage bands. The mileage bands for One-way Port Interfaces are as follows:

Mileage band 1	0 to 25 miles
Mileage band 2	26 to 50 miles
Mileage band 3	51 to 100 miles
Mileage band 4	101 or more miles

- (b) Mileage is measured from the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS Dedicated Location to the Access Tandem or End Office in which service is being ordered.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.2 Rate Regulations

(A) Rate Elements (Cont'd)

(2) TWO-WAY PORT INTERFACE - TIPToP two-way port interfaces provide a two-way trunk group(s) to permit all traffic from Telephone Company and other PSTN traffic to IP-VIS Users. Two-way port interfaces provide a two-way trunk group, transport, and SS7 Connectivity (including Transport, STP ports utilized for ISUP LNP, and CNAM messages) to the tandem or end office switch in which the port interface is installed. Two-way port interfaces also provide for 8XX and 1+ PIC'd traffic from IP-VIS Users to IXC's. No other traffic types are permitted on two-way port interfaces. Should traffic types that are not permitted on the two-way port interfaces occur, the TIPToP Customer is responsible for paying the Non IP-VIS Off net usage rate for this traffic and is subject to the terms and conditions regarding Non IP-VIS traffic in this tariff.

(a) Two-way port interfaces are billed a monthly recurring rate and provided on a distance sensitive basis in one of four mileage bands. The mileage bands for Two-way Port Interfaces are as follows:

Mileage band 1	0 to 25 miles
Mileage band 2	26 to 50 miles
Mileage band 3	51 to 100 miles
Mileage band 4	101 or more miles

(b) Mileage is measured from the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS Dedicated Location to the Access Tandem or End Office in which service is being ordered.

(3) TIPToP IP-VIS USAGE - A Minute of Use (MOU) charge is applied to IP-VIS traffic using TIPToP Port Interfaces and originating from IP-VIS Users terminating traffic to Telephone Company or Off Net End Users.

(a) IP-VIS On Net Usage - is a MOU charge for IP-VIS On Net Traffic.

(b) IP-VIS Off Net Usage - is a MOU charge for IP-VIS Off Net Traffic.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.2 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)(A) Rate Elements (Cont'd)

- (4) TIPToP Non IP-VIS USAGE - A Minute of Use (MOU) charge is applied to Non IP-VIS traffic using TIPToP Port Interfaces between IP-VIS User and Telephone Company or Off Net End Users.
 - (a) Non IP-VIS On Net Usage - is a MOU charge for Non IP-VIS On Net Traffic.
 - (b) Non IP-VIS Off Net Usage
 - (1) On the One-way Port Interface: A MOU charge for Non IP-VIS Off Net Traffic.
 - (2) On the Two-way Port Interface: A MOU charge for traffic that is not 8XX or 1+ PIC'd traffic originating from the TIPToP Customer and terminating to Telephone Company End Users, or non-Telephone Company End Users using the TIPToP Access Tandem.
- (5) Non-recurring Charges - one-time charges apply for the installation of one-way or two-way TDM port interfaces as defined in Section 24.2 of this tariff.
- (6) Default LNP Query Charge - When the TIPToP Customer fails to query the LNP database, and forwards a call to a switch in the Telephone Company's network for a NXX designated as a number portable code in the LERG and National Exchange Carrier Associations Inc. F.C.C. No. 4, the TIPToP Customer will pay a default query charge as specified in Section 19.5(B).
- (7) Service Establishment Fee - A one time Service Establishment Fee is assessed each time the TIPToP Customer establishes the first TIPToP service connection within a specific LATA.
- (8) Service Management Charge - Every TIPToP Customer is charged a recurring charge per month per LATA in which service is activated.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

24.3 Rates and Charges(A) TIPToP ONE-WAY Port Interface

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT851	\$ 18.95	\$ 79.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT852	\$ 25.95	\$ 79.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT853	\$ 29.95	\$ 79.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT854	\$ 53.95	\$ 79.00

(B) TIPToP TWO-WAY Port Interface

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT871	\$ 18.95	\$ 79.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT872	\$ 25.95	\$ 79.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT873	\$ 29.95	\$ 79.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT874	\$ 53.95	\$ 79.00

(C) TIPToP IP-VIS USAGE (MOU)

TIPToP Usage within the State:

<u>IP-VIS On Net Usage Per MOU</u>	<u>IP-VIS Off Net Usage Per MOU</u>
\$0.0026	\$0.0250

(D) TIPToP NON IP-VIS (MOU)

TIPToP Usage within the State

<u>Non IP-VIS On Net Usage Per MOU</u>	<u>Non IP-VIS Off Net Usage Per MOU</u>
\$0.0060	\$0.0850

(N)

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One SBC Plaza, Dallas, Texas 75202

ACCESS SERVICE

24. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)24.3 Rates and Charges

Recurring		Non-
(E) <u>Service Establishment Fee</u>		<u>Charge</u>
- Per initial establishment connection per LATA		
\$5,000.00		
(F) <u>Service Management Charge</u>		Monthly
		<u>Rate</u>
- Per LATA		
\$1,200.00		
	<u>USOC</u>	
	AFE1P	

(N)

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 81)